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AN

ETYMÔLOGICAL

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 ómnia, hoc est, vera promittit. Quàm
grande hoc et quàm magníficum!"

WACHTER.

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PRE FACE.

That the Latin language is intimately connected with the Greek, is manifest. Whoever compares the prepositions Ex, Pro, Ab, In with 'Ex,' Pro, 'Au,' In.—the numbers Duo, Tres, Trias, Sex, Septem, Octo, Decem with Δύο, Τρεῖς, Τρεῖν, 'Ex,' Εκτά, 'Oκτω, Δέκα.—the pronouns Ego, Me, Tu, Te, with 'Εγώ, Μό, the ΑΕolic Το and Τε,—the nouns of daily occurrence Pater, Mater, Sus, Bos, Domus, Ovis, Ovum, Pes, Aer, Genu, Ambio with Πάτηρ, the ΑΕolic Μάρτυς and Σύς, the ΑΕolic Βός, Δέκας, Οικ, 'Ον, 'Ος, 'Ας, 'Ονο, 'Αμφω,—the verbs 'Εδο, 'Εκ, 'Εστι, the terminations in amO, musA and the old Latin sauSOS with πράσσω, σκατεβαι and φλαος,—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 Δέκας. Can we carry Domus any further back in Latin?—No. But we can carry Δέκας further back in Greek, and can refer it to Δέκα, to build, whose perfect middle is Δέκαμα. We may go perhaps further, and refer Δέκα itself to Δίω, to bind, to bind together: the perfect passive of which is Δέκαμαι, whence is the word Δέκα. 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 Ἀργός, white; and Ἀργύς, genitive Ἀργύντος, Ἀργυντός, white. Τρέμοι is from Τρήμα, and Τρήμα from Τρίω, Τρίμμα. So Πόμα is from Πομχίς, this from Πόμα, Πόμια. Τραγικός is from Τραγυχίς, this from Τράγος. Ποιμα is from Ποίμα, this from Ποίμα, Ποιμία. In Latin we have no Δέμο, or Argeis in the sense of white, or Τρέω, or Pempo, or Τράγος in the sense of a goat, or Poioe. 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—áud is not found in Greek, and yet the word áudó is: áudó therefore must be referred to the Latin Do.—Not so: for, as Pléó is from Plé, so áudó must be from a verb áudó, the contracted and therefore not primary form of which is áud, áudó. 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. áudó, áudó, fell into disuse, and áudó and áudó were used instead of it. In fact the old word áudó belonged to a class of Greek words áudó, áudó, áudó, áudó, áudó, áudó, which signified separation and division, and áudó signified to give, from the idea of distributing.

“Distributing to the necessities of saints,” is an expression in our Bibles: and the Latin Partiar and Impertior are from Pars, Partis. So again Tuo is to be referred to a word which produced Túóò—a word Túó, which belonged to a class of Greek words Túó, Túó, Túó, Túó, Túó, which meant to stretch forth or extend. The Reader will remember a passage in Virgil, which combines the meanings of Tuo and Túóò: “Oculos pariter telumque tētendit.” The verb Tuo exists in Latin. But that Túó once existed in Greek, is clear from the verb Kastóú, that is, Kastóú, and by Kastóu, which is nothing but Kastóu, Kastóu. The verb Tuo also may be traced to a class of words which existed in Greek. *Aλλ, αλλ, to roll, *Aλλ, to collect, *Eλισσα, *Eλισσα, to roll, *Πλιγ, a whirl, bear testimony to a class of words *Aλο, *Aλο, *Aλο, to roll. So *Aλο, to roll, is seen in *Oλλομ, to ruin. Tacitus uses Volvo in a similar sense: “Fortunis provolvabant.” Tuo then is nothing but a Greek verb *Aλο, 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 Méo 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 Pirigrin and Relizhon must be corruptions of Peregrinus and Religionis, the Cornish Paun of Pavonis, and the German Ente of Anatis—and not vice versa. So the Northern Recht, Richt, Right, are from the Latin Rectus, and not vice versa.

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 πρόθεσις. 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 Tookse 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aevus</td>
<td>ayes</td>
<td>nauis</td>
<td>nam, (Pers. mash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anser</td>
<td>hnsa</td>
<td>noemen</td>
<td>nam (S. and Pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellum</td>
<td>veles (force, violence, an army)</td>
<td>noecum</td>
<td>noec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dens, dentis</td>
<td>danta</td>
<td>nector</td>
<td>nora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deus</td>
<td>deca</td>
<td>patra</td>
<td>pithora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dies</td>
<td>dieos</td>
<td>pes, pedis</td>
<td>pada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femina</td>
<td>vamini</td>
<td>potio</td>
<td>poti (lord or master)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frater</td>
<td>bhratra</td>
<td>praelium</td>
<td>pradaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genu</td>
<td>janu</td>
<td>quatuor</td>
<td>chatur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genus</td>
<td>gua</td>
<td>rex, regin</td>
<td>roga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humus</td>
<td>bhumi</td>
<td>ritus</td>
<td>riti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idem</td>
<td>idem</td>
<td>rota</td>
<td>ratha (a carriage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignis</td>
<td>agni</td>
<td>septem</td>
<td>septa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ita</td>
<td>iji</td>
<td>sine</td>
<td>kina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jugum</td>
<td>yagrum</td>
<td>sop-ire</td>
<td>supop-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juno</td>
<td>janoni (a mother)</td>
<td>suavis</td>
<td>suadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"the manifest origin of the Latin appellation of the mother of the Gods."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>juvensis</td>
<td>uara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lux, lucis</td>
<td>loch (shine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malus</td>
<td>mala (dirty, sordid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mater</td>
<td>matera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medius</td>
<td>modhyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mei-ere</td>
<td>me-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memini</td>
<td>mum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>met-ere</td>
<td>me-tum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modus</td>
<td>mocho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mor-i</td>
<td>mor-tum (Pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musca</td>
<td>macsha</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 "Opsis, nor Visum with "Opem or "Opem, nor Invideo with "Ovovia: and yet Visio, Visum, Invideo are all from the Greek Eileo, through the Latin Video. So the modern Greeks express a chain by xoη, a word which was unknown to their ancestors, but derived from xoη, xoynynx. Another reason is that the Latins derived their language from the Æolic tribes, which had words peculiar
PREFACE.

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

I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Haigh for some valuable conjectures in his little work, called "Conjugata Latina." To the labors also of my learned friend James Bailey I am indebted for some conjectures, as well as for his edition of the
Dictionary of the indefatigable Forcellini, whose system of orthography has been here usually followed. Wachter's German Lexicon has been attentively consulted. The Reader will bear in mind that many of the words attributed by him to the German are now obsolete in that language.

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

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

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utero 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 A. 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 Etymologicum Linguae Latinae.
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 abyrs, waves, which convey the idea of succession and reciprocation.
ETYMOLOGY
OF
THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Al. is Ut ali? putant.—Fr. is From.
pp. is perfect passive.

A
A, short for ab. As E for Ex.
Ab, from, by, &c. From àxi, àx'.
Abúcus, a table, desk, tablet, &c. Fr. àbòz, àbòz.
Abáus, a great grandfather's father. Fr. avus. Ab expresses remoteness from.
Abbas, an abbot. Fr. abéz, father; a Hebrew and Syriac word.
Abdico, I refuse, renounce, reject. Ab contradicts. I am very far from saying, I do the reverse from saying, ou φημι.
So Arborior.
Abdico, avi, I discard, renounce, disinherit. Fr. dico, I say. Thus the Greeks say ἀπελθανται παῖδα. But I in Dico, Dixi, is long? Yet it is short in Prædico, avi, Indico, avi, Dicax, Maledicus. And we have Edico, as, from Dico, is. 檠 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.
Abdómen, the abdomen. “Quod abdi et tegi solet. Aut quod alimenta in eo abduntur. Aut quod intestina ibi sunt abdita.” F. 檠 “From Arab. abdómen : from ab, a nourisher or container, and domen, the faces.”
Tu.
Abecedária, the alphabet. From a be ce de.
Abhorreo, I abhor. That is, I go from (pra horroe) in horror.
Abiegnum, made of sir. Fr. abies. Gmus is from the Greek ὑγρος.
Abies: See Appendix.
Abiga, the herb groundpine.
Pliny: "Vim partus abigendi habet, unde nomen."

Abissis, you may go. Abi si vis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aboila, a military robe. Fr. ἀβοιλα, a covering, whence ἀβολλα, abolla.

Abominor, I send away as being of a bad omen. I deprecate, execrate. Fr. omen, inis. Euripides has ἀποτίμασαι ἐνοχον σημ. Aborigines, the original inhabitants of a country. As being in it ab origine.

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

Abortus, an untimely birth. That in which children aboriumtur.

Abripo, I snatch away. Fr. rapio.

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

Abrostomum, the herb southernwood. 'Αβρόστονον.

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

Absepsi, absent. Fr. abs, and ens. Ens, entis, from epi, participle ἐπι, ἐπίς, whence entis, ents, ens. Compare Praesens.

Absinthium, wormwood. 'A-ψινθον.

Absis, idis, the curvature or bend of an arch; &c. "Abis.

Absinuus, grating. That is, deviating from the proper sound.

Aboque, except; without. Fr. abs, as signifying separation from. Utque seems to be from ut, ullo modo; or from us, a Greek
particle. Compare Undique, Quicunque, Plerique, Quisque.

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

Abstineo, 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.

Abutor, I use a thing in a manner different from what I ought, I abuse it. So Gr. axe-χρᾶωμαι.

Abyssus, an abyss. *Abrasos.*

Ac, and. Soft for ate, from atque whence atq*, etc., as Neque, Nae*, Nec. *Al. from xai, transp. alia. *Ac is considered by Jameson as allied to Muso-Gothic *ak, Anglo-Saxon *eac, Engl. *ake. 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."


Aceria, a kind of thorny shrub. *Ameleia.*

Acinçōsα, a place near Athens where Plato taught; a school. *'Akebηηωρα, *'Akebηηωρα.*

Acanthis, some small bird. *Acanthi, Acanthis.*

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

Acatus, a pinecone. *-'Aketos.*

Accedo, 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.

Accenso, I reckon among the list of. *Fr. censum.*

Accensi, supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. As being added (ad censum) to the roll. *Or fr. accensio, censum.* 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. accensio, censum,* to add to the number of. That is, ascripti, attached. The accensi were attached to the magistrates. Sometimes it expressed less inferiority. Forcellini: "Accensum, prater superiores magistratus, habeant etiam decuriones et centuriones, non ut servum, sed adjutorem seu ministramorem."

Accentus, song, melody; modulation of tone, of sound or voice, accent. *Fr. cano, cantum.*
Accerno: Written improperly for accesso.

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 δώπτρος, having rapid wings; transp. δώπτρος, δώπτρος.

Accūritus, studied, accurate. Fr. curio. Much attended to. Ad increases the sense.

Accūsātus, accusative case, called by Varro Casus accusandi. So Gr. αἰτιατικὴ πτωχίς.

Accūso, I arraign, accuse. For accusa (as Exculpto, Exculdo, fr. causa, a judicial process. So Incuso.

Aceo, I am tart, sour. Fr. âxiō, a verb formed from âxî, a point, prick. That is, I am pointed, pungent.

Acer, sharp, tart, pungent, keen, brisk, &c. Fr. âxî, a point; or âxîs, sharpness. Or, as A is long, from âxîs, Æol. âxîs, as Κλησ, Κληρ, Celer. Ἡς is explained by Hesychius ἐξ ἄγαθος. Sharp.

Acer,

Acerbus, bitter, sour, tart. Fr. acoe, or aker. Compare Superbus.

Acerra: See Appendix.

Acerescécomes, with long flowing hair. Ακροσκέκομες.

Aceruss, a heap. For ager-

Acerus fr. ἀγερόω fut. of ἀγερόω, I collect. V, as in Sylva, Arvum. & Al. from acer, aceris. As properly a chalk-heap, Gr. ἀχυρωβόξας and ἀχυρωμα.

Acētabulum, 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 rim. Acetabula are also cavities in the claws of crabs. Certain cavities in flowers or herbs. Also, jugglers’ cups or boxes.

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

Acētum, vinegar. Fr. acoeo, acetum.

Acētātes, an ageta. Ἀχάτης.

Acēthrates, um, acruf. Ἀχώρος.

Achsra, a wild pear-tree.

Aχρός.

Acias, a needle-full of thread. Fr. acis. Titinius has “Acus actiasgu.”

Acidus, sour, tart. Fr. acoeo. 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. âxis, a point; gen. âxidos, âxilos.

Acinacēs, a scimitar. Ἀκινακής.

Acinus, a berry, stone, kernel. Fr. âxîs, a point. As acute or pointed; from its sharp extremities. At first, perhaps, applied
particularly to grape-stones, and
then applied generally. If Al.
from aeco. Whiter: “Because
the stones, in comparison of the
fruit, are sharp or hard to bite.”
Aci penser,

Aech, idis, a kind of short
dart or arrow. Fr. ἅγκελη, (ἅγκηλη, ἅγκηλη) considered the
same as ἅγκηλη, which means
both the thong of a javelin, and
a javelin. Festus says that
the actides were fastened with
thongs.
Acna or Acnua, a measure of
land. Fr. ἄκνα, ἄκνα.
Acólūthos, Acólittus, an infe-
rior priest. Ἄκολοῦθος.
Acomiūm, wolf’sbane. Ἀκό-
νιτον.
Acosmos, without ornament.
Ἀκοσμος.
Acquis, I gain, acquire. That
is, (quaro) I seek so as to come
(ad) at what I seek.
Acredisula, a woodlark, or
some such bird. Ab acri cantu,
from its sharp or shrill note.
Some read agridula fr. ager,
agri.
Acriomnía, tartness, sourness.
Fr. aker, acri. So Castimonia.
Monia is perhaps from the
Greek, as in ἀδημολία.
- Acróama, όις, a concert,
opera; a musician, &c. Ἀ-
κρόαμα.
Acróasis, a lecture. Ἀκροασίς.
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, agtun, actum.

Actor, an actor or performer
of plays; a pleader or agent at
the bar; an agent, steward, &c.
See above.
Actūaria 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.
Actūarius, 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. ἔραυ με fr.
ἔραυ. Fr. ago, agtun, actum.
Actūtum, immediately. Fr.
ago, actus, as Cinctus, Cinctu-
tus. “Ab actu, id est, celeri-
tate,” says Priscian. Vossius:
“Actutum est tam cito quàm
ager est posse: ut Mox tam cito
quàm possis movere.”
Aculeus, a sting. Fr. acuo.
Acumen, sharpness, or sharp
point. Fr. acuo.
Acuo, I whet, sharpen, point.
Fr. ἀκύο, fut. ἀκύω, ἀκύω,
whence acuo, as ἀκύω, vidUo.
If Al. from acus, a needle.

Acus, ús, a needle, bodkin.
The needle fish. Fr. αξύς, a
sharp point. Or fr. acuo, whence
the dative is acui.
Acus, ερις, 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 ὄς, under, is used in a sense of motion, as in ὄς Ἰδον ἂδεν. We say, To aim at a mark. Ad is shortened from opud, as Vis from Volis. § Jameson refers it to Mæso-Goth. at. § Al. for ed from ἐτε, ἄειλ. ἐτε, as πιττε, ἄειλ. πιττε: whence ἐτε, et, ed. Or from ἐς ὅς, ἐς, ἐς. § “From Hebrew ‹μ.” V.

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, ari, money. I rate (ad as) according to the money a person has.

Adagium, 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.

Adâmas, antis, a diamond, adamant. *Adâmas, antes.

Adaxint, for adaxint, fr. ago, ari. So Regio, Rexi. See Asim.

Adâbut, I go near to. Fr. beto.

Addico, I adjudge, sentence, assign, devote, make over; I sell, make over by private contract; &c. That is, 1 (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 éō. Ad is joined to an adverb, as in Ad- huc, and as we say in English Hereto, Hitherto, Therefore.

Adeps, adipis, fat, grease. Fr. adipo fr. apio, I join. From its cohering together or with the flesh. So Gr. ὑμάς ἄνω from ἰμα, ἰματα, to bind.

Addeptus, for adaptus, fr. adapiscor, adipsiscor.

Aedesum, 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 aliquid ad alicant 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 prudentiæ ad omnes res.”

Adhuc, up to this point, hitherto. See Adèo.

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

Adigo, I drive. Fr. ago.

Adjicibat cena, a public dinner, a splendid feast. “Those, who read adjectivum, suppose it so called either because some new, luscious, and foreign dishes (adjiciebantur) were added
or introduced to the feast; or from the mode of expression, *Adjicere comam*, for *Indicere*. Tacitus: *Rhescuporis sanctendo, ut dictatbat, sedari convivium adjicit.* Those, who read *addivitatis*, derive it from *aditus*; these entertainments being particularly given on the entrance to a magisterial office.* F.* "Quod adjiceretur publice latitiae." Annw.

*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*.

*Adjuvamentum*, help. For *adjuvamentiun*.

*Adjutus*, helped. Fr. *juvo*, *jutum*, *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 administracul taquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ista se erigunt ut animantes.*

*Administrarius* equus est qui ad sobolem creandam equabus *administitur*.

*Admittō*, 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 *sei* in Greek is to place as well as to send.

*Admitto facinus*, I commit a crime. Porcellini: "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: "Quais quise sit, quid agat, quid in se admittat." Again: "Ea in te admisiis, qua 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. *oteo*, 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 *adolescere*. Cicero calls Brutus and Cassius *adolescentes* at the age of 40.

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

*Adonis*, *Adonis*. *Atheis*.

*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.

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

*Adsior*, I set about, take in hand. That is, *oir ad rem*.
aggredieandam. Also, I invade. That is, I rise out of ambush (ad hostes invadendos) to attack.

Adoro, 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.

Adrastia, Nemesis. Ἀδράστεια.

Adisco, 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. Ἀλλός.

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

Adversaria, orum, a note book, memorandum book, post-ing-book. From adversus, occurrences to which (adversitum mentem) we turn our mind so as to note them down. Tacitus: "Quoties novum aliud adverserat."

Adversarius, 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.

Advertto, I warn, admonish. That is, I turn the mind of another to a circumstance.

Adulo, Adulor: See Appendix.

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

Adulsus, grown up, full grown. Fr. adoleo, (whence Adolesco,) adoltum, adulitum.

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

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

Adjicit, the innermost part a temple. Ἑδων.

Edépol: See Edepol.

Edifico, I build a house. Ἐδείφω.

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

Aedis, Aedes, a house, habitation; a temple. For atis fr.
aíōn, a house, which is used by
Pindar. 1

Æditéimus, the keeper or over-
seer of a temple. Fr. aedes; as
Finsis, Finitimus.

Æditíus, the same as Ædité-
imus, and from aedes.

Aédon, a nightingale. 'Aíðon.

Eger, weak, infirm, sick. For
agrus from ἀγρός, transp. ἀγρός.
That is, incapable of work or
action. 2 Æl. from ἀγρός, the
Cretan form of ἄγρος, pain. 3

Egleps, a sty. Also, darnel.

Egis, a shield. And perhaps
a storm. Ēlys.

Egúcérōs, Capricorn. Ēly-
χρος.

Egré, ill. Fr. eger, ra. Hoc
mihi agré est, I bear it ill, I am
displeased at it.

Ēlúrus, a cat. Ēlúuros.

Émuíus, a rival; invidious;
that which rivals or is of equal
worth. Fr. alias, blood.
That is, lively, alert, ardent,
sanguine, as Sanguine is from
Sanguis. 2

Éneátor, a trumpeter, one
who sounds (éneum tubam) a
brazen trumpet.

Éneus, brazen. For aríneus
fr. as, arís.

Ænigma, átis, a riddle. Al-
ýma.

Ækn, an imaginary deity said
to exist from eternity. Alón.

Æquipáro, I make equal.

Equé parem facio.

Equor, any level or smooth
surface, a plain, flat; the plain
surface of the sea, the sea. Fr.
aqua.

Pindar has τότου πλά-
κα.

Æquos, just, equal; having
just or equal proportions; like,
similar, uniform, even, plain,
even-tempered, &c. Fr. eixós,
just. Or rather from aíkos for
aíxos, as ai was said as well as
ai.

Ær, the air. ‘Aîp.

Éraria, a place where
the public money was kept. Fr.
av, arís, money.

Éró, ónis, a basket or bag.

Fr. aíron, raising, bearing,
carrying. 2 Æl. from av, arís.

A money bag.

Érúgo, rust (arís) of copper;
verdigrise; poison; malice or
spite, which poison and eat away
like rust. Go, as in Salsago.

Érumma, toil, trouble, mis-
sery. For áromma fr. aíroũthai,
raised. As anciently said of a
stick on which pedlars raised or
carried their fardels; and meta-
phorically applied to toil and
labor. 2 Æl. from aíroũthai or
dieroũthai, raised, hung up,
suspended. From the notion of
sus pense and anxiety. 2 Æl. fr.
aíroũthai, as the Greeks say aí-
roũthai kívðovn, to undertake dan-
ger. 2 Æl. from av, arís. Toil
arising from digging the copper
mines.

1 Al. from ἔδων, a seat, or from ἔδως, an
abode. But neither of these accounts for
the diphthong.
2 "Ex Græco Æγρός," says Festus.
Thence Æγρός, whence aγρός. Heu-
cyclus explains Æγρός (later alia) by φιλό-
λευ, xàeðr.
3 Haigh says: "From aμφόλος, pleas-
ing, gay, enticing." 1 Some consider it
a corruption from Éμφολα, a contest.
Perhaps through aμφόλα, whence amíλλα, as
λεκτíλπιος from λεκτíλπων. Or from
aμφόλλος, whence éμφόλλος, ἕμφόλλος.

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

Æs, aris, brass. Fr. aléz,
splendor. Æs in Greek would
be αἷος. Homer has ἀλλαξ
σίν, glittering brass. And Cal-
limachus διανυγία χάλκησ, trans-
parent brass. Æris might have
been originally æs. Or as
made aris on the model of Thus,
Thuris; Mus, Muris. "Germ.
øro, brass. Anglo-Sax. ær,
ær, Franc. er, Island. ær. We now
say erz. Hence Goth. aiz,
money. Germ. eren, brazen.
All perhaps from Lat. æs, aris,
asis." W.

Æsculapius, son of Apollo.

Æsculapius, Æscul. Æscul: See Ap-
pendix.

Æstas, the summer. Fr. estus.

Æstimo, I value, estimate.
Fr. es, money; temp being con-
sidered as a termination, some-
what as timus in Ætitimus, 
Maritimus. So from Germ.
ær, brass, money, Wachter de-
rives Germ. werten, "taxare, 
pecuniā estimari." Or æs may be
viewed here as meaning a coun-
ter. Faccioli: "Æra diceban-
tur etiam nummi quibus calculo-
rum in subducendis ratiobus uti-
bantur." As then from Calculus
is Calcolo, to count, so from
æs may be estimo, to count.†

† From æs, money, τιμᾶ, I value," 
says Vossius. But this is a hybrid com-
 pound, and I in τιμᾶ is long.
Affectio, influence on or emotion of the mind through love, anger, desire, natural affection. Quia 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 too great or forced zeal. Some explain it, habeo animum prunum ad faciendum, I am bent on doing anything. For verbs formed from supines often increase the force of the word, as Pulso, ltc. 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, illtreatment, &c. See Afficio. Almost finished, nearly done or concluded, but not quite. Gellius: "Non ex euncto anno sed affecta." Ad seems here to mean, nearly. So as a proposition it means near to. This phrase is applied also to persons nearly worn out by sickness.

Suetonius: "Iam quidem affectum, sed tamen spirantium adhuc Augustum." That is, On the point of death, but still breathing.

Afficio, I affect, influence, move. Quintilian: "Primum est ut affectiamur, antequam afficiere cosemur." Hence afficio is used of affecting or moving with pleasure or pain as Afficio aliquem laetati, 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.

Afficio, from affligo, afflictum.

Affligo: See Figlo.

Affluens, abundant. From the notion of things flowing copiously. Ad increases the force. Africus, the south-west wind. As blowing from Africa.

Agága, a piaum. Fr. ágra or ágra pm. of áva, used in the same sense. But the reading is dubious.

Agápe, love; a love feast. 'A-
Alæus or Alacris, brisk, lively, alert, blithe, gay. Alacris is for adæcris, (as u.Lysses from ἄπερος) fr. ἀλεσ, without tears. § Al. from ala. But the first A in ala is long.

Ala, a slap on the cheek, cuff on the ear. From Hebr. al aph, upon the face. For alapa.

Alaterus, ---

Alaude, 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.

Albarium, whitewash, plaster. Fr. albus.

Albigo, a white speck on the eye. Fr. albus. As Salsus, Salugo.

Albom, a white table in which the Prators entered their edicts, actions, &c. A register. Fr. albom.

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

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

Albus, white. Fr. âlæs, as âlæs, amBo. “In Celtic âlæ.” W.

Alcaicwm metrum, the Alcaic metre, invented by the poet Alcaeus. ’Alkæwns.

Alce or Alces, an elk. 'ALKâ.

Alcoo, Halcéo, a balcyon, kingfisher. Vossius: “Fr. âlæw in âlæ, to lie in the sea; as âlæw is said from âlæw in âlæ, to brood in the sea.” I suspect there was a word âlæwâlæw, the name as âlæwâlæw; formed from âlæ and âwâw. Fr. âlæwâlæw, âlæwâlæw, âlæwâlæw, in aledo.

Alicandia, orum, balcyon days, days of quiet and calm. For it was believed that there is always a calm during the incubation of the aledo.

Aleyon, Halycon, a kingfisher. ‘ALKâw, ‘ALKâw.

Aleo: See Appendix.

Alec and Halcæ, a kind of pickle, brine. Also, a herring or some small fish pickled. Fr. âlæwâs, salted; or âlæs, pickle, brine.

Alecto, one of the Furies. ‘ALKâw.

Ales. “From ala. It differs from a bird, as a species from a genus. For some birds are Oscines, others are Ailes; some give omens by their mouth, others (alæis) 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-wood. Fr. âlæw, marine; whence alca, alga. § Al. for alliga fr. alligo, as involving the feet of swimmers.

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

Alibi, elsewhere. For allibi fr. alius and ubi. § Al. from alis, (an old form of alius) whence alibus, aliba, alibi. § Al. from âlæwâlæw, ‘Ecol. âlæwâlæw.

Alce, a kind of corn resembling wheat. Pottage made of corn. Fr. alo. So Unica, Tefrica, Manica.

Alcâwârus, one who grinds or
lates aliosam. Hence Aliciae Merestrices were harlots who took their stand before the shops of the alicariaii. Plautus calls them "pistorum amicas."

Alicibi, somewhere. For alicubi, fr. aliquis and ubi.

Alicula, a kind of short cloak. Fr. ελίγς, αλίκυς, (which Hesychius explains a tunic with sleeves;) corrupted to άλιγς, άλικυς. Some write it alicula; but Martial has the first syllable short.

Alicundre, from some place. For aliquundre, fr. aliquis and unde. Properly, from some whence. See Alicubi.

Alièno, I make (alienum) different, strange; I make another's, transfer.

Alienum me, debt. Money which belongs to another.

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

Aliquis, Aliquuin, 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, aliio qui or quo, alio aliquo, modo. But whence then the N in quin? Or is qui abridged from quin, and does quiin 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 aliqui opportunè situm."

Aliptes, an anointer for the bath. 'Aliptes.

Aliquando, for some while. From diu, a space of time, modified by aliquam or aliquantium. So Aliquamunultus in Cicero is Aliquam-multaus or Aliquantium-multus.

Aliquando, sometimes. From aliquis and quando. At some whiles. So Alicunde, Alicubi.

Or from alis, or alius, some. See Aliquis and Aliquot.

Aliquantus, somewhat. Quantus is for "tantus. quantus."

Ali is some, as in Aliquot, Aliquis, &c.

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

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

Alius, neut. aed, abridged from alius, alid.

Alius, in another way, in any other way. Fr. alius.

Aliibi: See Alibi.

Alius, another; different. Fr. αλίος, as Φαλέας, folium. In Celtic eile.

Allecto, I allure. Fr. allicio, allectum.

Allego, I send to any place. For adlege. Also, I allege or
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.

**Allégória**, an allegory. *Αλλαγή*.

**Alleluia**, halleluiah. Gr. ἀλ-λα czyía. From the Hebrew.

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

**Allído**, I dash to the ground, severely injure. That is, *ledo* impingendo *ad* aliquid, I hurt by shaming against anything. *Alísfauna* (pocula), cups made at *Allífa*, a town of Samnium.

**Altíum**, garlic. Soft for *ag- lium*, from ἀγcommunication, a clove of garlic.

**Alólogo**, a stranger. *Αλλαγία*.

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

**Alluo**, I love, flow just by. Fr. luo, fr. λύω, I wash.

**Altus**, Hallus,
Arn on which sacrifices were made to the Dii Inferi. Fr. altus, as Lucae, Lucar and Lucare. These sacrifices being offered (alit locis) on high places; or, as Festus explains it, in sediciis à terrâ exaltatis. Whereas the sacrifices on the Arn were offered in low places, or, as Festus explains it, in effossa terrâ. ¶ Al. from alta sera. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. altar.

After, one of two, one of more, another, different. "Every body perceives," says Hure, "that the first part is fr. altus: but what the meaning of the latter part is, is not equally obvious, unless it is viewed as equivalent to Eorum. So that After is Alias eorum, [the other of them]; Uter is Quis eorum; Neuter is Nullus eorum. The Greeks have the same termination, with the addition of οῆ: ἀρταῖος, πάππαῖος, ἵκαὶ ἄτρος. In Middle-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 theera (of them,) remains among us only. Thus: Gods thera, is Their goods, Bona eorum: Thera skipt, Their ships, Eorun naves." Some Latin Etymologists derive alter from two Greek words, ἄλλος ἄγας. Others refer it to ἀλλοτρόπος, the AEolic form of ἄλλοτρος; 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 alternum.

Alternum, blemish. An Arabian word, as Pliny informs us, lib. 25, 17.

Alternum, one after (alterum) another, reciprocal.

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

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

Altus, high. For alius fr. alo. Reared, brought up. "Qui in longitudinem excrevit," says Nagel. When Euripides says, ἀρπάζω τῷ προφήτῃ, ὅτι τοῖς πειρόμενοι, ἥξεις ἴμνη, ἥξεις ἴμνη refers to height as well as to bulk. Herodotus: Αἴτω ἐμαυτῷ ἀνά τε ἱδρυμάν καὶ ἴθαντο: Ran up and flourished. ¶ The Armoric and Germ. is alt. Wachter refers alt and altus to the northern ales, to grow: "ut primò sit cretus in alnæ, mox omnis exceísus."

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.

Altucinor, Allucinor, Hallucinor, I blunder, mistake. "Fr. αἰνω, I wander. Or from á luce aberro. Or from directing the mind (σε ἄλλα) towards something else than what we have in hand. [Or, in the same

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1 Hence the derivation of Scribonius Largus is erroneous: "Ex eo, quod, qui eum hiberint, caput grave veniasque diastem habent, et mensa shallemantrum cum quidem verborum alterationes."
sense, from aliud, for aliucinor.]
Or from striking (hallum) the great toe against anything, or blundering. V. Cinor, as in Sermocinor, Latrocinor, Balbucinor.

Alveare, a beehive. Fr. alveus.

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

Alum, and Halus, the herb comfrey. A Gaulish word.

Pliny: "Halus, quam Galliae vacant."

Alumen, alum, a kind of mineral salt. For halumen fr. ἀλυξ, ἄλυξ, salt. ¶ "From Arab. alum." Tt.

Alumnus, one who is reared up, as a fosterchild, pupil; &c. Also, one who rears. Fr. aleo, whence alomens, (like ἀποτελεῖται, ἀποτελεῖται) alumnus. See Autumnus.

Aluta, tawed or tanned leather. A shoe. For aluminata, as dyed with alumen. ¶ Al. for abitura, (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 alius, (as Solvo, Volvo, for Soluo, Voluo,) alvus. "Quia sordes eā abluuntur." V. We have in Virgil Prolepsies aloi from proluo. ¶ "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 alius, alveus. Some understand it as said primarily of the womb. ¶ Al. from ἄλυξ, a furrow, channel; whence aleo, (as V is added in Sylva and Arvum,) whence alveo, (as vulpeS from ἀλωπης,) then alveus.

Am—, around, about. Abbreviated fr. amb—.

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

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

Amánuensis, an amamanensis. A servant à manu.

Amáracus, sweet-marjoram.

Ἀμάρακος.

Amáranthus, the amaranth.

Ἀμάραντος.

Amárus, bitter. Fr. ἀλμέις, salted; saline; † Dor. ἄλμεις, whence almaus, almaRus, (as νυμφαῖς, nympharium,) then amarus, somewhat as Stimulus for StiGnulous. ¶ Al. from märe, the salt sea. ¶ "From the Chaldaic ammar, [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
master. Dacier explains it "δὲ ἀμφιπέρμος, ὁ περὶφρετος, circumcactus et nunquam consistens, qui hac et illac circumducitur mercedis gratiā." Caesar has: "Plurimos circa se ambactos clientesque habitet:" 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 achen, to follow." W.

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

Ambavouria hostis, 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."

Ambé, the same as Ambi.

Ambégna hostis, a sacrifice led to the altar accompanied with a lamb on both sides of it. Fr.ambi and aghus.

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

Ambi, around, about; on both sides; in two directions.

For amphi (as ἄμφι, amBo,) fr. ἄμφι, ἄμφω.

Ambéga, a little pyramidal vessel. Fr. ἄμφεγα, ἄμφως.

Ambégo, I doubt, am in doubt. Fr. amb and ago. I drive myself, or go, in two directions or two different ways.
tie, as Monoec, Monument, Monumentum. \[ Al. for amen (as Momen, Momentum) for ammen fr. ἀμμός, a chain. See Examen.

Amen, ξίτις, a pole or staff to stay up nets. For amis fr. ἀμμός. " Or fr. am—, and so. From a net going round the poles. Compare Comes, Trames. Amethystus, an amethyst. 'A-

Amicio, i clothe, dress. For amicicio, fr. am— and jacio. I throw round me.

Amicitia, clothing. Fr. amici, amicitium, amictium.

Amicus, a friend. That is, one who loves. Fr. amio, as Pudet, Pudicus. So φίλος fr. φίλε.

Amita, an aunt by the father's side. In Arabic am is uncle, ammat is aunt. The Saxon em is uncle. Fairfax: "Daughter, says she, fly, fly, behold thy dame Foreshows the treason of thy wretched eme." "From the Arabic am, uncle, is Lat. amita, whence the Norman ame (for amte) and Engl. aunt." W. \[ Al. from ame, for avimite. As Avunculus from amus.

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

Ammodityás, a serpent living among the sand. 'Αμμοδό-

Ammonius sal, sal-ammo-

Ammestia, an ammesty. 'Αμ-

Ammis, a river. From Cel-

Amen, I love. Properly, I kiss or salute. Plautus: "Sine te amem." And so φίλος is properly to kiss. Thus amio is fr. ἀμιος, ἀμιω, I bring together, I grasp; translated by Damm "colligo, constringo." So ἄμμo-

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

Amônum, a small shrub growing in Armenia, used in embalming; hence used for an ointment. *Amûnum.

Ampecto, I beat. From am— and pecio, 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. *Amûfibium.

Amphibolía, a discourse of dubious meaning, equivocation. *Amûfibólia.

Amphisbeta, a serpent which had the power of moving either way. *Amûphisbeta.

Amphiôpa, a garment frizzed or slagg'd on both sides. *Amûphiôpa.

Amphitheatrum, an amphitheatre. *Amûphîtheatro.

Amphóra, a vessel, flask, bottle. Fr. âmpôreâ. Or, more immediately, from accus. âmpôreâ, âmpôeâ.

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

Amplector, fr. plecto, plerum. See above.

Amplifico, I enlarge. Amplum or amplius facio.

Amplio, I encrease. Amplius facio.

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

Amplus, full, large. Fr. àmûllos; âmpîllos.

Amphulla, a flask, flagon. As from Pueria is Puerula, Puella, so from amphora may be amphiourla, ampholla, whence ampolla, ampulla. \( \text{§ Wachter:} \) "Germ. Bâlle, 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. \( \text{¶ Others refer ampulla to âmgallos or to âmgos,} \) which both mean a boss. Others to amb and olla: for ambolla. Others to amb merely. Others to âmgel, ίγος, a cup with a narrow mouth. \( \text{¶} \) "Benson," says Wachter, "notices the Anglo-Sax. ampellam, ampollan, ampullan."

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

Amputo, I lop off around or about. Am-puto.

Amsegètes, 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.

Amuletum, a charm, spell. For amuletum fr. amolior. That which sends away or dispels poison or enchantment.

Amurca, lees of oil. For amurgia fr. âmuçphô.

Amussis: See Appendix.

Amygdâla, an almond. *Amûg-ôdâla.
Amythum, a kind of frumenty.  

Αμυλος.  

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

Αμυστίς.  

An, whether? whether. From ἂν, if. An is properly, Quero an, I ask if. Shakespeare frequently uses an in the sense of if.  

Ἀνα, in equal parts.  

Ἀνακράσιος, a courier.  

Ἀνάφθαρτον, a pulpit.  

Ἀνάπηδον.  

Ἀνάχορετα, a hermit.  

Ἀνάχωρητος.  

Ἀνάδέμα, atis, a garland, riband.  

Ἀνάδεμα.  

Ἀναγγυφτα, orum, plate embossed.  

Ἀναγγυφτα.  

Ἀναγνώστα, a person employed to read to another.  

Ἀναγνώστος.  

Ἀνάλεκτος, a slave who collects the fragments which are left at table.  

Ἀναλέκτος.  

Ἀνάλεκτριδες, little pillows or stuffings which girls set on their shoulders to correct their shape.  

Ἀναλεκτριδες. But the reading is doubtful.  

Ἀνάλογος, proportion, resemblance.  

Ἀναλογία.  

Ananceum: See Appendix.  

Ἀνασπεστός, an anapaste.  

Ἀνασπεστός.  

Ἀνασ, atis, a duck.  

Ἐνάσα, Εὐσ. νήσα, transp. ἄσαν.  

Some suppose the A added; and natis to come fr. nato, to swim. Anacreon: "Ἰδέ τοὺς νήσους καλυμμένους. So νήσου is fr. νήσα, νήσα, to swim.  

Ἀνάθημα, atis, a votive offering.  

Ἀνάθημα.  

Anathema, excommunication.  

Ἀναθήμα.  

Andocismus, compound interest.  

Ἀνδοκισμός.  

Ἀναξιόμα, anatomy.  

Ἀναξιόμα.  

Ἀνκάλα, the ham of the leg behind the knee.  

Ἀγκάλα.  

Anceps, ancipitis, having two heads, or a head on either side.  

Επις and 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 Praceps, Princeps, Particeps.  

Anicile, a small oval shield. For ancisiile i.e. ancisile, fr. am—, and casum. Forcellini: "Extrimam oram undequaque recisam habet minutis incursibus." Ovid: "Idque ancile vocat quod ab omnibus parte recisum est." Dacier thinks that the following figure will represent Plutarch's description of it:  

Anicilla, a maid-servant. Diminutive of ancilia, from ancilus, i.e. amcolo. See Ancilo.  

1 Plutarch: 'Ἀγκάλων καλλιότι δι' ὃν τὰ σχέδαν θαλόσ τῷ οὐν ἔτοιμον, οἷον ἄναθικως, ἀνὶ γένε, τὸν περιπειραμα, ἀλλ' ἔνοροι ἤχει γραμμάτα διαμεδετό, ἵνα τις κρατήσῃ εἴκοσι καὶ συναντητέ 

φουντα τῇ παλαιϊ πρὸς ἄλλους ἰδεκλ 

τὸ σχέδει τευχον. Some refer an 

cile to ἀγκάλει, allied to ἰδεκλα, bent. As Cuba, Cubile. Others to am and χηλα, a lip. As having a lip all round.
Ancius, cut round the edges.

For *am-citrus.*

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

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

Ancus, 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. "Αγκύς.


Ancus, one whose arms are so curved that he cannot straighten them. From a word " userService," allied to "σκυλάς," the arm held in a bent position. Or from "σκυλάς," allied to "σκύλος," bent.

Andabata, a fencer who fought hoodwinked on horseback. For *antabata* fr. "παταηθής," 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 *antanabata* from "παταηθής," one who mounts against another. Or D is inserted, as in Indiceo; and *andabata* is put for *antanabata* from "παταηθής," one who mounts a horse.

Andrachne, the herb purslane. "Ανδράρχης.

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

Andronicus, an hermaphrodite. "Ανδρόγυνος.

Andron, that part of the house in which the men resided. "Ανδρός. Festus explains it "pass domus longitundine angustior, in quae viri moratur." 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. *ανδρώνιος,* a kind of plaster used for carvings, invented by the physician *Andron.*" Tt.

Anēthum, dill. "Ανήθος.

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

Angaria, a compelled provision or charge for horses, carriages, &c. for the public service. "Αγγαρία.

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

Angelius, an angel. "Αγγέλος, a messenger.

Angerona: See Appendix.

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

Angioporus, a narrow way or passage. For *anguispositor.* See portus. *Or angis* is fr. *angio,* I press close, contract, "άγγις.

Ango, I press close, strangle; tighten, straighten; reduce to straights, press hard, oppress, afflict. "Αγγις. Wachter refers to Germ. *angen,* and deduces
all from "the primitive Celtic eng, arctus, constrictus."

Angor, affliction, anguish. Fr. ango.

Anguilla, an eel. Fr. anguiss. As being of the same form. -dollar from ἄγγελος, whence enguela, as from ἄγγξα is lingua. See Anguis. Or from ἄγγελος might have been enguelula, enguella.

Anguimánus, an elephant.

As moving its probosciis, which is in fact its (manus) hand, every way like (anguis) a snake." F.

Anguis, a snake. Fr. ãgïs, whence enguis, as from ἄγγξα is lingua; thence anguis, as Anguilla from ἄγγελος, and as Anius from ãeroes. Fr. Al. from a word ãgïs, crooked, curved; allied to ãgûlos.

Angûlus, a corner. Fr. ãgûlós, curved. "Ancient British ingl. This, as well as angulus, from engen, arcta-re." W.

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

Anheleó, I pant, puff. Soft for amheleó, i.e. amhelo, I pant all over.

Anima, breath; life; the soul. Fr. animés, or fr. animés, wind. See Animus.

Animadverto, I take notice of; I notice crimes in a judicial manner, I puish. Verto animum ad.

Animal, an animal. For animale fr. animalis.

Animális, having breath. Fr. anima.

Animitis, cordially. Ex animo. So Funditus.

Animus, wind, breath; life; spirit, mind; bold spirit, courage; disposition of the mind generally. Fr. ânemos, wind. Compare ἄγνω, to breathe or blow, and ἄγνη, the breath and the soul. So Spiritus, the spirit, and Spiero.


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

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

Annona, the year’s increase, produce of the year, provisions; the price of provisions; scarcity or abundance of provisions. Fr. annus. As Pomum, Pomona.

Annoinus, of a year; yearly.

Fr. annus. So Serus, Serotinus.

Annumus, Anuítus, a ring for the finger; &c. Anulus appears to be a diminutive of annus, 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 annus, a round figure, a circle, a ring. See Anus, i.

Anuo, I nod to, I beckon; I assent to by a nod. For adnus.

Annis, a year. For enmus fr. ímos, or ímos, a year. Fr. Al. from annus, a circle. (See Anulus.) As revolving round and round.

Anómâlia, an irregularity.  ἀνωμαλία.
Anquiro, I search about. For am-querio.

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 χάνσης, (χάς) gen. of χάς, Doric of χάρ, a goose.

Ant, Or from the north. "Ancient and modern German, gans, gant, gans, Armorican gans, [Engl. gander,] Lat. anser for canser." W.

Antes, 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 signa, cùm habebit in fronte antae parietum, qui cellam circumcludunt," &c.

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

Ante, before, opposite to. Fr. avant or avri.


Anticello, I surpass. Fr. cello, I drive. I drive before another, I take the lead, like Anteoe.

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

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

Antehac, formerly, aforesight. See Antida.

Antelligium, a prologue. Fr. ante, and λόγος, a speech.

Antenna, Antenna: See Appendix.

Antepagments, or Antipagementa, garnishing in carved work set on door-posts. Fr. ante, and pago whence pango. Quod adapangitur antis. Or from ante. Gloss: "Antipagments, πρό-

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

Antéquam, before that, before. For ante quem horam. Properly, ante horam quâ horâ. Or it is a translation of the Greek πρῶτον. So Postquam, Priusquam.

Anterides, buttresses, props.

Antepidae.

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

Antes, iun: See Appendix. Antestor, I call another to be a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching the ear. For antestor, I make a witness before the trial comes on. Thus antestari is explained by Priscian προδια-

Anthias, some fish. "Anthias.

Anthrax, a carbuncle. "An-

*1. Al. for am-testor. But the reason is not apparent.
Antia, forelocks. Fr. ante.

Anti—, against. 'Arri.

Antichthonés, the antipodes. 'Anticóksen.

Antícipo, I take or take in hand before another, get the start of, thwart. Fr. ante-capio. So Occupo.

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

Antidea, before this. For ante id factum eō tempestate.¶ So Postidea. ¶ Al. for antiea, anteDea, antidea.

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

Antidotum, an antidote. 'Avgóron.

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

Antipódes, the antipodes. 'Antipódes.

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

Antiquus, old; ancient; old-fashioned; antique. Fr. ante.

That which was in the ages before us. It was formerly written anticus. As Amicus, Pudicus.

Antistes, stíthi, a president;

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

Apeistro, onis, a kind of sausage. Fr. aper. As being tufted. Varro: "Quod in hoc farcimine summo quiddam eminet, ab eo, ut in capite aper, aperabo dictu."

Aphractus, an open vessel without decks or hatches. "A-ephyros.

Aphrodissa, a festival of Venus. "Aphrodisia.


Apiaus vulgaris, muscadel grapes. Fr. "apia. Pliny: "Aplionis aper dedere cognomen, praecepnu earum avidum." Apiana is also chamomile, and for the same reason.

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

Apica avis, a kind of sheep which has no wool on the belly. From "apicae, having no wool.

Apinae, trifles. See the account given by Pliny of this word under Trica.

Apinaris, a trifler, buffoon. Fr. apinae.

Apio: See Apo.

Apsi, a bee. Fr. apo or apio. From the notion of bees hanging together in clusters. Virgil: "Pedisbus con nes e ad limina pendent." Q Al. for apis, opis fr. bpsi, a serpent. Anacreon represents Cupid thus speaking of a bee stinging him: "Opsi μ' ἐνυφα μικροι: A small serpent has struck me."

Apiscor, I get, gain. Fr. apiio, I tie, join. It seems to mean properly, I come up to a thing, join myself to it, touch it. Like Gr. ἄπος, to touch, from ἄπος, to join. Plautus: "Sine me hominem apisci." To come up to, To overtake.

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

Apluda, Appluda, chalk, husks; bran. Fr. ad-plaudo. As Claudio, Occcludo. As being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands. "Appludo is properly, I dash one thing with another so as to produce a sound." F.

Aplustre, an ornament of a ship fixed up on the top of the stern. Fr. ἀπελαστρο, the highest part of the stern. As ἀπι-Alpha, triUmphus.

Apo or Apio, I bind, tie. Fr. ἀπω, I join, connect, fut. 2. ἀπο, or ἀπα, ἀπα. Apocryphus, apocryphal. 'A-πόκρυφος.

Apoctiris, a demonstration. 'Αποδιήσις.

1 Isaac Vossius supposes apia put for abia, and quotes the glosses of Hesychius: "Απις τυψαν. Understanding typsa to mean Serpents. Others understand it to mean, You have.

2 Wachter refer to Celt. bixed, farina.
Apothecary, the undressing room in baths. *Ἀποθετήριον.*

Apolacto, I kick. *Ἀπολακτίκια.*

Apolecti, parts of the tunny-fish cut for salting; and the tunny-fish themselves. Also, the principal Senators. *Ἀπολεκτοί.*

Apollinaris: See Appendix.

Apollo, Apollo. *Ἀπόλλων.*

Apollogus, a story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Ἀπολλογός.*

Apothoréta, presents given to guests at feasts to carry home with them. *Ἀποθήρετα.*

Apoplexia, apoplexy. *Ἀποπληξία.*

Aporitio, doubt. Fr. αἰσχρία.

Apostata, an apostate. *Ἀποστάτης.*

Apostolus, an apostle. *Ἀποστόλος.*

Apotheca, a storehouse; safe; winecellar. *Ἀποθήκη.*

Apparitio, sumptuously. Fr. adparo. With great preparation.

Apparitor, a beadle, serjeant, marshal. Qui paret i.e. adest magistratu. 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 Eduardo, 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 Accicio, I call, is Cieo ad me. So καλέω, I call, is from καλλω, I drive, urge, fut. 2. καλέω or καλάω. Damn: "Καλία, venire jubeo, voco. A κάλω. Homer: Ἀστός σε καλέω, hortatur ut ad se venias." Lennep: "Καλέω differs only in form from καλλω, I impel." ¶ Al. from καλώ, καλάω, I draw near. ¶ "From Hebrew PLL, i.e. pīlel, to address." Becman.

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

Appeta, 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, ádis, Venus to whom a temple was built at the Appia Aqua. Hence prostitutes were called Appiades.

Appiopous, ————

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.

Apploio, for adplauto.

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

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

Aprilitis: See Appendix.

Apronia, ————

Aprugnum, belonging to a
boar. Fr. aper, apri. See Abiegnus.

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

*Aptus, bound or fastened close, attached closely, adhering tightly; well suited, fitted, opposite, proper, convenient. Fr. *api, aptum, aptum. ¶ Al. from ἀπτός fr. ἁπτεῖ pp. of ἁπτεῖν.

*Apud, at, close by, near. For *apt fr. *api, aptum, to join. As from Jungo is Juxta. ¶ Al. soft for ad pap from ad pedem. At the feet of another.

*Apyrinos, having no or little kernel. Ἀτρύνης.

*Aqua, water. Fr. eau, equal, level; as E qui or from Ε疱. Hence eau, (as from εἰκός is εἶκε, whence Socius,) aqua. ¶ Al. from ἀκα, Doric of ἀχα, sound. From the murmur of flowing water. ¶ Al. from the North. "Aches, (Germ.) a steam, 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

*Aquaticulus, 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.

*Aqualis, a waterpot, ewer. Fr. aqua. As Ε疱, Ε疱. Aquariorolus, qui se præbet ministrum meretrici. "Propriè, quod aquam ferret meretrici, quâ Veneri operata indigereat ad esse eluendam. Hinc apud Plautum meretricis: Aggerundâque aquā sunt viri duo defessi. Savaro scribit aquariolos dictos, quia ad aquas versarentur meretricium gratiâ quœ olim cellas suas in actâ seu litora consti-
tuebant. Cicero: In actâ cum muliernulis jacebat ebrius." V.

*Aquisfolius, having sharp pointed leaves. Fr. acuisfolius. Acus from acquo, as Noceo, Nocuus.

*Aquila, an eagle. Fr. aquisfolius. From its tawny color, Homer has aëris album, a tawny eagle. ¶ Al. from αἰε, the Cretan word for eagle; whence aquor, (as perhaps IoQur from ἄξος) and aquila, somewhat as Viola from iov. Dacier thus: "Agor, R changed to L, agol, aquil, 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 le-

gion.

*Aquiter, aquilēgis and aqui-

ficis, one skilled (legendo) in seeking out and collecting or (elicendo) in bringing out (venas aquarum) springs to form aque-

ducts.

Aquificium is said, when
(aqua) water (elicitur) is drawn down from Heaven by prayers in a time of drought.

*Aquilo*, the north-wind. Soft for aqyro (as λιπος, liLium) fr. ἀξιός, which is explained by Hesychius ὁ βοδός, the north wind.  
*Wacher* understands aquilo to mean properly the north, and derives it from aquilus: “Quia nox ætra 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 μίλαν ὦσφς, black water.  
*Al.* from aquila. From the tawny color of the eagle.

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

*Ara*, an altar. Fr. aps, I raise. Or from ἀσπος, I raise.  
*Al.* from ἀφα, a prayer, impetration.  
*Al.* cut down from acerra, which is explained by Festus, “ara quæ ante mortuum poni solebat, in quæ odores incendebantur.”

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1 Vario says that ara was anciently written aet; and Macrobius suggests that aet was for aem, as being that which was handled. Virgil: “Talibus orantem dic-tìs armaque tenèntem.” Plautus: “Tenæ arma habo: Tene: Dejura te mihi argentum daturum.”

*Arabarches*: See Alabarches: Arachne, a kind of sundial. Fr. ἄραχνη, a spider. Its lines representing those of a spider’s web.

*Aranea*, a spider. Soft for arachnea fr. ἄραχνη. Or from the adjective ἀράχνος, ἀράχνια, whence arachne.

*Arârum*, a plough. Fr. aro, aratum.

*Arbitrer*, a referee, arbitrator. Soft for additer 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: “Mihii arbitri vicini sunt, meeq quid dat domi.”

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

* Arbor*, a tree. For arvor fr. arum. 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.” Arum, 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 arboratum, arbustum. As Salix, Salicis, Salicetum, Salicum.

*Arâtus*, Arca, a chest, coffer, desk. Fr. arco or âquam, I keep in,
shut in. .cy Or fr. ἄρτος allied to ἀποσ, that which incloses. 'Αρχ. and ἄρχω were allied. lympch Wächter notices the Welsh arch, Anglo-Sax. arc, erce. And. Goth. arka, "loculi."

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

Archōn, secret, close. As kept (archē) in a chest. So Oppidum, Oppidanus.

Arceo, I keep off, ward off; I keep in, restrain. 'Arχ.ēo.

Arcē, a sedan, litter. Fr. arca. As being closed in on all sides like a chest. Era, as in "Erdiga, Patera. "Al. from arces, from its being arched.

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

Archaiōs, old-fashioned, plain. 'Αρχαιος.

Archangelus, an archangel. 'Αρχάγγελος.

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

Archeōta, Archiēta, a keeper of records. 'Αρχέατη.

Archēgrum, an original copy. 'Αρχηγρος.

Archiatrēs, a chief physician. 'Αρχιατρης.

Archimágirus, a chief cook. 'Αρχιμάγης.

Archimandrita, the chief of a convent. 'Αρχιμανδρης.
vain, futile. Hesychius: 'Aγ
tάλος, eikâlos.'

Ardeo, I glow, burn, blaze; I glow with heat or sever; 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. âgé, high, aloft. As Muto, Mutuus. Q Al. from Goth. hard, difficult.

Area: See Appendix.

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

Aréna, Hârêna, sand, grit. Fr. areo. As Hâbæo, Habæna. Horace has Arèntes arenas. 2

Aréna, the part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was covered with sand.

Areso: See Appendix.

Aréopágus, a council of judges which met on Mars-Hill at Athens. 'Aρωπῶγος.

Arépennis, Arpeennis, 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 areos. Like the areos, sitting about and roving everywhere. Al. from areos. "Quand areos quodam omnis occupiat, nihil peragat." Ainaw.

2 It is an objection, but not an insuperable one, that the A in areos is long. And also that areos was a common mode of writing. Varro says that areos was the Etruscan fæna. Asena might come fr. ãnæ fut of ãnæ, I dry. Or from ãnæ, I dry; whence ãnæ, aera, arena, areos.

Ares, Mars. 'Aρής.

Arestalógos. " Fr. ãresta, virtue; ãlygos, 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 arestalogus, from ãresta, pleasing or pleasant things, and ãlygos, a discourse. One who says pleasant or agreeable things. The word was coined by the Romans." V. It is explained by Forcellini, "PLACITA LÖQUENS ad sui ostentationem et aliorum oblectationem."

Arèum judicium, the judgment, the judgment of the court of Areopagus. See Areopagus. 'Aρίως means, appertaining to Mars.

Argèi, places at Rome where were the remains of certain illustrious Argives. From 'Aργεῖος, Argives. 3

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

Argentaria, a banking-house. Fr. argentum.

Argentum, silver. Fr. argens, etatis, from argo formed from argës, white, whence argopes, silver. Or from argës, argës, gen. argënos, white.

Argestes, the North-west wind. 'Aργëstês.


3 Argei 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.
**ARGUMENTUM**, 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 another to be guilty, convict; impeach. Fr. appelle, white, clear. ¶ Al. from argo, I discourse, contracted to argo.

**Argulus**, quick, ready, ingenuous, 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.

**Argyropides**, a company of soldiers with silver shields. *Argyropides*.

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

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

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

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

**Arilus**: See Harioius.

**Arista**: See Appendix.

**Aristoichia**, the herb heartwort. *Aristoichia*.

**Etym.**

**Ariuthētica**, arithmetic. *Aριθμητική*.

**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 *ēppai* pp. of *ēppai*, I fitting, instruing, whence *ēppara* are implements or instruments. ¶ Al. from armus, as properly said of such armour as protected the arms.* ¶ Al. for arcoma fr. arco. Instruments for repelling. So Glubo, Glubims, Gluma.

**Armamaka**, a Persian chariot or litter. *Aρμάμακα*.

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

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

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

**Armament, cattle, herd of cattle. For aramentum fr. areo. As useful for ploughing.

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

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1 Wachter too remotely: “Cum brachia sint arma hominis prima et naturalia, quibus a natura ad propellendas injurias praeter animas hominis instructus est, nonem sumum omnibus instrumentis, quibus injuria propellitur, communicare potuerunt.” E
tistinguished 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 (armi) with armour. Or armo may be from a word ἀρμα, ἄρμα, formed from ἀρω, ἄρη. See Arma.

**Armoracia**: See Appendix.

**Armus**, an arm or shoulder. Fr. armes, compages. For it signifies properly the knitting of the shoulder with the arm. F. “Tota compago ab humeris usque ad pugnum. Brachium quid est nisi talis compago?” W. "Arm, the upper part of the shoulders, is quoted by Donegan. Al. from the North. "Goth. arm, Anglo-Sax. earm, eorn." W.

**Arō**, I plough. ἄροω, ἄρω. Arōma, ătis, a sweet spice or herb. ἄρωμα.

**Arquatus**, arched. For arcuatius.

**Arquatius 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.

**Arrhabo**, a token or pledge; an earnest or earnestpenny given in token of payment. ἀρραβὼν.

**Arrigo**, I lift or raise up; raise another's spirits, encourage. For adjrego. I raise right up or upright. See Rego and Rectus.

**Arrilator**: See Arilator.

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

**Arro, 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 be 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 decus arrogavit." That is, decreed, assigned by vote or decree. See Rogo.

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

**Arrugia**, a gold-mine. Apparently corrupted from aururugia, from αὐρον or aurum, and γυγα, a digging.

**Ars, artis**, contrivance, method, skill, science, industry, occupation. Fr. ārtes pp. of āro, I fit one thing to another. Or. fr. āriow, whence āriomai, I put in order, prepare. Vaccio-lati: "From āro, whence a word āres, āretis, ars, artis, nec tendi et apte copulandi ratio."
Arsenicum, arsenic. *Arsenicum.*

*Artaba,* an Egyptian measure.

*Apros.*

*Aristae,* an Egyptian measure.

*Artimia.* See Appendix.

*Aristemon,* the mizzen-sail; pulley of a crane. *Arithron.*

*Artethia,* the gullet, windpipe; an artery. *Artethia.*

*Artethitis,* the gout. *Artethitis.*

*Artelalous,* meal. Fr. arthelalous. Joint by joint, limb by limb.

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

*Articus,* 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 comprehendii?* A law cannot state singly every possible case which may belong to it.

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

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

*Artocreas,* a meatpie. *Artocreas.*

*Artolagnus,* a cheesecake, pancake. *Artolagnus.*

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

Artotyrila, heretics who offered on the altar (apros) bread and (tupos) cheese.

Artuatus, torn to pieces. Fr. artus. Torn limb by limb.

Artus: for arctus.

Artus, us, a joint; limb; knot. Fr. apus pp. of apus, I knit, join. As from a, i. p. apus is apus, a joint. Fr. Al. from arto, i. e. arcto, courcto, arcto compingo.

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

Arvina, fat, grease, suet. Fr. arvis, (as Ovis, Ovina,) soft for arvis. Or for arvigna from arvis, arvigis. Properly, the fat of rams. Fr. Al. Hesychius states that the Sicilians said apis for flesh.

Arvis, a ram. Fr. apis. V. added as in Sylva, Arvum.

Aruncus, a goat's beard. For argus fr. argus, Doric for argus. So Spelunca from Xepovrys.

Arundo: See Appendix.

Aruspex, Harsuspe, ictis, a soothsayer. Fr. arvis or arvis, a ram, was arviga, a victim at a sacrifice, that victim being properly a ram. From arviga, aruiga, aruga, and specio, was augurispe, aruspe, one who augured from victims as they were slain. Fr. 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 Cadoc is Cadivism, so from arco is arivism, whence arvum. Wachter states the Celt. arw to be the same as arvum, and refers both to Celt. ar, terra, arvum. He notices also the northern ara, urwa, to plough.

Arc, arcis, a lofty place, height, steep; citadel. Fr. âª, (transp. âªx) the summit of a mountain, and also a citadel. Fr. Or fr. âªx, an inclosed place. Fr. Or fr. ardeo, arâª, a place for repelling enemies. Fr. Or fr. arâª, arâª, (âªx) to repel or to defend.

As, assis: See Appendix.

Asarûnum, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors. "Asarûnum, place, a bagpiper. "Asx-âªx, a bagpiper.

Ascando, I mount. For ascendo.

Ascia, a chip-axe. For ascia, acsina, âªâªâª. Or for ascia, axia, from âªx fut. of âªx, I break. Or from the North. Anglo-Sax. ax, eax, acse, acse, acas, acase. Acse, transp. acse, would give ascia. Or ascia, transp. acsia, would flow from acse.

Ascoûra, a leathern bag. "As-koûra,

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

Asinus, —

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

Asinus, a mill-stone. Like Gr. âªâª, which embraces both of the senses of asinus.

Asia: See Appendix.


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

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

Aspîro, 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 aspîro. Celsus: "Ut ne ad eum frigus aspérerit."

Aspis, an asp. "Aswîs.

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

Asstcâla, a lackey, menial. For adsecula, adsequula, fr. adequor.

Assefolium, -

Assentior, I agree to, assent. That is, (sentio) I think (ad)}
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 assertur i. e. adjungitur pari et trabi- busque," says Ainsworth. That is, from assero, as from Aggero is Agger. In Greek στρωτήρες (from στέψω, έστρωται, to strew,) are joints which rest on the larger beams in floors and ceilings: and laths which support the tiles of roofs. And Vossius explains asseres "crassior angustaque materies, qua trabibus interni solet." Gloss. Philox.: "Asseres, xovol, ὀσ- κοι, στρωτήρες." Gloss. Cyril. : "Στρωτήρες, asseres."

Asséreo 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.

Asséreo, 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.

Asséreo, I assign, attribute. Seneca: "Hac non ego sentire sapiemem: nec enim lap- pidis illis duriam asserimus!" Nor do we connect or couple with a wise man the idea of unfeelingness. Forcellini explains it by "adjungo."

Asséreó, I assert positively. That is, I affirm (severe) rigidly. Ad amplifies.

Assiduus, diligent, incessant, perpetual. Fr. adsedexto, as Muto, Mutuus. From the notion of sitting closely at any occupation. But assidius was used anciently for a wealthy man or one of the higher class, and is derived by some from asses duo i. e. do. Charisius: "Cum a Servio populus in quinque classes esset divisus ut tributum, prout quisque possideret, inferret: ditior, qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt." Beccan 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: "Clasicus assi- duusque 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) 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.
Assuēficio, I accustom. Assuetum facio, assuetificacιo.

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

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

Assus, dry; roasted, broiled. For arhus 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 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: — Adit, Adst, Ast, At.” That is, let it be, grant it, nevertheless, and yet.

Aster, a star. Astēr. 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.

Astrēriscus, an asterisk or mark in form like a little star. "Aste-rō̇nos.

Astipūlātor. Adam: “Stipulātor 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 consulti, 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. "Ast-"-

Astrēa, the Goddess of justice. "Asteria.

Astrāgālus, a wave or wreath about a pillar. "Asterō̇nas.

Astrōlogus, an astrologer. "Asterō̇nos.

Astrōνō̇mus, an astronomer. "Asterō̇nos.

Astrum, a star, constellation. "Asteron.

Astu, the city of Athens. "Aste.

Astula: See Appendix.

Astur, a kind of hawk. Fr. Asturlas. 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 -cols., colos., coli. Or from "泷a, pp. of 泷a.
**Astus**, craft, cunning. Fr. *άστρον*, a city. Men living in a city being usually more acute and subtle than men living in the country. Wachter: "Urbaniitas ab Ûrbe, Civilitas a Civitate, et Astutia (quæ Civilitatis nomen fuit, ante quam ob callida civium ingenia in malam partem sumeretur) ab *άστρον*.

**Astutus**, crafty. Fr. *astus*.

**Asyûtum**, —

Asylum, an asylum, sanctuary. "Asylume.

Asymbolus, scot-free. "Ασύμβολος.

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

Atábulus, a very cold wind peculiar to Apulia. From a word *άταβολος*, throwing out harm.

Atat or *At at*, an interjection of surprise, &c. From *laxatet*. ¶ 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—'.

Atáus, a fourth grandfather. Soft for adaurus fr. awus. Æd increases the number. So Adnepos and Alnepos.¹

Atellâna, 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. *άθροι*, *αθρόι*, *αθρόπ*, *άθροπ*, blackened by fire. So Atrium from *άθροιν*.

¹ Wachter deduces it from *atia avi*. *Atia* being from Gr. *άτρους*, father.

**Atheneum**, a place for philosophical study or for declamation. 'Αθηναῖον.

**Atheus**, atheist. 'Αθηναῖος.

**Athleta**, a wrestler. 'Αθλητής.


**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.

**Atomus**, an atom, mite. "Ατομος.

**Atque**, and. Soft for *aqve*. As Atavus for Adavus. That is, (que) and (ad) in addition to or besides this. Et *ad hoc*. Aqve 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 servent," &c.

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


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

**Atripler**, *Atriplex*: See Appendix.

**Atrium**, a courtyard, a large oblong square surrounded with arched galleries. For *atrium* fr. *άτροις*, *άτρος*, as being in the open air, sub dio. Some-what as the Greeks said *at-
Atticurges, is, done in the Attic style. "Αττικογυς.

Attigus, touching upon, bordering upon. Fr. attingo, attigi. As Muto, Mutuos.

Attitus, —

Attino, I amaze, astonish.

Fr. tomo. Properly, I thunder on another, amaze as if with thundering. Hence attonitus, thunderstruck, amazed.

Attibus, the same as Atypus: and from δρυς, whence atubus, attubus.

Atypus, stuttering, stammering. "Ατυπος.

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

Ausitus, covetous. Fr. aeo.

Aucella, a little bird. For aecella, ovicella fr. avis.

Ausceps, aucupis, a bird-catcher,owler. For aecceps, accupilus.

From avis and capio. Aucupis for avcupis as Occapo, Occupo.

Auctifico, I make larger. Auctius facio.

Auctio, an auction. Fr. augeo, augium, aucutum. 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 potenter." So it is used of a founder or leader of a race. Virgil: "Nec tibi Diva pares, generis nec Dar- danus 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. "Author is from augo, auctum; and properly means one who (auget) increases, i.e. generates and produces." F. Thus Lucretius: "Quodcumque 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. Cunque talēm causam multum pollere oportet, sepe denotat cujus virtute, consilio, suasu vel testimoniō aliquid fiat." § Some write it auctus, supposing that it was afterwards changed for softness into auctor; and derive auctor fr. aurgō, aulō, of himself, acting after his own will.

Auctor, the seller in an auction. Forcellini: "Qui enim tradit alteri quidpium, eum auget e re et dito reum facit." Others explain it from his being the author of the buyer's purchasing.

Auctorementum, 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.

Auctūrus, hired; obligated to serve for hire. Fr. auctoro.

Auctūrus, the act of authorizing a measure or giving authority to act. (See Author.)

Livy: "Tribuni plebis ex auctūritate senatus 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: "Aqua ductus, iter, actus a patre; sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a iure 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 alium sibi obligare, adeo ut quis non amplius sit sui arbitrii, sed alio res agat auctore."

Auctōro, I am (auctor) the

Aucūpium, birdcatching. Fr. auceps, auçupis.

Aucūpor, I go a fowling, I seek after birds; generally, I seek after, watch curiously, go in quest of. Fr. auceps, auçupis.

Audax, daring, bold, confi-dent. Fr. audaeo. As Fallax.

Audeo, I dare, adventure. Fr. aueo, I am desirous, ardent; whence avidus, avideo, audeo, audaeo, as Aveceps, Aveceps, Au-ceps. So Gavidus, Gavidoe, Gaudoee.

Audio, I hear, hearken. Fr. audio, a voice or sound. That is, I perceive a sound. ¶ As aiw from òaiw is to hear; so aiw from òaiw might be the same. Then from aiw (as in 'Apaiw) would be audio.

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

Avellana, a hazlenut. As being very common about Avella or Abella, a town of Cam-pania.

Avēna: See Appendix.

Aveo, I long for, covet. Fr. äwa, same as òaiw, I pant after, I seek. Hesychius: "Αυ̣φ γένσι.

Avernus, a lake in Campania, of an offensive nature, and used for Hell. For òaoros, òaoros, without birds. Lucretius: "A-vernus 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 òegeaou, òegeaou.

Aversor, I turn from in-dis-gust. Fr. verno, verum.

Averta. "A cloak-bag carried behind a horse. From its being carried on the (aversa) hinder part of the horse." 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.

Averfo, I take away. For abfero, whence averfo, avfero. So Aves, Apecs, Apecs; Abufgio, Auffugio.

Augeo, I encrease, enlarge. Fr. aouw, fut. aouw: whence augeo, for softness augeo. Len-nep conjectures that aouw came from an obsolete verb aouw, whence augeo would flow less remotely.

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

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1 "Hare or Ave is nothing but. Hares, have, possess.—riches, honor, health." Whitier.
(aves se gerunt) birds carry themselves in flying. For augeris is for augureris, as Aucupis is for Avicapis, Auspicium for Avispecium.

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

Augustāles ludi, games instituted by Augustus.

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

Augustus. Octavius Caesar 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.

Astra, a grandmother. Allied to aurus.

Aviōsus, eager, desirous; greedy of money. Fr. avaro.

Avīs, a bird. For avis, (as Ovis for Osis,) fr. ἀετός, I rush; or avō fr. ἅτω fut. of ἄεω whence ἄεω. As ἀρνός fr. ἄρνω. "From aó (avo,) to cry out, to chirp." Haigh. "From Hebr. oph, flying, or uph, he fled." V.

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

Avīus, solitary, lonely, impassable. That is, remote (à vid) 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.

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

Aular, the cover (aula) of a pot.

Aulax, a furrow. Αὐλαξ.

Auletēs, a piper. Αὐλητής.

Aulici, the servants or ministers (aulae) of a palace, courtiers.

Aulix. "It seems to be the same as Aulax." F.

Auleus, a piper. Αὐλοφός.

Aura, a gentle gale, breeze, wind. Αὐρά.

Auro, splendor. Allied to Aurum.

Aurāta, a fish called also Chrysoptus, as having golden brows. Ovid: "Et auris Chrysoptus imitata decus."

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

Aurea, a bridle: See Orea.

Aurichalcum, latten or yellow brass. Corrupted from orichalcum, ὀρίχαλκος.

Auriga, a charioteer. For aurigae fr. aured ago, as driving horses with a bridle. "Al. from ὄρλης, a muledriver. As Aurichalcum is a corruption of Orichalcum.

Aurigo, same as Aurugo. So Origo.

Auripigmentum, a kind of ocher of the color (auri) of gold, and useful (pigmentis) for painters' colors.
Auris, an ear. Fr. aöś, the Cretan form of oës. From aöś is aëris, as from Mus is Muris. Or at once from oës, for we have hAUr from oy3. ¶ Al. from aöw, considered the same as aëw, to hear. ¶ Al. from the north. "Ohr, (Germ.), Gr. oës, Lat. auris and ausis, Goth. aëso, Engl. ear, Dutch or, ora, Belg. oor, Island. eya." W.¹

Auritus, having long ears; having quick hearing. Fr. aüris.

Aüöra, the dawn, the morning. Fr. aüpa and aëpa, the hour when the morning breezes blow. ¶ Or fr. aurum and hora. The hour or time of gold, the golden time.

Aüögo, the jaundice. Fr. aurum, as Eëris, Eërügo. From the color (auri) of gold which the face of a jaundiced person assumes.

Aurum, gold. Fr. aëw, to shine: whence a word aöpë splendid. Donnegon has "Aüëw, gold." Turton notices the Welsh aur, gold.

Ausculcto, I listen. For aüribusculcto. Culto from colo, as Occulo, Occultum, Occulto. That is, multùm colo aliquem auribus, I heed or attend to another with my ears.

Aüsim, for aüserim fr. audeo, audsi, ausi.

Aüspex, aüspicis, one who foretels events, a soothsayer. For aüspex, aüspicis (See Aus-
ceps), ab inspiciendis avibus. A leader, guide, head, as the principal magistrates alone had the right to take (auspicia) the auspices. So aüspices is applied to the Gods, as it was under their guidance that undertakings were supposed to be made. Aüspex is used of a matchmaker, being the chief or principal part in it; or as the marriage is made by his guidance or superintend-
ance.

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

Aüspicor, I begin, undertake. Because in all undertaking the ancients began by consulting (aüspices) the soothsayers.

Aüster, the south wind. Tur-
ton: "Fr. aüöträ fr. aöw, [aüö-
stra], to burn. This wind is hot and moist and productiva of putrid fevers." Áuöstalöös is sun-burnt.²

Aüstërus, dry, harsh, severe. Áuöstropös.

Aüsum, an attempt. Fr. au-
deo, audsum, ausum.

Aüt, or, or else, else. Fr. aöta or aötăp, on the contrary, otherwise.

¹ Helvigius refers auris to aëw. (aë-
pa,) I draw in: "Quis sonum hauriunt aëres."

² So Forcellini explains it, "ventus meridionalis humidos et calidos."

³ Al. from aöw, fœ, I blow. But this is too general a meaning.

⁴ Al. from the North. Goth. aüthakau, Anglo-Sax. otakhe.†

* Virgil, it is true, calls it "frigidas." But Martyr solves this difficulty on Georg. 3, 579.
† Wachter in Odor.
Auatem, but. Fr. aëres, but. The Latin say Decem from aësna.

Autemata, one who is his own master. Aëthra.

Aëthnaeus, real, genuine, original. Aëthraicus.

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

Aëthiokônes, people coeval with the country they dwell in. Aëthiopes.

Aëthiographus, written with one's own hand. Aëthiographeus.

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

Aëtumnus, autumn, the time of harvest and vintage. For aëtumnus (like Alumnus) fr. augeo, auctum. Quis augeit homines fructus. See Aëtium.

Aëtumo: See Appendix.

Aëunculus, a maternal uncle. Dimin. of aëus. Scaliger: "Patri fratri, cum patrui nomen, quasi patrem alterum, attribuuerent, matrix fratrem quasi remotiorem pusillum aëum appellarunt."

Aëus, a grandfather. For abus fr. âba or âbba, a father; traced to the oriental ab. Q Or fr. âbaus, âba, a father. Aëxiliun, help; military succour, applied to auxiliary troops. Fr. augeo, auri. As it augments the resources of another. Augei aliquem subsidii. "Augeere aliquem aliquà re, est instruere, ornare, rem aliquam allocui subjicere, quà instructor, major, honorator fiat." F.

Auxim, for auxerim, fr. augeo, aui, auei.

Aëxido seems, says Forcellini, to be the same as aësis or aësterculus, i.e. aëxerculus.

Aëxëns, inhospitable. "Ãëvôs.

Aëxica, Aëxidia: See Appendix.

Aëilla: See Aile.

Aësim, the same as Egerim from Egi. For aërism fr. ari, i.e. arii.

Aëioma, an axiom, proposition. "Aëiôma.

Aëxis, 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 aësis is put for the heavens above us, the open air; and for any clime or climate. It is fr. Æômos, Æônos. Or fr. Æôs, Æôs, to carry, whence Æôs.

Aëxis, a plank, board, &c. Fr. Æôs, Æôs, to carry, and hence bear, support. Q Al. from Æôs, which seems to be applied in this sense merely to the (Æôs) tablets and laws of Solon.

Aëzônes, tablets on which Solon's laws were engraved. "Aëzôns.

Aëzunxia, swine's grease, with which (aësis) the axletrees of wheels (unguntur) are greased.

B

Bābe, O strange! Bāsal, waw.

Babeculus, Babeculus: See Appendix.

Bacc: See Appendix.

Baccar, baccāris, the herb sage of Jerusalem. Bāxāpās.

Baccha, a female inspired by Bacchus, a Bacchanal.

Bacchānāl, the festival of Bacchus; &c.

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

Bacchus, the God of wine. Bārūşi.

Bacclis, Baceclus: See Appendix.

Bācilus, a staff, stick. Diminutive of bacus, from Bāska, (bāsa,) pf. of bāw, I go, move; or, I lean on. Whence also bākē, bākōs, abacus. So from bāw, bāche, pp. bāscxtai, is bāc-
tōv, a stick. ¹ Or for basiculus fr. basis or bāsis.

Bādius, of a bay color. Fr. bāli, g. bālos, bāsos, a palm-tree.

Bādīza, I walk, pace. Bālīza.

Beticātus, clothed in garments of Spanish wool. From Bētis, the Guadalquivir. The Beticus lane were considered very precious.

Bāia, warm baths. From Bāia, a city of Campania, abounding in warm springs. Horace: "Nullus in orbe locus Bāiae praecum animon." ²

¹ Al. from wēm, pf. wēwm, (wēn,) I press, beat; whence wēms. "From Germ. bochen, to beat." W.

² Decler: "Balestra is a word totally mis-explained. As from wēms is wēwm, so from Bālēs, Bālēs, is Bālōps, Bālōps, 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 Bālep, Bālep, to dance. So as to mean a dancer. Horace joins Balestrones with Mime."
for bambus fr. βαμβάς (whence
βΑμβάνω), βαμβάκι, I stammer.

Bălinea, Bălineum, a bath.
Fr. balnéa,  
Băsileus, of a tawny color.
Fr. băsile, for bădius.

Bălistia, Bălistă, a kind of
cross-bow. Fr. βάλλω, I throw.
Bălistea, orum, ballada,
light airy songs, or rather songs
sung in dances. Bălistea.  
Bălică, Băliea, Băliu,
ucis, gold-dust or gold-ore.
Pliny supposes it to be a Spanish
word, and Martial has "balucis
malleator Hispānē." 1

Bălineum, a bath. For băli-
neum.
Bălo, I bleat. Fr. βαλω
Doric form of βάλει, a sheep.

Băluismum, the balsam tree;
its gum. Băluismum.

Băltes, a belt. Probably a
Northern word. "Lat. balteus.
Germ. with great consent
beli." W. Or suppose βάλ-
λω has the sense of ἄφωβελαλω,
I cast round; then from βάλλω,
pp. βαλλατα, we might have bal-
teuς.

Bălțus: See Bălța.

Bambățus, pickled. Fr. băm-
șia, the Syracusan form of bă-
șia, an immersion. But the
word is supposed to be a cor-
rup\ion.

Bambățio, a stammerer. Fr.
βαμβάλιζω fut. of βαμβαλίζει, I
stammer.

Bamplus,  
Banchus,  

1 Hesychius explains βάλλωκε by φθι-
μος, a pebble.
Beta, beta, beta. It is probably a Northern word.

Germ. bark.¹

Bardicus, made by the Bardei or Bardaei, a people of Illyria.

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

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

Bardus, heavy, dull. Fr. βαρύς, transp. ερδύς, whence βαρύς.

Bàris, an Egyptian boat. Bāris.

Báro, Váro: See Appendix.

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


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


Básilia, orum, accounts of kings. Básilía.

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

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

Básilicum, a princely robe. Fr. basilicus.

Básilicus, kingly, princely. From βασιλικός. Basilicus jactus, is the fortunate throw of the dice, called otherwise Venerus jactus.

Básítica, a herb supposed to be an antidote to the poison (basilica). Basiliscus, basilisk or cockatrice. Basilicatus.

Bása, the base of a column; pedestal of a statue. Bàsa.

Básium, a kiss. Some refer it to βάσις fr. βάς, βάσις, whence
Beauto. Hesychius explains βαυτόν by φιλαί. As βαύω (like παύω) meant to press, (whence βάους, 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 pastium fr. πάω, πάω. See Batuo. ¶ The Irish bus, a mouth, and our buss, a kiss, have been proposed. Others refer buss, written basse by Chaucer, to pastium. From the Punic bēsas Caninus derives basium. There is an evident alliance between these words.


Basterna, a litter for women. Fr. βαστάζε, I carry; fut. βασ- τάω, βασταί, βαστά. Hence basterna, like Caverna. Vossius states that the later Greeks said βαστίν for βαστάζειν. ¶ Bas, fish, 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 βασταλογια, vain babbling.

Bätia, a skate. Allied to Gr. βάτος.

Bátilum, Vátillum, a fire-shovel, warming-pan, chafing-dish; shovel or spade; an instrument to cut off the ears of corn and leave the straw standing, as being in the form of the batillium. A diminutive of bat- num from the Sicilian batáno, a dish or pan.

Batōla: See Appendix.

Beautu, idem quod βάτω. Batúo.

Batō, 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 πατησω the same as πατάω. Πατήσω from πάω, to press, was as easy to form as βατήσω from βάω. ¶ “From βατίω, the same as πατίω, I tread, stamp,” says Isaac Vossius. And that βατίν was said at Delphi for πατίν, Plutarch informs us. But πατίω is better taken in the sense of beating, from πάω, to press, pp. πικαται, whence πα- το, 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 baddu, Hebr. phatah. Also Scyth. pata, to kill.

Baubor, I bark, baugh or bay. From the sound baub: or it is allied to βαύω, baúo.

Baxee, shoes or slippers. Fr. πατ, a shoe. ¶ Or fr. βαύω, Doric form of βαύω, fut. 1. of βαύω, I go, walk.

Bdeillum, a tree yielding a sweet gum. Beillion.

Beatus, blessed, made happy,
blessed with wealth, &c. Fr. beo.
Becco, the beak of a game-cock. A Northern word. Beik, biek, Dutch; beak Engl.
Bedella: See Appendix.
Bee, the sound of sheep. Bē.
Bellaria, orum, sweet-meats, candied fruits, &c. Fr. bellus, nice. Terence: "Ununquisque quod erit bellissimum car-pam."
Bellis: See Appendix.
Bellona, the Goddess (belli) of war.
Bellonaria, night-shade. As taken by the Bellonarii to inspire them with enthusiasm.
Bellonarii, 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 duellum, abellum, [as we say Willy and Billy] whence bellum," Walker's Scheller. ¶ Al. from the Celtic fel, contest. ¶ Al. from φίλς, a weapon.
Bellus, pretty, charming, fine, neat, nice, &c. For bonellus diminutive of bonus. ¶ Al. from bene, for benelus.
Beli oculus, a gem of a greenish color and enclosing a sort of pupil. From the King or the God Belus.
Bentinia, orum, a festival of Minerva. Bēlinia.
Bene, well. For bonē from bonus. Compare Benignus. ¶ Al. from beo.
Bēlinus, kind, liberal, &c. For benignus 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 bunn, 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 βοιος, the provisions of life, means of living. ¶ Al. from βις, (whence βιουμαι,) to go, to go on, taken actively. I cause to go on, to succeed. Vossius: "Eundi et procedendi verba prope in omnibus linguis usurpatur, cum bene res habet." ¶ Al. from βις, to fill full, and so satisfy.²
Berber, the same as Verex.
Beryllus, a beryl. Βίρυλλος.
Bes, bessis, eight ounces or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; two

² Al. from φως, I make to shine, I make bright, applied particularly to lighting up the face with joy.
thirds. For *dues*, *duessis*, (as Duellium, Bellum; Duius, Bis,) fr. *duo* and *as*, *assist*. Properly, two parts of an *As*. The whole *As* is tacitly supposed to be divided into three parts. "Ex tribus assis partibus, quae sunt trientes, duas continent." F. So the later Greeks for *Bes* said *δυορος*, "which signifies," says Forcellini, "two parts of a whole which is divided into three."

*Bestia*: See Appendix.

*Bestiarus*, one who fought with wild beasts at the public games. Fr. *bestia*.

*Beta*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet. *Βήτα*.

*Beta*, beet. From the resemblance of its seed, when it swells out, to the letter B. Columella: "Nomine tum Graio ceu litera proxima primae Pangitur in cerâ docti murcone magistri; Sic et humo pingui ferratae cupisidis icta Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida beta."


*Bifixo*, I am languid. From the soft and tender stalk and leaves of the beta. Catullus: "Languidor tenerâ betâ."

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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 axe*.

† Varro says: "A dodecem una dexta uncia, dexta; dexto sextante, sexta; dexto quadrante, dextra." So far, so good—he adds: "dexto triente, *bes*, of* *ina den." What a falling off is here!

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Beto, Bito, I go, walk. Fr. *βαει, βιβειαι*, to go. Or fr. *βαοι, βιβειαι, as *βέοι, τεοι*, *Belomai is in use.* "Fr. *betao*, same as *πατοι*, I tread." Ainsw. *Battiv* is explained by Hesychius *πορειν*, *πορειν*.


*Betula, Betulla*, a birch-tree. From the British bedu, says Vossius. From the Celtic *beitha*, says Quayle. "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. *Biaqos*.

*Biblia*, the Bible. From Biblia, the Books.

Bibliographia, a bookseller. *Biblotalyx*.

*Bibliotheca*, a library, bookshelf. *Biblotaika*.

*Biblus*, an Egyptian plant, of the bark of which paper was first made. *Biblos, biblosed*.

*Bibo*, I drink. Fr. *pia*; whence *bio, biBo*, as from *beta*, *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

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2 Classical Journal, 5, 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 den-
tes longiores ceteris habentes."
For Longiores Servius has Emi-
nentiores; Isidorus has Altiores.
Bident is here better thought
to be put for biers (as D is
added in proDes, meDulla,) for
bienus; the victim being re-
quired to be two years old. Bi-
dens 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 bident
has been sacrificed. By this
sacrifice the spot became sacred
and devoted to religion. Bi-
dental is used also for a man
struck with lightning and re-
quiring expiation.

Bidum, the period of two
days. For bidium, fr. bis and dies.

Bisauriam, in two ways, pla-
ces, or parts. The fem. acc.
of bisarius. Used adverbially.
Bisarius is fr. bis and hari, to
speak, in imitation of the Greek
biárose, fr. bi, twice, and pácw,
I speak.

Bisidas, split into two parts.
Fr. bis, and fido, findo.

Biga, a chariot drawn by two
horses; a pair of horses yoked
to a chariot. Fr. bis and ago.
For biga: ἑρ or for bijuga. See Quadriga.

Biggeriga, Bigerrica, a kind
of coarse garment, worn by the
Bigerris a people at the Pyre-
nees.

Bilinguis, deceitful. From
bis, lingua. That is, double-
tongued.

Bilis, gall, bile. Ainsworth:
"From φαυλός, bad; juice being
understood." We have Vili
also from φαύλος.

Bilix, icts, woven with a
double thread. Fr. bis and
licium.

Bimus, of two years, of two-
years old. Fr. bis, somewhat
as Bini from Bini. That Anax
should be understood in bimus
is remarkable; as it is as much
needed as ἐτος in διηνή. Bimus
however cannot be put for bia-
nus, as some suppose. Per-
haps, as Imus is a termination
in Alimus, (whence Almus,) so
from bis and annus is biennimus,
thence bimus, as Brevissima
becomes Bruma. We have also
Trimus, Quadrimus.

Bini, two, two by two. Fr.
bis. So Trini.

Biðhánātus, one who lays
violent hands on himself. Bio-
βανατος.

Bipālīum, a mattock or pick-
axe with two bills. Fr. bis and
pala.

Bipennis (securia), a double-
edged battle-axe. For bipinnis,
from bis; and pinna, a point,
whence pinna is applied to the
points of temples and walls.
Some contend that penna meant
a point, as well as pinna. See
Pinna.

Birrus: See Burrus.

Bis, twice. For duis (as
Duellum, Bellum) fr. du.

Bison, a kind of wild ox.
Gr. βίος. It is a German
animal, and, we may suppose, of
German origin.
Bispellio, Bispellio, crafty.
From bis and pellis. Having
two skins. So Versipellis.
Bisextus dies, the bisextile or intercalary day, which was
added every fourth year (i.e. leap-year), when the 24th and
25th of February were both
styled the 6th of the calends of
March.
Bito: See Bito.
Bitiae, Scythian women who
had two pupils in each eye.
Fr. bis and tecor. But the
word is of doubtful reading.
Bitumen, a fat unctuous mat-
ter dug out of the earth or
scummed from lakes. For pi-
tumen fr. πίττῳμα or πίττῳμα,
pitch. As from πῦρ, pine.
That is, pitch. As flowing
from the pine tree. "Th.
Bitesus, stammering, lisping,
misspronouncing the R. Bla-
ős.
Blandior, I soothe, carress,
flatter. That is, I speak (blanda)
soothing words to a person.
Blandus, soothing, flattering,
mild, gentle, placid. For plā-
nus (as πλάνω, Balaena) fr.
φλάδα, Doric form of φλάδα, I
trifle, speak triflingly. Hence,
I speak unmeaning idle words,
carres, flatter. The N added
as in Splendentio from Σπλάντιο.
Or for plānus fr. πλάνω, I
make to wander, deceive. From
πλάνω might be formed πλάνω-
δυν, πλάνως, or πλανώ, Plānus.
Bλασφῆμο, I speak evil of,
blaspheme. Βλασφημόμενον.
Blātūro, I babble, talk idly,
prate. It is applied also to the
sounds made by camels, frogs,
and rams. Blateren was a Teu-
tonic verb signifying to talk
idly. In the North of England,
says Todd, to blather is to talk
nonsense. Forcellini refers blu-
tero to blatio, I talk idly. All
these words were perhaps formed
from the sound blat. We apply
bleating to sheep.
Blatio: See Blatero.
Blatta, a moth or worm
which eats clothes or books.
For blāpta 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.
Blendiūs, some small sea fish.
"Every edition of Pliny, except
that of Harduin, has bleniūs,
which is a more probable read-
ning; for Athenæus calls it βλε-
νιος, and Oppian βλενίος." F.
Blenius, foolish. Fr. βλένιος,
mucus from the nose. Hence
the Romans spoke of a quick
man as a man Emunctae maris.
Bleni dientes in Plautus is trans-
lated, teeth full of a kind of
mucous filth.
Bliteus, as insipid as the herb
βλένιος, blitum, blit.
Boa: See Appendix.
Boa: See Appendix.
Boeithi, assistants, deputies.
Bοῖος.
Boia, a collar or yoke about
the neck with which slaves were
punished. Fr. βοῖεια, appertain-
ing to oxen. As made of ox-
hide. As "Cangius has boga.
Boia or boja was an iron or wooden circle, from bügen, to curve." W.

Boletar, a vessel to serve up (boletus) mushrooms in. Hence any vessel.

Boletus, a mushroom of the finest sort. Βολιτής.

Bolona, fishermen who buy whole draughts of fish to sell again or who deal in large fish. Fr. bolos, a draught of fishes; and απειροι or απειραί, I buy.

Bōlus, a throw or cast; cast of a net, draught of fishes; any prey or gain. Fr. bolos. "Tun-gere or Multare aliquem bolo, is to circumvent, deceive; a metaphor taken from fishermen deceiving fishes with a net." F.

Bōlus, a morsel, bit. Fr. bālois, a lump.

Bombax, an interjection of contempt or negligence. Βομβάξ.

Bombus, the humming or buzzing of bees; the blast of a trumpet. Βόμβος.

Bombys, the Greek Βόμβος.

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 bombys. And for cotton, as made from the down or wool on leaves, which in its softness resembled the silk spun by the bombys.

Bonus, good. For vonus fr. βων, δύνα, Vων, (as Vetus from "Vetus," I help, am useful. So χρυστις is good, from χρυσαί, pp. χρυσταί: Properly, useful. So bonus is used by Virgil: "At myrthus validis hastilibus et bonas bello Cornus." That is, useful for. 1 ¶ Al. for benus (whence bene) from beo. That which blesses us or makes us happy. Hence bonus became ramified into numerous senses. ¶ Al. from σωσι, (as Buxus from Βύξεις,) to labor, to be industrious; goodness being esti-tinated by industry. As the Greek σωσις, diligent, was put for ἄγοης, good. 3

Bon, I roar aloud. Fr. bōo.

¶ Al. from the voice (bom) of oxen.

Boötes, the keeper of the Bear in the heavens. Βοοῦς.

Böreas, the North wind. Βερας.

Borra, the North wind. Βοβρα.

Bos, bōcis, an ox or cow. Fr. boīs, boi, whence bovis, bovs, bos. Or bos is the Doric bās.

Boschis, Boscis, Bossas, a marsh bird. Boskας.

Bostrycus, a lock of hair. Βόστρυχος.

Bothynus, a kind of comet in the form of a pit. Βοθυνος.

Bōtromātum, an article of female dress, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a (bōtros) cluster of grapes.

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1 So Wachter derives Germ. bασσος, from hātten, juvare.
2 It is objected that duenus and duennus were the original forms of benus and benes. But it may be answered that duenus and duennus were used, not as the original forms of benus and benes, but as imitative of Duenam the original form of Benam, and of Duais the original form of Bis.
**BOT—BRO**

Boöylo, a bunch of grapes or of preserved grapes.¹ *Botvylo.*

Botûlus, a sausage. For bothulus fr. βώταλον,² which, says Vossius, the ancients explain by βωτάμα, a cramming or stuffing. As Farcimen from Farcio. ¶ Al. from βωτός, food.

Boûile, an ox-stall. Fr. bos, bowis. So Cubile.

Boûinor, I shuffle, shift, am inconstant. Fr. bowes. Taken from lean oxen taking breath in ploughing. See Strigousa, which Lucilius joins with Bovinatour.

Boôo, I roar aloud. Fr. bos, bowis. Or fr. βῶο.²

Brâbëum, Brâbium, Brâvium, the mead of victory. *Bra-biov.*

Brâbeta, one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. *Brâbeta.*

Brâcca, Bracca, breeces, 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." Wächter: "Germ. bruch, Anglo-Sax. brec, Belg. broek. Hence Gr. βράχα, 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.

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¹ "Alii intelligunt liquamen ex ovia picium, quia ova sic condita ita mutuo adhaerescunt, ut in vaso acint." F.
² βώταλος is from βῶ, βίδω. The word is not from brechen, to break, but from brechen, to rend or cut." Theocritus speaks of water βραχιος such as women wear. Some write it bracha, referring it to βραχιος, short.

*Brachium,* the arm. *Braxioe.*

¶ Wachter refers both to the Greek and Latin to Celtic brach or brech, from brechen, to break. The arm being broken in the middle.


*Branchia,* the gill of a fish. *Bra-xioe.*

Brassica: See Appendix.

Brevia (loca), shallows, shoals. Fr. brevis, in imitation of Gr. βραχίος from βραχιος. Places where the water is short.

*Brêvi,* short. From βραχιος, brachis, might be brachis, as veChO became veHo. Then, as διε became dEVir, (whence Levir,) brachis might become brehsis, brevis.

*Bría,*

*Brímo,* Hecate. *Brom.*

*Brisa,* a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Fr. βριζά, βριζα, explained by Hesychius, to press. Our word bruise seems not remote. ¶ Al. for βριζα fr. βριζα, to make to flow out. "Quia, cum calcatur, vini liquorem effundit." F.

Brochus, Brochus, having one's teeth standing out. Fr.


Búbile, an ox-stall. Fr. búbus dat. pl. of bos. We have also Bovile.

Búbó, a horned owl. From the sound bu which it makes. Gr. βούς. Or from βός, whence buo, and búbō, like الو, biBo. "Monstrum illud noctis Latinis per imitationem dicitur búbò, Germanis uhu. Unde nisi a clamore lugubri? Est enim búbó, ut Plinius sit, funebris, nec cantu aliquo vocalis sed gemitu." W.

Busséqua, a herdsman. A búbus sequendis. Or it is for bòsequa, whence boséqua, busséqua, busséqua.

Búbucito, I declare more in the manner (bubucitorum) of herdsmen than of orators.

Búbuleus, a herdsman. Fr. búbus pl. of bos. So Subuleus, Húuleus, Petuleus. Or, as bu in búbus is long, búbuleus is for buvuleus, for brows, for brows, bóluleus: the second B added as in bísbo.

Búsbus, dat. pl. of bos. For bóbibus, whence bóbōbus, búbóbus, as Providens, Proidens, Prudens.

Búceda, Búcida, one who (céditur) is beaten with thongs made from ox-hide. Bu is for bovi, boi, from bòvis.

Buca, 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 βόκα, I inflate." V. Or from ὑφήκις, capable of blowing or in-

1 Dacier: "Ab ultimis usque seculis victoribus is nos fuit ut gentes devitas, quas penitus sannem excenderet, ad villas servilia cogendat. Sic Ioan. Gabaenitas, quos delere ei nefas erat propter sacramentum, aquatores fecit et lignarios."
flating; cut down to φυταί, φυτᾶ, whence bucca, as Φαλάνα, Φαλευ — and for softness bucca.

Bucca, a mouthful. Fr. buccer.

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 (buccella) of bread or a livelihood.

Bucco, οἶνος. "An arrogant fellow, puffing out (buccas) his cheeks; a talker, and particularly one who publishes his praises (plenias bucis) with full cheeks." V. "A fool, blockhead. For such, as have (magnas bucias) large cheeks, are usually blockheads." F. Φ Αλ. from βωσίως, 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.

Buccerus, having ox-horns or great horns. Βούκεραι.

Bucetum, a pasture for cattle. For "bovicietum, as Providens, Prudeus. But the word seems badly formed. For the C in Fruticetum, Salicetum, is from FrutiCis, SaliCis.

Bucina, Buccina, a trumpet, horn. Fr. βουκάμι, as Τυριάμι, Trutina.

Bucolficus, pastoral. Βουκολικός.

Bucula, a heifer. For bovicula, as Providens, Prudens.

Etym.

Būcō, a toad. "From Germ. puffen, to puff. Rana inflata." W. Ψ Αλ. from βουσ, full, loaded, large.

Būglōssα, the herb ox-tongue.

Bvglōssαs.

Bullus, a bulb, bulbous root; onion, leek, &c. Βολβός.

Būs, a Senate. Βολβή.

Bulga, a leathern bag, budget. For bolga fr. βολγος, Aolic form of μαλγός. "Balg, belg, balg, &c. a leathern sack. A very ancient Celtic word, used by the Gauls, Britons, Goths, Saxons, and Franks." W.

Būlimans, famished. Βουλιμάω.

Bulla, a bubble in water; and, from the form, the head of a nail or stud; a boss or ornament in the shape of a heart worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old. Fr. φωταλη, same as φωταλις, a bubble. Hence phustla, busta, (as Φαλάνα, Φαλεως) builla. Ψ Αλ. from βολη, βολη, βολη, a throw. As said of a bubble made by throwing a stone in the water. Όr from πάλα, a round ball, Αol. παλα, whence bulla, bulla. Or from the northern bold, 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 Bu- mamma. Βούμαστος.

1 Varro refers it to βολη: the bulla being given at a time when persons came to years of prudence.
Burdo, a mule engendered of a horse and she-ass. "From Hebr. pered, (perd,) the same as burdo." Beeeman. ¶ "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 βός ōtō, [βοῦς וא,] as being curved like the tail of an ox. Rather, for bunis, (as μωνά, moRa; δι- Nōs, diRus,) Æolic for ὄνις, a plough-share." V. From ὄνις 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, Būrricus, a little sorry horse. For purricus, from πύργος, of a red color.

Būra: See Appendix.

Burio, said of the humming noise made by ants, and formed from the sound burr. But the reading is disputed.

Burrus, red, ruddy. Πυ-ρός.

Burrus, a coarse outer garment (burri coloris) of a red color.

Būsequa, for buisequa: or for boisequa, boisequa.

Bustuarius, 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 Comburos,) bustum, as Uro, Ustum.

Būteo, ———

Būθysia, a sacrifice of oxen.

Bouvsoria.

Būtio, ———

Būtýrum, butter. Boúropo.

Bux seis, of a pale yellow color like that of the buxus.

Buxus, the box-tree, boxwood. Πῦκος.

Byrsa, a hide. Búscra.

Byssus, a kind of fine flax or lint. Bósos.

C.

Cáballus, a pack-horse. Ka-βάλλως.

Cacábátus, blacked like a (cacabus) kettle.

Cacábó, I cry like a (κακάβα) partridge.

Cacábús, Caccábus, a pot, kettle. Kákkabos.

Cáchinno, I laugh right out. For cachino from καχανοῦ (as Fascinus from βάσκανος) fut. of καχανών same as καχάξω.

Cacco, I go to stool. Ἀκάκω. Celt. kek.

Cácoethes, a bad habit. Τὸ κακάθης.

Cácózelus, a bad imitator. Kákoželos.

Cácula, the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge.

1 So κακάλιων exists as well as κα- κάλίω.
Fr. *caduc*, timid, runaway. "*Cacula* non sunt in numero militum, sed imbellium et qui pri mi fugam capessere solent." Scal.

*Cacumen*, the sharp point or top of anything. For *accumen* (as Rarus for Ararus, Lamina for Elamina,) reduplicated from *acumen*; or from an *Æolic* word *áxiw*, *áxakw*; or fr. *áxw*, whence *áxakw*, *áxakwýmenw*, pointed. ¶ Al. for *acoeman*, as said of divers things converging to a point. "Ubi acumina in unum coeant," Ainaw.¹

*Câdaver*, a dead body. Fr. *cado*. As a dead body cannot support itself. Or as being made to fall in battle. Virgil: "Belloque caduci Dardanidae." The Greeks say πέσμα and πτός from πέσω and πτώ, to fall. And perhaps Carcass is Caro-
cass.


*Câdo*, I fall. Fr. *câtw*, downwards; or *katw*, *katw* same as *katw*, I go down. ¶ Al. from *kâtw* fut. 2. of *katw*, I fall back, yield. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kadhwm*.²

*Câduceum, Caduceus*, a herald’s staff; the staff of Mercury with the figure of two snakes twisted about it. For *caruceum*, *kâpókoan*, the Syracusan form of *kâpókwn*.

*Câducus*, ready to fall; that under which one is ready to fall, as in Morbus *caducus*, the falling sickness; &c. From *cado*. "*Cadurcum*, a blanket or quilt; or a cushion or mattress. From the *Cadurci*, a people of Gaul. Pliny: "Nullum est candidius linum lanave similium; sicut in culcitis precipuam gloriam *Cadurci* obtinent Galliarum."


*Cecias*, the north-east wind. Kâkos. *Cucus*, blind. From a word *dâknoes*, as Sophocles has ἀνάμμα-
tos, without eyes; transp. *kâknes*, whence *ceces*, as μόνοι, *mu-
nae*. Somewhat similarly from ἕκαστος we have πτώ, *ptos*, scio.

*Cades*, a cutting, falling, killing, &c. From *cado*.

*Câdo*, I cut, fell, kill. From *kâdhn* formed from *kâktai* pp. of *kâto*, (whence *kâte*, I kill) same as *kâw*, *kâw*, *kâzw*, I split. ¶ Or fr. *kâdhn* (transp. *kâdn*) formed from *kâktai* pp. of *kâdhn*. ¶ Al. from *kâm*, to beat; *Æol. kâw*, as *kâw*, *Æol. kâw*.

*Cel*, short for *calum*, heaven. As Æô for *thôma*.

*Celibs, Celibs*, *ibis*, unmarried, single. And a widower. Fr. *celâf* for *kâlôf*, "carens concubitum," as *kâlôf* is one who is without a tail.

*Celo* or *Celo*, I carve, engrave, emboss. Fr. *celâ*, I hollow, excavate. Compare *γλαψ* with *γλαφ*, *γλαφúros*. ¶ Or for *casulo* fr. *casum*, as *Ustulo* from *Ustum*, *Postulo* from *Postum*.¹

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¹ Al. for *acoeman*, as some derive Caua from Aula or *kâdâf*.
Calum, Calum, the heaven. Fr. καλόν, hollow. That is, the concave of the sky. ¶ Al. from cadu. Embossed with stars.

Cementum, stones as they come from the quarry, as cut off from larger stones. For cadimentum from cado, as Mon- neo, Monimentum. 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: "Camenta muri non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto."

Cena. See Cena.

Cepa, Cere, Cēpa, Cēpe, an onion. "Sauvaisse thinks that the Æolians for γαίου said also γαίου, whence cerpt. Or that cepa is from the Æolic γης for γης; or even from γαῖα, for the Æolians changed η into ai, as σκηνή, σκηνή whence Cena."

¶ Donnegan in his Lexicon has: "Kαία, onions."

¶ Some in too general a sense refer cepa to κηρυς; so as to mean garden stuff.

Cerimoniius, Cerémonia, Cerémonia, sacred rites, solemn worship, religious ceremony, state. From cerus, sacred. Wacher: "Germ. her, sacred; from iupš, whence cerus and cerimonia." Or cerus is from iupš, same as iupš; the aspirate changed to C, as "Ereps, Cererus; and I to E, as in Vena from Iυνός. From cerus is cerimonia, as from Sanctus is Sanctimonia. ¶ Al. from the town

Cære, to which the Romans carried their sacred utensils in the war with Gaul. Livy calls Cære "sanctarium populi Romani, diversiorum sacerdotum, ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum." By way therefore of recoupence, says Vossius, the Romans are thought to have given to their sacred rites the name of cerimoniius from Cære.

Cerites tabule. "Cerites, a people of Italy, near Cære; who, from entertaining the Vestal Virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasions of the Galls, 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 Ceritim tabulas referre aliquem" was applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting." Answw.

Cerulus, Carulus, Carulæus, sky-blue, Soft for calulus, from calum, the sky. So meRodies for meDidies.

Castræus, hair. From cado, casum; 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 cado is, to tear to pieces or mangle, to divide; as from χτωνος, future χτωνω, is χταλε, χταλε, a comb.

Cæsicius. Plautus: "Tu- nicam spissam, linteolum cæsici- cum." "Fine linen cut about

1 See Vossius in Etymol. ad Cerimonium.

2 Al. for cerimoniius from gero, as Que- ror, Querominia. As applied to such sacred things as were carried in the processions. ¶ Al. for calulmius from ca- lum.
the edge. From cædo, cessum. But Nénus will have it to have been whitened, by beating in the back." Ainsw. "Crediderim id esse, cui tonsi sunt vili, quod sit Virgilius." Bailey.

Cæsus: See Appendix.

Cæspes, Cespis, a turf, sod. For cæspites fr. cædo, cessum. Festus explains it: "Terra in modum lateris cæsa cum herba."


Cæsus, gauntlets, boxing gloves. Fr. cedo, cessum, to strike, beat. "Al. from xipho, pp. of xain, I beat.

See Cædes and Cajo.

Cæterus. See Ceterus.

Caia, a stick. See Cajo.

Cajo, I beat. For caio, xain.

See Cædo. "Al. from xain, xol. xain, as xain, xol. xain, e xain.

Câpor, the boy or servant of Caius. For Caii poer from xip whence puer.

Cala, a staff. Câlon.

Câlabra curia, a place of convention for the appointment of festivals, games, and sacrifices. Fr. calo, I call.

Câlabrica : See Appendix.

Calamenta: See Appendix.

Câlâmister, — trum, an iron to curl the hair with. From xalamius, the same; whence xalamius, pp. xalâmista.

Câlámatae, a storm which breaks (calamos) the reeds or stalks of corn; a violent assault of fortune, a misfortune, &c.

Câlâmus, a reed, &c. Vâlos.

Câlôthos, a basket. Vâlos.

Câlûtor, a crier, clerk, herald, public servant. It is applied also to a private servant. 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.

Calcutro, I kick. That is, I strike (calce) with the heel. So Monstro, Lustro.

Calico, I tread. That is, I press (calce) with the heel.

Calcŭlo, I calculate. Fr. calculus, a pebble, counter.

Calculus, a pebble. Fr. calx, calcis, a stone.

Calculus, hot. For calidus.

Calèfacción, I heat. For calère facio. So Candefacio.

Câlendae, the calends or first day of each month. Fr. calo, I call. Varro: "Primi dies menstruæ Calendæ ab eo, quod iis calentur ejus mensis

1 "Sed et in privatìs familìis calàtòres fuerunt. Festus docet hoc nomine omnè servorum genus significāt, quia nuper vocari pœsunt ob necessitātem servitutis. Alii dicunt calàtorem esse qui nomina dictat domino, qui eft nomenclator appellatur. Alii eum qui alios vocavit ad ministerium. Verius puto servos privatos a similitudine publicorum nomini acceptae, quod ultra citroxque cum mandatis a domino mitterentur." V.
none a pontificibus, quintaene an septimane sint futurae; in Capitolio in curiâ calabrat sic: Dies te quinque calo, Juno Novezza: Septem te dies calo, Juno Novella."

Calendarium, 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.

Caleo, I am warm or hot. Fr. κάλεως, Dorian of κάλεως, burning; or καλὼς Dorian of κα- λῶς, I burn. The A should thus be rather long. ¶ Or from καλῶ, καλῶ, I relax, or am relaxed. As from καλῶ is καλῶ, καλῶ, I heat. ¶ Some, who suppose the C to be prefixed to Caula and Cacumen, derive it from ἁλία, the heat of the sun.

Caliendra, an ornament for a woman's head. Fr. καλλων- τρον, an ornament, whence cali- liumtrum, (as ἁλος, allus,) cali- liumdrum, caliendrum.

Cáliga, a half boot set with nails and worn by the common soldiers. Fr. κάλον, wood; whence calica, (like Manica,) then caliga. ¶ "Fr. calix, calcis, whence calicia, calica, caliga." V. ¶ Al. for caliga from a word καλωγη, formed from καλωγη fut. 2. of καλωσα, (whence κα- λως, ut st.) I cover.

Cáligo, darkness. Fr. κας, I burn; whence καλος, καλος, burnt black, black; whence ca-

ligo, blackness, darkness. Igo, as in Origo, Vertigo. ¶ Al. for caligo fr. καλωγη or καλλωγη for καταλωγη from λωγη, darkness. ¶ Al. by transp. for actigo from ἀχλως, darkness. As Verto, Vertigo.

Calim. See Clam.

Cáliz, a cup, &c. Fr. κύλιζ, as cAnis from κυνς.

Callicicus, pertaining to the Callaici or Callaici, the inhabitants of Galicia in Spain.

Callaici or Callaicus: See Appendix.

Callais: See Callaicus.

Callino, said of any thing hard or callous. From callum. Hence it is transferred to the mind. Supilicus: "In illis rebus exercitus 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 obduct, its mens longa experientia colligit habitud quemdam rerum in quibus versatur." F. This is confirmed by Plautus: "Satin' ea tenes? Magis callio quam aprunnum callum callet." From Callio is callidus; ² which is well explained by Cicero: "Iis, cujus,

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² Tooke contends that callidus (and of course calles) is from the northern verb scelen, whence our wordスキル. "And it is not unentertaining," he adds, "to observe how the Latin etymologists twist and turn and write under the word." This censure is most unreasonable.
tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu cancelluit.”

Calidus, practised, experienced, shrewd. Fr. calleo, as Caleo, Caledus. Calidope, one of the Muses. Κάλιδος.

Callis, a beaten track, made by beasts. From a word callius, 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 πάδον is perhaps from παῖς, παῖς.

Callum, hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh; callousness. From a word callus, hard; formed from κάλος, or rather κάλλος, (whence κάλλιος,) wood; as Durus, hard, from δόρος, wood. Al. from κάλα, Doric of κάλα, a tumor.


Calo, a slave employed in bringing wood and stakes for an army. Fr. κάλος, wood; or cala, a club, &c.

Callophanta, a hypocrite. Καλοφάντης.

Cálor, heat. Fr. calleo, as Ardeo, Ardur.

Calpar, an earthen wine vessel. Fr. κάλπη, an urn, &c.

Caltha, the marigold. Fr. κάλτη, ornixis and orpide were interchanged.

Calva, a scalp, scull. Fr. καλύφη, καλφή, a covering; whence calpha, calva. Al. from κεφαλή, κεφάλη, the head; whence καλφή, calfa, calva. Al. from calvos. The head without the hair.

Cállumia, false accusation, slander; a cavil, quirk. Fr. caluo, calvo, I deceive, mislead. Or from κάλω, I accuse, whence καλομίνα, calumina, calumnia. Calvo, I deceive, mislead. Fr. καλεσκω, I conceal, pf. καλεσφα, whence a verb καλεσφα, καλεσφα. That is, I conceal or cover my motive, act towards in a covert manner. Similarly καλεστω is translated by Donnegan “to conceal; to steal; to mislead or deceive.” “Καλεστω,” says Lennep, “videtur dici a TEGENDO, quod clam fit et TECTE.” 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 quod sint omnibus frustratul.”

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 alphas (as the C has been thought to be prefixed to Caula, Cacumen, Caleo), from αλφης, white; as φαλακρος, bald, is from φαλης.
white. ὥ Al. for carus fr. καρ-γε fut. 2. of xuεμ, I shear. As pilgrim is for pilgrim from petRegrinus. ὅ “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. ὥ Al. from calco. ὥ Al. from λαξ, with the heel. Hence lacs, by transp. calis, thence calx, as Alaς, AjaX. ὥ Al. for calxi, dξ for λαξ; C being here prefixed, as some suppose it prefixed to Cula, Caeumen, &c. ὥ Or fr. calx, the end of a course.

Calx, limestone, lime, mortar. Fr. χαλεξ, χαλεξ, a flintstone; or, as it is translated by Schnei- der, “lime.” ὥ Al. from the northern languages. Germ. kalk, 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. χαλεξ, χαλεξ, a pebble.

Calyba, a hut. Καλοεξι.

Calyx, the cup or calyx of a flower. Καλοεξι.

Cambio, campai, I change, exchange, barter. From χαταιβα, χαταιβα, χαταιβο, χαμβο by or transp. χαμβεια. ὥ Wach- ter says it is manifestly from Germ. cam, the hand, and explains cambio “de manu in ma- num trado.”

Cämélus, a camel. Καμελος.

Cäména, Cäména: See Ap- pendix.

Cämýra, a vault, arched roof or ceiling; an upper gallery. Fr. καμηρα, as it is also written.

Cämínus, a furnace. Καβι- νος.

Cammárus, Camaráus, a kind of crab-fish. Καμβαρος, Καμβαρος.

Campágus, a kind of shoe or buskin worn by senators and emperors. A word of a later age. “From the many (καπάς) twinnings of the latches which wrapped round the leg crosswise and like network.” Salm.

Campána, a bell. A word of very late date, and derived from the circumstance of Paulinus, bishop of Nola, a city of Campania, in the time of Jerome, having been the first to intro- duce bells into churches.

Campe, Campa, a caterpillar. Also, a dolphin or sea horse. Καμπη.

Campestre, a girdle or pair of drawers worn by those who contended naked in the Campus Martius.

Campro, I bend. Fr. καμπρω fut. of καμπτω.

Campter, the winding of a goal in a course. Καμπτη.

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 χαρας from χαρα, the act of bending or turning round horses; whence
the goal or pillar, round which the chariots turned in a course, was called Καιρύς." V.

Camum, a kind of beverage, mentioned by Ulpian. From the Gothic.²

Camirus, crooked, crumpled. Fr. κικαπα, κικαπα pf. pass. of καρπεω, I bend. Or for Cammarus. Or fr. κικαπα pf. pass. of καπα, whence κάρπος. ¶ Macrobius states it to be a foreign word. "Camum in Welsh is crooked; and cam in Lancashire is swry. Cam, Gaelic, is crooked." Todd.

Camus, 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. Καρα, Doric of κικα.

Cantilicola: See Appendix.

Cánádis, a conduit pipe; bed of a river; &c. Fr. χανος, an opening, cavity. As Aqua, Aquasis. ¶ Or fr. χάνα, (a word existing as well as χάνα) a reed. Virgil: "Mellaque arundinis inferre canali-

bus."

Cancellarius, a porter or waiter in the Emperor's court (ad cancellos) at the grated door. "Etiam tribunalia habebant cancellata septa, quibus delectabantur turbae; atque iis pra- positi Cancellarii dieti; secre-
taries, scribes, notaries." F.

Cancelli: See Appendix.

Cancello, I cross out, erase. Fr. canceller.

Cancer, a crab. For canerus Fr. καρκίνος, κάρκας, by transp. κάρκος. Also, a cancer. From the same Greek word.

Candela, a torch, made by besmearing cord with pitch, wax or tallow. Fr. candee, as Susdeo, Susddela. From its shiny color. "Candeo . . . .
dicitur et de iis rebus quae igneo colore splendet." F.

Candelabrum, a candlestick. Fr. candele.

Candeo, I am white or shiny, glister. Fr. γανδοιω γανδεω, I shine. From γανδοιω may have been also cano, (whence Accendo,) I make to shine. Or cano was formed from candeo, as Fugo from Fugio; that is, Fugere facio. ¶ Al. from caneo, whence candius, candeo, candeo, as Aveo, Avidus, Avedeo, Audeo.

Candidatus, a candidate for a post of honor or preferment. Fr. candidus. That is, arrayed in a white garment, which was the dress of candidates.

Candidus, white. Fr. candeo, as Caleo, Calidus.

Cando: See Candeo.

Câneo, I am hoary, white. From ωναω, I am white. ¶ Wachter notices Celtic can, white.

Cânephora, a maid bearing a basket. Κανπορας.

Cânica, wheat-bran. Fr. ca-
nis. From its being mixed up with dogs' meat.

² See Wachter in Bier.

1 See Wachter in Dier.

Etym.
Cänis, a dog. Fr. xwos gen. of xów, a dog; as κτῆς, c. Alix. Cänis was also the lowest throw at dice. "Because," says Vossius; "it bites, as a dog, the person who throws it." That is, one cänis bites the body, the other the mind. In the language of Euripides, this throw is χαρίας δικτύριος.¹

Cánistrum, a, basket. Ká-vos.²

Canna, a cane or reed. Ká-vea.

Cannábis, hemp. Kánysís. Cán, I sing. Fr. chanfut. 2. of χανόμενον, I open my mouth.³ Burgess: "Vossius objects: 'Immune distat canthus 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. χανόμενον δικρωπόν, 'lamenta hierae,' is used by Callimachus of Niobe just turned to stone." ⁴ Or χανον is to speak; for Hesychius has χανόμαι ειναιμι. So cano will be here much the same as λέγω in Anacreon: θελω λέγων ἀρετής. ⁵ Al. from κάνα, a reed. I sing on a reed. ⁶ Quayle notices Celt. cányn.⁷

Cannon, a rule, canon. Ká-vá.

Cánōrus, melodious, musical, shrill, Fr. canor, ēris, the sound or melody of song. So Sonor-us.

Cantābrum, —

Cantérinum, coarse barley for canterii.

Cantérius or Canthērius, a gelding; an ass. Fr. cantařés, a large sumpter ass.

Cantérius, 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.

Cantérius, 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.

Canthária, a fly of the beetle species. Kánthaps.

Cantháurus, a cup or pot; a waterspout. Ká-vapós.

Canthus, the felly of a wheel; or iron with which a wheel is bound. Fr. kantōs, which is not only described as the orb of the eye, but as the iron or braise upon a wheel. Quintilian states it to be an African or Spanish word.⁸

¹ Possibly the face of the die, which was called cänis, had the representation of a dog. Among the Greeks a coin stamped with the figure of an ox was called boēs.
² Stephens has this word from Hesychius. Vossius derives it from ἄναστρωπος. From xwry might come κανέω as well as κανδύω.
³ Xwro δώτισθαι στέμα. Hesych.
Canto, I sing. Fr. cano, cantum, cantum.

Canus, hoary. Fr. caneo.

Capax, capacious, large. That is, able (capere) to hold or contain.

Cápédó, 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, Torpédó.

Cáper, capri, a he-goat. Quayle refers to Celtic gaver.1

† Hesychius says: “Κάπρας ἢ Τουφόν.” That is, Among the Tyrrhenians κάπρα is a goat.

Cáper is used like Hircus for the smell arising from the arm-pits; and called from the smell of the he-goat.

Cápéráre is applied to the wrinkling of the forehead; from the curled forehead or the curled horns of the (céper) goat. † Or from καψυῖς, parched, and so wrinkled.

Cápesso, I take up, undertake. Fr. capio, as Facio, Facesso.

Cáspides, the same as capedínes. From capis, idis, which from capio, like cápédó.

Cáppilus, the hair. From capitis pilus, whence capitis, cut down to capillus, capillus. † Or from capitis pilus, capipilus, capipillus, capillus. † Al. from καπιλώς, καπιλως, curled.

Cápio, I receive, contain, take, take up; undertake; &c. Fr. capio, cappi fut. 2. of capro. Káprus is explained (inter alia) by Hesychius κ军工ος, to receive; and by the Etymologicum

1 Classical Journal, No. 7. p. 121.
Cāpiō, Cāpus, a caupon. "Germ. capp-ham, gallus castreatus. Armoric. cadon, Anglo-Sax. capur, Gr. infer. καπού, Lat. capo. Vox Germanica, quae cetesia clarior et melior, a castratone desumta est." W.

Cappäris, Cappāri, a shrub bearing fruit called capers. Κάπηρ

Cāpra, a she-goat. See Caper.

Cāprea, a wild she-goat. Fr. capra. As Ferrum, Ferren.

Cāpreolus, 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 censebit Barbarus, quod, sicut capreolus vites, ita ligna illa canterios, complectuntur. Sed magis placet sententia Baldi, qui ita dicit censeat capreol animali; quis, ut illi incurant adversis cornibus et rebitur, ita capreoli insti assurgentes capitae, secu cor

Cāpitolium, the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which was the citadel and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Fr. caput, fts. As being the head of the hills and of the city.

Cāpitum or Cāpētum, fodder.

Cāpo, Cāpus, a capon.

Cāpria, Cāpria, Cāppium, a woman's stomacher. Varro: "Quod capit
pectum; i.e. ut antiqui dicebant, indutum comprehendit."

Cāpito, one with a big head. Fr. caput, capitis.

Cāpitiōn, the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which was the citadel and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Fr. caput, fts. As being the head of the hills and of the city.

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Cāpricorium, Cāpricoem, 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.

Cāprifolium, a wild fig. "This tree was similarly called capryos (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.

Cāprinæus, contemptuously applied by Suetonius to Tiberius, as being detestable for his vices in his retreat at Caprae. Others derive it from capro. From the odious smell of the amphilas. But others read differently.

Cāprinae, Cāprinæae: See Appendix.

Cāpsa, a chest. Fr. capio, capsus, (See Capaeo) to hold, contain. \(\text{c}^\text{a}\) Al. from κάψας. \(\text{c}^\text{a}\) Al. from κάψα, which however Vossius contends the later Greeks took from the Latins.

Cāpsa, is, it, for capero, is, it, formed from capsi, ancient perfect of capio. As Faco, Facio. From Facio, Faci.

Cāpsus, a driver's box; a stall, pen. See Capse.

Cāptiōn, given to craft and cavil. Fr. capio, a sophism, quirk, cavil; made (ad capiensdum) for taking a person unawares, taking advantage of a person. Or capio is here deca-
pio, decipio.

Cāptūris, a captive. One (capitum) taken prisoner.
Capto, I catch at. Fr. capio, capiendum, captum. 
Cápülaris, at death's door. Just ready to be carried (in capulo) on a bier.
Cápula, diminutive of capis. See Capides.
Cápulátor, an officer employed to distribute oil as a dole amongst the people. Fr. capuла. "Qui factoribus olei inservit et ex uno in alium vas olorum vinumve diffundit." F.
Cápulo, I deal or tilt out oil from one (capula) vessel into another.
Cápülo, I strike, wound. From the (capuló) hilt of a sword.
Cápulas, the handle or hilt of a sword. Fr. capio. That part by which I take or hold it in my hand.
Cápuló, a bier, coffin; tomb. Fr. capio. (See above.) As holding or containing. ἃl. from capis, like capula, A funeral chest or urn.
Cáput, cápitis, the head. Fr. caput, 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." ἃl. from κέφαλα, (pf. κεφαλα, whence κεφαλίζω) same as σκέφτο, I cover. E into A, as in maneo from μένω, rAtus from rEor. Or from fut. 2. κάπαται. ἃl. "Belg. Kop, Garm. Kopi. The Goths and Saxons say haubt, which is nothing but caust." W.²
Cara or Chara: See Appendix.
Cárácalla, a name of Antonius. A Gaulish word. "Caraocalla was a cassock or asidecoat, worn by the ancient Gauls, introduced into Rome and lengthened down to the feet by Antoninus who thence obtained the name." F.
Carbáius, fine flax or linen; a garment, curtain, sail made of it. Kágēmos.
Carbátina, a coarse kind of shoe. Kápharim.
Carbo, a bit of wood burning or burnt, charcoal, coal. After deriving Caro, Car, Chair, &c. from an Anglo-Saxon verb signifying To turn, Tooka adds: "So Charcoal 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 Caro, that on which the door is turned and returned." ἃl. Yet it seems not so misplaced to derive carbo from κάρο (as ἀμφοτ, Ambo), I parch, dry up. Coal, i. e. Charcoal, is defined by Johnson "theinder of scorched wood." Though it is true that κάρο is used rather of things parched by the sun than scorched by fire. Or

² Al. from σκέφτω, the highest part. The aspirate changed to C, as in Cerem from Ereos; and Z into A, as in calix from κτισίς, cAnis from κτίς.
carbo might be explained wood dried and fit for burning. ¶ “From Heb. charbah, burnt or dried.” Tt.

Carbunculus, a small coal. Fr. carbe, as Furunculus from Puris. Also, a gem resembling a hot burning coal. Also, a hot inflammatory red ulcer, a carbuncle.

Carcer, a prison. For coercer, fr. coacero, coereto. Fronto has “coerceri carcere.” ¶ Or from xáρκα for γάργορα, a prison. ¶ Or from xáρκατος, stated by Hesychius to mean chains. ¶ Or from xáρκατος, stated by the same to mean pens for cattle. ¶ Al. from the north.

Carcere, a starting-place. As detaining the horses within it as a prison.

Carchédonius, a kind of carbuncle, a precious stone. From χάργχδωος, χάρχια, Carthage, once famous for collecting and dispersing these stones to other parts of the world.

Carchésium, 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. Καρχείον.

Carcinóma, a cancer. Καρχίνωμα.

Cardiacus, a person laboring under disease in the regions of the heart, called “cardiacus morbus” from xáρχαική.

Cardo: See Appendix.

Cardučhul, a bird feeding among (cardus) thistles. Supposed to be the linnet.

Carduus, Cardus, a thistle, teasle. Fr. caro, ére, I card. As fit for teasing wool. Or fr. xáρπα fr. xáρπει pp. of xáρψω, fut. 2. xáρψω whence caro, ére.

Cárectum, a place where sedges grow. For caricétum, from carex, cica.

Carúnum, Caranum: See Appendix.

Cáreo, I am without, in want of, free from. Fr. xáρισσω, Doric of χαρήω, I am deprived, am without. ¶ Or fr. xáρισσον, xáρσον, I am empty. R added, as in nuRuS fr. νοῦς, uRo from ὅρος. ¶ Or fr. xáριρα (i.e. xáρεω) fut. 2. of xáρψω. In a neuter sense, I am clipped, cut short of.

Cárex: See Appendix.

Carica for Carica ficus, a Carian fig.

Cárites, rottenness, corruption. Fr. xáρισα fut. 2. of xáρψω, 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 Tooké derives Carbo.

Cárina, the keel of a ship. Fr. xáρψιτ fut. 2. of xáρψω, I cut: like Ango, Angina. Thus Grew: “Her sharp bill serves for a keel to cut the air before her.”

1 Germ. kerkar, Goth. karkar, Welch cærker, Irish caret. After offering a northern derivation of these words, Wachter adds: “Sed praetat vocem Latinis reliquere.”

2 As the Greeks call a keel τρόνως apparently from τρέων, τρέων, it may be
Caris, a prawn. ἴχαρ.

Carmen, a card to card wool with. For carimen fr. caro, ἱρέ.

Carmen, a verse; verse, poetry; a song. Fr. cano, whence canimen, canmen, and for softness carmen, as Genimen, Genmen, German. ¶ Al. for harmen, (as Ceterus for Heterus) fr. ἅρμας, the harmonious proportion of parts.

Carnifices, ictis, a hangman. Fr. carnifício, carnificio. As making living men mere flesh. ¶ Some understand facio here to be conscio, interficio.

Caro, I card wool. Vossius: "Doubtless, as Scaliger says, from κέρας, κάρια." That is, from fut. 2. κάρῳ. Forcellini says: "A κέρας, tondo." But Tondeo has little to do with caro. Κέρας 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. κάρῳ, fut. 2. of κέρας, I devour. Or, I cut in pieces, dissect. From caro is carinis, (as Homo, Hominis,) thence carnis. ¶ Al. from κρής, (plural of κέρας, flesh,) whence κράνος, κρεος, transp. κέρας, whence caro, as r. Atus for r. Eurus. ¶ "From Hebr. carah, food." Tt.

Carōta: See Cara in Appendix.

Carpentarius, a maker (carpentorium) of chariots or waggons, a carpenter.

Carpentum, —

Carpisculus: See Appendix.

Carp, I pull, pluck, gather, crop. Fr. αρέτ (as Ceterus from τρέγος), i.e. ἀρέτα, same as ἀρετάω, I seize. ¶ Or fr. καράτω, i.e. καρατώ. So καρένω is explained by Donnegan "to gather fruits or crops;" and καράτω, "to gather fruits, to gather."

Carpo, I carp at, find fault with, asperse. That is, I pluck at, pull to pieces.

Carpur, 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.

Carrago, a fortification made in haste (ex carris) of waggons, baggage, &c. And, a camp equipage. So Farrago.

Carrica, a kind of carriage. Fr. carrus.

Carrus, a car, cart. Toke 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 Caesar, who learned it in the war with the Germans. Vossius mistakenly supposes it derived from carrus." Wachter

1 A word acknowledged by Donnegan.
Cæsa, a hut, cottage. Fr. χάσον fut. of χάσω, I contain; or for gæsa fr. γαισω fut. of γαίω, (whence γαστῆρι) I contain. ¶ "From Hebr. casa, he covered; whence also xæsa, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word case, as in Book-case, Knive-case, is allied. Kæsa Germ. is the same as Lat. case. 6

Cascus: See Appendix.

Cæsus, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. kæs, Sax. kase, Welsh caew. Pliny: "Mirm barbaras gentes, quæ lacte vivunt, ignorare aut spernere tot seculis casei dotem, desantes id alicui in acorem jucundum et pinge 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.

Cæsia, an aromatic shrub. Kæsia.

Cassis, a hunter's net. Fr. χασσας pp. of χάσω, I bold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. χασω, I have gaps. So γασσα, a net, is from γαίω, same as χασω. ¶ Al. from cassus. From its empty or hollow meshes.

Cassis, a helmet. Fr. χάσας, χασσας, to contain. See Cassa and Cæsis above. ¶ Al. for carassis fr. κάφα, the head. A covering for the head. As καβρός fr. κάφη, the head. ¶ Al. from cassus. Facciolati: "Quod cassa, i.e. vacua, sit ad caput

1 Haigh: "Fr. καρχαρ, strong: by syncope καθάριπα."
2 Al. for carvalidge from carcusa. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that CaTamus has probably been corrupted from GaNymedes.
3 "Kph, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. D'ontsagan.
4 Wachter in Kar.
5 Classical Journal, III, 121.
endum." ❧ Goth. kas is a
asita, a lark. From its
sembling a (cassis) bel-
So it is called Galerita
sus, void, wanting; void,
y; vain, frivolous. Fr.
ai pp. of γάσαω, I am
all. For 
for 
carsi anciantly for carui;
what as Jussus for Jubsus
Jubeo, Jusbi.
stīnea, a chestnut tree.

castellum, a fortress. That
little castrum. Also, a
voir of water, supplying
through pipes. "Ap-
ur castellum, quia altius
opere assurgit, et latius
ditur, ut militaris castellii
m referat." F.

aeresia: See Appendix.

atigo, I chastise, punish.
κατίγα for κατιγια pf.
κατιγικο, I prick, goad,
. ❧ Or fr. κατιτός Doric
κατός, a thong. I beat
thongs. ❧ Or fr. κατός,

stimonia, chastity. Fr.
ς; as Sanctus, Sanctimonia.
stor, a beaver. Καστορ.
stra, the order of tents
d by armies when they
the field. Fr. κασταρδοω,
τροφ, καστρο, I spread on
ground. As fr. στράω is
ς, "properly, a camp,"
Donnegan. ❧ Al. for ca-
from casa. "Casarum

conjunctio," says Scaliger. As
Vicus is a collection (συνω) of
houses. 
, as in Claustra. ❧ Al. 
from castrum, a fort. Being so
many fortresses, and, like a for-
tress, being fortified by a wall
and ditch.

Castro, I castrate. Fr. στρα-
πω, στηρεω, I bereave; whence
κασταρεω, καστεω, castro. ❧ Al. 
from castus. Castum facio.

Castrum, a castle, fort. Pro-
perly, apparently, a tent, forti-
ified by a ditch and wall; and
so applied at length to a fort.
See Castra. ❧ Or from κα-
κασται pp. of κασαω, I retire.
A place to which troops retire
for security. Or κασαω is to
make to retire. "Praem ex-
strui coepit sunt hujusmodi loca
ad custodium regionis, arcen-
mosque hostes." F.

Castus, chastæ, continent, &c.
Fr. κασται pp. of κασαω, 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
abstinentes." ❧ Al. from κακα-
ται, " he is adorned; " as applied
to the mind, with the graces of
virtue.

Cāsus, a misfortune, mishap.
Fr. cado, cāsum. Gr. πτωμα.
As that which befalls us, or
which folls out or happens.
Some explain it as a falling
from a former state of happiness
or wealth.

Cāsus, a case of nouns. Fe-
tus: "Quia vocabuloium formae
in aliam atque aliam cadunt
effigiem."
Cátábeta, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. *Kataβαλλω*.

Cátálogus, an enumeration. *Kataλoγος*.

Cátámitus, a corruption of Γεγομένος, Ganymèdes. In C for Γ, and T for ∆, there is nothing new. But in T for ∆ is a greater difference. (See Cartilago.) Some derive it from xάρα and μαθός, for catamisthus, catamithus: "puer meritorius." But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.

Cátáphracta, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. catáφρακτος, armed.

Cátápulta, a catapult. *Kataπολτης*.

Cátáracta, Cátārrhacta, a catarract; dam; portcullis. *Kataφρακτης, kataφφακτης*.

Cátascope, a spy. *Kataσκοπος*.

Cátasta, 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. catástəw, kαταστῶ, I place, fix.

Cátastus, a slave purchased from the catasta. But the reading is much disputed.

Cátax, crippled. Fr. κατάγαι, I break. The Greeks say καταγως τοις πόδοις. ¶ Al. for cadāx, fr. cado. One who is perpetually slipping.

Cátēchēs, Cátēchizo, &c.

Greek words.

Cátēia, a missile weapon.

Of northern origin. Virgil: "*Tetrico* niti soliti torquere cæteias."

Cátella, a little chain. For catenella fr. catēna.

Cátēna, a chain. Fr. liasso, to bind; whence xαραλεις, xabλεις, then cadēna, as Habeo, Habena. ¶ Or from xαρας, I let down, suspend. ¶ Al. for xαζις, from cunes teneo. As properly a dog-chain.¹

Cāterea, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: "Macedones, Græci, Dardani phalanges habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluræque barbaricæ nationes catēris utebantur in præliō; Romani legiones habent." "Cat, war, warfare, battle, was an old Celtic word. Bozborn in Lex. Ant. Brit.: 'Cad, a fight: Catōrfu, catyrfu, a military crowd, from Tyr-fu, turba.' Hence caterva." W.²

Cāthēdra, a seat, chair. *Kathēdoς*.

Cātholicus, universal. *Katholōς*.

Cātillo, I lick (catillos) dishes, feed greedily. ¶ Or, I go about licking dishes as a (catilus) whelp.

Cātilus, a little (catius) dish. For catinellus. Also, a whelp. Fr. catulus.

¹ Wachter refers it to the Belgic katt(e); which is the same as the Swedish kaste and our cast(e), the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.
² Al. from xωρεία, i.e. as xωρεία. A chain consisting of links one after the other.
³ Al. from τοις, I link, join, arrange a, whence xαραλεις, then cadēna, as Styx, Arvum. Al. from xαζις.

tus, cunning, artful. For a fr. caveo, cavitum. I am of sharpness or cutting, as χάσι, χασιος, χάριας (for χαρις by redupl.), χαραγμεν, σχάριον, &c.

Cauda, a tail. For cauda, cavida (as from Avicaps is Aviceps) fr. caveo (as Aveo, Aviada): 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. cada. Because it hangs or falls down behind." Tt. From cada is cadere, whence cadua, cadua, cauda.

Cauder: See Appendix.

Cavea, a hollow place, cave, den. Fr. cavus. Also, the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the theatres; the seats themselves; the theatre; and amphitheatre. "Cavea nomine cūm theatrum, tum amphiteatrum dictum, quod interior pars concava est, capacit quādām profunditate." V.

Caveo, I beware, take heed, avoid; I see to, look to, provide for. Fr. auxo, (from χαυο, whence χαυο) I retire, get away. Thus caveo is defined by Forcellini: "fugito, declino, evito." Caveo is from χαυο, as γαυο, gaviο; χαυο, paio.

Caverma, a hollow place; cavern. Fr. cavus. So Laterna, Aeterna.

Cavallor, I reason unfairly, argue captiously, quibble. Fr. caveo, as Sorbeo, Sorbillo. Explained well by Scheide: "Caveo mihi ac subterrūgīo identidem." And by Vossius: "Tergiversor ne vera cogar
agnoscere.” ⌗ Al. from causus, hollow, vain, futile. “Cavil-
lor: subtiles et inanes ques-
tiones moveo.” F.

Caula, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. aðla, aðla. As S is not
only put for H as in Sex from
θ, but is added as in Si from
σ; so C may be not only put
for H as in Ceterus from τρός,
but added as in the case before
us. ⌗ Al. for caveola, fr. ca-
vus. “Lucretius favors this
opinion, who often uses caula
for a hollow place: Per caulas
corporis omnes, &c.” V. But
in such cases the use may be
metaphorical.

Caulis, the stalk or stem of a
shrub or herb; specially, a cab-
bage stalk. Καυλής.

Cauna, f. g. From Caunos,
a town of Caria.

Caoia, I hollow. Fr. χώα,
(as Δως, Divus,) whence χάωα,
I open, gape. Or fr. κάω,
where κάττα, (as δάω, εκάττα,)
σχάττα, I excavate. ⌗ "In
Celtic kaw is hollow." W.

Caupo, a viutner, inukeeper,
huckster. Fr. καύπο for κάπο,
(as νοῦσο for νόσο,) a manger,
and hence a stall; and a stall
for provisions; whence κάταλα,
which is much the same as cau-
po. Lennep: "Κάπο propriè
notat præsepe unde animalia
edunt; transit ad locum ubi pas-
cuntur animalia, tum ubi es-
culenta prostant venas-
lia." "Goth. kaupan, Germ.
käufen, is to buy, traffic." W.

Cauphna, an inn. Fr. caupo,
ömis.

Caurus, Corus, the north-west
wind. Parkhurst: “From
Hebrew KR, cold. Vini-
Sprantes frigora causas.
" The word χωρός occurs in
the New Testament for the
north-west. Whether this is
formed from the Latin, or the
Latin from the Greek χώρα,
the reader will decide.

Causa, Causa, a cause,
reason, motive; alleged cause,
pretext, excuse; reason of de-
bate, cause of accusation or
trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit.
"Sensus a causa que in ques-
tione est ad causam litigiosam
translatus. Ut Gr. aitia." W.
A side, party, the ground or
principle of support or oppo-
sition, as we speak of The Pro-
testant cause. Cause or ground
of ailment or disease; &c.
Fr. καυσο fut. of καούσο, καυσα,
I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming
or exciting to action. That is,
from καυσις, as pausa from
κοινε. ⌗ Or for causa fr.
cavo, causis, causam, as Jubeo,
Jubi, Jubeum. The first sense
of causa being supposed to be,
excuse, pretext. "Caussam
dicere, significat excusationem
asserrare, utcumque se de-
pendere." F. Caveo bearing here
the same sense as in Cavillor;
I. e. subterfugio.¹

Causia, a broadbrimmed hat.
Kawula. Also, a mantlet or

¹ Vossius gives another reason for its
derivation from cause: "Cūm, ut carere;
juris vox est; ita et causa, sit immo causa;
sedit voceuntur, quis causa retum pluris-
imum expendiat." But careo, even as
law term, never seems to be connected
meaning with causa.
Cæs. one of the Harpies. Fr. καλαυς, black.

Cæsæber, célbris, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero: "Locis planis un montuosi, célbris an desertis." From καλός, σο, transp. καλὸς, so, renown. Ber. bris, as in Saluber, Salubris; Funæbris; &c. ¶ Some suppose célere to mean swift, as in Accius: "Cæsæbris gradu graesium accelerasse decet." Here it may be referred to καλὸς (fut. of καλο-) whence céler.

Céler, swift. Fr. καλὸς (whence καλὸς, a race-horse) fut. of καλ-ω, I urge, impel. As αἷξ fr. ἀκα pf. of ἀκαι. Or at once fr. καλὲς, Acol. καλήρ.

Célères, three hundred horsemen chosen by Romulus as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. καλὸς, Acol. καλήρ, a race horse; whence καληρίς, I ride on horseback.

Céles, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. Κελύς.

Cēla: See Appendix. Cēlos, (whence antecello, &c.) I move, drive, urge. Κελω.

Celo, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb χελω, χελω, formed from χελα, a box, chest, & Al. from καλω, I shut up; transp. καλω, whence celo, as from άνεω is Lévis. ¶ Wächtler refers to Celtic celu, Quayle to Celtic kelym. ¶ "From the Chaldee ΚΛ:" V.

Celo, a fly-boat. Fr. καλὲς.

Celsius, erect, lofty, high.

καλερ (perf. mid. of κελω same) is κελω.
agnoscere." ¶ Al. from causus, hollow, vain, futile. "Cavallor: subtiles et inanes questions moveo." F.

Caula, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. aulée, aula. As S is not only put for H as in Sex from S¢, but is added as in Si from S; so C may be not only put for H as in Ceterus from τέταρτος, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for caveola, fr. causus. "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. Caulis.

Cauna, figs. From Caunos, a town of Caria.

Cavo, I hollow. Fr. chau, (as pair, Divus,) whence chau, I open, gape. Or fr. kau, whence kaupt, (as daw, caut,) skauta, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic kaw is hollow." W.

Cupo, a vintner, innkeeper, buckster. Fr. kaut, for kapt, (as voget for voget,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence kaptly, which is much the same as caup. Lennep: "Kapt propriè notat præsepè undmale animalia edunt; transit ad locum ubi pas- suntur animalia, tum ubi es- culetant prostant ven- lilia." "Goth. kaupan, Germ. kaufen, is to buy, traffic." W.

Caupona, an inn. Fr. caupo, ēmis.

Caurus, Curus, the north-west wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew KR, cold. Virgil: Spirantes frigora cauri." ¶ The word χαύρος occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this be formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

Causa, Causa, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causa quae in quœsitione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. aitìs." 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. kauca fut. of kau, kaolu, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from kauca, as pauca from kauca. ¶ Or for causa fr. caveo, causi, causum, as Judeo, Jubes, Jubesum. The first sense of causa being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "Causam di- cere, significat excusationem afferrer, utcumque se depen- dere." F. Caveo bearing here the same sense as in Cavillor; i. e. gutters. ¶

Causia, a broadbrimmed hat. Causia. Also, a mantlet or

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1 Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from cereus: "Cùm, ut cæreri juris vox est; ita et causam sit, immo con- sideri vocet, quis causas rerum pluri- mum Expedition. But cære, even as a law term, never seems to be connected a meaning with cause.
covered way used in sieges. "Quis, sicut caesus sollem, its vines sassa et tela, capiti defendendf. F.

Causor, I plead or pretend (causam) an excuse.

Causticus, caustic. 

Caustor, Caustatum, Caustirizo: Greek words.

Cautes, a ragged rock. Fr. cavo, 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. Caesar: "Naves nihil sassa et cautes timebant." 

Cau, a postix, as in Hicca. From κατο, or κατο, or γα.

Cedo, I give place, yield, retire, depart, go; yield, give up. Fr. χαλασω, χαλασω, formed from χαλασα Ionic of χαλασα pf. mid. of χαλω.

Cedo, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, cedo veniam. Formed from cedo, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by cedo becoming a quick word in conversation.

Cedrus, the cedar tree. Kλυς.

Célemo, one of the Harpies. Fr. καλεμα, black.

Céléber, célëbris, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero: "Locis planis an montuosis, célëbris an desertis." From καλως, esse, transp. καλως, esse, renown. Ber, bris, as in Saluber, Salubris; Funebris; &c. § Some suppose célèbre to mean swift, as in Accius: "Célèbri gradu gressum accelerasse dext." Here it may be referred to καιλος (fut. of καλως), whence célère.

Céler, swift. Fr. καλος (whence καλος, a race-horse) fut. of καλως, I urge, impel. As καλος fr. καλα pf. of καλα. Or at once fr. καλος, Acol. καλος.

Célères, three hundred horsemen chosen by Romulus as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. καλος, Acol. καλος, a race horse; whence καλος, I ride on horseback.

Céles, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. Cλας.

Celt: See Appendix.

Cello, (whence antecello, &c.) I move, drive, urge. Cλας.

Celto, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb χαλασω, χαλασω, formed from χαλω, a box, chest. § Al. from χαλω, I shut up; transp. χαλω, whence celo, as from Arios is Lavius. § Wachter refers to Celtic celu. Quayle to Celtic kelyum. § "From the Chaldee C.L.A." V.

Célos, a fly-bont. Fr. καλος. Celsus, erect, lofty, high.

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1 From καλως (perf. mid. of καλω same as χαλω) is καλω.

Fr.セルロ, セルスム, I move, move up. So Excelus from Excello.

Cenchris, a kind of snake. Κένχρης.

Censo 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 avitas, 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 λογιθμεί) 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.خصر، to prick. Thus Dispungo is explained by Forcellini "supputo sive numero, quasi functo nato."

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 ceseo from the Hebrew צכר, he computed.

Jones: "The origin of censeo is perhaps γίνοις, (γίνοις) production; and signifies to number one's family or effects."

Censor, one who (censet) rates or assesses the people.

Census, a valuation or assessment of estates, a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. censo, cen-sum.

Centauricum, the herb centaury. Κενταυρόσ.

Centaurus, a centaur. Κένταυρος.

Centimallis or Centimalis fustula, a surgical instrument. Fucciolati: "A κεντημα, a κεντις, pungo. Est enim apta ad paracentesis.

Cento, dnis, 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. κεντρον, κοσμ, as Flagellum for Flagellum, Flagito for Flagito. Or from κεντισα, κεντω, whence κεντρω.

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.יטיאון, whence κεντον (as vice versâ τωναται for τωναται), then κεντω, centum. Or N is added, as in deNus: then from ikaton we have κεντον, κεντο, cestum, centum. Or ikaton, ikto, ikton.

Centuria, applied to a squadron of a (centum) hundred

1 It might be referred to κεντω for another cause; for Forcellini defines it "instrumentum multam foraminibus minutisque pertusum."

2 Haigh: "Fr. κεντόν, κεντώ, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."
bourse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

Centūriō, a captain over a (centum) hundred infantry.

Centussis, a hundred assae.
Fr. centum assae. As Insalto, Insulto.

Cēpa. See Cēpa.

Cera, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waken tablet, register, roll, paper, will. Keph. "Celt. keir." Quayle.

Cērades, a horned serpent.

Καραστις.

Cērasus, a cherry-tree. Kērasos.

Cēraules, a trumpeter. Kerwedes.

Cēraunos, Cēraunia gemma, the thunderstone. Fr. kērwnos, thunder.

Cērebērus, the infernal dog.

Κηρεβρος.

Cēρευθέν, a marmoset. Κηρευθηξος.

Cercops, ὁ πίθω, a monkey. Kēropi.

Cēreus, a kind of light ship.

Kērōnos.

Cerdo, a mean mechanic. Fr. kērōs, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

Cērebrous, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (cerebrum) brain.

Cērebros, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. kēros, which Hesychius interprets (inter alia) xerāλα, the head. Brum, as in Candelabrum.

Cēremōnia. See Cērimonious.

Cēres: See Appendix.

Cērus, a wax light. Fr. cera.

Cērinthia, a kind of honey-suckle. Kephēny.

Cēro, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. xplv, (χλων) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect crevi is from creno transposed from cerno, as Sperno, Spteno, Sprevi.

Cēro, 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: "Nam ter ab armis malim vitam cernere, Quām &c." Cēro may be to endanger, as Discrimen is danger from cerno.

Cēro hereditatem is explained by Varrō: Consitūto me heredem esse. "Cernere est, decernere se heredem esse et hereditatem acceptare." F.

Cernus, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. cerno, as Irrigo, Irrigius; Pasc. Pouco, Pascus. For "cernus terram." "Quod terram cernat," says Nonius. ἧ Al. from kēras, the head. (See Cerebrum.) Falling on the head. As xēsuva from xēsē.

Cērōma, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. Kēρωμα.

Cerritus, frenzical. For ceeritūs, i.e. percussus a Cerere, struck by Ceres. ἧ Al. from kēgas, the head. (See Cerebrum.) Affected in the head.

Cērus, —

Certo, I contend, strive. For cermito from cerno, supine cer-
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."

Carcheago, Carthage. From Karkhão, Doric Karkhãdo, transposed Karkhýw, was Carthago, Carthago. Al. for Carthago (as ὁ δεῖγμα and ὁ δεῖγμα were commutated) from Karkhández.

Cartilago, cartilage, gristle. Fr. xârpo, for xârpo whence xârpes, firm, solid.  

Cârros, dear, expensive, precious; dear, beloved, very precious. Doric of xârpo fr. xîp, want. That of which there is want. As Dear and Dearth are allied. "Or from careo, I am wanting. Or fr. xârpo, Dor, xârpo, bereft, deprived. "Al. from xârpo fut. 2. of xîpa, I clip, cut short. If "dear, beloved" is the primary sense, we may refer it to xîp, the heart; Ἄεολ, xâs. "Qui nobis cordis est." "The Celtic Kar, or Kara, Karid is friendly.  

Caryóides, images of women, used for supporters in buildings, &c. Karpóides.  

Caryôsia, Caryôsia, a kind of date. Karpôris.  

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1 Haigh: "Fr. xârpes, strong: by syncope xârpo."  
2 Al. for cartilage from carve. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that CaTumitus has probably been corrupted from Ganymèdes.  
3 "Xîp, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. Doutegov.  
4 Wachter in Kar.  
5 Classical Journal, III, 131.

Cása, a hut, cottage. Fr. xâs fut. of xâs, I contain; or for casse fr. xâsco fut. of xâs, (whence γαστήρ,) I contain. "If "From Hebr. casa, he covered; whence also xâs, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word case, as in Book-case, Knife-case, is allied. Casa Germ. is the same as Lat. cas- sa.  

Cascus: See Appendix.  

Cáesus, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. kase, Sæx. cæce, Welsh caeso. Pliny: "Misc. Barbaras Gentes, que lacte vivunt, ignoro aut spernere tot seculis causi doteam, densantes id aloquin in acoreti juendum et pingue butyram." 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.  

Cäsia, an aromatic shrub.  

Kárta.  

Cassis, a hunter's net. Fr. xîvassus pp. of xîva, I hold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. xâs, I have gaps. So γαγγάς, a net, is from γαμ, same as γας. "Al. from cassus. From its empty or hollow meshes.  

Cassius, a helmet. Fr. xîtos, xîvassus, to contain. See Cassa and Cassius above. "Al. for carassis fr. xâpo, the head. A covering for the head. As xîpos fr. xîp, the head. "Al. from cassus. Facciolati: "Quod cassa, i.e. vacus, sit ad caput."

6 Wachter in Kasa.
recipiendum."  § Goth. kas is a vessel.

Casīta, a lak. From its tuft resembling a (cassis) helmet. So it is called Galerita from Galerus.

Casus, void, wanting; void, empty; vain, frivolous. Fr. κάσουσαι pp. of χάω, I am empty.  § Al. for cursus fr. carre, carrianciently for carui; somewhat as Jussus for Jubsus from Jubeo, Jubi.

Casûnea, a chestnut tree. Καστωνος.

Castellum, a fortress. That is, a little castrum. Also, a reservoir of water, supplying water through pipes. "Appellatur castellum, quia altius cetero operes assurgit, et latius extenditur, ut militaris castelli figuram referat." F.

Casteria: See Appendix.

Castigo, I chastise, punish. Fr. καστήγα for καστίγα pf. mid. of καστίζω, I prick, goad, brand.  § Or fr. καστός Doric for κρατός, a thong. I beat, with thongs.  § Or fr. καστός, a stick.

Castimonia, chastity. Fr. castus: as Sanctus, Sanctimonium.

Castor, a beaver. Κάστορ.

Castra, the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field. Fr. καστρα, καστρα, καστρα, I spread on the ground: As fr. στρέω is στρεῖō, "properly, a camp," says Donnegan.  § Al. for casitra: from casa. "Casarum conjunctio," says Scaliger. As Vicus is a collection (civitas) of houses. Tru, as in Caustra.  § Al. from castrum, a fort. Being so many fortresses, and, like a fortress, being fortified by a wall and ditch.

Castro, I castrate. Fr. στρεῖω, στρεῖω, I bereave; whence καστεῖω, καστεῖω, 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 κέ-χασαι pp. of χάω, I retire. A place to which troops retire for security. Or χαίω is to make to retire. "Primo exstrui scopta sunt hujusmodi loca ad custodiam regionis, arcen-do-boue hostes." F.

Castus, chaste, continent, &c. Fr. κέ-χασαι pp. of χάω, I draw back, retire. Castus is one who retires or abstains from any kind of vice. Varro explains it in one passage as signifying "a furtia et rapinis abstinentia."  § Al. from κέ-χασαι, "he is adorned," as applied to the mind, with the graces of virtue.

Casus, a misfortune, mishap. Fr. cade, casual. Gr. καταμ. 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.

Casus, a case of nouns. Festus: "Quia vocabuliurum formas in aliquam atque aliquam cadunt effigiem."
Càtista, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. Kat-\(\nu\)ll\(\nu\)n\(\dot{t}\)\(\nu\)s.  
Càtul\(\nu\)gos, an enumeration. Kat\(\nu\)ll\(\nu\)gos.  
Càt\(\nu\)mittus, a corruption of Gn\(\nu\)m\(\nu\)t\(\nu\)s, Ganymèdes. In C for \(\Gamma\), and T for \(\Delta\), there is nothing new. But in T for \(\Sigma\) is a greater difference. (See Cartilág.) Some derive it from x\(\nu\)t\(\nu\) and m\(\nu\)tt\(\nu\)s, for catam\(\nu\)t\(\nu\)us, catam\(\nu\)th\(\nu\)s: "puer meritiorius." But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.  
Càt\(\nu\)phr\(\nu\)c\(\nu\)ta, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. kat\(\nu\)ph\(\nu\)k\(\nu\)te, armed.  
Càt\(\nu\)p\(\nu\)l\(\nu\)ta, a catapult. Kat\(\nu\)ll\(\nu\)pta.  
Càt\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)c\(\nu\)ta, Càtarr\(\nu\)c\(\nu\)ta, a cataram; dam; portcullis. Kat\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)k\(\nu\)te, kat\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)kk\(\nu\)te.  
Càt\(\nu\)sc\(\nu\)pus, a spy. Kat\(\nu\)sk\(\nu\)p\(\nu\)s.  
Càt\(\nu\)sta, 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. cat\(\nu\)st\(\nu\)io, cat\(\nu\)st\(\nu\)e, I place, fix.  
Càt\(\nu\)st\(\nu\)us, a slave purchased from the catasta. But the reading is much disputed.  
Càt\(\nu\)x, crippled. Fr. kat\(\nu\)\(\nu\)x\(\nu\), kat\(\nu\)k\(\nu\)x, I break. The Greeks say kat\(\nu\)k\(\nu\)x\(\nu\)s to\(\nu\)s p\(\nu\)d\(\nu\)as.  
Càt\(\nu\)x\(\nu\)s, Cadax, fr. clado. One who is perpetually slipping.  
Càt\(\nu\)ch\(\nu\)s\(\nu\)s, Càt\(\nu\)ch\(\nu\)z\(\nu\)s, &c. Greek words.  
Càt\(\nu\)ea, a missile weapon.  

Of northern origin. Virgil: "Te\(\nu\)t\(\nu\)n\(\nu\)co riut soliti torquere catervas."  
Càt\(\nu\)lla, a little chain. For catenella fr. cdt\(\nu\)n\(\nu\)a.  
Càt\(\nu\)n\(\nu\)a, a chain. Fr. \(\nu\)s, to bind; whence x\(\nu\)t\(\nu\)d\(\nu\)ia, x\(\nu\)d\(\nu\)ea, then cad\(\nu\)na, as Haboe, Haben.  
C\(\nu\) Or from x\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)s, I let down, suspend. Al. for \(\nu\)t\(\nu\)n\(\nu\)ea, from canes teno. As properly a dog-chain.  
C\(\nu\)t\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)n\(\nu\)a, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: "Macedones, Graeci, Dardani phalanges habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluresque barbaricae nationes catervis utebantur in praelio; 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 Tyrrfa, turba.' Hence caterva." W.  
Càt\(\nu\)d\(\nu\)ra, a seat, chair. Kat\(\nu\)\(\nu\)d\(\nu\)ra.  
Càt\(\nu\)b\(\nu\)lic\(\nu\)us, universal. Kat\(\nu\)b\(\nu\)l\(\nu\)c\(\nu\)us.  
Càt\(\nu\)ll\(\nu\)lo, I lick (catillos) dishes, feed greedily.  
Càt\(\nu\)ll\(\nu\)lo, I go about licking dishes as a (catills) whelp.  
Càt\(\nu\)ll\(\nu\)ls, a little (catinus) dish. For catinellus. Also, a whelp. Fr. catulus.  

1 Wachter refers it to the Belgic kasten; which is the same as the Swedish kasten and our cast, the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.  
2 Al. from x\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)s \(\nu\)s, i.e. x\(\nu\)r\(\nu\)s \(\nu\)s. A chain consisting of links one after the other.  
3 Al. from \(\nu\)s, I link, join, arrange; whence x\(\nu\)t\(\nu\)s, then cad\(\nu\)na, as Syra, Arvum. Al. from kasten.
Cæsarianum, Cæsinus, a large dish or platter. From the Sicilian κάτων or κάτανων. \(\text{\&}\) Al. from \(\dot{x}i\varepsilon\tau\varepsilon\tau\alpha\nu\) pp. of \(\chi\varepsilon\omega\), \(\chi\varepsilon\omega\), I hold, contain.

Catilaster, a grown boy, stripling. For catulaster fr. catulus, (as Poète, Poëtaster) a whelp. A grown cub.

Catomidio: See Appendix.

Cato, 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."

Catulus: See Appendix.

Cätillus, a give or iron collar worn by slaves. Dacier: "It seems to have meant at first a (catuë) dog's collar. As σκυλοξ is used for a puppy and an iron chain."

Catumeum: See Appendix.

Catus, a cat. Todd: "Sax. cat, Teutonic kat, Persian and modern French chat, low Latin catus, cattus." \(\text{\&}\) Some refer it to catus, cunning.

Cätus, cunning, artful. For cavitus fr. caveo, capitum, I am wary. \(\text{\&}\) Al. from \(\dot{x}i\varepsilon\tau\varepsilon\tau\alpha\nu\) pp. of \(\chi\varepsilon\omega\), \(\chi\varepsilon\omega\), I retire, get away. \(\text{\&}\) But Varro says that catus properly signifies acute, shrill; and that the sense of acute, cunning, is metaphorical. Ennius: "Jam cátæ signa ferè sōnitum dare voce parabant." We might thus refer catus to a word κατες formed from \(\dot{x}i\varepsilon\tau\varepsilon\tau\alpha\nu\) from the verb \(\chi\varepsilon\omega\), from which have arisen various words expressive of sharpness or cutting, as \(\chi\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\), \(\sigma\chi\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\), κάρχαρος (for κάρος by redup.), χαράσσω, σκάριφω, &c.

Cauda, a tail. For cavda, cavida (as from Aviceps in Aviceps) fr. caveo (as Aveo, Avia): 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. \(\text{\&}\) "Fr. cado. Because it hangs or falls down behind." Tt. From cado is cadiva, whence cavda, cadua, cauda.

Cauder: See Appendix.

Cavea, a hollow place, cave, den. Fr. cavus. Also, the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the theatres; the seats themselves; the theatre; and amphitheatre. "Cavea nomine cūm theatrum, tum amphitheatrum dictum, quod interior pars concava esset, capaci quādam profunditate." V.

Cäveo, I beware, take heed, avoid; I see to, look to, provide for. Fr. \(\chi\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\), (from \(\chi\varepsilon\omega\), whence \(\chi\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\)) I retire, get away. Thus caveo is defined by Cornelini "fugito, declino, evito." Caveo is from \(\chi\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\), as \(\gamma\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\), ga\(\varepsilon\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\); \(\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\), pa\(\varepsilon\varepsilon\omega\).

Cäverna, a hollow place; cavern. Fr. carus. So Laterna, Atéerna.

agnoscere.” ¶ Al. from cava, hollow, vain, futile. “Cavilor: subtilis et inanes questions moveo.” F.

Caula, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. aëlé, aëlâ. As S is not only put for H as in Sex from ëc, but is added as in Si from ëi; so C may be not only put for H as in Ceterus from ërogos, 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. Kaulës.

Cauna, figs. From Caunus, a town of Caria.

Cavo, I hollow. Fr. cháw, (as dôû, Diû,) whence χαίνω, I open, gape. Or fr. cháw, whence κατω, (as dàw, dàttû,) σκάτω, I excavate. ¶ “In Celtic kaw is hollow.” W.

Caupo, a vintner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. κάπτω for κάμπτω, (as νοῦσος for νόστος,) a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence κάπηλα, which is much the same as caupo. Lennep: “Kapti proprië notat praeseppe unde animalia edunt; transit ad locum ubi pas- cuntur animalia, tum ubi esculenta prostant venalìa.” “Goth. kaupan, Germ. kaufen, is to buy, traffic.” W.

Caupòna, an inn. Fr. caupo, ōnia.

Caurus, Corus, the north-west wind. Parkhurst: “From the Hebrew KR, cold. Virgil: Spirantes frigora cauri.” ¶ The word χάγος 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, Causea, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. “Sensus a causa qua in questionem est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. aîlâ.” 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. καυσίω fut. of καυσίω, καύω, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from καύσις, as pausa from παύσις. ¶ Or for causa fr. caveo, causi, causum, as Jubeo, Jubi, Jubsam. The first sense of causa being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. “Causam dicere, significat excusationem afferre, utcunque se dependere.” F. Caveo bearing here the same sense as in Cavillor; i. e. subterfugio.1

Causia, a broadbrimmed hat. Kauola. Also, a mantlet or

1 Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from caero: “Cûm, ut carere juris vox est; ita et causam sit, immo causam securis velocitum, quis causam reum plurimum expediunt.” But carere, even as a law term, never seems to be connected in meaning with cause.
coveted way used in siege.

"Quin, siueat causia sollem, ita
vineas sexa et tela, capitis defendat." F.

Causor, I plead or pretend
 causa, causum. An excuse.

Causicosus, caustic. Easurudès.

Cauter, Cauterium, Cauterizò: Greek words.

Cauter, a ragged rock. Fr.
cairn, cairn. 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. Caesar:
"Naves nihil sana et cautes time-
bant." (Rom. 1. from cavaus,
cavaros, cautus.

Causus, wary, provident. Legally
provided against assault, legally secured. Fr.
caseo, cavium, cavatum.

Cavitus, hollow. Fr. cauo.
Ce, a postfix, as in Hicce.
From χυ, or χε, or χα.

Cedo, I give place, yield, re-
tire, depart, go; yield, give up.
Fr. χαδε, χαδε, formed from χαδε
Ionic of χαδέ of mid. of χαδε.

Cedo, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, cedo veniam. Formed from cedo, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by cedo becoming a quick word in conversation.

Cedrus, the cedar tree. Κι-
δας.

Céleus, one of the Harpies. Fr. καλαβυ, black.

Célébër, célebris, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero:
"Loci plani an montuosi, cele-
bres an deserti." From κλας, κλευ,
transp. κλανσ, κλευ, renown. Ber.
bris, as in Saluber, Salubris;
Funebris; &c. § Some sup-
pose celerb to mean swift, as in
Accius: "Celebri gradu gressum
accelerasse decet." Here it may
be referred to κλαν (fut. of κλα-
λαν), whence celer.

Céler, swift. Fr. κλαν (whence
κλαν, a race-horse) fut. of κλα-
λαν, I urge, impel. As κλασ fr.
κλαν pf. of κλαν. Or at once fr.
κλαν, κλαν. Céline, three hundred horse-
men chosen by Romulus as a
body guard. From their rapi-
dity. Or fr. κλαν, κλαν, a
race horse; whence κλανικα, I
ride on horseback.

Céles, a swift-sailing vessel; a
race-horse. Κλαν.

Celt: See Appendix.

Cello, (whence antecello, &c.)
I move, drive, urge. Κλαα.

Celo, I hide, secrete, conceal.

From a verb χαλάω, χαλώ,
formed from χαλα, a box, chest.
§ Al. from κλαω, I shut up;
transp. κλαω, whence cello, as
from λείος is Lévin. § Wachter
refers to Celtic celu, Quayle to
Celtic celum. § "From the
Chaldee CIL." V.

Célz, a fly-boat. Fr. κλάς.

Celsus, erect, lofty, high.

1 From κλεκτα (perf. mid. of κλαμ same
as χαμ) is κλετα.
Fr. cello,セル, move, move up. So Excelsus from Excello.  
Cenchrís, a kind of snake.  
Κενεος.

Censio seems to mean properly, as Recensio does, I count, reckon. The Romans were ordered by Servius "cessere bona sua," to sum up or count their goods and declare the sum to him. The business of the Censors was "cessere populi avitates, soboles, et pecunia," 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 censio is, I assess, tax, rate. Again, from meaning to reckon, censio (like λογίζω) 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. κινοι, to prick. Thus Dispungo is explained by Forcellini "supputo sive numero, quasi puncto noto."  
Haigh explains it similarly in its sense of decreeing: "Censio 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 censio to be put for ceseo from the Hebrew CS, he computed.  
¶ Jones: "The origin of censeo is perhaps γενεσις, (γενσις) production: and signifies to number one's family or effects."  
Censor, one who (censet) rates or assesses the people.  
Census, a valuation or assessment of estates, a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. censeo, censum.  
Centaurium, the herb centaury.  
Κενταυρος.  
Centaurus, a centaur.  
Κενταυρος.  
Centimalis or Centimalis fistula, a surgical instrument.  
Facciolati: "A κίνησις, a κινητικος, pungo. Est enim apta ad paracentesis."  
Cento, δοσις, a patched garment made up of several shreds or rag of various colors; a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors. Soft for centro fr. κινητων, αυτος, as Flagellum for Flagellum, Flagito for Flago Rito. ¶ Or from κενσω, κεντω, whence κιστων.  
Centrum, the centre or middle point of a circle or sphere.  
A hard knot in timber or marble which mars tools.  
Κεντων.  
Centum, hundred. Fr. ekatoν, whence κεντων (as vice versa τεττοφλαιται for τεττοφναι), then κεντον, centum. Or N is added, as in deNus: then from ekatoν we have κεντων, κεντον, cenum, centum. Or ekatoν, ektoν, κεντον.  
Centuria, applied to a squadron of a (centum) hundred  

1 It might be referred to κεντω for another case; for Forcellini defines it "instrumentum multa foraminibus minutissimo pertusum."  
2 Haigh: "Fr. κεντων, κεντω, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."
horse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

Centúrio, a captain over a (centum) hundred infantry.

Centussis, a hundred asses. Fr. centum ages. As Insalto, Insulto.

Cépa. See Cépa.

Céra, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waxen tablet, register, roll, paper, will. Kpós. "Celt. heir." Quayle.

Céretes, a horned serpent. Kpáatos.

Cérísus, a cherry-tree. Kí- garos.

Cérules, a trumpeter. Ké-

paldos.

Céraunus, Céraunia gemma, the thunderstone. Fr. keraunos, thunder.

Cérðeros, the infernal dog. Kí-

bpzros.

Cérçopithécus, a marmoset. Kpoxpolinos.

Cérçops, ópis, a monkey. Kí-

poxw.

Cérçúros, a kind of light ship. Kí-

poxwos.

Cerdó, a mean mechanic. Fr. kérós, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

Céróbrúsus, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (cerebrum) brain.

Céróbrum, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. kérós, which Hasychius interprets (inter alia) keraulx, the head. Brum, as in Candelabrum.

Cérémónia. See Carimonia.

Cérés: See Appendix.

Cérus, a wax light. Fr. cera.

Cérínthos, a kind of honey-suckle. Kpíbôs.

Cerno, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. xpl-

va, (xplon) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect crevi is from creno transposed from cerno, as Sper-

no, 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: "Nam ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam &c." Cerno may be to endanger, as Discrimen is danger from cerno.

Cerno hereditatem is explain-
ed by Varro: CONSTITUO me heredem esse. "Cernere est, decernere se heredem esse et hereditatem acceptare." F.

Cernus, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. cerno, as Irrigo, Irrigus; Pas-

co, Pascuus. For "cernus term." "Quod terram cernat," says Nonius. ό Al. from kérós, the head. (See Cerebrum.) Falling on the head. As kérós-

vam from kérós.

Cérôma, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. Kpômata.

Cerôita, frenzical. For ce-

rôitès, i.e. percussus a Cerere, struck by Ceres. ό Al. from kérós, the head. (See Cerebrum.) Affected in the head.

Cérus, -

Certo, I contend, strive. For cereto from cerno, supine cer-
nitum, a contend. Al. from cretum (supine of cerne), transp. cernum.

Ceterus, determined, resolved; established; having a thing well-established, sure, certain, &c. From cerno, cernitum, cernum.

Ceruchi, the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sailyards are managed. Kerou-

Cervical, a pillow. Fr. cervix, icis.

Cervisia, a kind of beer or ale. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "Zythum in Egypto, ceria in Hispania, cervisia et plura genera in Gallia alisque provinciis." 

Cervix, —

Cerussa: See Appendix.

Cervus, a stag. Fr. cerf, a horn, whence cervus, cervus. See Arcum. Homer has ἰάφτων καρπόν.

Cerus, a forked stake, palisade; a forked beam with which cottages were propped. As resembling the horns (cervorum) of stags.

Cespes: See Cespes.

Cesso, I give over, intermit; am tardy. Fr. cedo, cedum, cessum.

Cestus, the girdle of Venus. Kerbik.

Cete, large sea-fishes. Khýn.

Cétroqui, otherwise. See Aliquii.

Ceterum, but. That is, otherwise. Fr. ceterus. As àlá from állo.

Ceterus, other. From ēresos, the aspirate changed to Ç, as otherwise to S. ¶ Al. from xai ēresos, ÓEterus. But Forcellini states the reading of cÈ-
terus to be entirely preferable.

Cetra, a short square leathern target, used by the Moors and Spaniards. "It might seem to be put for ceutra, κεϋτρα, fr. κάκτουτα pp. of κάκτω, I hide. But it is plainly a Moorish word." V.

Ceu, like as. For ces, from κές, i. e. κέες, xai ēs, "and just as." ¶ "From Hebr. ke." V.

Ceveo, to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn, like Gr. σκύνομαι. Fr. cieo, ciev, whence cievo, ceveo. ¶ Al. from cevo pf. of a verb ceo, xía, allied to xia, I move. Lennep: "Κόλλω, im-
pello: a motu qui originali ejus verbo κόλλω designatur."12

Chalicidicum: See Appendix.

Chálo, I let down, slacken. Xalw.

Chálybs, steel; a sword. Xa-

Chámaleon, a chameleon Xa-

Chámuicusc, a cart. Xamóikhs.

Cháos, a vast depth, &c. Xáos.

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1 "The derivation of cervisia from
Ceris eia, was that of men who were
ignorant that very many Latin words are
to be sought from the Celtic. Hence the
many ridiculous etymologies of Varro and
Isidorus." Leibnitz, quoted by Wechter,
who mentions the-Celtic cerve, which is
the same as cervisia.

2 Etiam, cumus moxos ápporbiawinti-
vs.

3 Al. for xeo fr. xion, to shake.
Chártér, a mark impressed on anything; character or style of writing. Χαρακτήρ.
Cháraxo, I scratch. Fr. χαράξει fut. of χαράζω.
Chárissma, Cháristis, Chárísticion: Greek words.
Chárítés, the Graces. Χάριτες.
Chárón, Charon. Χάρων.
Charónium, hell. From χαρώνιον, 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.
Chárybdis, Charybdis. Χάρυβδης.
Chasma, a yawning, opening. Χάσμα.
Chéle, the arms of a scorpion, claws of a crab-fish. Χέλαι.
Chélydnus, a kind of water-snake. Χέλυδνος.
Chélýs, a harp, &c. Χέλυς.
Chiattarches, a commander over a thousand men. Χιατάρχης.
Chímera, the monster. Χιμέρα.
Chirággra, the gout in the hand, &c. Χιραγγύρα.
Chírógíraphum, a hand-writing; note of hand, &c. Χιρογράφος.
Chírónomón, a graceful gesticulator. Χιρονόμων.
Chlámys, a cloak. Χλαμύς.
Chóraiges, one who had the charge of furnishing dresses, &c. to the actors. Χοραγης, Doric for Χοράγης.
Chóraules, a minstrel. Χοραολες.

Etym.

Chórdà, the string of a musical instrument; a cord. Χορδή.
Chórdus, Cordus, ——
Chóreia, a dance. Χορέλα.
Chóreus, a trochee. Χορέυς.
Chór, choristis; and. Κορ, coris, a yard, pen, fold, coop.
Fr. χήρας. "Or for cohors, the same as choros.
Chórus, a chorus, dance, &c. Χορός.
Chrestus, a mistaken mode of writing Christus by the Romans.
Christus, Jesus Christ. Χριστός.
Chroníca, chronicles. Χρονιά.
Chryšolithus, a chrysolite. Χρυσόλιθος.
Cibórium, a large drinking cup. Κιβόριον.
Cibus: See Appendix.
Cicáda: See Appendix.
Cicátrix, a scar. Properly, a scar from a burn. For cicátrix. From καυτός, ἰγκός, whence καυτηρίζα, I burn with a hot iron; fut. καυτηρίζω, Εἰκ. καυτηρίζω, καυτηρίζω, redupl. κικαυτηρίζω.
Ciccus. Plautus: "Eluas tu an exungare, cicicum non interdum:" I would not give a straw. Fr. ξίνκος, explained by Donnegan, "the paring of fruit; metaph. a worthless thing."
Cicer, a vetch, chick-pea. "From Hebr. kikkar, a round mass." Tt.
Cichóreum, the herb succory. Κικόριον.
Cicindélà, a glow-worm. From candeo, redupl. cicandeo, (as Titillo from Τίλλα, Peperci...
from Paroo,) whence cicandela, cicindela.

Cicomsia: See Appendix.

Cicur, tame, mild. From a word πίκρος, (the same as πίκρωθ, mild, Eol. πίκρος, πίκλος, whence cicer, (as if ber was formerly pber; and as niger, pilco, for nEger, plEco,) then cicer.

Cicuta, ———

Cioo, I move, stir, rouse, excite; call upon, summon, i. e. make to move. As "Ciere alicuem in pugnam." Fr. xixé, from xio whence cio.

Cilicum (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. χειλώς, os, an edge, rim. Or from xilow fut. of xilaw, I move. From the perpetual motion of this part. Or the second λ in xilaw is changed to l, as tailored becomes allus.

Cillis, an ass. Κιλλάς.

Cinex, ———

Cinexus, wanton, &c. Κι

Cinara, an artichoke. Κι

Cinucinus, a curled lock of hair. Fr. κινυς.

Cingo, I gird, tie about, encompass. Fr. circumago, (I drive or draw round,) cut down into cimgo, cingo. Al. soft for zingo, changed from zongo, (as clnis from xonis, Imbris from *Oμβος,) from zona or zonado, as from Lite or Lite-ago is Litigo; from Jure or Jure-ago is Jurgo; from Mita is Mitigo; from Purus is Purgo, Cinifes, Cyniphes, Scynipes, Scinifes, small flies or gnats. Fr. κινυς and κινυς.

Ciniflo, one who (cineras flat) blows up the embers to heat the iron for women to frizzle their hair.

Cinis, ashes. Fr. κόνυς. We have Imbris from *Oμβος.

Cinnmonum, cinnamonum. Κι

Cinnamomum, cinnamonum. Κι

Cinnus: See Appendix.

Cio, I move, stir, excite. Fr. xio, I move.

Cippus, a little square pillar, grave stone. "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 Caesar in the Gallic War, (7,73) and seems to be a Gallic word. "Hos [vallo] cippos [Romani] appellabat," says Caesar.

Circd, around. Fr. xipus, a circle.

Circensis, relating to the Cir-

cus. "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 strawed on the ground originally at the Ludi Circenses.

Circinus, a pair of compasses. An instrument with which (circi) circles are described.

Circeter, about, somewhere about. Fr. circd, around, about.
Circitis olea, a kind of oblong olive. Fr. xepa, same as Lat. radius, which is another name of this olive.

Circitor, a watchman, soldier on guard, overseer. Fr. circum itum. One who goes round.

Circius ventus. "It is called Cercus by Cato. It is doubtful which way it should be written. Salmasius thinks it is a Sicilian word, and reads Kepilas for Appilas in Theophrastus on Winds. Some derive it from circius or xiphos, from the boisterous nature of this whirlwind. Cambden derives it from the Celtic, as according to Gellius and Seneca it blows from Gaul through Italy, and as cyrich means among the British, impetuosity or violence." V.

Circulatores, a mountebank, &c. As getting round them (circulos) crowds of men. Or because (circulat) he wanders about.

Circulus, a circle; anything circular. Fr. circus.

Circum, around. Fr. xiphos, a circle.

Circumferaneus, a quack doctor. Circum fora versans. Circus, a circle; the Circus, as being round. Xiphos.

Ciris, a kind of lark. "The Poets fable that Scylls, the daughter of Nius, was metamorphosed: and was called Ciris, as having privately cut her father's hair on which the fate of his kingdom rested. Fr. xipha, I cut. Ovid: Plumin in avem mutata vocatur Ciris, et a ton-so est hoc nomen adepta capillo." F.

Cirnea, a can, jug. Fr. xipha, I mix. As xarid fr. xipha, xipha.

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. "Kipos, same as xiphos, scirrus, a hard knotty tumor. Hence cirrus, a knot of hair." Salmas. ¶ "From xipos Acol of xipos." Salm. As "Oxipos, Imbris."

Cis, on this side. Fr. xis, xis, "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 xis, fut. of xis, I sever, part. ¶ Or suppose.—as S is put for H in Sic for Sic, and as C takes the place of H in Ceterus from"Eteros,—so cis is for his, i.e. in his locis, opposed to "in illis locis." See Ulcs.

Cisium: See Appendix.

Cisrium, the edge of a weapon. Fr. cism for cenum. With which we cut.


Cisterna, a cistern. Fr. cista, as Laterne, Lucerna.

Citer, on this side. Fr. cis, whence cister, as Sub, Subter. Then from cister is cisterus, whence citerus.

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* Al. from a verb xipha, to curve; perf. xiphas, whence xipera, a circle. Force: lini defines cirrus "capillus corvorum."
Cithāra, a harp. Kithāra.

Cito, speedily, soon. Fr. cito.

Cito, I move, excite, rouse; summon, i. e. make to go. Fr. cieo, citum.

Citrā, on this side. That is, ex citerā parte.

Citus, 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 κϊτρος. The most ancient Grecian who used the word κϊτρος is Juba, as appears from Athenæus." V.

Citus, moved, excited. Excited or exciting myself in my course, quick. From cieo.

Civilis, courteous, polite. Acting as becomes (circum) a citizen. So ἀντιός for ἀντίς.

Civis, a citizen. Fr. cōco, coivi, coivi, civi, as olvēs, Voinum, Viniun. Isidorus: "Cives vocati quod in unum coeuntes vivant, ut vita communis et ornator sit et tutor." V Al. from civi pf. of cieo or cieo. "Qua cives sunt vocati in unum corpus." V.

Civilis, an assemblage (citium) of citizens, a city.

Clades, overthrow, destruction, disaster. Fr. κλαδὸς formed fr. κλαδασται pp. of κλαω, to break; whence κλαδαφίς is bro-

ken or fragile. ¶ Or from κλαδάω, σ, 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. κλάμμα, anything taken or done by stealth. That is, κατὰ κλάμμα, by stealth. ¶ Festus says that it was anciently written calim; and some therefore refer clam to κάλμα, formed from κικάλμα, pp. of κάλπτω, I cover. However, it is not at all certain that clam was the same word as calim.

Clamo, I cry out, cry aloud. Fr. κικάλαμαι, Doric of κικάλαμαι, pp. of καλώ, I call, call out. ¶ Al. from κλαμάμαι, a whining, crying. ¶ Al. from κλάω, I utter a loud cry.

Clanculum, privily. A diminutive for clanculum, fr. clam. So from Senatus is Senaculum, Senaculum.

Clandestinus, secret, hidden. For clandestinus fr. clam. If D is inserted, (as in Indiceo) clandestinus may be compared with Intestinus.

Clango, I sound as a trumpet. Κλάγγα.

Clárgo, I demand with a loud voice amends of an enemy for injuries done. Fr. clarus, as Mitis, Mitigo; or fr. clare ago, as from Late-ago is Litigo. Pliny: "Cūm ad hostes clari-gatiumque mitterentur, id est, res raptas clare repetitum."

Clārus, sheeny, bright, splendid, famous. Fr. γλαφίς or
γλαυφός, formed fr. γλάω or γλαώ, whence γλαυκός, bright, and γλάσσω, 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 κλασσω pp. of κλαώ, to break. A fraction of the citizens, or of an army, or of a navy, as a squadron. ¶ Al. from κλασσω, Dor. of κλάσω, for κλάσις, a convocation or summoning of the citizens to a meeting, or of soldiers to the field, or of sailors to the sea. ¶ Al. for calasis fr. cato, I call, summon.

Clathri, Clathra, balusters. Κλάθρει, Doric of κλάθρα.

Clava, a club, cudgel. For clan, (as δίς, oVis) fr. κλάω, to break, and so mutilate; whence κλαμφός is mutilated. ¶ Al. from κλάσσω, to beat; fut. 2.

κλαβάι, κλαβό, whence claba, clava. Or from pf. κακλάφαω, whence κλαφό, κλαφή, κλαφα, clava. ¶ Al. from κλάναις, a stick; whence clada, (as Cadiva,) clava. ¶ Al. from the North. "Kolb Germ, dicitur Latinis clava, Cambrii Celtica lingua utensibus chappa, Suecis klubba, Anglis club, Sorabis klapa." W. ¶ Vossius refers to the Hebrew CLPH, to strike.

Claudico, I halt, limp. Fr. claudus. As Fodico.

Claudio, I shut, close. Fr. κλείσω, fut. 2. κλείδω, Dor. κλαι- δώ, whence clava, Vido, then claudio, as Aviceps, Auceps.

Clavus, a key. Fr. κλεῖς, Ion. κλαίς, Dor. κλαίς, whence clavVis, as δίς, oVis.

Claustrum, a bar, bolt. Fr. clauo, clausum, as Rado, Rsun, Rastrum. Trum is from Gr. τρόν, as in Κλήστρον; or is from τερον, τον, as in δείη, δεί- τερον.

Claușula, a short sentence in conclusion, a finishing clause. Fr. clauo, clausum.

Clavus, 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
adorned. Fr. κλαδω, I shut in; Ion. κλαδός, Dor. κλαίως, κλάως, whence ελώς. Cato has, “Clavis corneis occludere.” Ainsworth says: “A claudendo. Quod claudat, figat, continent.” From clando might be claudius, (as Cado, Cadivus,) thence clavus, clavus. คร. Al. from κλαύσω, to thump; fut. κλαδω, κλαβω. คร.

Clement, placid, calm, gentle. Fr. κλαδήματα, pp. of κλάω, to break. Suetonius has “Frafacta ire,” broken, appeased, averted. Εν, somewhat as in Clens, Trens, and in participles as Providens. คร. Al. from κλάμας, κλάμα, formed from κλαδήματα, pp. of κλάω, to soothe, calm. คร. Al. from κλάμας, Εν, κλάμα, endurmg, patient.

Clepsydra, a water hour glass. .crypto.

Clericus, a clergyman, κληρικός.

Clibanarius, a cuirassier. “A soldier armed with a breast-plate, formed not of rings or plates, but of solid iron bent back somewhat in the form of a cibanarius.” คร. “Unless it is a Persian word. Ammianus: ‘Sparsi catapultae equites, quoos cibnarios dictant Perse.’ This however may be understood as implying that the Persians call the catapults by a term answering to the Greek term clibinaris; and that they were so called by the Persians from some kind of resemblance to the cibanus.” คร.

Cibanus, a portable oven. /crypto.

Clens, entis, one under the protection of a patron. For clens fr. κλάω, ovtos, listening to, attending to, i.e. the advice of his patron. คร. Or fr. κλαυς, ontos, celebrating, honoring. “Quod clientes patronos coelestet et honoraret.” คร. คร. fr. κλαίω, καλεω, καλω, I call upon, appeal to.

Clima, a clime. /crypto.

Clinicus, a bed-ridden person; a physician attending such. /crypto. Also, a grave-digger: fr. κλαζω, a bed. For they carried out the dead on litters.

Clino, I bend. /crypto.

Clito, the Muse. /crypto.

Clistelle, dorses set on the backs of beasts of burden, that they may carry their loads with greater ease. Fr. κλιστελα, pp. of κλινω. As intended for loads to rest upon. คร. Al. for cillitella fr. cillus, an ass. คร. Al. from κλινος, a sloping.

Clivus, the slope of a hill; a steep, cliff. Fr. κλίτος, Εν, κλίτος. คร. As from Subsecius, and from Cado Cadivus, so from clino, (whence inclino,) might be cillitius, thence cillius. คร. Al. from the north. Anglo-Sax. clif, Engl. cliff, Germ. klippe and cleve.

All perhaps allied to our verb

1 “Fr. κλαδω, I drive; fut. κλαδ, whence κλαδα, κλαω.” Scheide.

2 “Crypto, a place for reposing in or resting upon. ἀντίς κυκλάμαν, leaning on their shields.” Domagen.
To cleave. The Germ. cleve  
Wachter refers to the Island.  
klifa, to climb.  
Cloaca, a sink. For cleuca  
fr. cluo, I cleanse. † Al. for  
colleuca fr. colluo, I rinse.  
Cludo, for cludo. As  
Clostrum, for clastrum.  
Clitho, one of the Fates.  
Κλιθή.  
Clocina, or Cloacinia: 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  
cludet solaret was inclosed in  
it. But the reading is disputed.  
Cludo, I shut. For cludo. So  
Cladus for Claudus.  
Clueo, I am esteemed; am  
famous. Fr. cluio, cluio, I am  
heard of.  
Clumacolum: See Appendix.  
Clunis, the buttock. Fr.  
cluo, to cleanse. “As being  
the parts through which the  
faces of the body are ejected.”  
† Al. from γλυκερία, whence  
a word γλυκερία, γλυκερία, hence  
glumeus, clunis.  
Cluo, same as Clueo, which  
see.  
Cluo, I cleanse. Shortened  
from colleu. † Or from κλέω,  
I wash, rinse; fut. κλεύω, κλευ.  
Cluisitis, easily shut. Fr. cluo-  
do, clualum.  
Clupheus, a shield. Fr. κα-  
lπτω, καλπτω, κλπτω, to hide,  
cover. Or for clupheus from fut.  
c. καλμπτω, καλμπτω. † Al. soft  
for clupheus fr. γλυφω, I en-  
brace; whence glypho, clupho.  
As having figures embossed on  
it. † Al. from κλύως, an orb;  
transp. κλύως, whence glyphus,  
as from κλύως is lepus."  
Clupminus, Clyster, &c. Greek  
words.  
Co-, for con—, com—.  
Coa vestis, a vest from the  
island of Cos.  
Cocaitlia, felt. Fr. coggo, co-  
actum. That is, wool or hair  
stuffed close. So πλημμα from  
πλημ.  
Cogamentum, a fastening of  
things together. For cogimentum  
fr. coago, cogo, I drive to-  
gether.  
Cogagulum, whatever fastens  
or holds; runnet used in thick-  
ening or curling milk. Fr. co-  
ago, cogo.  
Coideo, Coaldisco, I grow to-  
gether, unite, &c. From co;  
atol, I nourish. † Al. short  
for coadoleo, coadoleseco.  
Coaxo, I croak as a frog.  
From ξαξι, 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. Κόκκας.  
Cocetum, a kind of cake made  
of honey and poppy. Fr. κοκτ-  
tης, mixed.  
Cochlea, a snail; periwickle;  
anything in a periwickle or spi-  
ral form, as the screw or spindle  
of a press, a pair of winding  
stairs, a pump to draw out  
water. Κόκκας.  
Cochlear, Cochlear, a spoon.  

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1 Al. from κλαιω fut. 2. of κλάων, I  
steal. "Quia abcondit et puratur quo-  
dammodo lavam partem feminis,” †.
From the cochlea, whose shell its bowl represents. Or because shells were used for spoons.

Cocles, blind of one eye. From Κύλωφ, (a Cyclops, as having one eye only) whence κύλωφ, as μυλος, m. Ola; μετρήτ., m. Ocutis; hence coles, by giving it a Latin termination, somewhat as from διάνειμ is vulpes.

Cœgitus, a river of Hell. Kαν.νοτρής.

Coda, for cauda. So Cludo.

Codex, for caudex. (See Codex.) 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. "Cödex, a paper book; called (a 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.

Codicillus, dimin. of codex, icis.

Cœle-Syria, hollow-Syria, as lying low between the high mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. Fr. κόλαχ, hollow.

Celo. See Caelo.

Cætum. See Calum.

Cena, a dinner, the principal meal of the Romans. Fr. καῖνε, i. e. aïs, an entertainment taken in common with one's family or friends. Communis victus. [... Al. from αἴνεω, (same as αίν.λος) a supper; transp. καῖνεω.

Cænum, dirt, mire. Fr. κοίνων, unclean. Or κοίνων is common. Common refuse.

Cepio, 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 καύω or καυω, so from καίκα, (whence χαίκα), the same as καυω, is capio. Or, as antipicai is to undertake from σκαιω, whence apio; suppose that from coapio, coepio, (as coAcreo, coEroeo,) is cepio, to undertake. Or may cepio be for concipio, cut down to coöpio, whence coöpio, as colitus, co-Etus?

Cöercoeo, I eniron, keep in.

Cæro, same as Curo, which see.

Catus, an assembly. For coitus (as α��α, p.Εας) fr. coco, coitum.

Cogito, I ponder, consider, think. For cogitio, as Coagio, Cogo. Sallust: "Mihi multa cum animo agitans consilium fuit." Horace: "Hec ego mecum Compressis agitolaebris." Con in cogito refers to the variety of subjects, or increases the force of agito.

Cognatus, related by birth.

Gnatus from gnascor.

Cognitus, known well. For cognootus from gnosco.

Cogo, I drive together, compel, collect together. For coa-go. So Compello is used. Or co in cogo increases the force, as in Comprobo.

Cohibeo, for Cohabeo, I hold, held in, hold off.

Cohors, ortis, a coop; small inclosure. Fr. co, and hortus for shortus, χώρος, (as Hir from
Xalog, an inclosure. ¶ Al. from co, and hors, fr. ἰπος, (as Mors from Μόρις) a boundary. ¶ Al. from χορτος, chortus, lengthened into cohortus, somewhat as Venhemens for Vemens.

Cohors, ortis, a band of soldiers or of men. Varro: "Quod, ut cohors in villâ ex pluribus tectis coniungitur et quiddam fit unum; sic haec ex manipulis copulatur cohors." Vossius: "Quod, ut villica cohors, ita militaris etiam cohors rotunda esse solet, quomodo globus militum dicitur." ¶ Al. from cohortor. From the idea of mutual excitement.

Colaphus, a blow with the fist. Κόλαφος.

Coleus, testiculus. A κολεσ, undet Culeus.

Coliphium, a kind of dry diet which wrestlers took, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed. Fr. κόλαφος, a limb; ἀργυρίος, strongly, robustly. As making the limbs robust. ¶ "Salmasius deduces it fr. κόλαφιν, the ends of the limbs of animals; fr. κόλαφος, ἄργυρος, the ham or ankle-bone. For they made use of the pieces of meat which had least juice and moisture." F.

Colis, for caulis. As Cauoa, Coda.

Coléga, a copartner in office. For comma fr. ἱερος, as. One to whom the care of a business (legatur) is intrusted (cum) with another. Plautus: "Legatum est tibi negotium."

Collégium, said properly of a partnership in office. Thus Etyrn.

Livy of the two Consuls: "Nil concordi collegio firmius ad rem publicam tuendum esse." Hence of a partnership in any business. Fr. collégia. We say a Committee from Mitto, which is the same as Légo. ¶ Al. from lex, légis. As said of men under the same laws and regulations.

Collica, gutters or drains in the fields. Fr. lacio, I draw, lead. ¶ With collica is confounded collique, which is referred to liquor, I drop, run, flow.

Collido, I dash against, clash, bruise. Fr. ledo. That is, (ledo) I hurt by bringing into contact (cum) with.

Collineo, I aim at or hit a mark. That is, I aim, my eyes keeping on straight (cum linea recta) with a right line.

Collis, a hillock, hill. Fr. κόλπος, κολός, (as from Κοράς) is "Cornix" whence colis, and for softness collis, as ὥτα became osse, as ἀρος became ἄρρης, as σμύρνα became σμύρνα, and as Pollucis is for Polducis from Πολυδίκης, Πολυδίκης. ¶ Al. from collum, a neck. As λαφες is not only a neck, but also a hillock. Colluco, I cut away trees so as to give (lucem) light. See Interluco. ¶ "From Germ. lucke, an opening; allied to laxis, a cleft." W.

Collum, the neck. Fr. collis, a hill. "Because it rises from..."
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 Ἀϕες: "Ἀϕες, the upper part of the neck of an animal—the crest, summit, or high peak of a mountain—a hill or eminence." Dn.'

Colluio: See Illustro.

Colluvies, a conflux of different impurities, properly of offscourings. For colluvies fr. luo, I rinse. See Alluvies, Diluvium. So Exuviae from Exuo.

Collubus, the exchange of coins of different kinds or of different countries. The profit or loss in such exchange. Κόλλουβος.

Collυρια, a bun, roll. Κολλυρια.

Collyrium, an external application for sore eyes, made in small round cakes; an internal application for fistulas. Κολλϋριον.

Colo, I strain liquor through a cloth or sieve. Fr. ôlæ, ôlů, same as ὑλίκα, I strain, filter. Whence colo, (as Ceterus from ἕτερος,) and colo, as μαλακεῖ, mOla. ¶ Al. from χυλόν, χυλόω, I squeeze out juice. χύλος in Hippocrates, says Donnegan, means the expressed and strained juice of barley, called straɪnεδ ρίσταν. ¶ Al. from κύλος, whence -culeus, a sack. As σακκιών, I strain, fr. σάκκος.²

Colo seems primarily to mean,

1 Al. from κόλω, a limb. The neck being one of the chief. In Greek κόλω is applied specially to the foot.

² "Colubus οι κόλωσ, acceo: quid sordes colendo ascendant." Flamin.
a surface with its color; whence croer (as χρῶς, cruor); by transp. color; and for softness color, somewhat as fr. καλος is li Lilium. Or fr. χρῶς, whence coros, coloros. ¶ Al. from χάλις (whence cloor, color), a greenish yellow color. Hence transferred to color generally. ¶ Al. from color, 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 χαλις, any extracted juice, and so paint: Φλογ. χαληρ, whence color, as μαλακτιόν, mola.

Colosus, an enormous statue. Κωλοντις.

Colostra: See Appendix.

Coluber, a snake. Haigh: "Fr. καλός, a covering, a cavern. Because it is fond of holes and secret retreats." Κα- λός might have been written καλιτη by the Eolians. "The Eolians said θροκατόρ for θρό- κατόρ for βεβολία, for βεβολία, &c." V.

Colum, a strainer. See Colo.

Columba, a dove. Fr. κολυμβα, to dive, duck. Ovid: "Oscula dat cupidissima colomba 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'ollmnen, kylom- men, kolm, which signify the same as columba. We may add culver.

Columbar, a kind of collar put round the necks of slaves as" a punishment, a kind of pillory. "From its likeness to the holes of dovecots or places where (columbae) doves build their nests." F.

Columbarium, a pigeon-hole, dovecot. And, from likeness to it, the mortise-holes in which the ends of rafters are fastened in buildings; &c. Fr. columba.

Columella, a small pillar. For columnella.

Columen, 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 columnam praestat." Ainsw.

Columis, whole, sound, safe, healthy. For holmis (as Ceters for Heterus) fr. δος, whole, sound. Or perhaps from a word δομός or δομός. ¶ Al. from the Chaldee KLYM, strong, sound.

Columna, a pillar. For col- lumina fr. column, inis, a prop, support.

Columnarii, bankrupts, spendthrifts, &c. who were prosecuted at the columna Manna.

Colūri, the colures. Κυλουρος.

Colūria, pilasters. "Fr. κυ- λουρος, having the tail mutilated."

1 Haigh: "Properly, under shelter. Fr. καλυμμα, (καλυμμα), a covering." ¶ "A barbaric kal, hail, [whence our hail], sanae." W.
For on the top they are without the proper ornaments of pillars. [Or merely fr. καλόνω, mutilo.] Some read collyra. For the figure of the collyria approaches nearly to that of a column.” F. Cōlumns, of the hazel-tree. For corylurnus fr. corlys, as Tacitus, Taciturnus. ♠ Al. transposed for corulnus, corulnus, fr. corlys.

Cōlus, a distaff. Fr. cōlo, to labor at. So Forcellini defines cōlo, “studium, operam, laborem ponō in re aliqū perficiendā, assidus sum circā rem aliquam.” Rather in the sense of Ovid: “Ceditur et lanae excoluisse ruedes,” where excolo seems to mean to trim. Others understand cōlo here to adorn. “Quia ea ventures quis adornatur pertinent.” V.

Cōlistra: See Colostra in Appendix.

Cōna, the hair of the head; the leaf of a tree, which is to the tree what the hair is to the head. Κόνα.

Cōmbino, I combine. Bina conjungo.

Cōmbūro, I burn up. Fr. καυέω, I burn. ♠ Al. for contūro.

Cōmē, a village. Κωμή.

Cōmes, cómitis, a companion. Comitis fr. cum and itum supine of eo. One who goes with another.

Cōmesus, eaten up. Fr. edo, estum.

Cōmētes, a comet. Κωμήτης.

Cōmice, 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 Eunius.

Cōmis, courteous, mild, affable. Fr. cómo, I trim, polish, as Quintilian has “Come et expolire orationem.” Hence comis is much the same as our word Politε from Polio. ♠ Al. from kōmā, I adorn with care. ♠ Al. for cosnis fr. κοσμ-, μά, I adorn. ♠ Al. from kōmē, festivity, hilarity. ♠ Al. from com, i.e. cum, and eo. Some-what as the Greeks use συμπροσφέρων for, I am obsequious or compliant. But O would be short, as in Comes.

Cōmissor, I banquet, revel. For comassor fr. κοματζ-, κομάζω, κομαζω. Or comissor is fr. κατως, a revelling, whence comissor, as from Pater is Patrio. Or a word κομιτζω may have existed, of the same sense as κομαζω.

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 Emperor in their expeditions.

Cōmitia, a public meeting of the people for voting. Fr. com, and itum supine of eo. See Comes.

Cōmitiālis morbus, the falling sickness. For, if any one was seized with this disease at the time of holding the comitia, the meeting was suspended.

Cōmitor, I go along with,
accompany. Fr. comes, itis; or at once from com, and itum supine of eo.

Commna, a comma. Κυπρα.

Commendo, I commit or recommend to another's care, recommend, praise. Fr. mando.

Commentarius, a book of short comments, reflections, memoirs. Fr. commentari.

Commentator, I meditate, muse on; plan, contrive; make reflections, comment. Fr. mens, mentis. I put things together in my mind. Or from a verb mento, supine mentum; from προερ. “Mind, in the plural, projects, purposes, designs.” Dn. Hepe commensisor, I devise, contrive.

Commensisor: See Commentator.

Commi, gum. Κυπρα.

Commisurum, a joint. Fr. committito, commissum, to join.

Committio. Mitto in compounds often means to place. See the first Admitio. Hence committio is to place together or join. As in Virgil: “Manum committere Teucris.” Hence the expressions Committere pugnam, praedium, bellum, rixam, quadragas, &c. mean to join battle with another, to join one’s car with that of another, side by side in action. Committio is also to consign, entrust, trust. As in “committere se populo, periculo,” &c. That is, to place oneself so as to come into contact with.

Committio, I do, commit, as in Committere flagitium, adulterium, &c. Ernesti supposes this notion to arise from a battle which is said committi. (See above.) That is, as we say Committere bellum, so we may say Committere adulterium, &c.

Commodo, I tender service to, accommodate, supply, give, lend. That is, I profit, help; from commodum.

Commódiunum, convenience, advantage, profit; reward, stipend. Neuter of commodus.

Commódus, proper, fitting, meet, convenient, suitable; accommodating, agreeable, obliging. That is, being cum modo, as Cicero uses Bono modo: “Haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam menia; mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur.” That is, as far as shall seem proper or convenient.

Communio, I share with any one, or make another share with me, impart, &c. That is, facio communem.

Communio, mutual participation in the same privileges, &c. Fr. communis. From mune, pl. munia, office, function; or fr. munus, boon, favor.

Communis 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 censurae communis animo defendenter.” 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. ὑπ' ἀλ. from mania. Within the same walls as another. ὑπ' "From Germ. mene, common, the Latin communis, which can hardly be accommodated to the Latin language, seems to originate." W.

...Cōma, I comb, dress, or adorn, the hair; I trim, polish. Fr. coiffe, coiffer, I dress, adorn with care. ὑπ' Al. from κοφω, κοφᾶ, I attire, adorn. But O would be short. ὑπ' Al. from κοφωμαι, κοφᾶμαι, I arrange, adorn. ὑπ' Al. from κότα.

Comedia, comedy. Κωμῳδία, i.e. κωμῳδία.

Compactus, joined closely or firmly together. Fr. pango, pactum.

Compāges, a joining together. Fr. pæga, Doric of πέγα, I fix. Or from compago, comporto.

Compāra, I liken. That is, I make (compar) like with.

Compello, as, I call, summon. Also, I accost, address; accost so as to interrogate, reprove. Fr. pello, I urge, i.e. urge to come to me. See Appello. Com increases the force, as in Comprobō. ὑπ' Al. from παλεῖν, παλεύ, to approach. ὑπ' "From Hebrew Pāl, i.e. pilleel, to address." Becman.

Compendium, a saving, gain got by saving, profit, advantage; a saving of trouble, a short cut, a short way or method. Fr. pendo. Vossius says: "Compendium is properly, when by adding anything the scales are made equal again, so that we should lose nothing. Dispensium 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 dispensium is a paying away money in different directions, and so a wasting of it: and compendium is opposed to (dispensium) 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, pennum.

Compensō, I shorten the way. See Compendium.

Comperedīno, I adjourn until (perendī) the third day.

Comperō, I find out, discover, ascertain. Fr. pario, I bring to light. See Aperio.

Compersīnus, bowlegged. Having the (pernas) legs together. Ennius applies perna to the human leg: "His pernas subodid iniqua superbia Pāeni."

Compes, pedis, 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 Dipecos is to lead sheep into different pastures so as to keep them asunder. ὑπ' Or perhaps pasco
Concepta verba, a set form of words. Fr. capio. "Verba certà formulà comprehensa." F. But concepta or concepitce formae are thus explained by Varro: "Quæ non habebant certos et constitutos dies; sed a sacerdotibus concepientur in dies certos vel etiam incertos." Here also, however, concipere may have reference to the wording in which the festivals were announced or declared.

Concha, a shell-fish; a shell; anything in its form. Κύκλη.

Conchis, a bean boiled in the (concha) shell or pod.

Conchylium, a kind of shell-fish from which purple dye was made; purple. Κυρικλίων.

Concilium, I joint together, unite, attach. Fr. conciœo, whence concitus, concilium, (as Filius for Fius,) a calling together, uniting; hence concilio. Compare Auxilium from Auxi. τ ΑI. for concilia from καλία, or from αὔγκαλία, to call together, assemble. τ ΑI. from cillum, an eyelid; as properly applicable to the drawing together of the eyelids.

Concilium, I attach (See above)

* Varro states that, when a garment is beaton close by a fuller, it is said conciliari. Hence this is thought to be its primary meaning, whence those of uniting, joining together; and it is referred to καλία, Hist. for καλίδα, (αύγκαλία, as αύγκαρ for χίτος; and as αύγκαρ and καλίδα are interchanged,) I condense. But the καλίδα in καλίδα is long. Or to cillum, hair; as properly said of hairs stuffed together. But cillum is the hair of the eyelids, if it means hair in any way. Or to καλή καλά, hair-cloth. But it would be thus concilìo, as Tertullian

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1 Whence φίλος, φίλημα, φίλος, κα- 

τάρανω, &c. See Lexicon in varia.
another to myself by kind offices, I conciliate the favor of, conciliate. Also, I attach one person to another in marriage. Suetonius: "Eximimabatur filiam suam Caesar libelli."
Also, I procure, get. Cicero: "Concilio mihi amore libelle omnibus." That is, I attach to myself. Also, I procure, produce. Cicero: "Gloriam conciliat magnitudo negotiori." 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 pergri num Spartanum." Hence "Recepto concilio" is to make a good bargain. Thus also "Concilio alicui nuptias, torus jugales" is, I procure marriage for another, bring about a marriage.

Concilium, a uniting together, assembling; an assembly. See Concilio.

Concinens, concordant. For concanens, singing harmoniously together; harmonious.

Concinns, nicely fitted, neat, elegant, trim. Fr. cinns from kimos, cincinus. As properly applied to locks of hair well adjusted. ¶ Or from cinna, a mixture of different things, a hodgepodge.

Concio, a calling together;

assembly; place of it; harangue in an assembly. Fr. cio, cieo.
¶ Some write contio, forcontio, comitio. See Comitium.

Concifito: See Appendix.

Conclave, any apartment under lock and key. Fr. clavis.

Concors, cordis, joined together in (corde) heart or mind.

Concreus, condensed, thick. Said of things which have as it were grown together. Fr. cresco, cretum.

Concìtio, for conquitio, conquitio.

Condàlum, a kind of ring.

Condolium, for dolor. For brevity, for condulium, (somewhat as canis from kòsos) from kòsos, a joint of the finger. The Greeks say baktólon from baktúlos, a finger. Festus says that condulium meant a ring.

Condemno, for condanno.

Condocio, I season, salt, pickle. Fr. duo, fr. déo, to give, as in Perduum. 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 árion fr. árion, árion, to prepare. ¶ AL from gánion, I season, a word from which gánionmata (which is noticed by Isaac Vossius) would flow.

Condicio, the nature, quality, circumstance under which things (condita sunt) are framed. As

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A word which might be formed from...
Conditio virendi, &c. Thus Ulpian: "Naturâ rerum conditum est ut plura siunt 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.


Condùco, I hire for use. That is, duco mihi, I draw to myself, engage, "concito." Perhaps con refers to more than one. Conducere militiae, præceptores, &c.

Condues, a steward, butler. Qui condendis cibis praeponitis.

Conferre, said of persons marrying by the ceremony of eating a cake (farris) of meal together.

Confertus, crammed full, crowded, thick. Fr. confarcio, conferrio, confercitus.

Confestim, forthwith. Allied to festino. Confestim, like Conformem and Confusum.

Conficio, I do thoroughly, do up, destroy; dispatch, kill. Fr. facio. So Gr. παραφαγάτωμαι.

Etym.

Conficto, I afflict, trouble. Fr. confingo, contestum. Said properly of one thing continually striking against and bruising another.

Confictor, I struggle with. That is, I come into clashing or collision with. See above.

Confragosus, broken, craggy, rugged. Fr. frago, frango.

Confutus, I confute. See Futo.

Conger, Congrus, ri, a conqueror. Γόγγας.

Congius, a measure of liquids. Fr. χοίριον. "Κυενος, a con-cave shell used as a ladle or for measuring." Dn. §§ Al. from χειμ, κοινος, a measure for corn; whence κοινος, concius, congius; or whence κοίρις, conchius, congius.

Congreco, I make merry, drink with others like the (Greci) Greeks. See Græcor.

Congruo, said of persons meeting together; hence agreeing, uniting each other, harmonizing. For conruo; G being added for softness. § Or by metaphor fr. grus, gruis. Festus: "Congruere, a gribus, que se nœu segrægant, sîve cûm volant, sîve cûm 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 Telī conjectus.

Conisco, "I butt with the
head and horns, as lambs and kids do in sport; frisk up and down, and raise the dust. Fr. ἕνις, dust, or ἕνικη, I raise the dust. Some read conisico. Some conrisco or corisso, fr. κορᾶς, I excite, irritate." F. Rather, in the latter case, fr. κορᾶς, in the sense of κοραστά, I strike with the horns. From κόνις would be conisico, somewhat as from Αξία is Αξίσκο.

Conjugatio, 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."

Conjus, суж, or Conjunx, a husband, wife. Fr. jugo and ʒungo, junxì, I couple.

Conhimeo, I wink or twinkle with the eyes; wink or convine at, dissemble. Fr. yeùa, yeùe, nycio, ny Veo. Now is in a general sense "inclin," 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 "inclina caput vel palpebras," and observes that the Latin Nicto is said "de nutu cervicis et oculorum." Homer: Ἡ, καὶ κυνοῖς ἐπὶ ὀφρυὶ νῦν κρονιαν. The Gothic for νῦν is heinwan, which is not far from niveo.²

Conopemum, a canopy, curtain.

Conor, I strive, endeavour. Fr. xerouæ, xerô, to twist or turn about. Torquere me in omnes partes. If Or from xerôs, poet. xerës, xeron, to haste, speed. If Al. from conus, in a metaphorical sense. From the efforts of the mind being directed to one point, as in the case numerous lines converge to one point. If Or Fr. Anglo-Sax. con, coon, Germ. kun, brave, daring.

Conquisisco, caput inclino. Proprìe, ut faciant exoneraturi ventrem. Pro concusisco, a canis, stercus facio; a canum, ut Punico a Æsna. Compar Laquinoo.

Conscientia, conscience. From the phrase, Consesus sum mihi benefaciunti aut malefacienti. So Gr. οὐσίος.

Consentaneus, agreeable, suitable. Fr. consentio.

Consentes Dii, so called from consentio, as agreeing; or formed like presentes, as being together or meeting.

Consèquor, I obtain. That is, I follow until I come up (cum) with.

Considero, I meditate, think of. Fr. considere infin. of consi, I settle or fix my mind on a thing. We say To settle to a thing. In Greek κατατηκμαί, I know, is referred by Matthaei

² Wachter in Neigen.
³ Al. from répete, répess, obscurity, obscuration.
to ἐφοβηται τῶν νόμ. So Herodotus has ἔφοβηται νομίλης μεριζὰ, i. e. νόμ. From considere is considero, as from Desidere is Desidero, from Recipere is Recipero. ¶ Al. from sidus, sideris. A metaphor taken from contemplating the heavenly bodies. Compare Contemplor. ¶ Al. from sēlo, I look at. S added, as in Si from al.

Consilium, deliberation, counsel. For consultation fr. consulo, as Exulium from Exulo. Or, if consulo is from consilium, consilium is for considium, (as oLeo for oDeo) fr. consideo, conseddeo, to sit together and deliberate. ¶ Al. from consileo, from mutual silence. See Consulo.

Consōbrīni. See Sobrinus.

Constans, firm, fixed, constant. Fr. stō, I stand still or fixed.

Consterno, as, I alarm, terrify. Fr. sterno, transferred to the mind.

Consulāria, games in honor of the God Consul.

Consul, úlīs, a consul. “Fr. consulō, 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 consul succeeded to the regal power, they thought it best to be called by a popular name, by which they intimaded 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.

Consulō, ui, I deliberate, discuss, examine, look to, provide for. I advise with; I take the advice of, consult, ask the opinion of. “A salio: propriē cūm plurēs ēadem de re, quasi consilientes, sententias et consilis suae conjungunt.” F. “Quia, qui consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiam saluunt.” Answ. 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 Consilium.) ¶ Or fr. consultation, whence consilium, then consulo, as Occupio, Occupo. ¶ Al. from consileo. “A mutuo silentio, secundum Festum. Quia consilia solent clam haberi, et sepe in aurem susurrari.” W.

Consulto, I ask advice, &c. Fr. consulō, consultation.

Consummo, I sum up together, sum up; metaphorically, I fill up, complete, finish. Fr. summa, a sum.

Consus,—

Contāgēs, Contagio, pollution by the touch or by contact, contagion. Fr. tague, whence tango.

Contāmina, I pollute, defile. Taminus is fr. tamen, taminis, for tagimen fr. tago, tango. Properly, I pollute by contact. Compare Contagés.

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

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1 Al. from sēlo, a senatorial chair. But it should be thus consulō.
take their angories from it, contemplor is properly to observe attentively such a spot, and thence generally to gaze on any thing. 

Contentio, contest. Fr. ten-do, tentum. A straining or exertion of persons together. 

Contentus, contented. Fr. contento, contentum. "Qui continet se in eo quod habet." F. 

Conticinium, the part of the night which is between cock-crowing and the dawn. Fr. contico. When all things are still. 

Contiguus, joining on. For contigo for contagio, contango. Touching. 

Continens, i. e. terra, a continent. Said of one land which (continent) holds on with other lands, and is not disjointed from them by the sea. Or as said of land joining on with a peninsula. 

Continencia, temperance. Qua nos continemus. 

Contingit, it falls out to us. For contangu. That is, it comes close with and touches, it meets, strikes against us in our way. 

Continuo, immediately. Fr. continue. Said of things done so as to join on with the present moment. 

Continuus, continual. Fr. continue. As said of things joining on with each other without intermission. 

Contor, 1 explore, investigate, enquire. Conto aquam exploaro. 

Contra, right opposite to, against, &c. Fr. contra, with; as we use With in Withstand. Tra, as in Extra. 

Controversia, dispute. Fr. contro same as contra, (like Intro and Intro) 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. 


Contumedia, insolent affront. Fr. contumeo, whence contumax. ¶ Al. from contemmo, contemo. 

Contus, a long pole to propel vessels or explore the depth of water. A long pike. Korrís. 

Convexitum, a covenant, to make which persons (convexitum) meet together. 

Convexus, gently sloping, arched, vaulted, convex. For condoeexus. Black explains Convex "carried or bended down on each side." See De vexus. 

Convicium, a noise arising from many voices at once; or the sound of a violent voice, (con here expressing vehement) abuse, reproof. For convicium fr. voce, vocis. As in quilla from incoilo; and illico from Iocus. ¶ Al. from vicus. As a noise arising from numerous streets. ¶ Al. from vices, as referring to alternate abuse. But the 1 is here short.
Convinco, I convince, prove manifestly. That is, vinco verbis.

Convicta, a guest. Fr. convive, which is used in the same modified sense. Plautus: "Mi-sisti Sosiam, ut hodie tecum conviverem."

Cornt, a cone. Ḳόντς.

Copa, a hostess. For caupa, as Caupo, Copo.

Cōphāminus, a twig-basked. Κό-φάμινος.

Copia, plenty, store, resources. For coopia from coopes. ¶ Al. from coapia fr. apio, I join. As Coago, Cogo. See Copula.

Cōpiātēs, persons employed to carry out dead bodies in the night to be buried. Fr. κοπιάται pp. of κοπιέω, I labor. Forcellini explains it by κο-νιάται.

Cōpis, idis, a kind of falchion. Κόπις.

Cōpo, for caupo. As Caudex, Codex.

Cōprea, a jester, buffoon. "Fr. κυρός, dung; whence κύ-ρος ἄγε, a man as vile as dung. For such men do and suffer any thing, if they can but get money." F.

Cōps, cōpis, abundant, rich. See Copia.

Cōpta, a kind of hard biscuit. Κόπτη.

Cōpula, a tie, band, satter. For coapula fr. coaptio; apin, I join. Ula, as in Muscipula.

Cōquia, a kitchen. Where things (coquantur) are cooked.

Cōquo, I cook or discharge victuals. Fr. κυκάω, κυκάω, I stir up, mix together. ¶ Or fr. κυτώ, I cook; cf. mid. τινοςα, τινα; Ἀθ. κωκα, as κατα for πας. ¶ Al. from κυτώ, to cut; fut. 2. κυκάω, Ἀθ. κοκάω. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. cox, Germ. cochen, is cook. And Germ. cochen is to cook.

Cōquus, a cook. Fr. coquo.

Cor, cordis, the heart. Cordis is for cardis (as dOmo from ἄμα) fr. καρδία. ¶ Or cor is fr. κέρ.

Cōra, the pupil of the eye. Κόρη.

Coralium, Corallium, Curallium, Coralium, coral. Κοράλ-λιος, κοράλλιος, κοράλλιος, κόραλλιος, καφαλ-λιος, καφαλλος.

Cōram, in presence of, before. Fr. κατά poēt. for κατά, i.e. κατά κόρα; κόρα, the pupil of the eye, being taken for the eye itself. So that κατά κόρα will be, "ob oculos;" or eye to eye, as the French say Tête-à- tête. ¶ Al. from χάρα, i.e. κατά χάραν, 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 Co- minus. ²

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¹ Al. for copta, transposed from ploca, fr. πλοκή, a braiding. As Ἀκτολή from Ἀκτάλης. ¶ Al. for compulsa fr. compepte, compelti.

² Wachter refers to Anglo-Sax. heorte, heart.

³ L'Eveque (as quoted with approbation by Tooke) supposes corum to be a Scylovic word. He thinks it limited to the presence of some particular person, and that in a confined or closed place;
Corbīs, a twig-basket. Fr. γυάκισ, curved; whence curvīs, (as Pīs in Cuspius,) corbīs, then corbis, as χρύσι, nOctis. Al. for corbis fr. curvis. Wachter notices Germ. corb.  
Corbītā, a large ship for traffic. Fr. corbis, as Avus, Avīta. "Quūd in malo ejus παράσυμν sive signum esset corbis, contra quam in aliis navibus fesset, quarn παράσυμν erant in prora." V. This is supplied by Festus.

Corcītūm, a little heart. For cordicītum.

Corda: See Chorda.

Cordātūs, brave; prudent.

Predītus corde fortīvel prudentī.

Cordax, aces, a dance used in comedies. Κόρδαξ.

Corītum, the skin or hide of a beast. Fr. χρόνιν, which is thought by Donnegana to mean the same as corītum in Theocr. 10, 11; but Kiessling translates it "exta." Donnegana (in χρόνιν) says that χρόνιν is applied to several membranes; whence corītum might have been carried on to mean a skin or hide. Al. from κίτρον, (κιτρά,) p.f. mid. of κίτρω, to clip off, cut off. Or even to strip off: see Cortex. Corītum seems used of hides stripped from animals. Compare Cortex from κίτρον.

Gr. κίτρον is a hide from κίτρον, κίτρυμ, to strip off. Al. from the north. Germ. kaur, kor, French cau, is skin, hide; and Germ. kaurus, Fr. cauress, Engl. cauress, is a breastplate of hide, as Lorica from Lorum. Wachter however refers the German to the Latin word.

Corīcensus, inis, one that blows a horn. Corīcensus is from cornu cano. As Fidicen, inis.

Coricidalarius, a name of rank in the army, a petty officer, cornet. As distinguished by the coricidium, a little horn, an ornament presented by their generals to soldiers as a mark of merit.

Cornīx, ica, a crow or rook. Fr. χρωμα, κιόκα, whence corīx, as from Mater, Matris or from Mītra, is Matris, ica.

Cornus, 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 saepe ita dispositur, ut mediā situm, curvátaque utrinque extremā, Lunae 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. κιόκα, Lat. cornu, Armoric cor, corn, Goth. haurn." As we find κιόκα, κιόκα, κιόκα, κιόκα, from κιόκα; so from a word κιόκα, neuter κιόκα, transp. κιόκα, might be formed cornu, as from Kēr-
xupa is formed COrCyra. Or fr. xapóς, neut. xapóς, xapóς, transp. xapóς.

Corinthus, the cornel-tree. For carinthus fr. carpéia, xarpéia, as from xáphia is perhaps cOrdis. \[ Forcellini seems to derive it fr. cornus: "Cornus est materiei prædum et cornus similis." So Turton: "From the hardness of its wood and branches, which are like horn." \]

Corolla, a little crown. For coronella.

Corollarium, 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.

Coróna, a crown, garland. Donnegan gives a "crown" as one of the meanings of xapóς; and says elsewhere: "χρυσός properly imports the circular movement of dancers in a ring. It is interpreted by ἡσχυξ πυκλος and στίφανος. The derivative xapóς, a circular wreath or crown, occurs in Athenæus 15; and from the same origin chorōma for corona, Cic. Orat. 48, and Quintil. 1. 5."

Coróna, a ring or circling crowd of people. A ring of troops investing a place. A chain of hills extending in a circle. See above.

Coróna, the extremity of anything, especially if curved; as the highest projection of a wall or column, a cornice; &c. Ko-
póς, nεπανυς.

Corónis, idis, the finish of anything. Kogamis.

Coróno, I crown; surround, &c. See the first and second Corona.

Corpsulentus, one of a large (corpus) body. So Vinum, Vi-
nolentus.

Corpus, a body. Fr. χρος, a body; whence croPus, (as λας, laPis) transp. corpus. \[ Al. from κορυς, the trunk of a tree; Εol. κορυς. \[ 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 krost 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. Pezonius contends for a Celtic, Stiler for a German, origin." Quayle re-
fers to Celtic corp.

Corrigia, the latchet by which the shoe was fixed on, or more properly (solebat corrigi) was regulated.

Corrigo, I put straight or right, direct. See Rego.

Corrigo, I bring or get together by entreaty. Fr. rogo.

Corrida, ———

Corrumpo pecuniæ, &c., I bribe. That is, I spoil, contaminate by means of money.

Cors: See Chora.

Corter, the bark or rind of a tree. Fr. xopriss,1 shorn, cut off; or capable of being so.

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1 Fr. nuncupras pp. of nulpar.
Or καρπός is stripped off. But
Deus gives "erado, stringo" as
meanings of καρπός; which apply
better.1

Corinna, a dying vat, a cauld-
ron or kettle in which wood
was dived. Hence, the tripod
from which the priestess of
Apollo prophesied. For cori-
na fr. κόρινθιον (whence κερίνθι
ως) pp. of κόρων or κερῶν, I
colour, dye.

Cörusco, I brandish; quiver,
vibrate; flash, glitter, in refer-
ence to the vibration of light.
Fr. κέρας, a helmet. From its
vibrations. Whence κερατοζ, κερ-
ατωμάς, translated by Don-
negan "a warrior wearing a
helmet with a waving plume.2"

Cörus, a raven. A grapple-
iron, pointed like a raven's
beak. For κόρας, corVax, (as
arVum, sylVum), hence cörus.
Or from κερατός, whence co-
rectus, córetus, córetus.

Cörybantes, priests of Cy-
bele. Körböantes.

Cöryclus, a hazel. Forcellini,
Ainsworth, and Turton refer it
to Gr. κάρπολος, which is how-
ever not in Stephens. Vossius
in his Changes of Letters has:
"A mutatur in O. Cöryclus à
κάρπωλος."

Cörymbus, a bunch or clus-
ter of ivy-berries, &c. Kömbö-
ös.

Cöryphæus, a leader, head of
a party. Köרופòs.

Cörytos, a quiver. Körtóts.
Coi, cóits, a rock, large

stone; a grindstone, whetstone.

Cois is for coactus, as Cauda,
Costa. Cois for cots, coles.

Cosméia, a slave who had the
care of the wardrobe. Köpa-
òs, köpów.

Cosmius, belonging to a per-
former called Cosmus. Juvenal:
"Cosmi toto mergatur aheno."

Cossim, on both the hips.
For cósim fr. costa.

Cossis, Cosmus: See Appendix.

Costa, a rib; a side. From
coarsata, coarsata, planked to-
gether; whence cosśata, costa.
The ribs are planked together.
§ Al. for composita, or congesta.
The costae are compositae and con-
gestae. § Al. from κορτι fr.
κατικται pp. of κορτι, whence
κόττις, capacity, hollowness, ca-
vity. As τοτίς, no Octa. § Lhuyd
notices the Armoric kosten.1

Cosium, spikenard. Körtos.

Cöthrurus, a buskin. Köleços.

Cötoémum, Cötoënum malum,
a quince. Altered from cyto-
nium, cydonium, κυδώνιον, from
Cydon, a city of Crete.

Cottábus, the sound made
by lashing hides with a whip.
Fr. köttádo, the sound made
by dashing wine into a cup. Or
köttádós (cf. kött, Écol. kött) was
also the same as cottábus.

Cottána, Cöttana, Cöttina,
&c., a kind of small dry fig.
From the Hebr. cottan, small.
Martial: "PÁRAQUE vene-
runt cottana." And,"Si ma-
jora forent cottana, fucus erat."

Hesychius has köttána.2

1 Others derive cörticia from cörtiam
tego. As covering the skin or inner rind
of the tree.
2 Al. from cōsto, coste, to stand firm.
Al. from dēvi, bones.
Coturnix, a quail. Fr. ὡρυξ, ὡρυγος, whence ὡρυγων, transp. γυρομος, γυρος, whence coturnix, like Cornix. Ψ Al. from γυρευς, (in Hesychius; same as ὡρυξ) whence γυρευς, coturx. Compare Spinturnix.

Cotyly, a vessel or measure.

Kotyla.

Cotytto, the Goddess of impudence and debauchery. Κότυς and Kotynta. "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 comvan hodieque Britannis est, in vehiculo vehere."

Coza, the joint of the hip. For coza, fr. coago, coazi, to drive together, to join. Ψ Al. from coaxo, coasso, I plank together.

Coxendix, the huckle-bone. Apparently from the same root as coza.

Crabro, a hornet. For cerebro, fr. κηπας, a horn; whence we call it a Hornet. Bro, as Brus in Crebrus, that is Creber, and Brum in Cribrum, Candelaibrum. Ψ Or for craciebro fr. craco, used by Ennius in the sense of graco, whence gracilis, slender, slender-waisted.

Craco. See Crabro and Gracilis.

Crambe, See Crasbro and Gracilis.

Crupula, a surfeit. Κραυσα-λυα. As οπραγγαλια, strangulo.

Etym.

Cras, tomorrow. Fr. χρασις, a mixing, coalescing. Some what as εχθις is "yesterday," from εχθη a. p. of εχω; so as to express a holding or joining on with the day present.

Ψ Al. from χρας, i.e. κατα χρας, "ob oculos."

Crassus, fat, gross, thick, coarse, big. Fr. χρας; (as Κρισυς from Κρις) Doric for χρας from χρας; flesh. "A multa carne." V. Ψ Al. from Germ. gross, gross.

Crassinus, of tomorrow. Fr. cras. As Diu, Diutinus.

Crater, Cratera, a bowl, goblet, basin; the basin or hollow on the top of Αχτινα. Κρατης.

Crates, a hurdle. Fr. the Germ. kret, a wicker basket. Compare our crate, grate, grazing. Ψ Or, if the German is from the Latin, crates is ("haut dubiē," says Wachter) fr. χρατια, χρατω, to hold firmly. "A χρατιον, teneo, vincio, apprehendo," says Dacier. From its wattled nature. But the A in χρατω is short. Ψ Al. from χρατω, pp. of χραω for χραω, I mix; as made of twigs intermixed or blended with one another, i.e. wattled.

Creber, thick, close, frequent. For creviber (as Creventum for Creventum, Nomen for Novimen) fr. creco, crevi, which is said of things becoming thicker or more numerous. Cicero: "Mihi absenti creverunt amici." Ber, as in Celeber;
Facie, Faciber, Faber; Mulceo, Mulciber. Compare also brum in crebrum with Cribrum, Candelabrum, Cerebrum.

Credo, I lend or trust money to; entrust or consign to one's care; I trust another's assertions, &c. Fr. xepidw fut. 2. of xepidw, same as xgiw, I give as a loan, lend.

Credulus, easy of belief. Qui facile credit.

Cremantum, an increase. For crecantum fr. cresco, creci, as Novi, Novimen, Nomen.

Cremia, dry sticks for burning.

Fr. cremo.

Crémo: See Appendix.


Creno.

Creo, I make, create, form. Fr. xag, the hand, gen. xagis, whence a word xepiâ, xepia, creo, I form or model with the hand, "tracto manu." Cereo (the same as creo) is mentioned by Varro. P. Q. Al. from xepa, whence xepia, (as baia from bâa,) I effect, complete. Q. Al. from xepa, xepa, I mix. That is, I bring into being, by properly mixing the constituent parts.4

Creperus, uncertain, doubtful. From xephas, obscurity; changed to crephas to suit the ear. (Compare Crasso and Gromus) and to crepas by dropping the aspirate.

Crepidâ, a slipper, sandal; shoe. Fr. xep resilis, gen. xep resilis. Q. Al. from crepo. From the noise of slippers.

Crepidó, the foundation or ground of a pillar. Xepis, Xos. Xepidó, the edge or brink of a bank, the brow of a rock; a rock. Fr. xepis, Xos, 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 xepis, a base. Q. Or from crepo, as from Libet is Libido. Against which the waves (crepunt) rattle as they beat. "Littus ab undis verberatum fragorem edit." W. Crepitaculum, a child's rattle.

Fr. crepo, crepantium, crepito.

Crepo, I make a noise, rattle, clatter, &c. Fr. xepia, I beat, knock. 4 P from K, as xâkos, xâpus.

Crepundia, children's play-things, as bells, rattles, &c. Fr. crepo. See Crepitaculum.

Crepusculum, the twilight. Fr. xepâs, twilight. See Creperus.

Cresco, I increase. For cressecor or cruscedo.

Cressa, a Cretan woman. Xepístra.

Cretâ, chalk. "From the island of Crete; either because

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1 Todd's Johnson in Cream.
2 Al. from xepia, of the same meaning as creo; fut. xepia, xepia, whence creo, (somewhat as from xepia is cReperus,) creo.
3 "Xepis dicitur etiam n. xepesisus n. xepis in xepisin, ut docet Hesychius. Quibus verba videtur significare maris illarum placentarum." Steph.
4 "Exepis xepitas, xepetas, To produce a noise by striking with the wings." Du.
the best chalk came from it, or from places near it, chiefly from Cimolus [whence Cimolia Terra is chalk]; or because, wherever it came from, it was imported by the Cretnum merchants, which was a sufficient reason for this name to be given to it." F. Compare Eretrin.

Cristo, the formality of entering on an inheritance. Actus cernendni inrediditatem. Fr. cerno, cretum.

Cristura, the siftings of corn. Fr. cerno, cretum.

Cristus, born, sprung. "From creatus by syncope, if we consider the meaning; from cresco, cretum, if we consider analogy." F.

Cristulum or crestitulum fr. creto, crevi, to sift. As Brum is added in Cerebrum, Candelabrum. ¶ Or for cristiolum fr. xylus, to sift. Compare Crinis, Crimen, Discrimen. ¶ "From Hebr. crib." Th.

Crísten, a charge, accusation, arraignment; the fault or crime, the subject of the charge. Fr. xépse, condemnation. ¶ Al. for crístim fr. xépsa.

Criminor, I accuse. Fr. crímen, inis.

Crinis, the hair. Fr. xépsa, to separate. Properly said of the hair divided into locks and tresses. "Proprí die notat pilos discri-

minatos." V.

Crispus, curled, wreathed, waved. Tooke: "From the Anglo-Saxon cirspan, [transp. crispus], to curl, wreath; whence Engl. crisp."."
made in the dative quoii, from Gr. λόγος, i. e. λόγος. Valpy states that Domino was anciently Dominoi. ¶ Al. from coii, dat. coii: See Cujus. Or from κατί i. e. κατί, quoi.

Cujus, of what country. Fr. cujuus. As from Noster, Noster, is Nostras.

Cujus, of whom, of what. For cuius, quius or quiius, from qui, qui, as from Ille is Illius. ¶ Or, as cujuus was anciently written quoiius or quiius, from an ancient nominative quois, whence quius, quujus. ¶ If quiu is from κοίοι, whence κοίο, quiu; then from coii we should have coius, quoius, quujus. ¶ Jamieson notices Mesco-Goth. quius.

Cumulate, the tick of a bed, mattress, cushion, pillow. Fr. coucto, as Lubricius from Lâbor. As made up of wool, feathers, &c. trodden down hard. Somewhat as studdes fr. studdia, dat. studdia. 

Culumus, a sack or bag; a fluid measure. Fr. κολλος, as μούσα, mous.

Culcios, levis, a gnat. For cuilex, cuilicilia, fr. cuilis and lucio, whence lassco. As fretting the skin.

Culigna, a bowl. Κολίσχη. 

Culina, a kitchen, place where meat is dressed. For colina fr. κούλω, food. Where food is prepared. ¶ Al. for coculina, coqueлина, fr. croquo. A place for cooking. ¶ Al. from colo. "Quod ibi collebant ignem," says Varro. Or, quod ibi collabant (i. e. at- tended to, were busy about) cibos.

Cumulonimbus, the roof of a house, as covered (cumulis) with reeds. Sidosius: "Et casa cui cumulo cumulina tecta forest." Also, the top or ridge of a house; the summit of anything.

Cumulus, a stalk of corn. For cumulus fr. κάλαμος or κάλαμε. As Αλακτός, Mulceo. It would seem that κάλαμος and μαλακες were changed to κόλαμος and μαλάκες (as we find both μαλακξι and μαλακεξ), whence Colmus and Molceus, Cumulus and Mulceo.

Culpa, a fault, offence; blame. Fr. plâx, entanglement; i. e. in error. As ἀμαλάξις, to err, is not ill derived fr. κα or και and άλαξις, a. 2. τελακτε. Fr. plâx, plâx, transparent. κάλω, (as Moppa, Forma,) κόλω, will be colo, culpe. Or thus: plâx, plâx, κολά, κολά, culpe. ¶ Al. from kolâ, explained by Domegan, "theft — an action performed by stealth." Hence κολατ, colapa, culpa. "Fraus," guile, dishonesty, is explained generally by Forcellini as "a fault, offence, trespass, crime." ¶ Al. from the oriental chalaph, calaph, to pass beyond, transgress.

Cultello, I cut even or reduce to a level by measuring with a plum-line, and cutting off the higher parts (cultello) with a knife. "Cultri enim nomine intelligentur vomer, qui rectum terram in arando secat." F.

Culter, a knife. Properly, a pruning knife. Fr. colo, cultum, to prune. ¶ Al. from κολώ, to mutilate; pf. κολα-
Cúm, a cradle. Fr. xonul, dirty, (as from Poin,) or fr. cumio, I dirty. Facciolati: "Cuma, in quibus pulve lum cuniant." ¶ Al. from xios, as belonging to infants. But xios is not an infant, but a fetus.

Cuncti, all together, the whole. Fr. conjuncti, conjuncti, cuncti.

Cunctor: See Appendix.

Cúnea, a wedge. Haigh: "Fr. xanov, a cone, anything ending in a point." Eus, as in Alveus, Ferreus. Φ into ὑ, as φλορσ, fúris.


Cúnio, I make (cunum) dung. As pCéna, pUnio.

* Al. from cunum, together with.
* Mentioned by Ælian and Athenaeus.
* Mentioned by Polybius.
Cupra, the same as copra, cam- 
pa.

Cupra, cupra, a large cask, 
b Butt, vat. Fr. κύτταρον, a hollow; 
hence κύτταρον, a bowl. Todd: 
"Cupra, Sax. Cup, Welsh. 
Kop, Dutch. Kypsy, Iceland. 
Kub and Kubba, Pers. Κύβος, 
Greek, in Hesychius." Köş 
in Greek is a head from its 
roundness, to which cupra is 
allied.

Cupédia, nice dishes, delicate 
viictuals. From cupra, copra, 
cupra. As being sold at tav- 
erns, &c. ¶ Al. from cupédio, 
strong desire, greediness.

Cupédio or Cuppédio, 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. 
κύπελλα. Or fr. cupa.

Cupido, desire. Fr. cupio.

As Lubet, Lubido.

Cupio, I desire. Fr. κύνοι or 
κύνα, or fr. κύνα fut. 2. of κύ- 
ta, I incline myself forwars. 
As we say, To be inclined to a 
thing, and as we speak of one’s 
Inclination.

Cipressus, a cypress. Κυπά- 
ριζος.

Cuprum, a kind of copper. 
For cyprium, as coming from 
Cyprus. Whence it is called 
Δα Cyprium.

Cur, why? For quare, quar', 
quir, cur, as perQUatio, per-
CUTio. ¶ Or for cui rei.

Cura, care, anxiety, sorrow; 
thought, attention, study. Fr. 
curo, and this from κούρεω, κούρα 
for κόρεω, κορά, I take care of.

¶ Al. from κούρεω, which Don- 
negan explains, “to rear or 
bring up boys,—to take care of, 
to cherish.” ¶ Haigh: “From 
κόρος, authority, command.” 
¶ Al. from the Gothic kar, 
kara, Saxon car, care, Armoric 
cur.”

Curtulio and Gurgulio: See 
Appendix.

Curèdès, certain Cretan 
priests. Κύπρις.

Curia, a place where the Sen- 
ate bestowed its (curam) atten-
tion to the state, sat and con-
sulted. ¶ Or curia is fr. κού-
pθω, to take care of; fut. κούπαω, 
κούπαω.

Curia. Romulus divided the 
people into three tribes, and 
each tribe into ten curiae; 
which curiae met together at 
the Curia Comitia to bestow their 
(curam) attention to public 
affairs, and to pass laws which 
were called Leges Curiae. 
Some suppose that curia was 
properly a hall or moor-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 
curiae were called from the curiae 
or chapels where the priests 
bestowed their (curam) atten-
tion to sacred things; and from 
priests being appointed to all 
of these curiae.

1 Al. from κούρεω, cup, whence κούπαω, cur, &c. I have cared, anxiety after. But why 
& for è? ¶ Al. from δεσ, care. As 
Caula from Abba.
Cüríosus, one who is careful or too careful and minute. Qui multum seu nimiam adhibet curam.

Cúro, I take care of. See Cura.

Curriculum, a small (currus) chariot. A chariot race.

Curro: See Appendix.

Curtica,——-

Currus, a chariot, car. Fr. curro. Adam: "The vehicles used in races were called currus, (à currendo) from their velocity, having only two wheels, by whatever number of horses they were drawn." ¶ Al. from the North. See Currus.

Curtus, curtailed, shortened, mutilated. For cortus fr. κυκται pp. of κυκτα, to clip. That is, from a word κυκτός, clipped. ¶ Al. for cortus, (as Curtus for Cretus), fr. κυκται pp. of κυκτάω, to batter. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. scyr, sceort, Engl. short, Belg. kort, Lat. curtus." W.

Cúrulís, belonging to a chariot. For currulís fr. currus, as Māmilla from Mamma, Fārina from Farris. "Juno currulís, i. e. quae currus per sæsa furtur. Curules triumphii, i. e. in qui-bus triumphator currum Urbem invehitur; in ovationibus equo utebantur aut pedibus. Curre- lus ludi, i. e. circenses, in qui-bus 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 Porcellini, "Gellius is in the derivation, (though some derive it from the Cures, 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 (currus) in a chariot." However this may be reconciled, Festus writes: "Curules equi, quadrigales. Curules magistratus appellati sunt, quia currus vehabantur."

Currus, curved, crooked. Fr. γυρός, whence gurivas, gurvis (as arvum, sylva), currus. ¶ Al. from κυκτός, Åel. κυκτός, whence currus. Compare Clīvus.

Cupis, the point of a weapon. Fr. cusum. "For the end of a spear (cuditum) is beaten so as to end in a point. As Cæsum, Cæspes; so Cusum, Cupis." V. ¶ Or, under the same notion, fr. κυκτος pp. of κυκτω, I
beast; whence κύρας, copias, cuspis, cuspid. "From Cauda, cage, a shell or bone, with which spears were formerly pointed." Tt.

Custodes, I guard. Fr. custos, custodis.

Custos, a guard, keeper. Fr. custo, custodo, or for costos fr. costo, consto, I stand with or by another to defend or watch him. So Assisto is to help, and παριστάμας is to defend.¹

Cūdis, the skin. Fr. κύττας, which is used as well as κύττας or κύττας, whence some derive cūdis, as Σχάλλα, Fallo.

Cyaneus, of a bright blue color. Κυανός.

Cyāthos, a cup, goblet; liquid measure. Κύδκος.

Cybea, a merchant-vessel. Fr. κυβή, (in Hesychius) a kind of ship. "Or fr. κύθη, whence κυβη, cymba, a boat.

Cybebe, Cybele. Κυβέβη. Cybele, Cybele. Κυβήλη.

Cybiun, a square piece of salted tunny fish. Κύβην.

Cyclas, a robe worn by women, of a round form. Κυκλάς.

Cyclicus, one who writes of nothing but antiquated stories, as the rape of Helen, &c. Κύκλικος.

Cylopas, a Cyclops. Κυλόπας.

Cycnus, Cygnus, a swan. Κώνος.

Cydonia mala, quinces. From the city of Cydon.

Cygnus. See Cycnus.

Cylindrus, a cylinder, roller; a gem of a cylindrical form. Κύλινδρος.

Cyana, a young shoot of cabbage. Fr. κύπα, which is useless in this sense.

Cymatius, of a cerulean color. That is, of the colour (εκπίσμον) of the waves. "Hic undas imitatur, habet quoque usum ab undis," says Ovid.

Cyamba, a pinnace, skiff. Κύμαξ.

Cymbium, a cup resembling a boat. Κυμβιόν.

Cyminus, like a dog, snarling, churlish. Κυμνίς. Hence Cyminic, the Cynics, Κυμνίς.

Cymphe, See Cimpea.

Cyminura, the Lesser Bear. Κυμινούρα.

Cyprinna, a cypress. Κυπρινός.

Cyperos, the herb galangale. Κυπηρός.

Cyprus, the herb privet. Κυπρός.

Cythera, Venus. Ovid has "Veneri sacra Cytherea." Κυθήρα.

Cythium, the shrub trefoil. Κυθύς.

D.

Dactylus, a date, the fruit of the palm. Also, a dactyl. Δάκτυλος.

Dacthys, skilfully wrought; skilful. Δακτυλος.

Damon, a good or evil genius. Δαμων.

Dalmatica vestis, a kind of garment with sleeves. As first woven in Dalmatia.

Dams, a doe. Fr. δάμα, fear; as κληθερον is a dialectic form of
w. Horace: "Pavidae

uit nam et Equore dama." **[

write damna fr. κυμας;

κυμας; whence damnum, a

tus, pruna, damson,

ning from Damascns.

no, I condemn; give
to another by judgment,
ver. Fr. damnum.

num, damage, hurt, loss;

goods or life by judgment
deemption. Fr. δαναυον,
expense, waste; whence

m, damnum, as Supremus,
us, Summus. Donnegan
tes δανατίκης by "rui-

Forcellini thus explains
idium: "Expense, cost,
trement, loss, damage." for demnum fr. demo.

, for Dice?

ista, a usurer. Δανητής,

ie, a laurel. Δάρης.

, δόπις, a feast, banquet;
meal, food. Dapins is for
. δας, a feast; as λας,

silis, sumptuous, liberal,

at. Δανυλής.

dānarius, a forestaller
ys up corn or other com-

it to sell them dearer. So
from Dardanus, a magi-
entioned by Pliny, Apu-
: Columella: "Dar-

tian artes." Turnebus

"Quasi magicis artibus

n-irach, caper alpinus, rupica-

da, Anglo-Sax. do, Angl.

damkst. Dam is et a Scythica
cus. Dicitur de rupicrona, quia
ab retorum curvata instar

a palmate aut digitata ut cer-

annonam in sua borea convers-
tant et caritatem inducant; eor-
num instar qui in Legg. XII.
Tabb fruges alienas excan-

tare dicuntur."

Dārius, a coin. Dāreuus, Dā-

reich.

Dātātim, by giving from one
to another, as in tossing a ball
from hand to hand. Fr. do, da-
tum.

Dārivus 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 dis-
tance from, separately from.

It is from δι, as in δισταμ, I
place apart from; διοδίζω, I se-
parate one from another. Ψ Al.
from δαλα, (dat) I sever. Ψ Al.
from δε, (as θες, Deus,) in οφ-
παντες, from heaven.

De—, as in Deamo, signi-

very much. It seems here to
mean "out," as we say To fight
it out, &c.; and as Ex in Ex-
pugno. So De in Debello is to
finish a war. Or de is here δι,
i. e. δι, thoroughly.

Dea, a goddess. Fr. ðia. So

Daughter is allied to ðωτριη, i. e.
ðωγωρι. And Deer to ðωρη. And
Door to ðωρα. So we have mur-
Ther and murDer, burrTheen
and burDen. So our THank is
German Dank.

Debeo, I owe, am in debt.

For debeo, as Debilis for De-
habilis. De deprives: Non aut
minus habeo. See Debilis. Ψ
Al. for de ulis habeo, de re aliena
habeo, I hold what is another's.
Somewhat as κραματι, to use,
is also to borrow. Phaedrus:
“Reddidi quicquid debuis,” i.e. de alieno habuis, or de alio habuis. Debilis, feeble, infirm. Fr. de and habitis, capable of or fit for doing anything, as in Ovid: “Ætas bello habitis.” De expresses privation, as in Deiectus. It expresses taking (de) from. Decimus, one who had the charge of (decem) ten men, so as to be himself the eleventh. Decas, the sum of ten. Anxias. Decem, ten. Fr. âix, as 'Entâ, Septa, Septem. December, the tenth month from March. Fr. decem. As Septem, September. Ber, as in Faber, Mulciber. Décérís, a ship with ten banks of oars. Anxiers. Décerninra, refuse. Fr. cerno, I sever; whence cernimen, cern- men. Compare Excrementum. Décet, it is behaving, meet, right, proper. Fr. âix, as στείρης, specus. Décido, 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. Décies, ten times. Fr. decem or âix. Décmänus, one of the (de- cima) tenth legion. A gatherer of the tenth or tithe, Décmänus, Décmänus, the biggest. Ovid: “Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminent omnes: Posterior nono est decimoque prior.” The Greeks called every third wave the greatest; whence they said metaphorically ῥεξύλα κακός for the greatest evil. Some suppose decimanus so called from the number ten being thought sacred by the Pythagoreans. Décmänus, of a viler or worse sort. “For, what was collected (decimando) in tithing, was of a worse kind than that which re- mained.” V. The genuineness of— the reading is doubted.1 Décmâna porta, the gate in an camp nearest to an enemy. As being the biggest. See above. Or as being guarded by the troops (decimae legionis) of the tenth legion. Décmänus limina. Adam: “Vineyards, as fields, were di- vided by cross-paths, called Lâ- mites. The breadth of them was determined by law. A path from east to west was called de- cumanus limae, from the measure demum [i.e. demum] actuum, of ten furrows.” Décimo, I take every (decim- um) tenth man for punishment. Décmius, tenth. Fr. decem, as Septem, Septima. Déciplio, I deceive. Fr. capio, to take, to take unaware. Johnson explains To taker (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. Déciplula, a snare, gin. Fr. decipio. So Musciplula. Déclaro, I show clearly, say expressly. Fr. clarus. Décoctor, a spendthrift. Fr.

1 “Si modo sana est lectio,” says Por- cellanus.
o, decoctum. From the of boiling things down, away.
or, comeliness. Fr. decet. bro, I adorn, deck. Fr. deôris.
repitus, very old, as De-
 anus, Decrepita òtas. reço, decrepitum. Ducier:
staphor taken from lamps idles which, as they are going out, make a crack-
oise. As Desterto in s is To snore for the last
Thus Decrepitus is ele-
explained by the Glossary sôri, one who has made a ff or noise." As Pope:
as one puff more and with
ff expires." If "Nor is gantly deduced from fra-
nges, which from their age, ed about, (crepant) make ng noise." V.
retum, a decree. Fr. de-
decretum. See Cerno, I

apulus, tenfold. Δεκαπλοῖς. uria, ten of anything.
a number, company, or of persons whether more than ten. So a troop of amounting at first to ten Fr. decem, as Centum, uria.
uria, the commander of men in a Roman legion.
in a (turmæ) troop there three decuriones; a troop ing of 30 horsemen; or including the decuriones.

Afterwards, though only one person commanded a troop, he was called decurio. The Decuriones Municipales were sena-
tors 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.

Decus, õris, a grace, ornament, beauty. That which (decet) is becoming. "Quod quamque rem decet." F.

Décuriás, a piece of money of the value (decem assum) of ten asses, marked with the letter X. Also, the crossing of two lines in the form of X.

Dédignor, I think not (dignum) worthy, I disdain.
Dédo, I give up. That is, (Do) I give (de) away from my-
self. Or de is thoroughly.
Défectus, failing, wanting. Fr. deficio, which see.
Défendo, I bit off, ward off, repel; protect, defend, by ward-
ing off. Fr. sendo, I hit; whence Offendo.
Déficio, I fail; am wanting. Fr. facio. De expresses priva-
tion, as in Deblis, Deiuroe, &c.
I have no power to act, I sink.
As â is in Greek âvóis.
Défit, it is wanting. Compare Déficio.
Déformo, I disfigure. De deprives. See Déficio.
Défrûtum, new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. Fr. deferro, I boil off; supine de-
fervitum, defervitum, defruitum.
Dégénero, I degenerate. I
decline (de meo generè) from my birth or race.

Dege, I lead, pass, or spend my life. For de-ago, i. e. vitam, ætatem, tempus. De is thoroughly, entirely, as in Deamo.

Dejero, I take a solemn oath. Fr. juro, whence dejuro, dejere. So Pejero.

Dein, after that. For deinde, from thence.

Deinclusus, successively. That is, one taken after this or that; fr. dein, capio. Cicero: "Psaeon oritur a brevibus deinclusis tribus, extrema producta, ut Dümphilant." 

Delecto, I allure, delight. Fr. delici, delictum from lacio. ¶ Al. from laco.

Dilego, I blot out, efface, destroy. Fr. levo, whence levi. Lino, same as Leo, is used in the sense of Deloro. Ovid: "Plurima cerno: Me quoque qui seci judice, digna LINI." ¶ Al. for dilevo, from oleo, whence aboleo. ¶ Al. from deloro, I destroy.¹

Delibero, 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 quæ ratione perpetuo victurus sit; quoniam intelligit, sibi moriendis necessitatem in cumbere.'" Or delibero is "liber évagor," 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 delibero.

Delibero, I take off the (librum) bark, peel.

Delibuo, I anoint, besmear, whence delibitus. For delipuo fr. λίθος, oil. ¶ Or fr. λεβος, fut. 2. of λαβω, I shed, distil.

Deliciae, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, neat, elegant. Fr. delicio, avi, fr. de-lacio, (as Ante-capio, Anticipo, av; Mel-li-facio, Mellifico, avi; De-specio, Despico, avi,) whence delicio, delicia, delicto. ¶ Al: for delicatus, clarified, refined. Or, dissolved, made lax or loose, which agrees with the sense of effeminate. Cicero: "Quos nulla futiles latitiae languidis liquefacent voluptatibus."

Deliciae, delights, luxuries, &c. Qua deliciat, i. e. allocuiunt, illiciunt.

Delico, I point out, explain. For deliquo fr. liquo, I make clear; a sense which is observed in Liqueet and Liquidam-facio.

Delictum, a fault. From delinquo, delictum. A failure in duty.

Delino, I trace out the (lineas) outlines roughly.

Deliro, I smooth; I charm, seduce. Fr. lenio.

Deliquium, a failing, defect. Fr. delinquo, delqui. As Reliquia.

Delirium, dotage. See Deliro.

Deliro, I dote, rave. That is, I deviate (de rectâ lîtâ) from the straight furrow, as properly
said of ploughs moving awry. ¶
Al. from λάρσα, 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, Delphinus, a dol-
phin. Δελφίνις.

Deltoçon, a constellation
formed like the Greek Δ. Να-
υτός.

Delbrum, an altar, temple,
or sacred place. Fr. delueo, as
purifying and cleansing the wor-
shippers. So Polluo, Pollub-
brum. 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 de-
luen intendant." Among the Greeks
γλυσθως was a purification with
lustral water, made previously to
any religious ceremony.

Δέμεσσ, tis, out of one's mind.
De mente.

Dēmo, I take away. From
de; emo, I take. As Adimo,
Promo, Eximo, &c.

Dēmoδιος, I throw or pull
down, overthrow. As opposed to
eκλαδιος, I build, raise. So
Destruo.

1 "Quos Vitruvius memorat 'delphiae
arcos' in machinis hydraulica credent
usque ponders quendam similla ipsis que
horologius appendatur; ita dicta quia
delphinae capita est crasso et gravit
fortasse a figuris. Exem ratione delphinae
vocat Plinius ornamenta tricliniorum, lec-
torum, vasorum ex uno, argento, vel
medio." ²

² Some understand it of an image of a
Delfy, made (à ligno delibrato) from
wood with the back off.

Dēnum, at length, at last. Fr.
ταῦτα, then. That is, not till then.

Delnum was used by the ancients.
Dēnum is also used for only,
merely. Trajan: "Nobis autem
utilitas demum spectanda est."
In this sense some refer it to
deum, I take away, except.

Dēnarii, containing ten. Fr.
den. Also, a silver coin at first
worth ten asses.

Dēni, ten by ten, ten. For
decenni fr. decem. As Bis, Bini;
Septem, Septeni.

Dēnicales Feriae were those
on which a family was purified
in consequence of a death in it.
Fr. denico, deneco; or from de
and vivus, a corpse.

Dēnique, at last, lastly. For
denique, i.e. et dein. ¶ Al. for
denuoque, denuque.

Dens, dentis, a tooth. Fr.
ðoros, of a tooth, whence ðor-
us, dentis, as γαυκ, gαυκ. ¶ Al.
from edens, edentis.

Densus, thick, close. For
densus, (as τάλαντον, tal Enum)
for datus, ðarics, thick. N added,
as in liNquo, paNgo, and in our
laNtern.

Dentale, the sharebeam of a
plough. Fr. dens, dentis.

Déna, afresh. For de novo,
de novo.

Deorsum, downwards. Fr.
decorsum fr. vorto, verto. De
is here as in "Susque deque,
and signifies down from. So in
Despicio.

Dépalo, I make clear. Fr.
palum.

Deploratus, past all cure. Fr.
ploro. Either, extremely be-
wailed, or for whom all bewal-
De here as in Desloresco.
“Contrarium aliquid scisco et
statuo.” F.

Desero, I abandon, forsake.
De expresses the contrary to sero,
I join.

Deserta loca, forsaken and
uninhabited places. See Desero.
Some consider sero to mean
here, I sow. Places not sown,
barren spots.

Deses, desidis, one who (desi-
det, desedet) sits down and gives
up exertion.

Desidero, I miss the absence
of, long for, desire. Fr. desidere
infin. of desido, I fix my mind
on a thing. As from Consider
is Considero, from Recipere is
Recipero, Recupero.1

Desidia, sloth. See Deses.

Design, I trace out (quodam
signo) by some mark.

Desino, I leave off. That is,
I suffer a thing to be, I leave it
untouched further.

Desisto, I stand off from a
thing, give it over.

Desitus, laid aside. Fr. desino,
desitum.

Desolo, I desolate. Solum
relinquo.

Despicio, I look down from a
place upon, I look down upon,
despise. For despicio.

Despondeo, I despair of ob-
taining, as Columella has De-
spondeere sapientiam. De here
negatives spondeo, I promise. I
cannot promise myself, I despair

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1 “It is certain, says Festus, that it comes from sedus, sidus. How it came
to have its signification, is not so certain; different reasons, and those very far-
fetching, being assigned.” F.
of. In the phrase, "Despondeo animum," animum seems to depend on Secundum, xerá. But not so thinks Varro: "Dictum est eo modo quo Despondeere filiam. Quis, quemadmodum, qui fìliam alteri uxorém promittit, finem statuit suae spontis seu voluntatis, h. e. omnem de filiâ voluntatem et curam deponit et in sponsam transfert; ita, qui despondeat animum, omnem deponit speciem curamque suis."

Destino, I fix, make steady or fast. Caesar: "Rates ancors destinabat, ne fluctibus moveretur." Also, I fix the state, condition of anything; fix the time of anything being done; destine, doom, assign, appoint, elect, determine. Also, I aim at. Livy: "Non capita solêm hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinasset oris." Perhaps from the idea of fixing the arrow. Also, I destine to my use by buying. Plautus: "Edes quanti destinat?" Forcellini explains it, "suam faciat constituto pretio." Forcellini: "Destino is perhaps from de and teneo, S being inserted." As Occupio, Occupu; so Deteneo, Detino. S added somewhat as in Abstineo and in Obstinaex. De increases the force. ¶ Some suppose into to be a mere extension of the termination, and derive destino from desto. Sto being here used for stare facio."

Destituo, I forsake. Ovid: "Sommus me destinuit." 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 desituebant," 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 spea destituit," 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 Deus Mercede pactâ."

Destruo, I overthrow. De contradicts the sense of struo.


Detester, I detest. That is, I imprecate by calling the Gods (testari) to witness. Or de forms the opposite of testor. Hill: "Detester supposes that the sentiment of aversion shows itself by an unwillingness to witness a deed or to see its author."

Detraho, I disparage, speak ill of. That is, I draw or take away from another's character.

Dectrecto, I disparage. For detracto from detractum supine of detraho.

Dectrecto, I decline to have anything to do with. De contradicts the sense of tracto, I handle.

Detrimentum, loss, damage.
Fr. detritum (as Monitum, Montinum,) supine of detero, I wear away, impair.

Dexters, inclining downwards, sloping. As Deexeri montes. Properly, carried downwards, as De means downwards in Deorsum and Despicio. Fr. veho, exi.

Deuxs, 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 Δεις, Θεός, Jupiter. ¶ Al. from Δίς, irregular genitive of Θεός.

Dextans, ten ounces. For desextans, an as wanting (sexante) two ounces. See Deuxs.

Dexter, èra, èrum, on the right hand; lucky, prosperous; fit, suitable; apt, dexterous. Δεσπος, whence δεσπος, des- terus.

Dextëra, Dextra, the right hand. Δεσπος, Deuster.

Dextorsum, towards the right hand. For dextrorum.

Di—, expresses separation, disjunction, displacing, scattering, and is from die— or di—.

Diabolus, the devil. Diábolos.

Diáconus, a minister, deacon. Διάκονος.

Diádemia, a white fillet with which kings used to bind their heads. Διάδημα.

Dieta, food, diet. Also, an apartment, room to sup in. Any room. Διαίτα.

Diálectica, logic. Διάλεκ- tiký.

Diálectus, a dialect. Διάλεκ- tos.

Diális, belonging to Jove. From Δις, of Jove.

Diálogus, a dialogue. Διά- logos.

Diána, Diana. For Dia Jana, whence Dia-tana, Diana. As Janus was Apollo or the Sun, so Jana was the moon. Dia is δία, divine.¶

Diápásos, a chord including all tones, octave. From διη πασω. Diárium, provision (unitas diei) for one day. The journal of one day, of each day. Diastema, a space, interval. Διάστημα.

Diátribé, a disputation, or place where it is held. Δια- τριβή.

Dica, an action at law, Δίκη.

Dicas, witty, quick, keen (in dicendo) in speaking.

Dicis causâ, for form’s or fashion’s sake. Dicis is δίκης.

Dico, avi, I assign, give up, dedicate, consecrate. Fr. δι- κάω, fut. δικάω, δικάω, δικάω, to judge, judge a thing over to a person, adjudge. ¶ Al. from dico. That is, dicendo defero, atribuo. So the I in Dicax, Predico, avi, Maledicus, &c. is short.

Dico, dixi, I say, tell, speak. Fr. διχαω, I show. Thus, when Cicero says, “Dicam quod sentio,” Dicam is, I will show you. So in Ovid; “Illa dies fatum misere mihi dixit,” dixit

1 “From Goth. dij, a test; or dêj, the earth, and one queen.” Rudbeck apud Jamieson.
is showed. Cicero: "Ut annales populi R. et monumenta vetustatis loquentur." "Dierece is nothing else but to show the thoughts of my mind." V. Δύο (whence δαίμονα and φαντασμα) is both to show and to speak. So Pando also is used.

Dierectum, a light galley with two banks of oars. Δίσφορος.

Dicitur, the herb dittany, Δικτυμον.

Dictator, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions and vested with absolute authority. Fr. dicto, dictatum; dicto being taken as a frequentative of dico, dictum. "Quia crebrò dicere do ederet et aderet quae utilia essent reipublica." V. Dico is rather here to suggest, to advise. ¹

Dictarium, a sharp saying, jest. From δικταριον, says Scaliger. But surely it is from δικταριον, translated by Donnegan "a cutting sarcasm." Juvenal: "Joco mordente facetus."

Dico, I speak or dictate what another may write. Fr. dico, dictum.

Dictyna, Diana. Δικτυμα.

Dido, 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 Caesar in Suetonius: 'Sylla namque literas qui dicitatem depouserit.' And Juvenal: 'In tabulum Sylla n diicant discipuli tres.'"

² See Vossius in Etymol.

Didymaeus, Apollo. Διδυμαῖος.

Dierectus. Plautus: "Abi dierectus." That is, Go and be hanged. From dierectus i.e. vix, in different directions and from the straight road. As Erro, I wander, is from ηρροσ, whence ηρρεσ, go and be hanged. Or from "sub dio erectus." That is, hanged up in the open air. Or from δισφυκτός, burst asunder, disrupts. Plautus: "Lien dierectus est."

Dies, a day. From Δαι, of Jove, the author of light and the father of day, whence he is called Dies-pater, Diespiter. Macrobiius: "Jovem Lucetium Salii in carmine canunt, et Cretenses diem Δαι vocant."

⁴ Al. from the Punic dia, day. Wachter refers to Welsh diau, Armorinc die, a day; and Arabic āda, it shone. Tooke refers dies to the Anglo-Sax. deegan, whence our dawn, day, and our old word daw.⁴

Diespiter, Jupiter. See Dies.

Differtus, stuffed. Fr. furcio, furtum.

Difficultis, hard. For disfacilis. Dis contradicts, as in Diffido, Dissimilis.

Digero, I distribute, dispose, put in order, arrange. "In diversas partem gero." F. I carry things to their separate and proper situations. So Diapon, Distribuo.

⁴ Caninus apud Voss. in Etym.
⁵ Drayton: "The other side from whence the morning dawns."
Digestio ciborum, "non est quidem concoctio, sed distributio cibi stomacho, excepti in venas et membra corporis, sive concoctus fuerit, sive non." Fr. From digero, digestum.

Diligus, a finger. From a word διέκες fr. δίξω or διέκα, to point to. διέκτος διέκατος was specially the forefinger. Or fr. διέκες fr. δίξω the same as δίξω. Fr. Al. from a word διέκες or διέγες, from δίξα, διέκαται or διέγαται. Fr. Al. for thiégus (as thes, Deus,) fr. thes, 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 dicimus fr. δίξω justice. So δίξως is used. Sophocles: Δίκαιος είμι τῷ υπεράκτιον καλόν: Dignus sum &c.

Divus, Jupiter. From Deus-Jovis, as Diana for Diva-Jana.

Dilapidus, I consume, waste. Forcellini: "More lapidum buc illuc temere jacio. Vel, jactis lapidibus discutio, corrupmo." Or dilapidus is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. Fr. Al. from λα-πάδο fut. of λαχάζω, I waste, whence λαχανίς, I for A, as machina from μακάρα.


Diligo, I esteem highly. For dílego, I choose one apart from others, I choose one preeminently as my friend.

Diluculium, the dawn. Fr. dítuceo. So δύστις διαμύθεως is, at the break of day.

Diluvium, a flood. Fr. diluo, I wash away. See Alluvies, Colluvies.


Dividius, halved. Divided (in medio) in the middle.

Dieccesis, the administration of a district; the district so administered. Διοίκησις.

Diomnita, light-armed soldiers. Διομένη fr. διομένη, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

Dionysia, a festival of Bacchus. Διονύσια.

Dionysus, Bacchus. Διονύσις.

Diosa, a cask with two handles. Δίωσσα.

Diphthongus, a diphthong. Διφθόγγος.

Diploma, a writing containing some public order, license. Διπλωμα.

Dipondius, of two pounds. Fr. di from δί, twice; pondo.
It is written also dupondius, from duo pondo.

Dispes, a kind of viper. ἄιφάς. 
Dipóta, nouns having but two cases. Διπότα.

Dipýcha, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. Διπύχα.

Dīra, curses. That is, dīra proceς, ὅνακοι ὁμοι. 
Dīra, the Furies. That is, Dīra Deu.

Directarius, a housebreaker. Fr. διαφόρτης, (διαφόρτης,) one who breaks through.¹

Diribeo, I distribute tablets among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. For diripeo from διαφόρα, διαφόρα, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαφύ- 
φίω, ἄφφίω, ἰαμ. Bo. If or diribeo is soft for dihíbeo or diíbeo, as Dirimo for Diímo. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.

Dirimo, I sever. For diímo, diémo, from emo, I take, as in Demo, Adimo. R is added for euphony, as NuRus for Nuus, MusaRum for Muscum.

Dirus, dreadful, fell, direful, cruel. For dirus fr. δίνες. As μενό, μόρυ. Vico versus, do-
Num from δάφέον. Or from δίσκ, δίσκε, fear; whence diRus, as νυκτ, νυρατ. Or from δίσκ a word δίσος, δίσος, might have been formed. If Al. from the Anglo-Sax. dere, hurtful, mis-

chievous. Shakspeare: “Would I had met my dearest foe in heav-
v’n.”

Dirus, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek ἄνεις. See above.

Dis—, apart, asunder; asunder on every side, in different directions. From δῖς, twice, or διος, two. Butler: “Dis bears the sense of separation or division, as in the case when a thing is made into two pieces.”

Dis, ditis, rich. For dives, divitis.

Discapēdio, I part asunder. See Intercapeo.

Discepto, I dispute, debate. Fr. capti, i.e. argumentum. Or capto is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: “Captare cum aliquo, est captioinis verbis et callidâ
vafâque disputatione cum aliquo contedere.” Vossius thus accounts for Discepto: “Nam seoraim para queque aliquo capi ad sui defensionem.” If Or is disceto from διακέπτω, διακέπτωμαι? Or for discpto, from dispicio, dispsectum? By transp. disceto.

Discepto, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of de-
bating with myself. Or capto, like capio, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions. Or From διακέπτω. See above.

Discerno, I distinguish be-
tween. Fr. cerno, I sift, separate.

Discidium, a separation.

Discedo, from discido, whence discindo.

Disciplina, instruction. For disciplina. As delivered (discipulis) to scholars.
Discipulus: a scholar. Fr. disciple.

Discitur: I teach. Fr. je dois. I teach; or I instruct. I shall teach. So I learn or I teach that which is learnt from the same source. From the word in Latin comes the word in French. Or from learn, I teach: whereas the English does.

Discourse, discourse. Latinian discourse.

Distraxi. I give unnecessary sounds. Hence I am used of persons varying and differing. Fr. épreuve. Dis expresses separation as opposed to union. Distract is much the same as Dampen from Sober.

Distracmen, a division, parting, differing, difference. Cernere for cerumen. Fr. cerum. I sift, separate. Or for crumen fr. cerasum. I sift, separate. See Cerumen and Vibrum. Distractmen is also risk, danger. Here cernere 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: "Quin distraxim omne significat, quo ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo dividimus."

Discus, a quot: platter. Discus.

Discusio, an inquiry, examination. Fr. discutio, (i.e. disquiato,) discussum, I shake

1 A) for ducce fr. dividere, I teach; or dividere, I am taught. As from xerome some derive Hisco for Hisco.
and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls Logic "Ars bene disserendi." Hill: "Fr. sero, I plant. Dissere, 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 plant. That is, I unplant, unravel what is intricate, explain what is abstruse."

"Dissertatio, a disquisition, Fr. dissertatio supine of dissero, which see."

"Dissicio, the same as dissico, dissece, if indeed it is a true reading."

"Dissideo, I am at a distance from; I am at variance with, I disagree with. Fr. seseo. 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, Obispo. Perhaps supo is from πέπο, πέπο, the same as ἔφημο, 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 siew; and Germ. seiven, the same as our sift. "Gloss. Pz.: Cribro sipe." W. Or sipo might be from σῖπος, as λας from λας."
Lives, rich. From *Divus.*
Like the Gods in ease and affluence. Plautus: "Dei divi-
tes sunt. Deus delect opulenta."

**Dividio**, grief, pain. As (dividere) tearing the mind asunder. Virgil: "Animus ma-
num celeram, maunc dividit illuc." So *pigeon* fr. *pigeon, pigien.*

**Divido**, I part, sever. For *divido* fr. *di* and *fido, *sendo.*
† Al. from *di, and *rado, or vi-
duo. "The Latins seem to have said first *dividuo,* then *dividio." Fr. *Viduo* is fr. *Rex,* separate, distinct; or *Rex, Rex,* I make distinct. See *Viduo."

**Divino**, I predict, divine. For this is (dictum) the property of the Gods and beyond
man.

**Divinus**, relating to or of the nature of (Divi) the Gods. As Libertus, Libertarius.

**Divitra**, riches. Fr. *dives,* divitis.

**Dium**, the open air, the sky. From *Aius,* of Jupiter. Horace: "Manet sub *Jove* frigido Ve-
nator." † Or for *dium caelestum*
or domicilium.

**Divortium,** a divorce, by which persons (divortiuntur) turn different ways.

**Diurnum,** pertaining to the day. Fr. *diu,* as Noctu, Nocturnus.

**Dius,** divine. From *Diei,* as

Juno is called by Homer *Ea-
isis.*

**Divinissinus,** last. Fr. *divin,*
as *Crassus, Crassina.*

**Divinissimus,** last. Fr. *divin.*
Somewhat as from Semper is Sempiternus.

**Divinius,** the same as *Divus,* and put for it.

**Divus,** a God. For *Divus.*
That is, Divine. Thus *Divus*
is properly an adjective.

**Do,** I give. Fr. *die,* *di,*
whence *tedes, *tedam.*

**Docco,** I teach. Fr. *dessa,*
( *darea,* p. m. of *dies* and *baxa, *
I show.) The first meaning of
deco given by Forcellini is,
"To show, point out."

**Dichmus,** a foot like *mal-
dochumiae.* For *dichmus fr.*
*baxas.*

**Dicitis,** apt to be taught.
Fr. *docco.*

**Doctrina,** instruction. The art of making (docet) learned.

**Docentur,** a pattern, warning. That which (docet) teaches
us. As *Moseo, Monumentum.*

**Dodra,** a potion made up of
nine materials. Fr. *dodrastis,*
a measure of nine ounces. Au-
sonius: "Dodra ex *dodrantse*
est."

**Dodrans,** nine twelfths or three fourths of an *A.* From

1 Jones says: "The compounds of *do* retain the A, but with *di* it is chang-
ed to I; *divido,* I go sounder.—divide." We may observe that *Juro* makes Dejtro
or Dejro.
de-quadrans, i.e. a quadrans taken (de) from an As. Compare Dextans, Quadrans.

Dog, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From Icel. dugga, a fishing vessel. § Or fr. δόχα, a vessel.

Dogma, an established principle. Δόγμα.

Dôlabella, a little hatchet. Fr. dolabra, as from Cultor or Cultrus is Cultellus.

Dôlabra, a chip-axe. Fr. dolo, I chip. As Tero, Terebra.

Dôlose, I grieve. Fr. ταλάω, I endure, suffer; whence dolo, as from Δομω is Domo, or even Domeo, whence Domui, Domitium. Or fr. τάλαω, the same as τάλω or τάλω whence τάληω, and ταλώω, and tolero. Or, τάλμω is from τίλω or τίλω (pp. τίτολμαι), dolo or dolo may be from pf. mid. τίταλω. "Goth. thulan, Anglo-Sax. tholian, Franc. and Dutch tholen, dolen, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. ταλέω, and Lat. tolero from tolo. The Danes still use tola, taala, while the Belgians and the Germans say dolen." W.¹

Dôlium: See Appendix.

Dôlo, ēvi: See Appendix.

Dôlo, ònis, a staff with a little rapier in it. Δόλων.

Dôlo, ònis, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. Δόλων.

Dôlor, grief. Fr. dolo, as Algeo, Algor.

¹ Haigh: "Fr. δόλαω, sith, dirt; whence δόλω, or δολώ, to trouble, to disturb."

Etym.

Dôlus, craft. Δόλος.

Dôma, ãtis, a house-top. So ἔσωμα Matth. x. 27.

Dômesticus, appertaining to (domum) a house.

Dômicilium, a house, place of abode. Fr. domus. § Al. for domicilium fr. domus and colo.

Dôminor, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. dominus.²

Dôminus, a master (domus) of a house; master, lord. § Al. from domo, I subjugate.

Dômaedius, a landlord. That is, dominus ædium.

Dômo, Isidue. Fr. òsμα, ã. Dômus, a house. Δόμος.

Dôné, while, until. For donicum.

Dônicum,—

Dôno, I give. See Donum.

Dônum, a gift. For dorum fr. òsμεν. § Or from do. § Al. from òsme, a gift. As òsμα, dOmo.

Dorcus, a doe. Δέρκας.

Dormio, I sleep. Fr. òsμεν pp. of òsμα, to strip a skin; whence a word òsμa, a skin, and dormio, I lie on a skin. As from òsμην a. 1. p. of òsμαι is òsμην, the same as dormio. Homer: in καίσεων οἶνων ἔστρεφεν ἐν πρόδρομοι. Virgil: "Caesarum ovi um sub nocte silenti Pelli nus incubuit stratis somnos qur petivit." § Or for dormio fr. òsμα, a skin.³

Dós, ãtis, a dowry, gift. Δός.

Dossuarius, said of cattle

² Al. from òσμαι, (transp. òσμαι) whence òσμα, a ruler.

³ Al. by transp. from Hebr. radam, obdormavit.
which carry loads on their back.
Fr. _dossum_ for _dorsum_.

_Drachma_, a drachm. _Δραχμή_.

_Dráco_, a dragon. Also a vessel for heating water, from its being tortuous like a dragon. And an old hardened vinebranch, for the same reason. _Δρακόντιοι_.

_Dráκoντιοι_, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing _draconem_ a dragon.

_Dráima_, the representation of a play. _Δράμα_.

_Drápēta_, a fugitive. _Δραπήτης_.

_Draucus_: See Appendix.

_Drōmas_, a kind of swift camel. _Δρόμας_.

_Drōmēdārius_, the same as dromas.

_Drōmost_, a cutter, yacht. Fr. _drōmost_, the act of running.

_Drōpax_, a medicine to take away hair. _Δρόπαξ_.

_Drūda_, 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. _drūpè_, baked or ripened on the tree. _ḍrä_ Al. from _drūptē_, _drūptē_, ready to fall from the tree.

_Drūptē_, the Nymphs of the woods. _Δρυπάδες_.

_Duācis_, relating to ( _duo_ ) two.

_Duvīt_, I doubt. Fr. _duvius_. I am doubtful. ἢ _Or_ from _duo_ and _bito_, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

_Duvius_, doubtful. For _duiue_ from _duo_, two. The Greeks say _δυις_, I am doubtful, from _δύω_, two. ἢ _Or_ for _duiue_ Fr. _duo_ and _via_. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say _δυῖς_ from δύς and _στᾶω_._

_Duētus_, the office ( _dusci_ ) of a general.

_Duēceni_, two hundred. For _ducentem_ from _duo centum_. So Triceni.

_Duēco_, _duxi_ for _dusci_, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. _déixi_, I point, show, i.e. the way; pf. mid. _déixus_, whence _déixius_, _déixis_: lengthened to _déxius_, _déixus_, as _Nasis_, _Nésis_. Or from pf. mid. _déixus_, whence a word _déixus_, _duēco_, as _pūnios_ from _pūni_.

Or _duco_ may come from _déixus_ or _déixus_ in the same way that _σετής_, unexpected, comes from _a_ and _éixi_, I expect. Or _duco_ may be traced to _déixus_, (as _pūnios_, _pūris_) formed from _déixus_ pf. of _déixi_, I guide. O dropt, as in _Ramus_. Or even to _éixi_, transp. _éixi_, whence _dago_, _dugo_, (as _pūnios_, _pūnios_) for softness _duco_. _Duco_ is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to _déixi_, I think; or is the same as _Duco_ in the first sense; _éixi_ being similarly used for, I esteem, _&c._

_Duiu_, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For _diuudum_,

¹ See Wachtet in Druiden.
from diu for a long time, dum whilst. Or dum, as in Ades-
dum, Ehodum.

Duellum, war. Fr. duo.
Properly, as waged between two
men or two armies.

Duiim, the same as dem.
From a word duo formed from
dia whence δίδομι.

Dulciarius, a pastrycook.
One who sells (dulcia) sweet
cakes.

Dulcis, sweet. Fr. γλυκύς,
transp. γλυκύς, whence gulcis,
then dulcis, as Δά for Γά. ¶
Al. for delcis, for delcis, from
delicio, I allure. First dolcis,
somewhat as pOnus from
pEudo; then dulcis.

Dum, whilst. Cut down
from domicum, i.e. donec. As
Vis is contracted from Volis,
Imus from Inferissimus, &c.

Dumtaxat, Dumtaxat, only;
provided. That is, dum taxat
aliquis hoc unum, i.e. provided
one takes into the account this
only. Caesar: "Peditatu dum-
taxat procul ad speciem utitur;
equites in aciem mitit." That
is, Peditatu, ut aestimem merum
peditatum,...or meram speciem.

Diumus, a bush, thorny rough
shrub, brier. For dumus fr.
whether pp. of διέ, I go into a
place of concealment. "Quia
suntam ed animalia ut late-
ant." V. "Dumoso in loco"
for "dumoso in loco" is quoted
by Festus from Andronicus. ¶
Al. from θρυμός, a forest;
whence durmus, then damus,
somewhat as from θρυμός is
Retmus, Remus.

Duo, two. Αδ.
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.

Digitor, a finger. From a word δείκτος fr. δείκω or δεικνύω, to point to. δείκτος δέκτυλος was specially the forefinger. Or fr. δείκτος fr. δείκω the same as δείκω. ¶ Al. from a word δείκτης or δείγματος, from δείκω, δεικτικός or δεικτικός. ¶ Al. for thigitus (as θεῖος, Deus,) fr. θηγω, I touch.

Dignor, I think (dignum) worthy to do, I deign to do.

Dignus, worthy or deserving of good or ill. For dicus fr. δικαίος justice. So δικαίος is used.

Sophocles: Δίκαιος εἰμί τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων κακῶν: Dignus sum &c.

Diovis, Jupiter. From Dies-Jovis, as Diana for Diva-Jana.

Dilapidus, I consume, waste. Forecellini: "More lapidum hic illuc temere jacio. Vel, jactis lapidibus discutio, corrumpto." Or dilapidus is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. ¶ Al. from λαπαδᾶ fut. 2. of λαπαδάω, I waste, whence ἀλαπάδης. I for A, as machina from μαχαίνα.


Diligo, I esteem highly. For dielo, I choose one apart from others, I choose one preeminent as my friend.

Diluculent, the dawn. Fr. dilucen. So ἀμαρτό ἀναγάλλων is, at the break of day.

Diluvium, a flood. Fr. diluvi, I wash away. See Alluvies, Colluvies.

Dinico, I fight. For dimaco (as μαχαίρα, machina) fr. di and μάχη, a battle. Or fr. διαμαχέω, διαμαχώ, or διαμαχομαι. ¶ Forecellini: "A mico. Quis, sicut micando digitus controversiae dirimis solent, ita micando gladius. Ut cere me ferro dixit Virgil."

Calpurnius: "Et nunc, alternos magis ut distinguere cantus Positis, ter quisque manus jactat micantes. Nec mora, decernunt digitis." Others understand dinico of persons brandishing their spears in different directions in battle.

Dimidius, halved. Divided (in medio) in the middle.

Diocesis, the administration of a district; the district so administered. Διοικείς.

Diognitus, light-armed soldier. Διογνύται fr. διογυλει, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

Diōnsia, a festival of Bacchus. Διονυσία.

Diōnsus, Bacchus. Διονύσος.

Diōta, a cask with two handles. Διώτης.

Diphthongus, a diphthong. Διφθογγος.

Diploma, a writing containing some public order, license. Διπλωμα.

Dipondius, of two pounds. Fr. di from δέ, twice; pondo.
It is written also *dupondius*, from *duo pondo.*

*Dipsas*, a kind of viper. *Διπόσ.*

*Dipōta*, nouns having but two cases. *Διπότα.*

*Dipytēcha*, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. *Διπύτηχα.*

*Dira*, curses. *That is, dira* *proces*, ὄνομα ὄνωλ.*

*Dira*, the Furies. *That is, Dirae Deae.*

*Directarius*, a housebreaker. *Fr.: διαγραφτικός, (διαγραφτικός), one who breaks through.*

*Diribeo*, I distribute tables among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. *For diripeo from διαπτω, διαπτω, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαπτα- φέω, διαπταφέω, as ἄμφω, ἀμφοτέρων.*

*Or diribeo is soft for dihibeo or diibeo, as Divimo for Diimo. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.*

*Dirimo*, I sever. *For diimo, diemo, from emo, I take, as in Dempo, Adimo. R is added for euphony, as NuRus for Nuus, MusaRum for Musaum.*


*Or from δεινός, δεινός, fear; whence diRus, as νείκος, νεκρος. Or from δεινός a word δεινικός, δεινικός, might have been formed.*

*Al. from the Anglo-Sax. dere, hurtful, mischievous. Shakespeare: "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven."*  

*Dirus, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek δεινός. See above.*

*Dis—*, apart, aunder; aunder on every side, in different directions. *From δεινός, twice, or διδος, two. Butler: "Dis bears the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into two pieces."*  

*Dis, dits, rich. For divisi, divitis.*

*Discapēdeo, I part aunder. See Intercapedo.*

*Discepto, I dispute, debate. Fr. capto, i.e. argumentum. Or cepto is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: "Captare cum aliquo, est captiovis verbis et callidâ variaque disputatione cum aliquo contundere." Vossius thus accounts for Discepto: "Nam seorain pars queque aliquid capi ad sui defensionem."*  

*Or is discetto from διασκευα, διασκευα? Or for dispecto, from dispicio, dispectum? By transp. discetto.*

*Discepto, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of debating with myself. Or capto, like capio, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions.*

*Or from διασκευα. See above.*

*Discerno, I distinguish between. Fr. cerno, I sift, separate.*

*Discidium, a separation. From discido, whence discindo.*

*Disciplina, instruction. For disciplina. As delivered (discipulis) to scholars.*
Discipulus, a learner. Fr. disco.

Disco, I learn. Fr. διστό, I pursue; or, I penetrate, search into. As διστό (same as διστό) and διστο are to learn, from the same notion. From διστό would be διστόχων or διστοχός, as from πώτερ is ποτέρχος. Or from διστό, to learn; whence διστόχων, disco.¹

Discordia, discord. Cordium dissidium.

Discrēpo, I give inharmonious sounds. Hence it is said of persons varying and differing. Fr. crepo. Dis expresses separation, as opposed to union. Discrēpo is much the same as Diisono from Sonus.

Discrimen, a division, parting, differing, difference. Criterium for cernimen fr. cerno, I siff, separate. Or for crinem fr. xiphō, I siff, 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 descrimin omne signiificant, quot ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo dividimus."

Discus, a quoit; platter. Alas.

Discussio, an inquiry, examination. Fr. discutio (i. e. disquatio) discussum, I shake about or sift in different directions.

Diserta, expressly. That is, clearly, expressively. See Desertus.

Disertus, clear or expressive in speech, elegant or eloquent. Fr. disero, disertum. Sero is to join. So that disero is much the same as Disono, I dispose, arrange; and Digero, I put in order.


Dispendium, expense, cost, loss. See Compendium.

Dispennō: See Appendix.

Dispensō, I lay out, dispense, distribute, direct, regulate. Fr. pendo, pensum. See Expando.

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 plurres diversis locis ordine posunt." F.

Disputō, I debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (putant diversa) are of opposite sentiments.

Dissero, I debate, discuss. Sero, as in Virgil: "Multa inter se esse vario sermone servabant." 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 At. for disco fr. διδώμενος, I teach, or διδόμενος, I am taught. As from χέρων some derive Hisco for Hisco.
and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls
Logic: "Ars bene disserendi." Ὑ Hill: "Fr. sero, I plant. Disse-
rere, in its primitive meaning, is
to plant at proper distances, so
that each seed may be duly nour-
rished, without interfering with
those that are next to it. Or fr.
soro, I plait. That is, I unplant,
unravel what is intricate, explain
what is abstruse."

Disseriatio, a disposition. Fr. dissertatum supine of dissero,
which see.

Dissicio, the same as disscio,
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, Osiopo. Perhaps
supo is from *sūs, *sō, the same
as ὑψιμο, I send down, let down,
let loose, and so let loose upon
one. Ὑ Or sipo might mean, I
shake about, sift; and might be
allied to Germ. siedb, the same
as our sieve; and Germ. seisen,
the same as our sift. "Gloss.
Pez.: Cribro sipe." W. Or
sipo might be from sēsō, as la-
Pis from λάξας.

1 Homaeusinus says: "Χειρὰν ἀβ ἀν-
tiquo κτεῖνα, κτεῖνα, unde sipo. Sipo
notat, conserere inquinatae com-
fertium injuncta conservatur." But this
is unsounded conjecture.

Dissolutus, dissolve, pro-
fligate. "A legibus solutus et
recta vivendi disciplinâ." F.

Distichon, a couplet. Δί-
στυχος.

Distinguō, I distinguish by
marks, I mark, punctuate, va-
riate, adorn; I discriminate,
divide, part. Fr. di and stinguo,
ingo, for stigo (as Frago,
Frango), fr. στύγω fut. 2. of στί-
γε, I prick, mark. Ὑ Al. from dis
and tingo, I tinge. "Tingendo
et colorando discrimino," F.

Disto, I am distant. Pro-
perly, I stand apart.

Districtus, bound fast. Di
is here the same as δία in δίάδο-
μα.

Dithyrambus, a poem writ-
ten in honor of Bacchus. Δί-
θυραμβός.

Ditto, rule, power, dominion.
For dicio fr. δίκη. A prescrip-
tive or hereditary right. Or
the power of dealing (jus et jus-
titium) justice. Ὑ "From Celt. ti, terra. For ditio is
used of a territory." W.

Dito, I enrich. Fr. dis, di-
tis, 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 (di-
versi verba faciunt) more than
one speak. Opposed to the
chorus, where one only speaks.

Divererus, separate, distinct,
different. That is, turned dif-
ferent ways.
Divus, rich. From Divus.
Like the Gods in ease and influence. Plautus: "Dei divi-
tes sunt, Deos decet opulentia."

Dividia, grief, pain. As (dividens) tearing the mind asun-

Divido, I part, sever. For diiido fr. di and iido, findo.
if Al. from di, and vido, or viduo. "The Latins seem to
have said first dividuo, then dividio." Fr. Viduo is fr. dividuo,
separate, distinct; or bȳbȳb, bȳbȳb, I make distinct. See Vidua.¹

Divino, I predict, divine. For this is (divinum) the pro-
erty of the Gods and beyond man.

Divinus, relating to or of the
nature of (Dii) the Gods. As Libertus, Libertinus.

Divitie, riches. Fr. dives, divitis.

Dium, the open air, the sky.
From dio, of Jupiter. Horace: "Manet sub Jove frigido Ve-
nator." if Or for dium caelum or domicilium.

Divortium, a divorce, by
which persons (divortuntur) turn different ways.

Diurnus, pertaining to the
day. Fr. diu, as Noctu, Noct-
urnus.

Dius, divine. From dio, as

Juno is called by Homer bia bēkhēn.²

Diūinis, lasting. Fr. diu,
as Cras, Crastinus.

Diūturnis, lasting. Fr. diu.
Somewhat as from Semper is
Sempiternus.

Diūum, the same as Diium,
and put for it.

Divus, a God. For Diius.
That is, Divine. Thus Diius
is properly an adjective.

Do, I give. Fr. doō, doē,
whence bōo, bōmi.

Dòceo, I teach. Fr. doceo,
(bōco.) pf. med. of bōco and bōco,
I show.¹ The first meaning of
doceo given by Forcellini is,
"To show, point out."

Dòchimus, a foot like mu-
dochmiac. For dochmus fr.
boōmi.

Dóctilis, apt to be taught.
Fr. doceo.

Doctrina, instruction. The
art of making (docutum) learned.

Dōcutum, a pattern, warn-
ing. That which (docet) teaches
us. As Monéo, Monumen-
tum.

Dodra, a potion made up of
nine materials. Fr. dōdrans,
a measure of nine ounces. Au-
sonius: "Dodra ex dodrante
est."

Dōdrans, nine twelfths or
three fourths of an As. From

¹ Jones says: "The compounds of cudo retain the A, but with di it is chang-
ced to I; divide, I go saunter,—divide." We may observe that Jüro makes Dafiro
or Dafero.

² Al. from diēs. As Dea from òde, Deus from òdeis. if Al. from doēs, of Jove; whence Afer, pertaining to Jove. But this is the derivation of tier
above.
³ Al. from bōco, I think; whence bēkēm, the dogmas of the learned. The
sense here is too remote.
de-quadrans, i.e. a quadrans taken (de) from an As. Compare Dextans, Quadrans.

Doga, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From Icel. dugga, a fishing vessel. Or fr. δοχας, a vessel.

Dogma, an established principle. Δόγμα.

Dolabella, a little hatchet. Fr. dolabra, as from Cultor or Cultrus is Cultellus.

Dolabra, a chip-axe. Fr. dolo, I chip. As Tero, Terebra.

Doleo, I grieve. Fr. ταλάω, I endure, suffer; whence doleos, as from Δολάω, is Domo, or even Demeo, whence Domui, Domitium. Or fr. τόλω, the same as τόλω or τόλαω whence τόλαω, and τολαώ, and tolero. Or, if τόλαω is from τόλω or τόλω (pp. τόλως), doleo may be from pf. mid. τόλων. "Goth. thulan, Anglo-Sax. tholian, Franc. and Dutch tholen, dolen, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. ταλίω, and Lat. tolero from tolo. The Danes still use tula, taala, while the Belgians and the Germans say dulan." W.1

Dolium: See Appendix.

Dilo, ari: See Appendix.

Dilo, onis, a staff with a little rapier in it. Δίλον.

Dilo, onis, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. Δίλως.

Dolor, grief. Fr. dolore, as Algo, Algor.

Dolus, craft. Δόλος.

Doma, aitis, a house-top. So δόμα Matth. x. 27.

Domesticus, appertaining to (domum) a house.

Domesticium, a house, place of abode. Fr. domus. Al. for domicilium fr. domus and colo.

Dominator, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. dominus.2

Dominus, a master (domus) of a house; master, lord. Al. from domo, I subjugate.

Domnadius, a landlord. That is, dominus adiun.

Domo, I subdue. Fr. δόμα, δομος. Domes, a house. Δομος.

Doméco, while, until. For donicum.

Domicus,——

Domo, I give. See Donum.

Donum, a gift. For dorum fr. δόρον. Or from do. Al. from δοεις, a gift. As δομε, dOme.

Dorcas, a doe. Δορκας.

Dormio, I sleep. Fr. δουλαπατ pp. of δωρο, to strip a skin; whence a word δωρα, a skin, and dormio, I lie on a skin. As from δουλη α. l. p. of δωρο is δωρανω, the same as dormio. Homer: in xiphsēn oivōn "Ephaper 1ν πρόδημου. Virgil: "Cesarum.ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubiuit stratis somnos qur petivit." Or for dormio fr. δωρα, a skin.3

Dos, dōitis, a dowry, gift. Δόσ.

Dossuarius, said of cattle

1 Haigh: "Fr. δολε, διθ, dirt; whence δολαι, on θολαι, to trouble, to disturb."

2 Al. from δόμα, (transp. δομα) whence δωράμη, a ruler.

3 Al. by transp. from Heb. radams, obsdormavit.
which carry loads on their back. Fr. dossum for dorsum.

Drachma, a drachm. Δρα-

χυς.

Draco, 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. Δρακών.

Draconarius, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing (draconem) a dragon.

Dráma, the representation of a play. Δράμα.

Drápetá, a fugitive. Δρα-

πέτης.

Dracus: See Appendix.

Drómas, a kind of swift camel. Δρόμας.

Drónédárius, the same as dromas.

Drómo, a cutter, yacht. Fr. drônes, the act of running.

Drópax, a medicine to take away hair. Δρόπαξ.

Druidæ, 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. drôpé, baked or ripened on the tree. ἄρι Αλ. from δρόπετής, δρόπετα, ready to fall from the tree.

Dryades, the Nymphs of the woods. Δρυάδες.

Dúalis, relating to (duo) two.

Dúbito, I doubt. Fr. du-

bius. I am doubtful. ἄρι Or

from duo and bito, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

Dúbius, doubtful. For duius from duo, two. The Greeks say δώταξα, I am doubtful, from δώται, two. ἄρι Or for duius fr. duo and via. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say δυταξα from δύς and στάω.

Dúcatus, the office (ducis) of a general.

Dúceni, two hundred. For ducenteni from duo centum. So Triceni.

Duco, duxi for duci, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. déixai, I point, show, i.e. the way; pf. mid. δείκων, whence δείκων, δείκω: lengthened to δείκων, δείκα, as Νόσος, Νόσος. Or from pf. mid. δείκων, whence a word δείκω, duco, as pUnio from unio. Or duco may come from δεικων or δείκω in the same way that δεικτής, unexpected, comes from α and δείκω, I expect. Or duco may be traced to δείκων, (as φίλος, φίλεια) formed from δείκων pf. of δείκω, I guide. O dropt, as in Raminus. Or even to δείκω, tranesp. δογμα, whence dago, dugo, (as pCena, pUnio,) for softness duco. Dico is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to δείκω, I think; or is the same as Dico in the first sense; δύνα being similarly used for, I esteem, &c.

Dúdum, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For diudum,
from *dum* for a long time, *dum* whilst. Or *dum*, as in Ades-
dum, Ehodum.

*Duellum*, war. Fr. *duo*. Properly, as waged between two
men or two armies.

*Duium*, the same as *dem*. From a word *duo* formed from
δύς whence δύομαι.

*Dulciarius*, a pastrycook.

One who sells (dulcia) sweet
cakes.

*Dulcis*, sweet. Fr. γλυκύς, tran. γλυκύς, whence *gulcis*,
then *dulcis*, as Δᾶ for Γᾶ. ϑ* Al. for *delcius*, for *delcis*, from
delicio, I allure. First *dolcis*, somewhat as p*Onus* from
p*Endo*; then *dulcis*.

*Dum*, whilst. Cut down
from *domicum*, i. e. donec. As
*Vía* is contracted from *Volus*,
Imus from Inferennisim, &c.

*Dumtaxat*, *Dumtaxat*, only;
provided. That is, *dum taxat*
aliquis hoc unum, i. e. provided
one takes into the account this
only. Caesar: “Peditatu *dum-
taxat* procul ad speciem utitur; 
equites in aciem mitterat.” That
is, Peditatu, ut aestimes merum
peditatum,...or eram speciem.

*Dīmus*, a bush, thorny rough
shrub, brier. For *dusmus* fr.
*dpomus* pp. of *dīo*, I go into a
place of concealment. “Quia
*SUBE-*
animalia ut late-
ant.” V. “*Dusmoso* in loco”
for “*dumosum* in loco” is quoted
by Festus from Andronicus. ϑ* Al.
from ὑπόκεισθαι, a forest; 
whence *durus*, then *dumus*,
somewhat as from ἔρευς is
Reimus, Remus.

*Duo*, two. Δύο.

*Düplex*, *dīplīcis*, twofold;
doubly; doubleninded, crafty.
Fr. *duo*; *plico*, I fold. ϑ* Al.
from *dīo*.

*Dīplus*, double. Δύπλος.

*Dūrāteus*, wooded. Δύραιος.

*Dūrus*, wooded. Δύρως.

*Dūro*, I hardeu; am hardy or
strong; stand firm, bear up.
Germ. *duren*, durare.” W.

*Dūrus*, hard. That is, hard
like (θύρος) timber. ϑ* Al. from
the North. The Welsh *dewr* is
bold, hardy,† allied to our Dare.
Iceland. *thor* is boldness.‡ Ind-
deed Gr. *θῦρος* is bold. But
these are only secondary senses of
*Dūrus*.†

*Dux*, *ducis*, a leader, general.
Fr. *duco*, *duxi*.

*Dynastes*, *Dýnasta*, a lord;
ruler. Δύνατας.

E.

E, from. For *ex*, as A for *Ab.
Ea: See Appendix.

Eaps, she herself. For *ea*
tipsa. Or *pe* is Gr. *ψι*.

Ebizus, the ebon tree; ebony.

*Eβης*.

*Ebrus*, 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 ex-
plain *ebrius*, one who has
drank deeply (ἐ βρία) out of his

† Wachter in Darfen and Abenteur.
‡ Wachter in Abenteur.
‡ † Fr. *bôphos*, fr. *bôh*, calamity,” says
Heigh.
cup. Thus Sobrias is referred to Seorsim and Bria. Al. from ebitirius fr. eibo. Or from eibere, eibire.

Ebi.——

Ebur, ivory. Fr. ἰλάφας, an elephant; abbrev. ἴλας, ephar, (as arboS, arboR,) ebar, (as ἀμφω, amBo,); then ebur, as from ἱμηρ, ἵμηρ is fecUr. Al. from ἡμυρro, 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 Ecastor. See Edopol. 1

Ecca, see here she is. For ece ea.

Ecce, behold! For ence from en. As Hic, Hicce. 2

Eccère, Eccère, by Ceres! For En! Ceres! As Ence, Ece. See Ecastor. It is supposed to mean sometimes Ecceres or Ecce rem. See! behold! Ecclesia, an assembly, congregation. Exacocia.

Ecidus, the solicitor of a community. "Excidus.

Eco, same as Esco. 'Exco.

Echénéis, a small fish, which, by sticking to the rudder or keel of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing. "Egyntis.

Echidna, a female viper. "Egydwn.

Echinus, a sea-urchin; hedgehog; the rough prickly rind of chestnuts. Also, a vase or vessel. "Egyes.

Echon, Echo. 'Hy, Eclipes, an eclipse. "Ekli-"psi.

Ecloga, a select piece or small poem, an eclogue. 'Hylof.

Ecológrus, a book consisting (hythygon) of selections. Or one who writes or reads (hythygon) selections. "Hyogis.

Ecques? who? For ecce quis, or en quis? Or for et quis?


Ectopus, embossed. "Ectopus.

Edeniulus, with few or no teeth. From e and dentes. One whose teeth are out. Vnum edentum in Plautus is very old wine, in allusion to old men who have lost their teeth, or in allusion to the passage of Alexis: ὄνον τὸν παλαιστόν στουδάζο-"mu, ἄτι ΟΤ ΔΔΚΚΕΙ ἥλια δα-"rois τοις.

Edopol, Edopol, by Pollux! For "per adem Pollucis." Or for en! Deus Pollux! Pollux, be witness. 3

Editus, high, lofty. Fr. edo. That is, brought out into view, fully exhibited, prominently manifested.


"Edo, I give out, put forth, yield, produce; set forth, declare. From e and do.

Edomo, I utterly subdue. E, as we say To fight it out, To.

1 Al. for mecastor. See Medium. 2 Al. for mecastor from rh by.

2 Al. from χαλ, there. Al. from ἐχει, (ashtra) there.

3 Al. for me Deus Pollux. See Medium.
out, To beat a person out. So Gr. ἀκτονια, &c.
ico, as, I bring forward, up, nurture. Fr. duco.
from dux, ducis.
Illyum, Idyllium, an idyl, pastoral poem. Ἐπίσωλον.
τρύς, crammed. For effr. farcio, faratum.
τρύς, worn out by bringing fatum) young; exhausted.
see in Quintilian: "Totos oculos." Or, not capable
ling forth. Ex, far from
icax, effectual. Fr. effacio.
Having much
in doing anything. So
gies, an image. Fr. effigie.

igitim, desperately. Adeo
uis sit effictus.
ito: See Futilis.
um, needed. Fr. egeo.
See Appendix.
astas, want. Fr. egeo.
that like Tempestatas.
I. 'Eyos.
ēgus, eminent, surpass-
the chosen (e grege) out of
k, or apart from the flock.
or Hehe, ah! From [assembly].
us! From hem, or

as! From hehen, he.
Or e may be from Gr. το,
The Greeks might say το.
Or e may be added to give o heu.
ho, holla! From the
as our ho, and the Welsh
The Greek ἀ, being not
aspirated, is scarcely applicable.
Eia, Eja, ho! away! on!
Ela.
Ejulo, I wail. From hei,
alas; whence heiulo, (as Postulo,
Ustulo; see Jubilo,) then
hejulo, (as eJus for eJus, eJa
for ela,) and for softness ejulo.
§ Al. for eulo fr. ἑιος, (ἥιος,
doeful."
Ejūro, I give up, renounce or
resign, swearing that I have dis-
charged my duty.
Ejus, of him. For eius (as
eIa, eJa,) gen. of eus, (whence-
ea,) as from Alterus (that is, Alter) is Alterius.
Elècēbra, a coaker, wheedler.
Fr. elacio. So Illacio, Illicio,
Illecebra.
Electāria, electuaries, mede-
cines which dissolve in the
mouth. From ἐλακτα. As
from Emissa is Emmissarius.
Electo, I wheedle. Fr. eli-
cio, electum, the same as Illicio.
Electrum, amber. "Ἑλεκτρόν.
'Elégans, choice, nice, dainty;
fine, neat, elegant. Fr. elego,
I pick out, choose. Elego
seems to be here of the first
conjugation, as Præ dicio from
Dico; Edico from Dico. In
ancient MSS. we find Eligans.
'Elégia, Elégia, an elegy.
'Elégia, an elegy. "Ἑλεγγος.
Eléctides, Bacchanals. From
'Ελέκτων, 'Ελεκτος, Bacchus.
Elementa, first principles,
elements of things. For **olementa** (as g_{Enu} from γ_{On}u) fr. oleo, to grow; or for *olementa* fr. aleo, whence coaleo. "Quia inde omnia crescent et nascentur." V. ¶ Al. from a word eleo, the same as oleo and aleo.

_Elenchus_, the index, or syllabus of a book. Fr. ἡλεκτρος, a specimen.

_Elenchus_, a large pearl oblong like a pear. Fr. ἡλεκτρος. "Not because, as some say, they are (ἡλεκτρος) a proof of nobility; but because they resemble in figure the labels or billets put on casks to mark the age of the wine." V.

_Elephantus, Elephas, antia_, an elephant. Ἐλεφαντας.

_Elephas_, the elephantiasis, a kind of leprosy. From its covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an (elephant) elephant.

_Eleutharia_, feasts "kept by slaves when set at liberty, in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius. Ἐλευθεριας.

_Elices_, gutters intended (clire) to carry off water.

_Elicio_, I draw forth, fetch out, elicit. Fr. laco.

_Elido_, I crush, squeeze. Fr. lado, I hurt; like Colido. E increases the force. See Edoimo.

_Elimino_, I publish abroad; i.e. (procul à limine) far from my threshold.

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1 Petronius: "Amphore allatae quam in cervicibus *pitacia* erant adixa cum hoc titulo: *Falernum Optimum annorum centum."
sizes and colors; an ornamental figure fixed to gold or silver vases. "Εμβλημα.

Emboldineus, intercalary. "Εμβλημαίος.

Embolium and Emboliiarius. Greek words. See Forscellini ad vocem.

Embractum, anadra or caudle. For emphractum, (as αμφω, am Bo; and some read emphractum,) fr. έμφρακτων. "Ut intelligatur impexus ex rebus admixtis et coacis atque obduratis; ab έμφρακτα, έμφρακται, obstruo, obturo, infercio." F.

Emendo, I emend. That is, I clear (e mendi) from faults.


Eminus, from a distance. Cominus is said, when we fight hand to hand. Eminus, when we fling our weapon (e manu) from our hand. "Gladius a manu non recedit, lancea e manibus emittitur." F.

Emissarius, a spy. That is, one (emissus) sent out, commissioned.

Emo, I take, as in Demo, Adimo, Promo, Interimo. Also, I buy. Fr. iμω, mine; whence έμω, έμω, I make mine, take to myself by purchase or otherwise. So from σφετερος is σφετεριζω, to make one’s own. ¶ Al. from ήμαι, ήμω, I reap, gather.

Emolior, I accomplish. See Molior. E as in Edomo.

Emolumentum, labor and expense. From e and molimen-
tum.

Emolumentum, profit, advantage. From emolo, or from e molo. As derived from grinding. The gist 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.

Emphasis, emphasis. "Εμ-
ϕασις.

Emphyleusis, the resting of land upon condition to plant it. Fr. έμφυτως, the act of planting.

Empedicus, an empiric. "Εμ-
πηρικός.

Emplastrum, a plaster, salve; a plaster of clay or wax to lay on a graft; whence emplastrare is to graft. "Εμπλαστρον.

Emporectica charts, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Fr. έμπορετίκη, used by merchants.

Emporium, a mart. "Εμπο-
ρίον.

Emporus, a merchant. "Εμ-
πωρος.

Emuncta naris homo, a man of a correct taste. "Quia emuncta nares acutius distinctiusque odorantur." F.

En, behold! From ἔν.

Encaustus, a kind of picture done with fire. Fr. έγκαυστός, burnt in.
Endo, in. Fr. lèo, within.
Endōpērātor, the same as imperator; endo being the same as in.

Endromis, a coarse shaggy garment, worn after gymnastic exercises. Ενδρομίς.

Engōnæus, the name of a constellation. From ἐν γόνας, on his knees. Manilius: "Νίξα γενν., et Graio nomine dicta Engonastis."

Enim, for. For etnam, as the Latins say also Namque, and the Greeks xai γάς. Et

nam becomes enim, somewhat as comAnus, emAnus become comInus, emInus. So cAdo, accIdo; &c. Then enim.

Ennōsĩgasus, Neptune. Εννόσιγας.

Enormis, (e) out of all just (norma) rule and proportion, unsymmetrical, huge, enormous.

Ens, entis, being. Fr. oïl., I am; particip. ès, èntes. 

Ensis, a sword. Fr. épèos, which is not only a spear, but a sword. From enthitis enhis, as veCHo became veHo. Ethis, ensis, as "Ép., Hex, becomes Sex. Thus from ἡτάμενα, χείτα, is ἡτα, Seta.

Entheātus, divinely inspired.

Fr. ἑνθατά; fr. ἑνθέω, whence ἑνθέξαμαι. Or fr. entheo, a verb formed fr. entheus.

Enthecā, a coffard, repository.

Entheus, inspired. "Ενθεός.

Entēclēs, I take (ἐ) out (έμνεω) the kernel. Hence, I explain subtilely or logically; i.e. divest an argument of the difficulties which cover it.

Entēj, Bellona. "Εντέα.

Eo, I go. "Εο, whence ἐπι.

Eo, thither. That is, in eo loco. As we say There for Thither. So Quo is Whither. The Greeks say of and vòi, i.e. Ὢς, πῶς, i.e. ὦς, ὦς, which agree with Eo and Quo.

Eōs, the morning. "Ηώς.

Eous, eastern. "Ηώς.

Ephēmātor, a leaper. Fr. ἐπήμα, ἐφήμα, a leaping.

Ephēbus, a youth. "Εφήβος.

Ephēmēris, a journal. "Εφημέρις.

Ephippium, a horse-cloth.

Εφίππιον.

Ephōri, Spartan magistrates.

Εφόροι.

Epibata, marines. "Επιβαταῖ.

Epicēnum, common. "Επικένος.

Epicus, epic. "Επίκος.

Epigramma, an inscription; short poem or epigram. "Επιγραμμα.

Epiphōs, a winding up of a speech or play. "Επιφόγις.

Epimenia, monthly presents.

Εψυμένα ἰδώρα.

Epinicia, songs of victory. "Επινίκια.

Epiphōra, a defluxion of humors. "Επιφόρα.

Ephēredēum, the harness of a cart. Fr. ἐρή, upon; and ῥέδα.
Episcopus, an overseer, governor, bishop. *Episcopus.*

Epistola, an epistle. *Epistola.*

Epitaphium, an epitaph. *Epitaphium.*

Epititthem, an epiteth. *Epitithem.*

Epitome, an abridgment. *Epitome.*

Epitrium, a kind of salad. *Epitrium.*

Epiturus, a peg or pin. *Epiturus.*

Epos, an epode, a kind of poem. *Epos.*

Epos, a poet, a mocker. *Epos.*

Epo, an epic poem. *Epos.*

Epulo, victuals, food. For *edipus* fr. *edon,* I eat. As from Disco is Discipulus. ¶ Al. from *epe,* whence *aephe,* &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 Alban. 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-sented with a horse at the public expence."

Equidem, indeed. For *et quidem.* So Et enim. So Esto, Esto. Terence: "Et quidem *jubebit posci.*" Equidem 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.

Equito, a groom. Fr. *equus.*

Equis, a horse. Fr. *equus,* *Aeol.* *kox,* whence *equus,* (as *leipan,* *lquen,* *equus,* *equus.* ¶ Al. from *kox,* I carry as a horse; whence *equus,* *equus,* as *aov,* gEnu.

Eram, I was. Fr. *eran,* *Aeol.* *ias,* whence eRan, as from mowran is musarum.

Eranius, a contribution, collection for the indigent. "Eranos.*

Erato, the Muse Erato.

Erbus, Erebus. *Eros.*

Eremus, a desert. *Ereus.*

Eres, Heres, a hedge-hog. Fr. *erem,* gen. *eremos,* cherish, whence *here* (as *pho,* Heu) and *eres.* So Anser for Chanser.

Eretria, a kind of currawong. As found about *Eretria* in Euboea.

Erga, towards. Fr. *erga,* (erga). I tend towards. So from *Ogwa,* (Ogobos,) is Ereum. Or thus: *erga,* *gema,* erga.

 Ergastulum, a place where slaves were made to work in chains. Fr. *erga, erga,* pp. of 5
 Ergo, on account of, by reason of. Ergo seems to be allied to ergó, towards; and to mean, with a view towards, in regard to, with reference to. Others refer ergo to Gr. ἴσωσι: 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 ἀπαγρ ὄν, (i.e. ὄν) whence ἀπαγό ὄ, argo, N omitted as in Plato from πλατων.

Erichius, Hericius, Ereceus, a hedgehog. Also, an engine of war full of sharp spikes. Fr. eres, heres. As from Pellis is Pellicicus and Pellecus.

Ergo, I set straight up, set upright, erect. Fr. rego, whence rectus.

Eriaceus, Heriaceus, a hedgehog. Fr. eres, heres; whence erinus, (as Mare, Maris, Marinus) whence erinaceus.

Eriinus, a Fury. 'Ερινός. Ergo, I will be. For eso, eso fut. of έσω, I am, whence ῥόμαι. Est for erit is in the Twelve Tables. § Or from ἐσώ, ἐσω (as νοεσω, νομίζω), whence eRo, as νος, νομες; eso, uRo. § Or eso was formed from eram on the model of Amabam, Amabo.

Erégo, I lay out, expend. Fr. rego. Properly, I make a motion in the Senate for laying out the public money. Compare Abrego, Derogo, Prorogo.

Erró, 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. ἔφυ. § In Hom. II. 242, ἔφυ is translated by Damm "aegre gradiens." And in Od. x, 74, ἔφυ he translates "saccesse hinc ocyς in malam reim." § Wachter notices Germ. irren, to wander.

Eriaca, ———


Ervum, a vetch. Fr. ἐρβος, ἔρβος, whence orvus, orvum, then ervum, somewhat as from γενε is γενε. "Germ. erbs, erbes, erbis, Belg. ersect." W.

Erythrinus, Erythius, a roach. 'Ερυθρινος. Eṣ, thou art. Fr. es. § Al. for esis. See Sum. § Al. from ἐσω, as Sum from ἐσωμαι.

Esca, food. Fr. esum supreme of edo, I eat. Hence esica, esca, as Manus, Manica; and Manus, Manicus, Manucus. § Al. for esca fr. vescor. § Al. from ἐσκω, from ἐσκα. That by which I exist. § The Anglo-Sax. es was "esca."

Escl, or (as Faber reads) Esct, shall be; in Lucret. I, 620. Fr. ἐσκα, I am.

Esalculus. See Esclusus.
Esi——Ety

*Estō, I eat often. Fr. *edō, estum.*

*Esor, Isor,* a large fish found in the Rhone. "Isō is in Heay-
chius. Yet these are probably Gallic words.

*Esse, to be. Contracted from *esōvēs,* "futurum esse."*

Herodotus has ἡ δεύκλοντα έσώ-
θαι, where *esōvēs* is esse. ¶ Al.
from *esse,* as formed on the model of Amarem, Amare. ¶
Jamieston refers to Belg. *ves-
sem,* Anglo-Sax. *vesan.*

*Essēdo,* a war-chariot used
by the Belgæ and the Britons.
Virgil: "Belgica vel mollis
melius feret essedā collo." Prop-
ertius: "Esseda celatis siste
Britannā jugis." Of course
therefore a northern word.¶

*Essēm,* I should be. Fr.
*esomμy,* or an active form
*esomμı̄s,* *esomμı̄,* *esómem,* *essem.*

*Essentia,* the being or essence
of anything. Fr. *esse,* whence
a new participle *essens,* *essentis.*
¶ Al. for *exsentia,* (essentia,) from ex and ens, entis.

*Est,* he is. Fr. *ëstī.* ¶ Al.
for *esīt.* See Sum.

*Estō,* be ests; *estis,* ye est.
Perhaps, after *edis* was con-
tracted 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."

*Estrīx,* a woman who is a
great eater. Fr. *estum* supine
of *edo,* I eat. See *Estus.*

*Estus,* eaten. As Comedō,
Comestus. Fr. *edo,* *edī,* *edum,*
estum, transp. *estum.* ¶ Or
fr. ἐσω, pp. *ἐσται,* whence *vi-
στις,* *νηστις,* one who has not
eaten, hungry.

*Esturies,* hunger. Fr. *esurio.*

*Esurio,* I am hungry. Fr.
*esurus* from *edo,* I will to eat.
As from ἐσάω in ἐσάρωλον.

*Et,* and, also. Transposed
from te. ¶ Or from *tē,* *te,*
yet further.

*Et,* even. This sense comes
from that of Also. Cicero:
"Quam salutares non modo
hominum, sed *etiam* pecudum
generi." This sense agrees
well with *tē,* yet further, still
more.

*Etēnīm,* for. *Et enim.* *Kalýpσ.*

*Etēs,* periodical winds.

*Erōs,*

*Ethicus,* relating to morals.

*Hōs,*

*Ethnicus,* heathen. *Ethμίς,*

*Ethos,* ethics. *Hŏs.*

*Etiam,* also, likewise. For
*etiam,* and now, now further.
So *Quoniam,* *Quoniam.*

*Etiamsi,* even if. The same
as *Esi.*

*Etiamtum,* even then. That
is, at that time also.

*Eti,* even if. As Gr. *ei xal.*

*Etymon,* the true origin of a
word. From ἐτυμον, true, real.
Em, well done! Eo.
Evan, Bacchus. For Euan, Euan.
Evangelium, the Gospel.
Eoan, hurra, huzza. For euan, fr. σῶκα fut. of σώκω, I cry out Bacchus.
Eventus, an event. Fr. evenio, eventum. That which happens.
Everganiea: See Appendix.
Everricularium, a draw or drag net. Fr. everro, as sweeping clean away. Camden uses the word Sweep-net. So Terciculum.
Euge, bravo! Eoys.
Eugenieæ, Eugenieæ, an excellent sort of grapes. Fr. εὐγενεῖα plural of εὐγενικός, nobleness.
Eugepe, much the same as euge. Παίσις, "quodammodo." Some write Eugepæ from παίσις, παίσις.
Eugia: See Appendix.
Evidens, manifest. Qui apertè videtur. See Edomo.
Evisus, Bacchus. Eños.
Euménides, the Furies. Ed-μενῖσα.
Eumuchus, a eunuch. Ed-μοῦχος.
Euxæ, Eoec, a cry of the Bacchanals. Edoi.
Eurippus, the strait between Aulis and Eubæa, remarkable for an irregular ebb and flow of its tide. Hence used for any strait, a moat, aqueduct, &c. Edúris.
Eurus, the south-east wind. Edóros.
Euterpe, one of the muses. Edúrīa.
Ex, from. 'Εξ.
Ex—, (in composition,) thoroughly. See Edomo.
Exactus, perfectly done, accurately done. Participle of exigo, I carry through. Ex, as E in Edomo.
Eragōga, an exportation of goods. 'Εξαγωγή. Also, an exporter of goods. 'Εξαγωγός.
Examen, a swarm of bees. Fr. ἔξαμα, fr. ἔχαμαι pp. of ἔχω, I join or hang to, append. As hanging to one another, or joined together. So Apes from Apio. Ἡ Or examen is for exopimen fr. expatio, the same as ἐξάπτω. Ἡ Or examinis is the foundation of the substantive, fr. ἔξαμπτον.
Examen, the beam of a balance. As that from which the scales are appended. Virgil: "Jupiter ipse duos equos ex amore lances Sustinet." Hence it means a test, trial, examination. Examen is fr. ἐξάπτω or expatio, I append, connect. See above. Pliny has "Ex quo pendentexpta catenis tintinnabula," connected by chains.
Examinō, I examine. See the second Examen.
Exantilo, I empty, exhaust; I bear, endure. 'Εκαντήλω, ἐ-καντήλα, in both senses. Ἡ Some write excanto, for exanculo, fr. anculo (whence ancula and ancilla), I attend upon, serve.
Exaspéro, I provoke, exasperate. That is, I make (asperum) sharp in temper.
Exauctório, I dismiss from military service. The contrary to auctoro.
Excasto, I charm anything by song (ex) out of its place.
Excellens, 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.
Excitâ, ________
Excidium, ruin. Fr. excido, I fall.
Excrèimentum, the refuse of the sieve; bran. Refuse, excrement. For excretimentum fr. excrètum sup. of excerno, I sift. Or for excrenimentum, excrenimentum, excreimentum, as Superrimus, Suprimeus, Supremus.
Excûbia, watches by night, and (improperly) by day. Fr. excubo.
Excûbo, I lie out of doors all night; keep guard.
Excusû, I excuse. For excauso. I allege an excuse in order to repel a charge. See Casusor.
Excûtû, I shake off. For exquitio, exquatio.
Excrècor, I excrete. For exsecror, exsacror. I give up (sacrum) devoted to the wrath of Heaven.
Exêdra, a hall, piazza. 'Ex-
êsæa.
Exemplum, a sample, example; copy, model. Fr. exîmo, exemi, I take out, I select, as in Eximius. Whence exemulûm, exemulûm, exemplum. So tem-Plûm, and so sîm.Bhov, a hive, for sîmulov fr. sîmal, bees. So músp.Bleia, and French nombre (whence our Number,) for "nomrre," concombre for "con-
combre." Or from exemplum, whence exemplûm, exemplûm, exemplûm. Q Al. for exemplûm fr. ex ample. As taken out of a large quantity.
Exentéro, I disembowel. Fr. âxetègës, or a word âxetègës, ãô.
Exerceo, I train, practise. Soft for exergæo (as músp.Bhov, misCeo,) fr. âxetëgës. I work a person, fr. âxëgës, work. Q Al. for exerceo. "Quin, quam ex-
crecentur seu excoluntur, sub cerà legæ ac ratione coëcentur continenturque." F.
Exercitus, an army. Parti-
ciple of exerceo. As being trained and exercised. Nepos: "Effectat exercitassimum haberet exercitum."
Extrô, I put or: thrust forth. Fr. îxôs, fut. îxôs. As in Aristoph.: Tûv vâpses îxîfârâ-
tès. Q Or, as exsero is written also exsero,îxôs. Sero, formed from îsos, whence îsos, I draw; and whence îxîrôs above. That is, I draw out. So Avienus uses Prosero, to put forth. Hence also Præsertim.
Exhibeo, I hold out, hold forth, display, exhibit. For exhabeo.
Exigo, I exact, demand, enforce. Fr. exâgo, I thrust or force out.
Exiguus, slender, slight, small. Fr. exigo, (as Ambigo, As- 

migus,) I drive out, beat out. As 

λύγα, fr. λάμ, I drive, pf. 

λάχα; or fr. λάχα, pf. λάγα. 

Ex. for exicuus (as amurCus from ἀμορκά) fr. execo, exco, 

exico, exicui, whence exicum. Cut thin. So Mutuus.

Exilis, saint, slight, slender, 

small. For exilis fr. exii pf. of 

exeo; or for exillis fr. exitum 

supine of exeo, I pass away, 

become evanescent. Somewhat 

as ἐκκαί, fading, from ἐκαί, 

ἐκκαί; and Exilium from Exeo. 

Ciceron: "Nolo verba exiliter 

exanimata exire." Fr. for 

exigilis, (exilis, exilis,) fr. exigo, 

whence Exiguus, which see. Ex. 

Al. for execilis fr. execo, to cut 

thin; whence excitilis, excitilis. 

Ex. Al. for eximilis fr. 

ine. From the fibres wasting 

away.

Exilium, banishment. For 

exilium fr. exul, exilis. Ex. 

Al. from exilis, exilio, I escape, 

fly away, fly.

Excilis, choice, excellent. Fr. 

exemo, eximo, I choose out 

from others.

Exim, from thence. For ex- 

imade. So Dein.

Existo, I stand out, stand 

forth, appear, rise into being. 

For existo.

Existimo, I judge, repute. 

For exestimo.

Exilium, ruin, destruction.

For exeo, exitum, to go out, 

expire. As we speak of a can- 

dle going out. So ἐκκαί, 

fading, from ἐκαί pp. of ἐκαί.

Exochucidium, tuberculum in 

ano. Ab ἐκκαί, eminencia.

Exodium, a dramatic enter- 

tainment introduced at the end 

of a play. 'Exodiou.

Exoleo, Exolesco, I fade, 

grow out of date. As contrary 

to oleo, I grow. Ex. Or fr. 

ἐκολά, I waste away.

Exorcismus, Exorcista, 

Exorcio. Greek words.

Existo, I gain by entreaty.

Exo, as E in Edomo.

Exosora, 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. 

'Exostora.

Exoticus, foreign. 'Exotikós.

Expedio, 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 (pe- 

dem) foot (ex) out of confine- 

ment. Contrary to Impedio.

Expedioso, a military expedi- 

tion. Fr. expedio, I equip.

Expendo, I lay out, expend. 

Properly, I pay out of my re- 

sources, pay away.

Expeina, charge, cost. Fr. 

expendo, expensum.

Expergiscor, I awake. Fr. 

expergo.

Expergo, I rouse, excite. 

Fr. pergo, I go, proceed; 

actively, I make to go or pro- 

ceed.
Expérientia, trial, experience. Fr. experior; part. experiens, entis.

Expérior, I try, attempt. Fr. perior, which fr. πηρῶ fut. of πηρόω, I go through; whence πηρήω, πηρῶ, I attempt.

Exper, void of, without, destitute. For expars, Being without any part in a concern. Ovid: "Experiem frustra bellis, et neutra arma secutum."

Expeō, I light, fall. Livy: "Ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce clades bellis." Fr. πιέω, I fall; whence πιέω, πίπτω. Ὄ Or fr. peto, I aim or tend towards an object.

Expleō, I fill up. Fr. πλέω, πλῆθυ, whence πλήθος.

Explicit liber, the book is finished. These words are often put at the end of MSS. Explicit is here of the third conjugation, and has a neuter sense. Or perhaps explicit is shortly written for "Explicitus est," and should have a stop after it: EXPLICIT. LIBER. Martial: "Versibus explicitum est omne duobus opus." Ὅ Forcellini thinks the expression may be better derived from ancient works being folded up in volumes, which it therefore was necessary (explicare) to unfold before they could be read.

Explico, I dispatch, finish. That is, I disentangle, (opposed to implic, opposed to implico,) rid a thing from its difficulties.


Homer joins μεταλλάσσει καὶ ἵππεται. And Hesychius explains ἵππον by ἵππος, ἵππος.

Expōno, I explain, declare. That is, I set forth.

Expressē, explicitly, expressly. Said properly of things forced out so as to be clear to the sight. Tacitus: "Vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens."

Expungō, I efface, expunge. Contrary to pungō, I prick marks on wax with a stylus.

Exquisitus, choice, rare, exquisite. That is, sought out. For exquisitus. So ἵκαρος fr. ἵκαριος.

Exiguia, Exquiusa, a funeral procession; funeral solemnities. Properly, a following to the grave. Fr. sequor.

Exsero: See Exero.

Exsors, peculiar, extraordinary. Virgil: "Exsortem ducere honorem." That is, which is not made to depend on (sortes) lots. Forcellini explains it, "qui est extra sortem, qui sorti non committitur."

Exspectō, I look out for, wait for. Wachter explains it "de loco in locum prospicio."

Exstenro, I terrify. That is, sterno mentem. So Consterno.

Exstinguo, Exstinguo, I put
out, efface, extinguish. Opposed to stingo, for stigu, stigo fr. στίγμα fut. 2. of στίξω, I prick; specially, I prick marks on wax with a stylus. See Expungo. \[ Al. from tinguo, tingo. As said of fire drenched in water. Ovid: "Tingere in amne faces."


*Extemplo, immediately.* For extemplo, from the (templum) spot. As "Eloco" is immediately. \[ Or for extemplo, from templum 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: ExTempla i.e. ascended; as they said Ilicet, that is, I recit. And that, as persons went out 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.*

*Externum, outward.* For exterinus fr. exterus.

*Exterus, Exter, foreign.* Fr. εξόρος, (εξορος) further out, outer. \[ Al. from ex, as Sub, Subter. \[ Others refer exter to ex terrâ.

*Extimus, the utmost.* For exterrimus. So Inferimus, Infimus.

*Extorris, banished (ex terrâ) out of the country.*

*Extra, without.* For exterá parte.

*Extrêmus, the utmost, last.* For exterrimus, extrimum. As Superrimus, Supremus.

*Extrico, I free (ex tricio) from impediment.*

*Exúbero, I abound, am very fruitful.* Fr. iber, iberis. 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 εξόλω, εξόλο, I banish.

*Exulto, I exult.* For exulto. I leap about for joy.

*Exundo, I overflow.* See Abundo.

*Exuo, I strip off.* Fr. εξώ, εξής, εξήμης, I cast off. \[ Al. from ἔκδοσο, 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.\footnote{A. from ex suo. I strip a person (ex suo) of his own.}

*Exuvia, a cast off skin; cast off clothes; spoils stripped from an enemy.* Fr. exuo. As Diluo, Diluvies.

\[ F

*Faba: See Appendix.*

*Fäber, a workman, artificer.* For factiber fr. facio. As Tu- meo, Tumiber, Tuber; Mulseo, Mulciber.
brica, a workshop. Fr. fabri.

brico, Fabricor, I forge.

Fr. faber, fabri.

bulla, a report, the subject matter, a tale, story.

Fr. for, faris, to talk.

xoroso, Exorabulum; Figo, Fiba, Fibula.

cela, Facellare, a salad. Facio, I make up. A common. As Loquor, Loquela; or, Querela.

accesso, I do, perform. Fr. Acacio, Lacceso; Capesso.

accesso, I go away. Ter.: "Hic hic facessat." De Donatus remarks: "Pro se faciat, i. e. abeat. Hic accedat, hunc accedat, significat.

Or, "facessahinc" is to iter hinc.

ceius, witty, facetious. Fr. to speak; as Dicax from . Cetus seems to be a nation, somewhat as Cunia Facundus.

eis, the visage, countenance, face. Fr. facio, as Specie from Specio. That is, the form, figure, men, and the visage, appearance, countenance. "Al from fiax anic. (whence facio) to show. That is, the usual appearance, aspect. Facio, 

icilis, easy (facere) to do; So Habilitis, Agilis, &c. licinus, a good or bad deed. Facio, 

Cuminus derives facies from the ver. V. Estrm.
Facultas, power, ability, means of doing anything; means, property. Fr. facult for facultis; whence facultias.

Facundus, eloquent. Fr. for, fari. As from Ior, (whence Irascor,) is Iracundus; from Vereor is Verecundus.

Fex or Fex, fexis or fexis, lees, dregs. Fex is fr. πός, a condensation. As from Iepi is Feré. The general preference of f.Éx to fÉx seems however an objection to this derivation.

Fagus, a beach-tree. Φάγος, Doric for πηγός.

Fala, a kind of round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Fr. φάω, (whence φαιώ,) to show. Whence φαλλος, conspicuous, appearing aloft, high, "editus." Hesychius has Φαλάι ὅρη, σκεπταῖα. Though the reading is disputed. "The Saxons or Germans," says Dacier, "retain φαλαι in fæles or fæla, a rock." See Palatium. \[ Wachter notices Hebr. bala, "text, operuit."

Fálarica, a kind of missile weapon. As thrown from or into a fala. \[ Or from fælos, or a word φαλρος, shining. For it was bound round with wildfire and shot out of an engine.


Falere, a pile or buttress. Scaliger: "For Halere fr. ἄλη, ἄλη, the sea. As piles for piers on the seashore. Unless it is that the Greeks called all high things φάλης." See Fala.

Faliscus venter, and Fáliscus simply, a hog's pudding made after the manner of the Faliscei, 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 φηλώ, φηλα, I deceive; Doric φαλα. Falsus, deceitful, false. Fr. fallo, falsum. Pronus ad fallendum.

Falx, falcis, a sickle, hedging-bill, reaping-hook; an instrument of war, crooked like a hook. From Hebr. phalakh, (phalth,) he severed. \[ It is usually derived from πιλως, whence with aspirate πιλως, πιλως, whence felcis, falcis. But πιλως is not a sickle, but an axe.

Fama, report, rumor, fame. Фήμη, Dor. φάμα.

Fames, hunger. Quayle refers it to Celt. feim, need, want. \[ Perhaps it might be referred to γάω, I want, crave, whence γάτις is a craving; and whence through ἡχάμω might have been formed a word chames, changed to hames, (as from Χόρος is Hortus,) and then to James, as from 'Estia is Festus,

1 Ad Festam in Fala. See also Wachter in Fela.

2 See Wachter in Halb.
form of words. Livy: *Fatum, id est locus templo effatus.*” F.¹

Far, farris, a kind of wheat. “From Hebr. bar, grain.” V.

As Fascino from *Barxanō.* ¶ Or from Germ. *fahren,* 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.”


Farferus: See Appendix.

*Farina,* meal, flour. Fr. *fure,* *farris.*

Fāris, sátur, you speak, he speaks. Fr. *fâo,* (whence *femul.*) whence *φαω, fo,* and *φάωμαι,* *fāo,* for.

Farrago, a mixture of far and other grains or herbs, given to cattle; any thing miscellaneous. Fr. *farris,* As Plumbum, Plumbago.

Fartor, a fattener of fowls; sausage-maker. Fr. *farcio,* *farcium,* *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 *far,* *farris.*

Fascia, a linen or woollen cloth for wrapping up infants or wounds, a bandage, swath; hence applied to stockings, stockings, &c. as wrapped round parts of the body. Fr. *fascis,* a bundle. “Quod eī a liquid in *fascem* colligamus.” Ainsw.

“Because by means of a band materials are collected into bun-

¹ “The Eng. quiver sprang from Germ. *koche,* CH being changed into *P,* or (which has the same power) into *V.*” Again: “Litter, to lift. From Belg. *lichet.* CH is often changed to *F.*”

² Al. from *ducile,* a familiar intercourse.

³ Al. from rubis, transp. *hebē,* *Fata.*
Bandage and Bundle are allied to the same verb To Bind.

Fuscino, I enchant. Fr. βασικαί is ult. of βασικαίναι. As Bríμο, Fremo. A into I, as μαχινά, machina.

Fascinum, witchery, enchantment. See Fascino.


Fas, a bundle of wood, twigs, &c. From πᾶξ, (Doric of παξίς, a fastening together,) pasix i.e. pegois or paevis, transp. pascis, might be fasix, as from Peri is Ferè. "Al. from φάσσελλος (which seems to be used for φάσσελλος, a bundle), whence φάσσελος, (as φάσσες) thought to be put for φασσες, shortened to φάσσας.

Fasus, particip. of fatoer, for futus.

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 φαστος, formed fr. φαστας pp. of φας, to say, relate. See Fasti dies.

Fasti dies, days on which the Pretors 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 Pretors were able to dispense justice. As Jus, Justus. "Al. from φαστας pp. of φας to speak, pronounce.

Fastidium, disdain, loathing.

Fras, Fastigatus, and Fastigium, 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 "altitud domus." Compare Vestigium.

Fastigo: See Fastigatus.

Fastus, pride, haughtiness.

1 See Donogen ad φασσελλος.
“Quia superbi grandia passam. 

Fatuus, silly, foolish, idle, unprofitable. Transferred to the

Fatissco, I open or gape with chinks. And, as things in decay become full of chinks and chasms, fatissco is also to be dissolved, to faint, to be exhausted. Fr. fatim kiasi. As Fatigo from Fatim ago. But, as fessus belongs to fatisco, as Græsus to Gradior, fasisco must have come from a verb fatio, which is from fatim kio. Or, (if F, that is PH, is put for CH; See Fames,) fati may be for chatio from χατίος, χατία, χατίδα, formed from χιατίος pp. of χίασω, to open or gape.

Fatum, 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 Parcae whose office it was to fulfill 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, fari.

Fatuus, silly, foolish, idle, unprofitable. Transferred to the taste, (like Gr. μαστός,) insipid. That is, frantic like a (φάτης,) prophet, raving, delirious. Uus, as in Mutuus.

Faveo, I favor, befriend. Fr. faveo, (as δεῖ, sVeò ; χεῖσαι, caVeò,) fr. φέος, whence φαύ, to speak, i.e. in another's favor. I favor by word. Ovid: "Linguis animisque facete." So alve, from signifying a speech or discourse, means a speech in favor of another, a panegyrick; whence alve, to praise.

Favilla, hot ashes or embers, sparks of fire, cinders. For failla from φαές, light; or from φάες, to shine; or for favilla from φαίω, to shine. Virgil has "Candente favilla."  

Fauni, ————

Fauontus, the west wind. Fr. favo. As favoring, kindly, mild. Forcellini: "Quia fauet geniture, aiquidem est spiritus genitalis mundi, quo plante hyperno temporeenne vivisse curt." Lucretius has, "Genitabils aura Favoni.

Faustus, lucky, favorable. Fr. favo. faesi, fausi, faustum, as Haurio, (Haurii,) Hauni, Haustum.  

1 Masb is evidently from μαστός from μασμ, whence μασφρος. Nor is it necessary that its sense of Insipid should be the primitive one.  

2 Al. for favilla fr. faveo.
whence Favo. Q Al. from φαυτος, bright, (whence φωτιμος,) and so serene, auspicious.

Fautor, a favorer. Fr. fa-veo, favitum, faustum, as Avi-cepts, Auceps.

Favus, a honeycomb. Fvus, i. e. θαυτος, seems to be put for chauss (See Fames) fr. χαος, a chasm. As full of chasms, Χα-ος, ChaFus, as βοις, boVes. Q Al. from φας, anything woven. “Textum opus,” says Vossius. Hence huphus, hurus, and furus (as Eipou, Firmus), then favus, as θυτος, cAnis; θαλης, cAlis. Q Al. from φως, which Lennep supposes to mean primarily “findo, aperio.” Q Al. from Germ. wade, a honey-comb, and this from weben, to weave.

Faus, fauclus, a jaw. Fr. φασω, φαω, to speak. Virgil: “Vox faucibus hastis.” The C as in speceus from στις, or from perf. περαινα. Q Al. from φαυρης, φαωγης, φαως, φαωκ. Q Al. from χαω, χωω, to be hollow. Whence chauclus, phau-clus. See Fames.

Fax, fuciis, a torch. Fr. φας, light, or φαω, to shine. C as in speceus from στις. Or fax is fr. φως, φως, έοις, φως. Faxim, Faxo, may I do, I will do. For faxerim, faxero, fr. facio, fauci, faici.

Fèbris, a fever. Fr. fèrveo, fèrbes, (whence fèrburci,) transp. fèbrueo whence fèbris. As νυ-ραπος fr. νυς.

Fèbrua, expiriatory sacrifices offered to the Manes. Fr. fèr-veo, ferbeo, ferbuti, transp. fèbrui. For the purification was made mostly with fire or hot water.

Fèbrarìus, February. For the fèbrua were offered in this month for twelve successive days.

Fecundus, Fæcundus, fruitful, fertile. Fr. fæo, I produce. As from Vereor is Verecundus. Fæo is fr. φως; or fr. φως, allied to φως, and φως, whence φηρο.

Féll, felliis: See Appendix.

Fèlis, a cat; a ferret. Fr. φηλος, deceitful, cunning. Pliny: “Fæles, quo silentio, quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! quam occulte speculatur in musculos exsiliunt.” Q Salmassius supposes, I know not on what authority, that the ancient Greeks instead of αλωμος said αλης, whence Fautis, fælis.

Felix seems primarily to mean fruitful, fertile, productive. Silius: “Felix uteri.” Virgil: “Frugibus infelix.” Cicero: “Quanta felicitas terræ, quam tam multa gignit.” Felix is from fæo, like Fetus, Fæcundus. Fæo, fæix, (as in Beatrix, Cer- vex, Cornix,) whence fælix, as the L is added in Filius and Fu-lica. Hence fælix is copious, abounding, wealthy, fortunate, happy. Q Vossius: “Ab θηλικος seu θηλίκιν, quod ætatem notat, at stricte ponitur pro ætate florente. Ut fælix propriè sit, qui vegetæ est ætatis, corporæ animoque valens.” F, as from Eipou is Firmus. Or fr. θηλις.

Fello, I suck. Fr. θηλας,
Hz. φηλα, as θηρ, Αελ.

illa, a little woman. For ου.

n. Femur, the thigh.

imen, ferimur, fr. fero. aring the weight of the

Ta, Femina, the female

imals. Fr. feno, to pro-

whence Fecundus and

From feno would be

eminis, (as in Nomen, n femina.

r: See Femen.

bris, pertaining to usury.

as, as Salus, Salubris.

tra, a window. Fr.

fr. πεφανεται pp. of to produce light, to be seen. Al. from

th. Germ. fenster, enest, Belg. venster.

Fenus, the interest of

Fr. feno, I produce.

fr. τίκαν, τίκτω. See Fecundus.

a wild beast. Fr. φη

otic form of θηρις gen. of Al. from fero. We

rens from Paro.

 fruitful. Fr. fero.

Fallax.

lum, a frame on which

ishes were Brought

ace and set upon the

service, course. For a fr. fero, as Veho, Ve-

about, nearly, almost.

Almost always, generally. Fr.

περι; pere, aspirated phere.

Ferentarii, light armed sol-

diers. Fr. ferentes. "Quia

ea tantum arma habebant quae

feruntur, non que tenentur, quippe qui fundis lapidibusque vel arcu et telis pugnabant." F.

Feretrum, a name given to

Jove by Romulus. Fr. fer-

trum, a frame for carrying spoils

a triumph, which Romulus

 consecrated to Jupiter, as is

related by Livy I, 10.

Feretrum, a bier, coffin;

frame for carrying images at

funerals or spoils in a triumph. Φιγορος.

Feria: See Appendix.

Fero, I smite, hit. Fr. περι (as περι, Ferè,) fut. of ωπω, to pierce. Johnson gives

as the first meaning of Smite "To strike, to reach with a

blow, to PIECE." Al. from fera. As being the prop-

erty of wild beasts.

Fermè, almost, nearly. For

ferimè fr. ferè.2

Fermentum, leaven, yeast.

For fermentum fr. feroe, i.e.

æstuo, bulkio.

Fero, I bear, carry. Φιμω.

Ferōna, —

Ferox, fierce, insolent, bold.

Fr. fera.

Ferrujo, rust (ferr; of iron.

Ferrum: See Appendix.

Ferrumen, solder, cement.

Properly, as joining (ferrum

ferro) iron to iron. Or joining things with iron. Herodotus

2 Al. from άπερε, just as.
has κρατήρα καί ὑποκρητηρίδον σιδήρου κολλητὸν.

Fertilis, fertile. Fr. fertilis, supine of fero, as Alo, Altum, Altulis.

Fertum, a cake of the best kind brought to or offered at the sacrifices. Fr. férto, borne.

Or fertum is the proper participle of fero. (See Fertilis.)

That is, ad sacra fertum. Some read furtum fr. fercio. And some, who read furtum, suppose it put for refertum fr. refercio. See Fessus, Gressus.

Fertus, rich, plentiful. Fr. furtum, whence fertilis. Al. for refertum. See Fertum.

Fervere, Fervo, I am hot, boil, rage. Fr. βηρίζω (fut. 1. of βηρίζω), βηρίζω, Acol. φλιβίζω, as βηρ, Acol. φηρ. Or fero was the original word, (for it was used anciently,) fr. βηρω, βηρίζω, Acol. φλιβίζω.

Ferula, a rod or stick with which boys were corrected, a serula. Fr. fero. 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 fructum levitas major; ob id gestatu facilior, baculum usum senectuti praebet."

Ferus, savage, wild. Fr. fera.

Fescinmini versus, rude, obscene and witty verses, invented or much used at Fescennia, a town of Etruria.

Fessus, tired. For fesus, (See fatisco,) as Gradior, Gressus.

Festino: See Appendix.

Festivus, festive. Fr. festus.


Festuca, a shoot, stem, stalk, straw, reed. For festuca fr. feto, fustum, (whence Fetus,) to bring forth. Uca, as in Fistuca, Cadauca. Al. from ēstus pp. of ēsto, to send, send forth, shoot forth.

Festus, festive, jovial, merry. Whence festum, a festival. Fr. ēstios, ēstio, to give a feast. As from Elygeis is Firmus. Or from the north. Armoric and Germ. fest, Irish feasto, is a festival. "Armoricus vocatur a festo, ordinare; quia dies festi sunt dies solennes per annum dispositi." W. Al. from ēstiose, bright; and hence, gay, cheerful, merry.

Festiāles, Festiales,——

Fetus, Festus, an offspring. Fr. feto, fustum, whence also fēmina and fœcundus. Al. from fūtōs, an offspring.

Fex: See Fex.

Fi, a sound of aversion. From the sound, Fiē. So Germ. fiē. The Latin word is not however one of established authority.

Fiber, fībrī, a beaver. Fr. βιβός, Acol. ϕιβός, soft, fine. From the softness of its hair. Pliny: "Fibro est mollior plurām pilum." Q. "Because it inhabita (frērum) the extremity of a river." W. See Fibra. Q. The Sax. is befer, Germ. biber.
Wachter says that these are "omniae 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 Faccio is Facibera, then Faber, Fabri.

_Fibula_, a clasp, buckle. For _figibula_ fr. _figo_, as from Fari is Fabula.

_Ficédula_, the beccafico or fig-pecker. Fr. _ficus_; or from _ficus_ and _edo_.

_Ficélis_, made of earth or clay. Fr. _ficus_, fashioned. As _Alo_, Altus, Altilis.

_Ficus_, a fig. Fr. _σῦκος_, a fig; or from a word _σῦκος_, whence _σῦκος_, (as vice versa _Σῦκος_ for _Σῖκος_) and _σῦκος_, as _Θἰς_ in _Αἰς_ic is _Θὶς_. Hence _ficus_, as _φῖτς_ _γυμ_, frkgo. If from _σῦκος_, it will be like _νευμ_ from _νημ_._

‡ "From Hebr. _fug_, [Turton says _fig_], an unripe fig," V.

‡ The Anglo-Sax. _feg_., Germ. _fjeige_.

_Ficus_, applied to emerods or pila. "A tubercle or wart, rough on the top like a fig." Tr.

"Quia desuper fundit se ad similitudinem fici fructus," F.

_Fidélis_, a pot, jar, jug. Fr. _widès_, a cask; as _Fido_ is allied to _Πελα_. ¶ Al. from _fidelis_. "Quod fideliter servat recondita." V.

_Fidélis_, faithful. Fr. _fides_.

_Fides_, reliance, credibility, credit, faith; integrity, veracity. Fr. _fïdïs_ fut. 2. of _πιθω_, whence _φειδω_, fides. ¶ Or fr. _fides_ fr. _fido_, and this fr. _πιθω_.

_Fides_, _fidis_, the string of a lyre; a stringed instrument of music. Fr. _φίδις_, a string made from gut. As _Σφάλλω_, Fallo.

_Fidicen_, _fidicinis_, one who sings to or plays on a stringed instrument. Fr. _fides_ and _cano_.

_Fidius_. See _Mediusfidius_.

_Fido_, I trust to. See _Fides_.

_Fidus_, faithful. Cui _fidi_ potest.

_Figlinus_, belonging to a potter. For _figulinos_ fr. _figulus_.

_Figmen_, _Fignum_, an image. For _figmen_ fr. _figo_, i.e. _fingo_, I form. Compare _Figulus_, _Figura_.

_Figo_, I fix, fasten. Fr. _φημ_., whence _figo_., (as in _Feré_ from _Πφημ_.) and _fego_, as in _fima_ from _φιμα_, lber from _εκθος_ i.e. _έχθος_. ¶ "From the Anglo-Sax. _fegem_," says _Tooke_. ¶ "From Welsh _pigo_, Germ. _picken_, pungere, punctim ferire, acutum figere in aliquid," says Wachter.

_Figulus_, a potter or worker in clay. Fr. _figo_, i.e. _fingo_, I form. See _Figmen_.

_Figura_, a figure, form, shape.
Fr. figo, i. e. fingo, I make. See Figmen and Figulus.

Felix,—

Filius, a son. Fr. vēs, hyios, whence fius, as Firmus from Eisios) and lyius, as salus from sōs. See Fulica. ¶ Al. from filōn, a race. ¶ Al. from filōs, taken in the sense of beloved, like filos. Homer has φιλαίκον. But φίλον φιλος is short.

Filum, a thread. Fr. élkes, silas, (as Firmus from Eisios,) to twist up, wind up, roll together, "convolve, torque." As Todd deduces Thread from a Saxon word signifying To twist. ¶ Al. from πιλαῖ, πιλα, το con dense. We say, A ball of thread. "Dum trahitur duciturque, eadem operā torquetur et condensatur," says Vossius. ¶ Al. for fīxillum fr. figo, fīxi. As from Vebo, Vexi, Vexillum is Vulum; and as from Pago, Pahi, Paxilus is Pales.

Fimbria, the extremity of anything; the border or hem of a garment; a fringe. Fr. finis, whence finibria, (Compare Fibræ,) fimbria, fimbria, as Sinplex, Sinplex.

Finus, dung, manure. Fr. ūrōs, moisture. ¶ Or for pīmus (as Ferē from Pēp) fr. pīmus pp. of pīo, whence pīrē, fatness. Either from its fruitiness or from its fattening the fields. Virgil: "Saturare fīno pingui sola." Forcellini defines finus "excrementa animalium quibus agrī stercoreantur." Compare Opimus. ¶ Al. from πίω or πίω, (whence Gr. πίεω, a muzz.) to press close. That is, a mass or clod of dung. ¶ Al. from φυρμός, dung; whence φυρμός. Hence finus, as Mica from Minxī.

Findo, fidi, I cleave, cut, sever. Findo for fido, and fido from σχόδος fut. 2. of σχίζω, to split; whence chido, (as Xiphalos, Fallo,) and phido, as Fames for Chames; &c. ¶ Or findo is from φιν, φινα, a wedge; whence φινεĩς, φινείδος, φινείδω, φινειδα, φινειδα, xiphoid, xiphio, xiphio, xiphio. ¶ "From Chald. fēdā, scindere, vulnerare." V.

Fingo, I form, fashion, frame; devise, feign. Fr. τίγω, τίγνω, explained by Donnegan (inter alia), to construct, build. Hence, i. e. from τίγω, is fingo, as from Πίγω is Figo. Or the N is added, as in Lingo.

Finis, the end or conclusion of anything. Soft for fitinis fr. φίνω, to decay, come to an end. Φινιτοπαρον is translated by Donnegan "the end of autumn," and φινα, "which draws to an end." ¶ Al. from fio, as said of things completed. Or, as Sclager explains it: "Cūm sit id, cujus gratiā aliquid fāt." ¶ Al. from σχίνω, a rope; whence schinis, (as from Oli is Hi), chinis, (as Xiphalos, Fallo,) 

1 Varro deduces it from hilum: "Filum, quod minimum est hilum. Id enim minimum est in vestimento." ¶ Al. from plūs or fr. wēchān.

2 If φίασ, as Lenep supposes, primarily signified "findo, aperto," φίασ might have been alluded to it, and through φίασ might produce fido, findo.
and ōxis, as in Parnes for Chamaes, &c. Boundaries being marked out by ropes. "Al. from ἵς, ἄς, a fibre, tendon, and so transferred to a string or rope. "Al. from δῆς, δῆς, Δολ. φῆς, ϕῆς, (as ἄδε is in Δολ. φῆς,) a shore; i.e. the boundary of the land.

Finitimus, bordering upon, Qui fines nostros attingit. So Affinis.

Fio, I am made or done, I become. Fr. φῶς, fyo; or fr. φία, whence φιπτῖς, φίνυ, φιστ. Firmalementum, anything which conforms or strengthens, a stay, support. Fr. firma, firmavi, for firmamentum. As Incrementum for Incrementum.

Firmus, firm, steady, sure. Fr. ἰσαρχ or ἰσμα, (poetically ἰσομα and ἰσμα,) a prop, stay, support. Donnegan explains ἵππα, "to make firm." "Al. from ἵππα, a connexion. Things connected being firm.

Fiscella, a little rack or basket. Also, a muzzle, made similarly from twigs, &c. Fr. fuscus.

Fiscina, a basket, frail. Fr. fuscus.

Fiscus, a basket, frail; a basket or bag for holding money; the public chest, the treasury. Fr. seca, Fisca, to hold, contain. F prefixed like V.

Fissiculio, "Ændendo rimor." F. From findo, fissum.

Fissura, a cleft. Fr. findo, fissum.

Fistuca, 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. ista, ista, to raise; as from Cado is Caduce. Properly, histusca, as Firmus for Hirmus.

Fistula, a shepherd's pipe; a water-pipe. For fistula, fr. πιευστα pp. of φυσώ, I blow. As φωτή, a cake of flour and wine, is for φως, as being puffy or tumid. Or if φωτή is fr. φῶς, the same as φως;* then fistula is from πιευστα pp. of φῶς, same as φως. Hence a word φωστή, fista, fistula.

Fistula, a fistula, a disease in the anus. "Because it resembles a pipe or reed." Tt.

Flabellum, a fan. Fr. flabulum fr. flo, as from For is Fabula.

Flabrum, a blast, breeze. Fr. floro, flaci. As from Candela is Candalbrium.

Flacceo, I flag, droop, grow feeble. Fr. βλαχκων or βλαχίων, I am feeble or enervated. So Fluo from Βλω.

Flagellum, a whip. Fr. flagrum. Soft for flagrelum. Flatus, a dunnner. Fr. flagator. One who demands his money importantly.

Flagium is thus defined by Forcellini: "Acris turpitae efflagiatio cum convicco ac tumultu. Hinc Flautus flagitium vocat, cum puella caussa protervi juvenes aliorum ostia

* Derived fr. φῶς fitt. of φῶς.
occentant. Merc. 2, 3: 'Neque propter eam quociquam eveniet nostris foribus flagittii.' Et flagittium vocat acrem molestamque creditoris petitionem debiti. Flagitium is applied also to the (flagitatio) importunate solicitation made by a man to a woman to surrender her virtue; somewhat as Appello is used. Livy: 'Appellare aliquem de proditione,' i.e. to solicit or tempt to treachery. Quintillian: 'Solicitate aliquem 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 exerandris uredinibus flagitabant.' And is thus explained by Forcellini: 'ardenter ad stuprum solici.' Hence flagitium is transferred from the solicitation 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: 'Peculatorem flagiari jussit.' Thus acria is crime, from acria, to question, accuse. 1

Flagito, I ask importunately, demand earnestly. Soft for flagrito as Flagellum for Fragarlem, fr. flagro, as Musitio from Musso. That is, I ask (multà flagrantia) with much eagerness, as Imploro is, I ask (multo plorato) with much weeping. So ζητω is fr. ζηται pp. ζητω, serveo. Flagrare cupiditate, desiderio, incredibili studio, are common expressions. Prudentius has 'sedare omnem pecoris flagrantiam,' i.e. cupiditatem, desiderium, as explained by Forcellini.

Flagro, I burn, am on fire, glow. Fr. flago is not. of flago. Perhaps from flago was flages, flagat, flagr, flagers, flagare, flagrare.


Flamen, a blast, gale. Fr. flaviem fr. flato, flavi. So Nomen.

Flamen: See Appendix.


Flammeum, Flaneum, a veil worn by women and others. That is, of a flame color, i.e. of a bright yellow color. 2

Flátrarius, a minter. Fr. flaturus. A blower of metals.

Flavus, yellow. For flacius from flacceo, as Cado, Cadivus. 'Flavedo est color

1 Al. for flagitium fr. plaga. Quod plagis puniendum est.

2 Al. from Flaminia, i.e. Flaminia uxor. As worn by her. But it would thus be Flaminiscus or some such word.
1 pereuteinum.” W. ἐπί
flammivus fr. flammme-
one color. Or for fla-
φλαγῶ ἤ το. 2. of φλάγω;
peror Al. for fatus from
ib. Anglo-Sax. ʃeatw.
I bend, twist. That
ω, aspirated from τη-
πος, πληκα, to twine,
peror Al. from φλαγῆς.
As things burnt or
become crumpled and
peror Al. from the
Ger. slechten
used by Wachter “tor-
latus.”
νυ, um, a swelling of
ς, attended with a dis-
bleed. For φλεγμα
φι, a fiery tumor. peror
φλεγμα, from ʃecto,
ence fleximen, flexmen,
“Ut que flexuosa
aorta.” F.
I shed tears. Fr. φλέον,4
forth, make to gush
peror Al. from φλέω, as Feo
from φίεω. peror Al. from
hence βλάνω) to shed.
peror Al. from
Blāνω.
I dash against. An-
“ipse se in terram
ens.” Fr. φλέω, (Homer
ταμ.), to crush; whence
meanwhile as θλαψαρον
ς, θλανος, for
ς, θλανος,
φληγω (lnt. 2. of φλή-
σω, to strike), aspirated φληγώ,
whence φίλγο. So from ΠΗγα
is Flgo.
Flo, I blow. Fr. πνεω, πνε,
whence plow, (as ΠΗγα was
changed to ΠΗγα), with as-
pirate φλο, as Fleeto for
Plecto. Or thus: πνεω, φνε,
φλεο. peror Al. from φλέω, φλέω,
to gush forth. peror Al. from the
Anglo-Sax. ʃlowan,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. ʃlock, Iceland. ʃtaka,
Anglo-Sax. ʃracea, Engl. ʃtace,
ʃteak, ʃlock. Referred to the
northern ʃtaka, to divide; or
ʃteuccm, to pluck. Floccus
is defined by Forcellini “lanarum
particulâ divisa a velleribus
insulitis avolane.”
Floce, the dregs or less
of wine. Allied to floccus. “Quia
ei insint ʃtocc quidam et panmi.”
peror Al. Thus Persius has: “Pau-
nosam fecem morientem sorbet
aceti;”
Flora, the Goddess (ʃorum)
of flowers. peror Al. from Greek
Xλον. Ovid: “Chloris eram
que Flora vocor; corrupta
Latino Nominis est nostri litera
Grecæ sono.” See Fames.
Flo, ʃorris, a flower, blossom.
Like ςαςς, it is applied to other
things and is put for the most
excellent of their kind. Fr. ʃlo.
Cicer: “Suavitates odorum

1 says Tooke, “Yellow is the
stipule of the Anglo-Sax-
burn.”
2 φλήσω, πέλησαν, to beat.
3 ʃecto, to incline downwards,”
4 is acknowledged by Donnegan.
5 φρέω, Εο, φρέω, to cry out.
6 Wachter however refuses Blawan to the
Latin.
qui affiantur e floribus." As δώτος is perhaps fr. δώται pp. of δῶω, δῶ. Or fr. χλόος, χλωός, verdures, bloom; whence chlos, then flos. See Fames. Or flos is fr. χλωρός, verdant. Or from φλέξ, a flame. "Quia emicat scintillatque ut flamma," V. What is called by Euripides φλέξ ὁσον is called by Ennius flos vini. And the poets call stars "flora." Al. from the Saxon bloowan, to blow, i.e. bloom, blossom.

Fluctus, a wave. Fr. fluo, fluisci, fluctum.
Fluentum, a stream. Fr. fluo, as flumen.
Fluiio, I float. Fr. fluo, (i.e. fluctuo) fluctum.
Flumen, a stream. Fr. fluo.
Fluio, I flow. Fr. βλώ, to gush out. As βρέω, Fremo. Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. flewuan."

Flustrum. Dacier: "Tum flustrum dictum puto, cum post temperate flactus non moventur, quia tunc 'Defluet saxis agitatus humor.'" Flustrum fr. fluo, as Luo, Lustrum.

Flusa, a floating lamprey. For fluita fr. fluito; or fr. fluo, fluctum. Al. from πλω, a swimmer.
Fluvius, a river. Fr. fluo, for fluan. Compare Aluo, Alluviae.
Foeile, a bandage or cravat to keep the (fauces) throat and neck warm. For faucale. As Caudex, Codex.

Focillo, I warm, cherish. Fr. focus.

Focus, a hearth, an altar. Fr. φως, whence focus, as στίς, specus. Φός is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blazing hearth. Or from ἕκα pf. mid. of ἔκα, to hold. Whence ochus, Pochus, focus. Compare Fiscus. Or for fowicus fr. foove: like Unicus, &c. As cherishing the fire, or as cherishing other things by the fire in it. Ovid: "At focus a flammi et quod focet omnía dictus." Al. from φώγα, to roast or boil.

Fodicio, I pierce. Fr. fodo. As Medeo, Medicio; Vello, Vellico.

Fodina, a mine, quarry. Fr. fodiio. Ina, as in Regina.
Fodio, I pierce, goad, dig. Also, I punch, push. Fr. βόσι (whence βόσων, a pit,) same as βάζω (whence βάζωμα,) to excavate; properly, to make deep. B into F, as in Fascino from Barxavi. And Θ into D, as in orDo from ὁθες. The two changes together are not unlike those in FiDo from Pel-Tha. Or from fuitio, to plant. The earth being pierced in planting. Or from a word furticō, furculum, furio, whence fudio, then fodiio, as fOlium is for Fuliun. Some suppose fodi put for chodi, (See Fames) fr. χοδον fr. χος, to raise a heap. But to dig is one thing, to raise a heap another. Though χοδα is translated by Donnegan "earth dog up." Haigh
As anciently it was the custom to write on the leaves of trees, as of the palm. So our Leaf.

Follis, a leathern bag or purse. A pair of bellows, which was apparently a bag made of the hides of animals. Virgil has "taurinis follibus," and Horace "hiricinis follibus." Also, a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather. Follis, from signifying a bag of money, was used for money itself. Lampridius: "Cum haberet in sorte centum aureos et mille argenteos et centum folleres." Crescentius: "Grandem piscem trecentis follibus venditit." Follis is fr. ἄλοι, a bag; Ἐκλ. φύλλικη, whence follis, as φύλλον, folium.


Fons, fontis, a well, spring, fountain. From fundens, fundentis, shortened into fons, fontis, then softened into fons, fontis. Or changed to fondens, fondentis: fons, fontis. We have sOboles for sUbOles, and perhaps sOus for tUnsa. Varro: "Fons, unde funditur et terrā aqua viva." Or from φωνήσω, φωνῆτος which utters a sound; contracted to φωνή, φωνητος, fons, fontis. 2 Al. for

2 Al. from χορνηρός fr. χορνη, to pour
fora fr. φόρας, which carries or
hurries forward. As Pons from
Πόρος.

For: See Faris.

Forágo. “Filium quo textrice
opos diurnum distinguunt. A forando, quia forabant eo filo
telam ut signo hoc distinguenter
pensa.” F.

Füramen, a hole. Fr. foro.

Foras, out of doors, abroad.

Fr. foras. Rather, from hōra
was a word fora, whence forum,
like Aliás. Or fr. hōra, hō-
rae.:

Forceps, forcipis, tongs, nippers,
pincers. Also, from the
form, the claw of a lobster. For
forceps (as KExyvr̂a, COpyca;
extErris for exTeryis; and we
may perhaps add vErectex for
vErectex,) for ferriceps fr. ferrum.
That is, ferrum quo capimus
aliquis. See Forflex. ¶ Al.
for formiceps, formicis, as
properly (forma capiens) grasping
hot things. See Formus.
The Greeks say πυράρρα fr.
πύρ, πυράς, fire, ἕλεγο, to seize.
¶ Some refer for in forceps to
Germ. feur, fire, allied to πύρ.

Forda, a cow with young.

Fr. φόρας, φοράδος (φοράδος), a
pregnant female.

Füra, fut. inf. of Sum. For
sūre (as from θύρα is sūres)
for suere fr. sūo, whence suam,
sui, &c. Or for is formed from
forem on the model of Amare,
Amarem; and forem is for furem.

Förensis, pertaining to the fo-
rum.

Forfex, forficis, a pair of
scissors or shears. Forficis seems
to be soft for forsicas; and this
for forsicas, ferriscis (as Forci-
pis is for Ferricpis) fr. ferrum
seco. Forcellini defines forfex
“instrumentum ferreum quo fi-
lum, telam, &c. incidimus.”

Föri is defined by Forcellini
“parvae illae semita intra naves
per quas nautae ultrro citroque
discurrent; ita loca ubi sedent
vectores; item ubi nautae sed-
dentes remigant.” From προς
fr. πόρος, a passage. Compare
the derivation of Transtrum.
Al. from φόρα, φόρα, 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. “Quòd
fori essent; h. e. non in cariná
sive alvo navis, ubi velut domi
immunes essent a pluvii et ven-
tis, sed sub Jove frigido.” V.

Förícia, a diaphora. And for-
ria, orum, liquid excrement.
Fr. φόρα i. e. φόρα γαστρός, vi-
olen cursus ventris.

Förisca, public jakes. Fr. φό-
ρυς, ‘podex; whence forio, ‘caco.’
¶ Al. foris, a door. Fr. bōra, Boul.
φόρα, whence fora, as μάλα,
MoJa.

Forma, a shape, figure, form.
Transposed fr. μορφή. ¶ Al.
from Sax. fremman, to frame.
In Germ. form, Armor. form.
Irish foirm, is the same as for-

ma.

Fornas, a conduit or convey-
ance of water; an aqueduct.
"Quia adhibitis ligneis formis
extruitur." F. || Or fr. πε-
φόρμας pp. of φέρω, to convey.

Formula, a circular letter. As written according to a
certain (forma) form.

Fornica, an ant. Fr. μύ-
μαξ, μύρμηκος, Ἑξοι. βύθυκας,
whence formica (as Fasico from
Βασιλα), formica, (as for Oric from θέγα) formica, as ηΝηα, flígo. || Al. for fermi-
ca, as in forcing, and perhaps
vortex. Quod fert micas, i.e.
farris. Virgil: "Ingentem for-
micas farris acserum."

Fornicinus pulsus, a pulse
which is quick and short or
low, like the motion (formica)
of an ant.

Fornicatio, the rising of the
body in small pimples, attended
with a tingling pain like the
stinging (formicarum) of ants.

Fornido, fear, dread, terror.
Fr. μόρμος, terror, whence mor-
ma, a hideous spectacle. That
is, from Ἑξοι. βύθυκας, as Forni-
ca is from μύρμηκας, through
βύθυκας. Ido as in Cupido,
Labido. || Al. from forma, a
form, i.e. a spectacle.

Fornida, a foil or net set
with feathers of different colors,
as a (forkido) terror or scare
to wild beasts.

1 Al. from φύα, whence φόρμα, fo-

rama, forma. As ηλεισ from ηλειο, Species
from Specio.

2 A word inserted in Donnanian.

Etym.

Formósus, handsome. Que
est boná formá.

Formída, a set (forma) form
of words.

Formus, hot. Fr. τίθοραι
pp. of θέρα, I heat; whence
θάρσος, Ἑξοι. φόρμως, as θέρη, φόρη.

|| Al. for formus fr. δεμός.

Fornax, Fornus, a furnace.
Fr. τερνος, pertaining to fire;
whence τίνος, furus, formus,
as φάλλες, ἑλλίς; πυκτος, νηθ.-
tia. || "From Arab. fort." Tt.

Fornix, a brothel, stew. Fr.
τερνη, a harlot. And, because
these places were in vaults and
wells under ground, hence for-
nix was a vault; and an arch.

Gloss. Vett.: "Fornicaria, τό-
ρη, ἑν καμάς κατατάταται." For-
nix was used also for a tri-
umphal arch. || The first sense
of this word is usually un-
derstood to be an arch or vault;
in which some derive it from for-
nus, a furnace, as being arched
like it. Others refer it to foro,
to perforate. "Ideo primō
fuere fornices ac caverne," says
Ponanus. Others refer it to
φορπα, to bear, sustain. As
simply sustaining, or from the
idea of every part sustaining the
weight placed upon the arch.

Fornus: See Fornax.

Foro, I bore, pierce. For
poro (as Ferè from Ἡθολ,) fr.
πικερα pf. mid. of πικα, to
pierce.

Forpes, a barber's scissors.
For forphex, forsex. But the
authority of the word seems not
quite established.

Foris, fortis, chance, luck,
good luck. Fr. περφορία pp. of

x
φίλος. Or at once fr. φόβος, that which bears; as Μήδος, Mors. Id quod res secum fertur. The Greeks say Τά τράγωμα κακιάς φιέραι, Things turn out unfavorably. They use ευφαίρεσα for an accident or occurrence. Wachter: "Fatum Gracia dicitur φίλον καί φέρειν, Latinis fons a ferre, quia fatum est ipsa series causarum, quae omnes eventus bonos et malos secum fert." Virgil has "Me, fors si qua Tulisset, Promissi ulterior." Forsan, perhaps. That is, fors an, chance whether. Forsit, perhaps. That is, fors sit. Or for forsit, i.e. fors sit an.

Fortasse, perhaps. For fortasse, forte esse. Si forte licet esse.


Fortis, stout-hearted, manful, brave. Fr. πέφερα pp. of φέρα, fero, suffero. "Qua fortitudine est virtus perferendam rerum." F.1

1 Vossius supposes that fortis was nuncius fortis. He quotes the XII. Tabb. where however we have horst from horstus, which might be put for horstus fr. ἐφθάσα pp. of ἐφα, to defend.

Fortultus, happening (forte) by chance.

Fortūna, fortune. Fr. fors, fortis.

Förūli, bookshelves. See Forni.

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 quae vendere vellent, et quo quaque ferrent, forum appellarunt." Rather, from φόρω, φόρος, 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 alcatiuri was a gaming room, from its being a kind of traffic or assembly.

Forus: See Forni. Fossa, a ditch. Fr. fodio, fodium, fossam.

Foveae: See Appendix.

Foveae: See Appendix.

Fraces, I grow musty or mouldy. In allusion to the thickness of (fraces) lees of oil.4 Fraces, 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 In German frez is rancid, but is referred by Wachter to fragilis.
FRA—FRE

corpora nostro Frangert ad saxum." § Al. from βράχυ, to rattle, clash: as βράχω, Fremo. From the sound of things breaking. § "From Hebr. frag, rumpere, fragere." V. § Al. from the Anglo-Saxon branac, brecan, brecan, Germ. brechen, to break.

Fräther, a brother. Fr. φαῖρης, one of the same φαῖρης, 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. φίλος, Lat. frater, Pers. berader, Goth. brothir, Irish brathair. All from the Celt. bru, the womb. As the Latins say Uterinus." W.

Fraus, fraudis, guile, fraud, deceit; the being deceived; also, any fault, offence, trespass; also, punishment for such offence, loss; hence any harm or detriment. Fraudus is for fraudis fr. φραός, knowing, clever. ἀλλοφραός is used by Homer for being clever in deceiving. Or from φραοῖς, poît. for φραοῖς, as ναὸς for ναῖς, &c. Or from a word φραῖζε, transp. φραῖζε. At least fr. φραῖζε fut. 2. of φραῖζω, whence φραῖζομαι, to project, plan, machinate.

Frausus. Plautus: "Ne quam fraudem frausus sit." Fr. fraudis, fraudis, whence fraudeo, frausus sum, as Audeo, Ausus sum.

Frac: See Fraces.
Frazinus: See Appendix.
Frimo, I make a great noise.
Fr. βρίσω, as Blōw, Fluo.

oleae trapeo contumae et comminuo," &c. § Or fr. φραγω fut. 2. of πάσω, to dash to pieces.

Frenum: See Frenum.

Fraga, strawberries. Soft for fragra (as Fragellum for Fragellum,) fr. fragro. § Al. from βραχύα. See Fragro.

Fragilis, brittle. Fr. frago, frango. Easily broken.

Fragmen, a broken piece. For fragimen fr. frago, frango. So Ago, Agmen.

Frágor, a crack, crash. Fr. frago, frango. Properly, the sound of anything breaking.

Frágösus, craggy, rough, steep. Fr. frago, frango. That is, broken.

Frágro, I have a strong scent. From a verb βραφάζωμαι, (same as βραφαίμαι, to smell,) pf. mid. βραφόω, whence fragus, as from ὁφός is Serus. Compare Flagro as to the termination ro. § Al. from frago, frango. As said of pounded spices.

Frámea, a short spear, lance. ¹ A German word, as Tacitus states. "From frumen, to send. Allied to from, from." W. "The Germans say to this day främa or friem, the Belgians priem." V.

Frango, frēgi, I break in pieces. For frago, fr. φραγω, φραγις, (as πίνω, πίνω, Frigus) fut. 2. of πάσω, to dash down. Virgil: "Duo de numero cùm

¹ "St. Austin contends that it is not a spear but a sword. Perhaps, because in his time or at least among the Africans it was used in this sense." F.
Frendeo, Frendo, I gnash with my teeth. Fr. fremo, whence fremidus, fremidus, frendo. So Aveo, Avidus, Avido, Audeo. Al. from the sound.

Fremum: See Appendix.

Friques, frequent, constant, numerous. For fere-coiens, whence fere-cuens (as φοίλες, μοικες), whence frequens, frequens. Ferè, commonly, generally. Coiens from coeo.

Fressus, crunched, bruised. For fremsus fr. fremo, I grind the teeth: as Pando, Pansus, Passus. Properly, ground or bruised by the teeth; and then by anything else. Accius: "Saxo fruges fremde torridas."

Freptom, a strict, narrow part of the sea. Fr. ferveo, fervitum, fervitum, frevitum. Varro: "Quod eo semper concurrens estus et effervescat." Compare Ασταύρια. Al. from fremo, fremitum, cut down to fretom.

Frētus, relying on. Fr. ferveo, fervitum, whence fervitum, frevitum, frētum. As Superimis, Superimis, Suprēmus. Fervur is the same as bāpos, heat, confidence, (which is fr. νιθανος pp. of bανω, to heat), whence bāpos, relying on.

Frico, I rub, chafe. From frico, to bruise into small pieces, as from Fodio is Fodico. Al. from the Syriac PHRK, to rub." V.

Frigeo, I am cold. Fr. πρέγα, πρέγα, to be stiff with cold.

Frigo, I fry, parch. Ἐφύω. Frigus, cold. Fr. frigeo, or fr. ἔφης.

Frigutos, Fringutio, Friguitio, Fringutio, Fringutio, 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. φηγολας or φηγολας a chaffinch, or from Lat. fringilla, a chaffinch.

Fringilla, Frigilla, Fringilla, a chaffinch. Diminut. of φηγολας or φηγολας, used by Aristophanes.

Frio, I crumble, break into small pieces. Fr. φρύω (whence φρίτον), Ἑλό. φύω, as Θηρ. Φηρ. Al. from πελα, to divide by sawing, whence frio, as in Ferè from Perle. Al. from πελα, to dash and break, Fraima, (as in Frego), Fıma. Al. from φλα, παίζε, for softness pria, whence frio, as before.

Frito: See Appendix.

Fritillus,—

Frlus, worthless, trifling. Fr. frīo, to crumble. That is, fragile, brittle. Οὐς a diminutive, as in Sciolus, Aureolus. Then frīolus is soft for frīolus. Unless, as from Ango, Anxi, is Anxius; so from Frio, Friavi, is Friavolus, Frivolus.*

1 Al. from φίναα pp. of φινω, taken in the sense of φινω, to rub; whence piceo, for softness pico, (as from κρεπισ is κρεπος) then frico, as Πελα, Ferè.

2 Al. from φαλαρδα, transp. φαλάρδα, whence fīvalus, fīvalus. Al. for
Früzus, from frigo, frigii, frizi.

From, frondis, a leaf; a branch with leaves. Anciently frus, frundis. And frus and frus without N. Whence frondis, i.e. frundis, frudis, seems to be derived from βρόδον (as βρέχω, βρεμό) fr. βρόδω, to germinate. As from Μορδος (from Melps) is Mordeo. Of frundis is from βρόδους, βρούζος. Thence fruntis, and frundis, as men Tax, men Dax.

Frons, frontis, the forehead, brow. Fr. φροντίς, thought, reflection. As indicating what we are engaged in thinking and reflecting on, or the real state and nature of our thoughts. Sometimes as Volutus, Vultus from Volo, Volitum. Plautus: "He rile imperium ediscat, ut, quod frons velit, oculi sciant." Cicero: "Non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vulgo et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere putuisse." Cicero calls frons "animi jana." C. Some understand φρονίς here as solicitude; and suppose frons to be properly applied to a forehead carrying anxiety in it. "Frons solicta, moesta, gravis, turbida, nubila," are common expressions. I. Al. from φρέως, (as Φεώς, Geus) wisdom, intelligence, discernment. As displayed in the forehead. I. Al. from φρύω, φρυτος (φροτος). Cicero: "Hac ipsa fero equidem fronte, sed angor intimis sensibus.

Frono, having a high, broad, 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. I. Al. from φρυτος, parched. See Frux. I. Al. from βεβροκτονος pp. of βρόξε, to germinate.

Frugalis, thrifty. Fr. frugi.

Fruges: See Frux.

Frugi, says Donatus, is properly said of one who is useful and necessary. That is, is unde frugem possis habere. Hence frugi, like Gr. χρυσίας, (from χρυσαμ, to use; whence also χρυσάμος), means good, honorable, honest, worthy. Frugi, as applied to a servant, means useful to his master, careful, thrifty, saving. It is also applied to one who is useful to himself, and is thrifty and frugal with his own property. It means also, moderate, sober, discreet; which senses easily flow from the rest. Forcellini defines frux (inter alia) "recta honestaque vivendi ratio." Cicero: "Emerisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse.

Frumentum, corn or grain of all kinds; wheat, the best kind. For frumentum fr. fruor. See
Fructus. ¶ Al. for frugimen-
tum fr. frux, frugis.

Frunicors, I enjoy. Fr. fruor,
whence fruitor (somewhat as itiner from Iter), frunicors.

Fruor, I enjoy, reap the
fruits of. Fr. fruorai, I draw to
myself; whence Fruoai, (as
frugis, Frugis, Frigus) fruor.1

Frustra, to no purpose. Fr.
frudo, frusum, (as Rado, Ra-
sun, Rastrum,) for fraudo, frau-
sus, as Claudio, Cludo, Fraus-
sus is here deceived, disap-
pointed, in a passive sense. Or
it may be in an active sense:
"Quod frustra fit, fraudat de-
siderium ejus qui id facit."  V.
See Frusus. ¶ Al. from Frus-
tis, Αἰ ο λ. Frusitès, broken to
pieces. As said of hopes and
projects dashed. See Frus-
tum.

Frustrum, a bit or piece of
anything. For frastrum (See Frustra) fr. "frustra" Αἰ ο λ.
frusitès, broken in pieces.2

Frutectum, Fruetecum, a
shrubbery. For fruticetum.

Frutez, a stalk, steii, shoot.
Also, a shrub. Fr. βιβετεία
pp, of βιβία, to germinate. As
Βιβία, Frenio.

Frux, fruxis, the fruit or
produce of the earth; the fruit
of trees. Fr. fruor, frusus.
sum. See Fructus. Fruxus,
as Fluo, Fluxus. ¶ Or from
ϕρύος, to parch. Virgil: "Fru-
gesque receptas Et turrere
parant flammis et frangere
saxo." Accius: "Nocturna
saxo fruges fremdes torri-
das." ¶ Al. from "frôx,
βρôx, fut. 2. βρυγάν, to eat.

Fum, I may be. Fr. φῶο,
fluo, whence fui.

Fucus, a marine shrub from
which was made a dye or paint;
dye, paint; pretence. Φόκος.
Also, a drone; i. e. a bee in
pretence. "Quod fucum fa-
ciat homini, ut qui mentiatu
apem." V.3

Fucus, a kind of glue with
which bees daub their hives.
"Perhaps, as being in its color
an imitation of wax." F.

Fuc, a sound of aversion or
contempt. From the sound.
See Fi.

Fucem, I would be. See
Fuum.

Füga, flight. Φυγή.

Fücius, I fly. Fr. φυγέω Ion.
fut. of φυγώ.

Fügo, I put to flight. Verto
in fugam.

Fui, I was. Fr. φῶο, I am.

Fulcio, I prop. support.
"From Hebr. falk, a staff."

Tt. ¶ Or from φολικά, a
guard, whence φολικία, φο-
λικία, φολικιά, (φολικιά) to
guard, and so sustain, and sup-
port. ¶ Al. from "ελκα, pf.
mid. of "ελκω, to draw; whence
"ελκω,and fulcio, fulcio. "Ελκω,
from signifying to draw, might

1 Al. from φροιάω, (φροιάω) con-
sidered the same as θροιάω, translated
by Donnean, "I enjoy abundantly or
to excess."

2 A frux, fraudo. Nam, qui frus-
tum auter, parte aliquà fraudat eum
cuius erat integrum." V. This is mere
quibbling.

3 Fucus is referred by Ainsworth to
Hebr. puck.
signify also to bear, sustain. Horace: "Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas."

Fulcrum, a prop. Fr. fulcic, fulctum, as Sepelum, Sepulcrum.

Fulgeo, I shine. Fr. περίλαγα, περίλαγα pf. mid. of σφιγ, I blaze; whence folgeo, fulgeo.

Fulgor, a flash of lightning. Fr. fulgeo.

Fulica, Fūlīx, a coot. Fr. τοξ, πόδος, acc. τόξον, whence fūica, (as πτης) Fērēs, fūica, (as νυγ, πυρ) and fulica, as L is added in fīlius.

Fuligo, soot, smut. For fumitigo, fr. fumus. As Uðus, Udigō, Uligō.

Fullo, ovin, a fuller. From Sax. fullian, to full. Q Nosis: "From βαλλω, participle of βαλλω, βαλλω, denso, opples." But βαλλω 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. Q Al. from παλιβ, making white, as French filLe from filié; and as vice versa allus from διέλει.

Fulmen, lightning. Fr. fulgeo, (whence Fulgor,) fulgimen, fulmen. So Luceco, Lucincen, Lumen.

Fulmenta, the sole of a shoe. Fr. fulcimenta fr. fulcio.

Fulvus, of a deep yellow or tawny color. Fr. fulvulam, fulvulam, whence fulvivus, (as Amo, Amatum, Amatius; Fugio, Fugitum, Fugitius,) fulvus.


Fūmus, smoke. Fr. φωμε, Δωλωμισμον, vapor.

Fūnāle, a candle or taper, consisting of (fūnine) cord smeared with pitch, tallow, or wax.

Fūnāles equi, horses bound by a (fūnine) rope or trace to each side of the two horses which were yoked to a chariot.

Funda, a sling. Fr. fundo, to throw. Quā funduntur lapides. Silius: "Volucrum post terga sagittam Fundit."

Funda, a net. Fr. fundo, to throw. (See above.) As Plautus has "rete jactum" from Jacio; and Gr. δίκτυον fr. δίκτυα pp. of δίκτυον. Also, a bag or purse. From its likeness to a sling; or from money being thrown into it. As Gr. βαλαδνιον fr. βαλω fut. of βαλω. Also, the bezel of a ring. From its likeness to a sling. Whence Gr. σφεον, a sling, is similarly applied.

Fundamentum, a foundation. Fr. fundo, avī.

Funditus, from the very bottom, utterly. Ab ipso fundo.

Fundō, avī, I lay (fundam) the bottom of a thing.

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1 See Todd on To Full.

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2 Whence δυβαμ, δωλωμισμον, δωλωμισμον, translated (iter alia) by Deeseus, "to cause to go off in smoke—exhalation of vapor,—smoking." So δυβαμ he translates "to produce exhalations, to cause smoke to ascend," and δωλωμισμον, "to exhale, to smoke."

3 Al. from σφεον (σφοινον) by contraction.
*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 ὁδὶ, (whence ὁδῷ), with a labial aspirate." Or *fudo* is from ὁδην from ὁ, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from γνῳν, whence ἄδῃν, chudo, phudo. See Fames. ¶ Al. from στίκτα, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἠποτείνα, aspirated ἠστοκέα, whence sphondo, phondo, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo.,) fondo, fundo.

*Fundus*, the bottom of anything. Fr. πονκς, whence ποντικε. Hence it is used for the bottom or ground which forms the basis of buildings and houses. (As Solum is so used. Servius: "Unicoique 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 anciently for bottom, and is so still used in the plural Grounds, is used also for earth, land, region; and for possessions, as "Our neighbour's grounds." Festus says that fundus is so called in this sense, "quod 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.

*Funèbris*, pertaining to a (funus) funeral. As Salus, Salubris.

*Funebro*, I pollute by the presence (funeris) of a dead body. Virgil: "Quae nunc artus avulsaque membra Et lacerrum fundus tellus habet."

*Funebrio*, deadly, fatal. Ferrus funus. Also, polluted by the presence (funeris) of a dead body.

*Fungo*: 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.

*Fùnis*, a rope, cord. Fr. σχονῆς, whence schunis, (as pUnio from idUser,) chunis, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo) then phunis, as in Fames, Flus, &c. 

*Fumus*, a funeral, funeral procession. As being conducted by the light (fimium, i.e. familiarum,) of tapers and torches. ¶ Fumus is also a funeral pile. Whence some trace it to boinis, a mound. ¶ It is said also of

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1 Some trace fundus (for fudus) to funda. B to F, as in Fascino. And G to D, as Gebr, Deus. Others to Bibles.
2 Johnson quotes an instance from Lib. Fest.: "In the grounds of the sea."
is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed. ¹

Fr. fur, furo.

ail, steal. Fr. fur, furis.

Furtum, theft. Fr. fur.

Or contracted from furatum.

Furunculus: “A boil or

burn, named from the violence

of its heat and inflammation

before suppuration. ² Fr. furo.”

Tt. Or fr. πῦρ, πυγή, fire. ¹ Fr. from fur, furus. See Note S.

Furus, dusky, swarthy, dark.

Fr. πῦρ, to burn, or fr. πύρ, πυρ-

γῆ, fire. Hence purivus, purus,

and furus, as Feré from

Pepi, &c. Dacier: “Furus

est color qui ex adustione

comparatur.” ¹ Fr. Terent.

Scav- rus says: “Furus dicimus

quos antiqui fuisus.” Furus

is hence referred by some to

fusus, fuscus, furusus.

Fuscina,—

Fuscus, brown, tawny, swar-

thy, dusky, dark. Tooke: “All

colors in all languages must

have their denomination from

some common object, or from

some circumstances which pro-
duce those colors. Vossius

well derives fuscus fr. φῦσα, utulo:

‘Nam quae sustinatur ex albis

fusca sunt.’”

Fusorium, a sink. Fr. fun-

¹ Al. from φῦς, Ξεολ. φῦς, to be

impetuous, whence φῦς ˚φυς, Impet-

uous Mars. ¹ Fr. from φῦς, to confuse,

confound. “Furentes omnia turbant,”

says Vossius.

² In vitibus etiam furunculos dicitur

palmes juxta alium palmitem ematus,

quid veluti succum vicinis partibus fur-

tat; vel extubatio quaedam in medium

varcum.” ¹
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 ὅλω, (whence ὅλωρ), with a labial aspirate." Or fudo is from ὅλω from ὑω, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from χῦδν fr. χῦώ; whence chudo, phudo. See Fames. ¶ Al. from σπόνδα, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἐσπόνδα, aspirated ἐσφόνδα, whence sphondo, phondo, (as Σφάλλα, Fallo,) fondo, fundo.

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in Matth. xv. 35, "A multitude sat on the ground," in this manner, "the floor of level of the place."

Fundus, the chief author of a thing. Cicero: "Nisi is populus fundus factus essest." That is, the ground of it.

Fünèbris, pertaining to a (funeris) funeral. As Sulis, Salu-
bris.

Fünsto, I pollute by the presence (funeris) of a dead body. Virgil: "Quae nunc artus avulsaque membra Et lacera funus tellus habet."

Fünstus, deadly, fatal. Fe-
rens 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. σχεῦνος, whence schenus, (as Pú-
nio from πόντα) chunis, (as Σφάλλα, Fallo,) then phunis, as in Fanes, Flus, &c.¹

Fünus, a funeral, funeral pro-
cession. As being conducted by the light (funium, i.e. fû-
nalium,) of tapes and torches. ¶ Fünus is also a funeral pile.² Whence some trace it to beans, a mound. ¶ It is said also of

¹ Some trace fundus (for fucus) to ßu-
ðēs. B to F, as in Fascino. And Θ to D, as ßeðr, Deus. Others to ßeððes.

² Johnson quotes an instance from Lib. Fest.: "In the grounds of the sea."

³ Al. from Is, bòs, a sinew, tendon. Al. from φοῖν, a palm tree.

⁴ Suetonius: "Evenit ut repentea tempus statuere, dejecto funere, semiatum cadaver discerperat caulis."
slaughter, and is referred by some to φόρος, poët. φάνερος. And some refer it in the sense of a funeral to the slaughter of victims at funerals.

Fuo: See Fui.

Fur, a thief. Φόρος.

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.   MediaQuery not defined] Al. from πυκνός, pf. of πυκνός; whence a word πυκνός, Forcellini defines it "instrumentum quo stramenta moventur vel feruntur; a ferendo." If from fero, as Forcellini supposes, it would be "ficica, ferca."  MediaQuery not defined] Al. from ερχομαι, (Ερχομαι,) pf. of a word ἐρχομαι, a prop, stay.  MediaQuery not defined] Wachter: "Furch, (Germ.) a fork. Welsh ffwrch, Armor. forch, Anglo-Sax. and Irish forc, Belg. vork. In every body's judgment it is a Latin word. All these words might be referred to brechen, to break. As being broken or split at the end."

Furfur, bran; scurf, dandriff. "From Hebr. farfarah, to break into small pieces." Tt.  MediaQuery not defined] Or from βύβος, filth; whence burburis, furfuris. Here the meanings are reversed.

Furia, the Furies. Fr. furo.

Furnus, an oven. Fr. συγκόσιον, (συγμέος,) pertaining to fire. As Ferè cum Hebr.  MediaQuery not defined] "From Arab. forn." Tt.

Furo, I rage, am mad. Fr. τυφω, τυφεύ, or Germ. fër, fire. That is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed.

�述, I steal. Fr. fur,furis.

Furtum, by stealth. Fr. fur tum.

Furtum, theft. Fr. fur. Or contracted from furatum.

Furunculus: "A boil or bile; named from the violence of its heat and inflammation before suppuration." Fr. furro.

Tt.  MediaQuery not defined] Or fr. τυφω, τυφεύ, fire. Hence purivos, purvis, and furvis, as Ferè from ἡπό, &c. Dacier: "Furvis est color qui ex adustione comparatur." Tt. Terent. Scaurus says: "Furvis dicimus quos antiqui fuvios." Furvis is hence referred by some to fuscus, fuscios, fuvios.

Fuscina, ———

Fuscus, brown, tawny, swarthy, dusky, dark. Tooko: "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. φυκων, ustulo: 'Nam quo ustulantur ex albis fuscus fiunt.'"

Fusorium, a sink. Fr. fun-
do, fusum. Locus ubi aliiquid funditur.

Fusis, a stake, club, pole. Fr. sôrro, scorched, singed. As Firmus from Elpís. Virgil has "Sudes preucte." Ἄριος. From fundo, fusum, to lay prostrate. Virgil: "Nec prius absistit quamd septem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi."

Fusus, a spindle. Fr. fundo, fusum. "Quia per ipsum fundantur filia." F. "Alii, quod lanificium in telâ attenuatur, eoque in volendo quasi liquefiti ac fundi videatur." V.

Futilis, leaky, easily running out. Hence, prating, blabbing; and silly, trifling, of no moment. Fr. fuito, whence effutio.

Futio, I pour forth. Futio, i.e. phutio, seems to be put for chute, (as perhaps Fames, Flos, &c. for Chames, Chlos, &c.) from χυτός, poured; whence a verb χυτίκω, χυτίσω, χυτία.

Futo, whence Confuto, Refuto, I make null and void. It seems to be allied to futio and futulis. Futo from futio, as Fugo from Fugio. Or from a verb χυτώ, χυτά. (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, futulis, and futum, a kind of water vessel." But from fundo would be rather fuso, viz. from fusum. Unless, as Pello made Pulsum as well as Pulsum, and Maneo Mantum as well as Mansum, so fundo made futum as well as fusum.

Futuo, i. q. βενιά. A φυτώμα, plant. Ut Græci dicunt ἀδέσφω et φυτεύω.

Futurus. Fr. fui, futum, whence futurus.

G.

Gabalus, a gallows; a wretch deserving the gallows. "From Germ. gabel, a fork; whence it was applied to a gallows from its likeness." W. Ἄριος. From Hebr. gabal, a boundary; because it was placed in the boundaries of roads." Ainsw.

Gábata, —

Gæsum, a heavy dart or javelin used by the ancient Gauls. Gr. γαστ. Chald. gisa. Island. kesa. It was certainly a Celtic invention." W.

Gagates, jet. Ἑγάτης.

Gałaxias, the milky way.

Palaezias.

Galba, a mite or maggot in meat. "From Hebr. chalab, (chalab,) fatness. From its fatness." Tt. Ἄριος. Others suppose it called a galho colore.

Galbānum, the gum on a herb called Ferula. Ἡλθῆς.

Galbānum, a garment, worn by luxurious women. Salmasius and Vossius think it should be written galbinum, fr. galbus, as from Coccus is Coccinum, and explain it, a garment of a
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.

Galei or Galbei: See Appendix.

Galbula, a bird called a wittwal or woodwall. A galbo colore. It is called Vireo also à viridis colore.

Galbulus, the nut of the cypress-tree. A galbo colore, says Turton.

Galbus. Forcellini translates it "qui coloris est viridis vel flavii." Here are two very different colors. If galbus be yellow, it has an easy derivation in Germ. gelb, yellow. Compare also Gilbus. Some consider it as meaning, of a blue or azure color, and suppose it put for galbus fr. γαλβος, milk; as fr. λα, syla, is sylva.

Galea, a helmet. Fr. γαλά, a weasel. As made of its skin. So κυνη is a helmet, as made of (κυνη) dog's skin; and has so much the meaning of a helmet in general that Homer uses λειοθες κυνη, a helmet of weasel's skin. Properly, a dog's-skin-helmet made of weasel's skin.

Galen: See Appendix.

Galerícum, a cap of false hair, periwig. Fr. galerus.

Galerita avis, a lark. As having a tuft on its head like a (galerus) cap or helmet. So the Greeks called it καφος from καφος, a helmet.

Galerus, a round cap or hat like a (galea) helmet. Donnegan translates καφος "a cap" in Od. 24, 230.

Galla, a gall, oak-apple. Also, a kind of bad bitter wine. From Germ. gaille, bitter, whence our gaille i.e., bile. Or from γαλακτος, γαλος an acorn; whence gaine, galle, as κολος, colnis, collis. Or from γαλακτος was galanula, cut down to galle. "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: "Amnia it insana nomine Gallus aqua. Qui bibit inde, furit." Or, because the temple of Cybele was on the borders of this river. Or there was a Phrygian word galle, meaning mad. Wachter: "Galli, (Germ.) mad, raging. Island. galle, Suec. gelen. A Phrygian word." Or, if Galli was a term derived from the north, it might be from Germ. gaille, castrated; allied to which is the Suecan gelled, to castrate, and gelled, castrated; and our geld. For the Galli were castrated priests. Hesychius explains γαλακτος, eunuch. After all it seems likely that Galli was a Greek word γαλακτος.

Gallicca, 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. gollus. Gaulis, a cock. Fr. căx-talov, a cock’s gills or comb. Hesychius says was a kind of cock. Hence căx-talov, căx-talos. Al. from Germ. gel, libidinosus. Ob notam libidinem. Gamba, the joining of the foot with the leg in animals. Fr. că-mov, a bending. Vegetius has "Inflexione genicularum atque gambarum." Gamma, the Greek letter Γ. Ganea, a brothel; also, debauchery, revelling. Fr. gane, Sicilian for gava, a woman. As cAnis from xEnos. Or from γάνος, γάνως, gayety, cheerfulness, merriment. Stephens says: "Γανταί [perhaps he says, it should be γανταί] is explained by Hesychius, spendthrifts and profligates; whence I think ganeones were called." Al. from γάνος, Dor. γάνος, transp. γάνος, γανία. That is, subterraneous, as χολός is used for υγροχολος. "A γάντα, for nix," says Turnebus. But this word seems to want establishing. Ganeo, a frequenter (ganeae) of a brothel. Gangrana, a gangrene. Γαγράννη. Gannio, I yelp, whine, whimper. Properly said of dogs rejoicing at the arrival of their master. Fr. γατσά, γατώ. Homer uses γατμαί of a wife and children rejoicing at a husband's arrival: Το θ' δδι γατμαί τικνα Οίκας νοσταγίαι καρδαται οδοι γάτωναι. Al. from γατα, γατανμαι, as καικω, καιρανμαι. Gargarizo, I gargle. Γαρ-γαρίζω. Garrío, I talk much, prate, chitter; chrip; croak. Fr. gare, I speak, utter a sound. Or fr. γαρίζω, γάρεως, Dor. γάρεως, the voice. Garrilus, chattering, chirping. Fr. garri. Garum, salt-fish, pickle. Πάρον. Gaudeo, I rejoice. Fr. gavio (whence Gavisus), whence gavi- dus, gavideo, gaudeo, as Aveo, Avides, Avido, Audeo. Al. from γαυαρίαω, γαυαρίο, I exult from arrogance or high spirits. Cicero: "Meum factum probari a te, exulto atque gaudeo." P into D, as in audeo from xαυαρίων. Gaudium, joy. Fr. gaudeo. Gavio, (whence gavisus,) I rejoice. Fr. gaiio, gaiam, whence gavio, as xaiio, paVio. Gaulus, a cup like a boat. Γαύλος. Gaunace or Gaunacum, a thick shag or frieze. Fr. xau- νάνη, a Persian garment lined with fur. Gausapla, a rough shaggy cloth used for coverlets, &c. Παοσαπλα.
Oäza, the treasures of the Persian king; riches, wealth.

Γάζα.

Γεννα, Geenna, Hell.

Γέννα.

Γέλασίανος, a buffoon. Fr. γέλαιον, γέλαζω, to laugh.

Γέλαστινος, dimple produced by laughter. Also, the front teeth, shown in laughter. Γέλαστινος.

Γελίδος, cold as (gelu) ice: As Frigus, Frigidus.

Γέλη, ice, frost. Fr. γέλαιον, γέλα, which meant to shine, as well as to laugh. Or nearer thus, as Morin remarks: "According to Suidas, γέλα signifies gelus in the language of the Siculi, an ancient dialect of the Greek." ¶ "From Arab. gelid, ice." Tl.

Γερμῖνος: See Appendix.

Γεμίτος, a groan. Fr. gemo, gemitum.

Γέμμα, the bud of a vine, "vitis oculus." Hence transferred to a gem or precious stone. Fr. geno or geneo, gemui; whence genima, (as Victus, Victima,) gemma, gemma. So Glubu, Glubima, Gluma. That which the vine first produces. This ima is a Greek termination: γονή, γόμιος, γόμις. ¶ Al. from γημα, I am loaded.


Γέμο, I groan, moan. Fr. γημα, I am loaded or oppressed, i.e. in my mind with grief. Somewhat as αἰδημίος fr. αἰδήματι pp. of αἴδω, αἴδα, I cram full. Virgil has "Gemuit sub pondere cymba." This we may translate, groaned under the weight.¹

Γεμονίι gradus, Gemoniae scala, Gemoniae, a pair of stairs whence condemned persons were cast down into the Tiber. Fr. gemo. A gemiti et calamitate. ¶ Al. from a person named Gemonianus, who invented them.

Γεμουρσα: See Appendix.

Γίνα, a check. Γίνως.

Γίνα: See Appendix.

Γενεάλογος, a genealogist.

Γενανέγος.

Γενερ, gēneri, a son-in-law. Fr. genus, generis. As introduced into the (genus) family of the wife's father. "Quia ad augendum genus adhibet," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from genero, or fr. geno, geni.

"Quia socer eum filie dat maritum ut liberos ex ea genat." V.

Γενεραλίς, pertaining to the race or kind; general. Fr. genus, generis.

Γενέρο, I beget, produce.

Γενερο, or gene. See Toler, Recupero, Desidero. ¶ Al. from genus, generis.

Γενεροσως, born of a noble (generis) race, excellent, not hearted. So γένεσθαι fr. γένος.

Γένεσις, nativity; the natal hour. Γενεσίς.

Γενετής, Gėnëtith, a mother.

Fr. geneo, genetum and generum.

Géniadís, dedicated to Genus,

¹ Al. from γοθμων, lamenting. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. jammer is walling. Jammer to wall. So Anglo-Sax. gesmrian is to wall. (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 Caesaris" the Greeks expressed by "Ομνομά τιν τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦχρι. Hence Torus Genialis. Hence generialis is happy, cheerful, joyful, mirthful.

Geniculum, a joint or knot in a stalk of corn. Fr. genu. Fow is used in the same sense.

Genimen, an offsprung. Fr. geno, genui.

Genista, —

Genitor, a father. Fr. geno, genitum.

Genius, 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. Augustus, as quoted by Festus: "Genius est pares hominum ex quo homines gignuntur. Propterea Genius meus nominatur qui me genuit." Or, sub quo genius sum.

Genius, 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 genus."

Geno, genui, I beget. Fr. γενε, whence γενέσα, γενο; or fr. γενε, γενε, whence γενεμα.

Gens, a race, tribe, people; a clan or stock; a herd, swarm.
it arises from the greater city which there exists g brothers than among  Ni.

ermen, a bud, shoot, sprout.

ermen, whence genimen (pare Nomen), genmen, sternness germen. ¶ Al. fr.

whence germen, germen.

whence germen, germen.

I take in hand, bear, I carry on, do; I bear, prose.

Fr. χειρ, χερσ, the hand; ce a word χερσω or χερσω.

chero, gero. So Gutta is Xut, Xurt, ceter, tristes, nonsense. as says it is taken from the

of the Sicilians in using s) wicker shields in their

with the Athenians. ¶ from γεώς, an old man.

Itres, a porter. Fr. gero.

brundia, gerunds. Fr. gero, ce gerenda, gerunda. For

express things to be taken and or done by us: "Le-

us mibi est liber." "Veni di causā." Or they express

which took place while there in the course of doing things: "Legendo mih

git valetudo," Black: gerund expresses an action in

ate of progression."

eria, a senate-house. Pla.

estatio, the being carried in.

Fr. gesto, gestatum.

asticolor, I use (gestus) ges-

gesticate.


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, gesi, gestum.

Gestor, a tale-bearer.

Fr.

ger, gestum.

Gestus, carriage of the body, action or posture expressive of

feelings, demesnour. ¶ Fr. gero, gestum. So Department from

Porto.

Gibbus, bent outwards convex, protuberant. Fr. ὑφε, ὑφσ, whence gibbus, gibbus.

¶ Or fr. κυφός, κυφώς, whence

gibus (as Κυφενία, Gubernio), gibbus, as αμφώ, amBo.

Gibbus, a bunch on the back. See above.

Gigas, a giant. Πγνς.

Gigno, I beget, produce. Fr.

γίγνω, whence γίγνομαι.

Gileus, of a yellow color. From Germ. gelb. ¶ Al. fr.

x̌ιφ, yellowish; whence kir-

rus, kir Vus, (as νυρο, νιφ Vos, nerVus,) then girus, (as Ko-

βενία, Gubernio) and gilus, as piligrim of peρEgrinus, peR-

grinus.

Gingiva, the gum in which the teeth are set. For gigniva fr.

gigno, as Cado, Cadiva. "A gignendis dentibus, says

Lactianius.

Gingrīna, a kind of small flute. Feminine of gingrinus, i. e. stridulus; fr. gingrio, said of

gese cackling. ¶ Or from γλυγω, a kind of short Phoeni-

cian flute.

Gingrio, said of gese cack-

lug. From the sound. ¶ Or
from the melancholy sound of the Phœnician flute called γάγας:

Ginnus, a mule. Γίννος.

Gith: See Appendix.

Glàber, glàbra, smooth, bald, without hair or wool. Fr. γλαβρός, a rubber, polished, and therefore smooth. Whence γλαβρίς, glaphrus, glabrus, &c. in amBo.

Glacies, ice. Fr. γλάσο, pf. γλάσα, (γλάσα), I shine. Or fr. γλαίσ, γλάσ, 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.

Gladiátor, a swordplayer, gladiator. Fr. gladius.

Gladiátus, applied to two herbs, and so called from the leaves representing a (gladius) sword. One is called by the Greeks ξιφίον, φασάγιον, μαχιέων, which all signify a little sword.

Gladius, a sword. For clàdius, (as Κύπρις, Guberno,) fr. κλάδος, a branch. For these, says Vossius, were first used by countrymen for swords. Or rather from κλάδων, κλάδο, to lop off branches, and so to lop off limbs, &c. ¶ Al. from clades. But A in gladius is short. ¶ Quayle refers to Celtic kloideas.¹

Glandium, Glandula, a knob in the flesh, a glandule. Fr. glands, glandis.

Glans, glandis, an acorn; a leaden bullet, in its form: the glans of the neck or nut, from its form. Fr. βάλανς, Æol. γάλανς, by contraction γάλας.

Glàrea, gravel, coarse sand. Fr. γλαρόν, which Hesychius explains by κράλαξ, a pebble on the sea shore. ¶ Al. from κλάω, to break; whence κλαρός, glarus, broken, gritty.

Glastum, the herb wod with which they dyed blue. A northern word. Pliny: “Simile plantaginis glastum in Gallia vocatur, quo Britanniarum conjuges toto corpore oblitae.” &c. Wachter: “From the Celtic glas, sky blue.”

Glaucôma, a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye. Γλαυκωμα.

Glaucus, azure, sea-green. Γλαύως.

Gleba, a clod or lump of earth. From κλάω, to break, might be cleba, (gleba,) somewhat as from Πόω is perhaps RoBur, and from Πις 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 kilja, a segment, is mentioned by Serenus.

Glæstum, amber. A German word. “The most simple and primitive is the Danish glie, whence the Islandic glys, splendor. Hence the most ancient

of the Germans derived gloss, amber, and glas, glass." W. The Greek γλάσσα is to shine.

Glint, glintis, a dormouse. Fr. lièvre, Œol. γλαίσσα, (like inoo, γάλακτος), cut down to γλάσσα, somewhat as γάλακτος to γάλακτος. Al. from glisco, I grow larger. "Because it is always found fat," says Turton. Martial: "Tota mihi dormitūre hyems, et pinguior illo Tempore sēm, quae me nil nisi somnus altis." Antonius: "Dies cessante cibo, somno quis opimōr est? glis."

Glico, I desire greatly, aspire to, strain after. Statius: "Et consanguineo gliscis regnare superbus Exule." Fr. glaise (whence γλαίσσα), whence γλισσα, (as εγα, in gro) whence γλισσας. Hence in Virgil: "Accenso gliscis violenter Tur- no," 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.

Glōbus, a round body, ball, bowl; also, a troop, squadron, crowd. Fr. glomus, whence globulus, globus. Bus, as Ber in Saluter, &c. Or, as Superbus is for Superbus, Superbus, so from glomeris might be glomerus, contracted to globus. Or, as σαλάκος among the Œolians became γάλακτος, so βαλβίς might become γαλβίς, γαλβίς. Βαλβίς is an onion, and might thence mean any Eitym.

round body. Thus Johnson defines Bulb "a round body or root."

Gloio, said of hens clucking. Fr. cloche; pf. cloche, (clôche), whence cloicio, gloicio. Al. from the north. Germ. gluck, Engl. cluck, Anglo-Sax. cloccan, formed perhaps from the sound. Glōmēro, I form into (glo- mera) clews or balls.

Glōmus, glōmi; and Glōmus, glōmeris, a clue of thread. Fr. clofraq, thread or wool spun, or a ball of thread; whence glomus, glomus. The O in these words is usually short, but Lucretius has it long in Glomere. Al. from globus, whence globimus, glomus, as Glabo, Glubima, Gluma. "From the oriental GLM, in- vovlerre, gloromēs." V.

Glōria, glory. Fr. γλούσα (fr. γλαύσα whence γλαύσα), shining, splendid, whence also is Clarus. Forcellini explains gloria "claritat nominis, splendor."" Herodotus has λαμπρότατο τελευτή του βίου, a most splendid or glorious end of life. Al. from κλῆς, κλῆς, fame; whence a supposed word κλεος.

Glōrĭor, I boast. Fr. gloria, vainglory. Cicero has "ostentationis et gloriae."

Glōs, a husband's sister. Γλό- los, contr. γλόσ. Glōsso, Glossa, an anti-

1 "Nam si tantundem est in lana glōmēre, quantum" &c.
2 See Wachter in Grell.
quated or foreign word or ex-
pressio. Γλῶσσα, γλῶσσημα.

Glubo, I peel, bark. Fr.
γλύϕω, (as ἀμφα, am Bo.) I en-
grave, cut; whence γλύϕανω, a
penknife.

Gluma, the husk of corn.
Fr. glubo, whence glutina, gluma.

Glus, glutis, glue, solder.
Fr. γλυτίς, (γλοτίς) sticky, vis-
cous. ?? Al. from the north.
Welsh glue, Engl. glue.

Glut glut, formed from the
sound of a liquor falling from a
vessel with a narrow mouth.

Gluten, glue. Fr. glus, glu-
tis.

Glutia, I swallow. Fr. glutus,
the throat. ?? Or from γλύτω,
(pp. γλύτωται) which Stephens
quotes from a Vet. Lex.

Gluto, a glutton. Fr. glutus.
?? Or fr. γλυτω. See Glutus.

Glutus, the throat. From
γλύτωται pp. of γλύτω, to swal-
low. See Glutio. ?? Al. from
the sound glut made by the
throat in swallowing. See Glut.

Glutus, compact (instar glu-
tis) like glue.

Gnārius, anciently used for
gnarus.

Gnārus, knowing, skilful, prac-
tised. Fr. γνωρίζω, (whence
gnōsco, gnōsco,) to know;
whence γνωρίς, γνωρίς, (whence
γνωρίζω,) knowing; Αἰόλ. γνωρίς,
as Πρῶτος is in Αἰόλικ Πρῶτος.
The O appears in ign. Oro from
ign. Arus, i.e. in-gnarus. ?? Al.
from Sax. cnanan, to know.

Gnascor, I am born. Fr.
gnai fair. γνάπαραμ, γνάμαραm, I
am born.

Gnatho, a parasite. Fr. γνα-
θος, a jaw.

Gnātus, born. Fr. gnaor,
gnascor. Al. from γνατός, Dor.
γνατός, γνατός.

Gnāvus, active, industrious.
For gnaius, (as ὁ δού, oVum.) fr.
γναίος, whence γναιός, (as γναίος,
γναίος, whence Gnaor, Gnaasor,) γναιος, gnaus, as ἀρακίλας, ἀρακι-
λα, cr. Apula. Stephens translates
γναιος Strenuus, and Forcellini
explains gnasus Strenuus.

Gnōmon, a dial-pin. Πύρην.
Gnosco, I know. Fr. γνώσθω,
κα, γνώσκε.

Gnostici, Gnostics. Γνωστι-
κοί.

Gōbius, Gōbion, a gudgeon.

Gomphus, a nail. Πόμφος.

Gongylos, a turnip. Πόγγυ-
λις.

Gorgones, the Gorgons. Γο-
γόνες.

Grābitus, a small couch.

Kράβατος.

Grācilitis, slender, lean; slen-
der-waisted; light, easy. Fr.
γάραχα, (γάραχα,) pt. of γάραχ,
to consume. That is, wasted,
thin. Or fr. γάραχ, (whence
gāραχα,): whence graCio, as
στεκ, speCus. (See Jacio and
Facio.) Hence gracilis, as Facio,
Facilis. Or from a word γαραχ,
whence graCio and graCio.
Emius has ecracentes.

Grācūlīus, a jack-daw. Fr.

properly applied to the nose having a quick
scint.
Græmen fr. γέραμας, as from γέρασμα is γράσμα, grass. ¶ "For gradimen fr. gradior, to creep along. From the extension of its roots." Tt.

Gramiae, rheum in the eye. For glamia, (we have varius from βατίος, seriae from στρίω,)) from γλάμα, same as gramiae. Festus: "Gramia, quas alii glamas vocant."

Gramma, the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Fr. γράμμα, whence γραμμάτιον in the sense of gramma. Pannius supposes it adduced from there being four and twenty (γραμματα) letters in Greek.

Grammateus, a scribe. Γραμματεύς.

Grammatica, grammar. Γραμματικά.

Granarium, a granary, where (grana) grains of corn are kept.

Grandis, big, large. Fr. grandum, grandis, (as Virio, Virdis,) grandis. As big as grain. See Grando. Vossius explains it: "qui habet granum," and quotes "grandia farra," "granidia frumenta," "vegrandes mesas." ¶ Al. from grando. As big as hail. ¶ Al. for gradis fr. gradior, in the sense of Gras- sor, 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, gutte aque concrete solito grandiores." ¶ Quayle notices Celt. grân.

Grænea. Jerome: "Primi- tiae spicarum quando defere- bantur, torrebantur et græ-
comdeabantur; quod genus cibi vulgo graenae vocant.

Grānum, a grain of corn. Fr. γεια, to eat. As Vossius derives Hebr. bar, corn, from bərəh, to eat. As Wachter notices Belg. grān, Garm. kern, and adds: "Grānum sic dictum voluit a gerendo, quod fructum ferat." Thus granum is for geranum. As 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. Γραφή.

Grāphium, an iron pen with which the ancients wrote on tablets covered with wax. Γράφειν.

Grasītor, one who goes up to men and robs them. Fr. grasior, i.e. aggredior.

Grasīator, 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 grassiatores. See above.

Grasūr, I go on, advance. Also, I make advances and come up to passengers to rob them. Fr. gradior, gradius or grasseu sum.

Grātus, thanks. Fr. grātus, whence χάρις, κάρης, grātus.

Grātia, thanks, gratitude. Fr. gratia. Also, good will, favor, grace; pleasantness, agreeableness. Quam gratia facit. Gratía and in gratiam, from a good will to, from favor to, on account of, for the sake of.

Grātia, the Graces. "Ab eō gratia notione, quā pro-veniunt ac lepore accipitur." Fr. Xāρις is explained by Donnegan "the Goddesses through whose favor agreeable qualities and personal charms are bestowed on mortals."

Grātiis, freely, gratis. For gratiis, from good will, from kind offices, without prospect of compensation.

Grātior, I congratulate another. That is, I profess that a person's prosperity is grateful to me. Fr. gratius.

Grātitius, given (gratia) freely.

Grātitior, I congratulate. Fr. grator.

Grātus, grateful, thankful; grateful, pleasing, agreeable, i.e. deserving thanks. Fr. grates. Or fr. χάρις, χάριτος, κάρης, χάρις, chraitus.

Grāzēdo, a stuffling of the head, catarrh. Quam gravis est capitis. As Dulcia, Dulcedo.

Grāvidus, heavy, laden, big. Fr. gravis. As Virus, Vividus.

Grāvis, heavy, weighty, &c. Fr. basūs, transp. baseus, (Compare Grates.) Bole. γέβως, (as Bāλφαρ in Bōλαφαρ) whence grauis."

Grāvō, I burden, load. Fr. gravis.

1. Al. from Grau, grau.
I cry out. Fr. γέγον, a lap, a bosom, whence a word germinis from Alus is Alimus, Almus, hence a word gremium, contracted to γρίφος, whence grus, grus. Or contracted to γρίφος, γρίφος, γραφίς, whence grus, as φαλ, tūn.  

Gryllus, a cricket. Γρίφος (which means a pig) may have meant a cricket; from γραφίς, which, from meaning to mutter, to utter a sound, may have meant to chirp. 

Gryps, a griffin. Γρύφ.  
Grypsus, having a crooked nose. Γρύφες. 

Güberg, n. I steer a ship; direct. Κυβερν. 

Güila, the gullet, windpipe. Fr. γάλο, or γάλομι, to taste. As λαυχαλα λαβε, λαμβανε, to enjoy. Al. from γάλακος, (γάλακος), a cavity. Or from a word γαλα, formed, from γαλε, whence γαλακος. "From Hebr. ghalah." Tt. 

Gummen, the same as gummi. Gumia, a gutten. Fr. γαμμος, ballast, Lat. saburrea, whence Plautus: "Ubi saburratus sumus, largiloque sumus," i.e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer. Hence gumia, gumia. As κρημμυ, gumm. Or γαμμός may at once be taken in the sense of heavy loading, as it is fr. γάμο, γάμος, whence γαμμα, a taste. 

1 Wachter in Kran. 
2 Al. from Germ. kneche, a clamorous bird of any kind. (Wachter in voc.) The Welsh eris, to cry out, has been compared with grusia.
Guttus, a vessel with a nar- 
row neck; a cup. Fr. goutte. 

Liquids being poured into it 
drops or drops. The Greeks 
called them toma or tomae. 
Or it may be from the Indo- 
Aryan *tama- 'a drop or drop'. 
The pieue, with a 

tubercle, see goutte to drop 
into the. 

Goutte, a waterdrop. From 
yugus, root, augmentum. 
Or in 
ygus, augmentum from gus, 
yugus. Or in 

gus, gous; the 

second is added, as the second 
i is added, and the second 
i is dropped. 

Gouttes. See Caojondon. 

Goutterum: See Augmentum. 

Gou, I taste. Fr. goutte 
pb. t. gouttan, I taste. 

Gott, a drop. Fr. 

goutte, pl. gouttes, pp. of 
ygoutter, to pour out. 

Gut, from Goph. 
gutam, to pour. 

Gutam, drop by drop. Fr. 
goutte. 

Guttus, spotted with specks 
lke drops. From gutta or 
gutta. Ovid: "Nigraque 
coriolo variari corpora guttis." 

Censure: "In clothis black, 
necker red with tears." 

Guttur, the throat. Fr. 

gouott, to taste; (See Gula) pp. 
gouottar, goutta, as uott, 
Hiel, uottar. 

Gout, a vessel with a nar- 
row neck; a cup. Fr. goutte. 

Liquids being poured into it 
drops or drops. The Greeks 
called them toma or tomae. Fr. 
toma, a drop; and the Latin 
toma from Gouma. 

Or it may be from the Indo- 
Aryan *tama- 'a drop or drop'. 

The pieue, with a 

tubercle, see goutte to drop 
into the.

H.

Ha, a particle of ridicule or 
censure. From a; or, as some 
write, a. Germ. ha. Yet all 
might have been formed inde-
pendently from the sound. 

Habéna, a rein. Fr. habeau; 
as held by the hand. Or habeau 
is inceptive, prohibeo; as check-
ing a horse. 

Habèo, I hold, keep, have; 
keep in, &c. From the north. 

Germ. haben, Goth. haban, Ice- 
land. haba, Anglo-Sax. habban, 
habban, Engl. have. 

Or, 

if all these are from the Latin 
or the Greek, fr. ápó or ápó, 
I handle; or fr. ápó, a hold; 

1 As ghetto from négma. 
2 Al. from xwive, xwete. (See Guta) 
fr. xw, to pour out, or pour in. 

q Al. from a sound gut made by the throat in 
drinking. As some derive German Gut-
ter (a vessel with a narrow mouth) from 
the same sound.

³ For ápó in fr. hæve, pf. hæve, hæve.
or rather from ἀντω i. e. ἀντω
fut. 2. of ἀντω, whence ἀντω.
Hence ἀντωθεο, ἀνεβο, as ὥθελη
neBula.

Habilis, fit to be held or
handled or worn or used. Fr.
habeo. Ovid: "Vestis bona
querit haberi." That is, to be
worn or used. Hence habilis
is fit or suited to any purpose.

Habiliter, easily. Fr. habi-
ilis. That is, aptly.

Habito, I inhabit. Fr. ha-
beo, habito. Ennius: "Quae
Corinthum arcem altam habe-
bant." Plautus: "Quis istic
habet?" So Brunck explains
ἕξθει in Soph. Phil. 22. by καρ-
όκεια.

Habitudo, condition or con-
stitution of body. Fr. habitus
i.e. corporis. The Greeks say
ἔχθει fr. ἔχω, ἔχω.

Habitus, plight, condition,
state, fashion. Fr. habeo, habi-
tum. Modus quo res se habent.
The Greeks say στασιμα fr. στάσω,
στάσω, στασίας, pp. στασιμαί. Ha-
itus is also, dress, attire, fr.
habeo, to wear. See Habilis.

Hactenus, thus far. Hac
tenus.

Hae: See Hic.

Hades, Hades, Hédes: See
Appendix.

Hamorrhóis, a poisonous
African serpent, whose bite
cause blood to flow from all
parts of the body. Ἀμφοῖτος.

Hareo, I stick. Fr. alépso,
to prefer, choose, and so cleave
to, cling to.

Hares: See Hares.

Härésis, a doctrine; sect.

Hairetica, heretical. Alperv-
niς.

Hassito, I am perplexed, hesi-
tate. Fr. hæro, hæsum, to
stick.

Halec: See Alcyon.

Haléo, See Aleyon.

Halect: See Alec.

Háliaëtus, the sea-eagle.

Hálitus, a breath, gasp; ex-
halation, vapor, damp. Fr.
halo.

Halo, I breathe, breathe out.
Fr. ἀνω or ἀνώ, to breathe;
whence hao, halo, as from σάρ
is saLus for saus. So L is per-
haps added in Filius and Falica.

Or fr. χαϊδω, χαϊδω, to open,
expand, yield. Lucretius: "Et
nardi florem, nectar qui naribus
halat."

Hãlósis, a capture. "Ala-
ous.

Halter, leaden weights which
prizefighters held in their hands,
while they jumped. That is,
άληος, fr. ἀλτω pp. ἀλλομαι,
I leap.

Háma, a water-bucket. Fr.
ἀμα, which is so used by Plu-
tarch.

Háma, I yoke to (ἀμαξά) a
wagon.

Hámus, a fisher's hook; hence
used for anything curved. For
hammus fr. ἀμμα pp. of ἀκτω,
to connect, fasten one thing to
another. Forcellini explains ha-
mus "uncus ex quo piscatores
escam suspendunt." Or
from Celt. hame. "Both ha-
mus and hame are derived from
Celt. camm, curved." W. "From
ἀμα, a reaping hook," says Haigh.
Häphē, the yellow soft sand which wrestlers in a palestra rolled themselves in, having previously anointed their bodies with oil. *Aψ.*

Hāra: See Appendix.

Hāridus: See Appendix.

Harmonia, harmony. *Appo-*nia.


Harpego, a crook, grappling-hook, drag. *Arpeγγ.*

Harpego, I seize, drag. Fr. *âgrer* qui. It. of *agrig.*

Harpastum, a kind of hand-ball. *Arpestan.*

Harpe, a falchion. *Arpe.*

Harpuia, the Harpies. *Ar-*puia.

Hāruspe: See Aruspe.


As kēxai is for kēxos from kēw. Homer has kēxos kēxov. *Or from kēw, kēxastai, to make a hollow, to pierce, whence σκέω, σκέπω, and kēw, whence κασ- tēn, kâxen, &c.*

Hasta, an auction. For anciently it was the custom, at the sale of things taken in war, to put up a spear in token of their being taken.

Hastāti, the first line in the Roman legion. As being armed with a spear, *App. sparg.*

Hastile, the wood or the iron (hastē) of a fixed.

Haud, Haut, not. Fr. od and hout. Fr. od and od, sûre. "The ancient and aut." F.

Hāvi: See Ave.

Haurio, I draw. Fr. Haustus, a drawing.


Hedómas, adis, a *Eββφωδας.*

Hēbe, Hēbē. *Hēn.*

Hēbes, stupid, dull; For kabe fr. as, stu added, as in Haud and E for A, as brēra for brē.

"From Hebr. *HΒH,* the Hecāt, Hecate. Es Hecātomeb, a heap.

"Esαταμβαν.*

Hēcyra, a mother of *Exωδ.*

Hēdēra: See Appendix.

Hēdycrumara, a kind of ointment. *Hēδχρουv.*

Hei, alas. Fr. oùl, would to God that! Hau as in Haud.

*Or from Hebr. *HΥΓ.*

Heleqarius, a haule *Haxa, I draw.

Helcius, a rope. *Ελεκυν.*

Hēleqopolis, a machine taking cities. *Ελενειλε.*

Hēleq, the Great

*Ελυ.*

Helleborus, hellebore *λεβορας.*
HÉLOPS, Elops, some fish.

HÉLPA: See Appendix.

HÉLLOUS, Helluus, Ònis, a gormandizer. For εὐλούς, elluo, (as H is added in Χαυς, Haurio, Humerus,) fr. ἐκλών, wasting, consuming; whence ἐκλών, ἐκλών, eclotic, ellou. (See Appendix.)

HÉLUS, See Appendix.

HÉM, an interjection of very various uses. Apparently from the sound.

HÉMICYCLUS, semicircle. ἡμικύκλος.

HÉMIMA, the half of a sextarius. ἡμίμην.

HÉMISPHÆRIUM, a hemisphere. ἡμισφαίριον.

HÉMISTICHIIUM, half a verse. ἡμίστίχιον.

HÉMITHIUS, a demigod. ἡμίθεος.

HÉMITRITIÆUS, a semitertianague. ἡμιτριτάιος.

HÉSAR, dīs, the liver. ἥσαρ, atos.

HÉPETÈR, a galley with seven banks of oars. ἡπητηρία.

HÉRÆA, a mistress. Fr. hēra

HÉRÆA, a festival of Júno. ἡραῖα.

Hērba, a herb; grass, herbage. Fr. χεῖμα, (as φυέ, Heus,) to feed, nourish, pasture. So πασα is a herb, fr. πατω, same as βῶ, to feed. And βοταί is fr. βύω, βιβοται.

Herbum, the same as ervum.

ETYMA.

HERCUS, Jupiter the protector of a house. Ερμής.

HERCISCO, Hercisco, I sever, part. Fr. hercio, fr. ἤρκος, a fence, inclosure; or ἐχος, ἐχος, to remove, separate, cut off.

HERCLE, by Hercules. For Hercule.

HERCUM CIERE, to divide an estate. Herctum is ἥρκος, cut off, appropriated (See Hercisco;) and ciere is fr. cío, to divide; which is from χιλια, fut. χιλιον, χιλιον, to divide. Ξ omitted, as in Fungus, Fallo, Tego.

HERCULAE, Hercules. From ἱρακλῆς, whence ἵρακλης, Hercules, Hercules, as κρατάλης, cratula.

HÉRE, Hērī, yesterday. For hēsī, hēs, whence hesternus, hesternus. So Esit (which occurs in the Twelve Tables,) is thought to be the original form of Erit. Hēsī is fr. χής or χής, cthēs, for softness, chest, and hēsī, as from Xiph is Hir. (See Appendix.)

HÉRE, (from ἄρα, or ἀρα,) to connect. From the connexion of yesterday with to-day. As Gr. ἤρις is fr. ερω, ερωθή, to hold on, join on with. (See Appendix.) From the same notion of joining on. But E in here would rather be long.

HÈRES, Hares, an heir. Fr. hæreo, hereo, to join on with, am close to. As immediately

1 Xenoph. : Τητού μείναι οι κατοικίαι εἰς τοὺς ἀνδρείς ἀναιρεῖται.
Hārpē, the yellow soft sand which wrestlers in a palaestrum soiled themselves in, having previously anointed their bodies with oil. "Aφ."

Hārta: See Appendix.
Hāriolus: See Appendix.
Harmōnia, harmony. 'Appo-

Haarpa, a harp. A word of very late introduction into the language. Probably from the north. Anglo-Sax. hearpe, Germ. harpe, harpe. ¶ Al. from ἁρπή, a scythe. As being curved like a scythe at the end.

Harpago, a crook, grappling-hook, drag. 'Αρνάγη.

Harpago, I seize, drag. Fr. agenier fut. 2. of agenier.

Harpastum, a kind of hand-

Harpē, a falchion. "Αρη.

Harpia, the Harpies. 'Αρ-

Hāruspex: See Aruspex.

Hasta, a spear. From the north. Suecan kasta, Engl. to cast. ¶ Or from χαστι fr. ξαστασ pp. of χαστε, to hold. As ἅχαστος is for ἅξασται from ἅξω. Homer has ἅγος ἅγων. ¶ Or from χαστ, χαστος, to make a hollow, to pierce, whence σχαστ, σχάσχα, and χαστος, whence χα-

Hastā, a spear. From an-ciently it was the custom, at the sale of things taken in war, to put up a spear in token of their being taken.

Hastātē, the first line in the

Roman legion. As being anci-

ently armed with a spear. En-

nies: "Hatusti aparunt hast-

Hastile, the wood on which the iron (hastae) of a spear is fixed.

Haud, Hau, not. For hou-

and hout. Fr. oise and ois', i.e. oídë, oïre. "The ancients said and and aut." F.

Hāvė: See Ave.

Haurio, I draw. Fr. āphe.

Haustus, a drawing. Fr.

haurio, hauri, hauri, haustum.

Haut: See Haud.

Hebôdômas, ãdis, a week.

'Εβοδάς.

Hêbê, Hèbe. "Ηβή.

Hêbes, stupid, dull; blunt.

For hubes fr. ἅβης, stupid. H added, as in Haud and Haurio.

Ε for a, as brĕvis for brAvis, ¶ "From Hebr. H.B.H, thick." V. Hécûtē, Hecate. 'Ekārì.

Hécūtômē, a heteromē.

'Εχατρήβα.

Hēcypa, a mother in law. 'Eσυά.

Hēderα: See Appendix.

Hēdychrum, a kind of sweet

ointment. 'Ηδύχρυμον.

Hei, alas. Fr. ail, ah if, would to God that! H added, as in Haud. ¶ Al. from ai. ¶ Al. from Hebr. H'Y. Heliarēius, a hauler. Fr. fìko, I draw.

Helicium, a rope. 'Ελκιος.

Hėlēpolis, a machine for taking cities. 'Ελεψις.

Hēlicē, the Great Bear. 'Ελ-

Hēlēbôrus, hellobore. 'Ελ-

1 Wachter in Catena.
Heliope, Elops, some fish.

Heloella: See Appendix.

Helio, Helito, onis, a gomemandizer. For elio, elito, (as H is added in Haud, Haurio, Humerus,) fr. Ἑχλῶς, wasting, consuming; whence Ἑχλῶς, Ἐχλῶς, echlo, elio. Ἄl. from Ἑχλῶς, dissolving, destroying. Ἄl. Dacier: "Ab eluendo est elio, qui bona sua eluat, i.e. dissipat, perdit." Ἄl. from Ἑλῶς, seizing.

Helou: See Appendix.

Hem, an interjection of very various uses. Apparently not from the sound.

Hemicyclus, semicircle. Ἡμικύκλος.

Hemina, the half of a sextarius. Ἡμίνα.

Hemisphaerium, a hemisphere. Ῥμισφαῖρον.

Hemistichium, half a verse. Ῥμιστίχιον.

Hemithues, a demigod. Ἡμιθεὺς.

Hemitrita, a semitertian ague. Ῥμιτρίταιος.

Hēpar, ait, the liver. Ἡπαρ, ατος.

Hepieres, a galley with seven banks of oars. Ἐπιέρης.

Hēra, a mistress. Fr. hēres.

Hēra, a festival of Juno.

Hopia, a herb; grass, herbage. Fr. φίλβα, (as Φίλος, Heu,) to feed, nourish, pasture. So πίε is a herb, fr. πῶς, same as βίος, to feed. And βοτάνι is fr. βῶς, βιβοταν.

Herbam, the same as ervum.

Hercel, Jupiter the protector of a house. Ἐρυςίος.

Hercisco, Ercisco, I never, part. Fr. hercio, fr. ἔρχος, a fence, enclosure; or ἕργω, ἔργον, to remove, separate, cut off. Ἥρκελ, by Hercules. For Hercule.

Hercutum ciere, to divide an estate. Hercutum is ἔρχος, cut off, appropriated (See Hercisco); and ciere is fr. cito, to divide; which is from σχίζω, fut. σχίσω, σχίζω, to divide. Σ omitted, as in Fungus, Fallo, Tego.

Hercules, Hercules. From Ἡρακλῆς, whence Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules, Hercules, as ἡρακλῆς, crapaUa.

Hère, Héri, yesterday. For hese, hesi, whence hesisternus, hesternus. So Est (which occurs in the Twelve Tables,) is thought to be the original form of Erit. Hesi is fr. χής or χεις, chthesi, for softness chesi, and hesi, as from ἔχει is Hir.

throp. Ἄl. from ἔρω, or ἔρω, to connect. From the connexion of yesterday with to-day. As Gr. ἔχεις is fr. ἔχω, ἔχων, to hold on, join on with. Ἄl. from heroe or (as it is sometimes written in ancient MSS.) heroe. From the same notion of joining on. But E in here would rather be long.

Heres, Heres, an heir. Fr. heroe, hereo, to join on with, am close to. As immediately
succeeding the last possessor.

"From Al. from herus, a master or owner. But E in herus is short."

Heres, a hedgehog. See Eres.

Heri : See Here.

Herm, Hermes, a statue of Mercury. "Ερμής.

Hernia, a rupture. Fr. éro, a branch. "Quia, cùm intestinum incidere incipit in scrotum, videtur RαMUM facere." V.

It is called also Ramex from Ramus.

Héroicus, pertaining to a hero. Ἡρώικός.

Héros, a hero, demigod.

"Hρος.

Herpes, St. Anthony’s fire.

"Ερπης.

Hérus, the master of a family or of slaves. From the north. Germ. er, herr, Anglo-Sax. hearra, Dutch heroro, hero.

"Hρος.

From Domus is perhaps Domus. H added, as in Haurio. Horace has Terrarium dominos.3

Hesperus, the evening star.

"Εσπερος.

Hesternus, of yesterday. For hesternus fr. hesi, héri. See Here. "Al. from Germ. gen-tern, Anglo-Sax. gistra, allied to which is our yester in yesterday."

Hētarice, the social band, a body of Macedonian cavalry.

"Εταιρίκη.

1 "From Hebr. ṣarach, to be an heir, to possess." V.

2 Scheide: "Ab ἔρω, necto, adsero." ἔρως is servitude, from ἔρω, necto, ligo.

Heu, alas! From φαῦ, pheu.

Also, an adverb of wonder. As φαῦ also is used.

Heurètes, an inventor. Εὑρήτης.

Heus, holla! ho there! "Fr. φαù," says Dacier. Φαû being an adverb of wonder or amazement. Or fr. φαû o’, i. e. φαû se, i. e. φαû! καλῶ se.

Hexameter, having six feet.

"Εξάμετρος.

Herèros, a ship with six banks of oars. "Εξάμορφος.

Hibernus, Hibernus, wintry.

Fr. hiens or hyems, whence hiemernus, hieburnus, hibernus, somewhat as Gr. βρῶμιος for βράμιος, and as τρήμινος is stated by Donnegan to have been a less ancient form of τρήμινος. Or of τρήμινος.

Hibiscum, the marsh-mallow.

"Βιώκος.

Hic, hac, hoc, this. From δύς, ḥ x, ḥ x, ḥ x; i. e. ḥ x', ḥ x'. Hoc is nothing but ḥ x.

Hic is soft for hisc, and this for hosc, i. e. ḥ x', as Imbris from ὅμβρος, and perhaps Is from ὅμος. Hac however is not so easily accounted for. "Hexe should produce hec. Was ḥ x, Dor. ḥ x, transposed to ḥ x, whence hac? Or ḥ x might produce haco, transp. hoic. 4

"From Chaldee HCH, this." V.

Hic and heic, here. For hoic, whence abl. hoc. In hoc loco. The 1 in hoic is from the 1 I subscribe in λαγγ, &c. So Qui makes Qui in the ablative. Or heic fr. ḥ x, ḥ x', ḥ x'.

Hiems, Hyems, winter. Fr. χιμᾶς, winter; transp. χιμᾶς,
χεῖμα, whence hiemis, as Xεῖρ, Hir. ¶ Or fr. νέα, (same as νεῖρ), it rains; pp. νέμας, whence ἴνεμις. From the rains of winter. Whence χειμως and χειμάω are derived fr. χέω, χείω, κέιμαι, to pour.

Hëira. "From ἵππος, 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 ἵππων ποιεῖται i. e. στίφανον, and Seneca hence calls 'hieram facere' i. e. coronam. Hiera is also the name of an antidote, so called to give it effect." F.

Hieroglithicus, Hierographecus, Hierονικας, Hierοϕαντας, Greek words. Hëito, I gape. Fr. hio, avi. Somewhat as Halitus from Ha-lo, avi.

Hilàris, cheerful, gay. Ἰλάρις. Hille, the intestines of animals; sausages. Fr. hile, whence hierule, hilea, hille.

Hilum: See Appendix. Hinc, hence. Fr. hic, i. e. ex hoc loco. As Ille, Illiuc; and Iste, Istinc.

Hinnio, said of horses neighing. From the sound. Wachter refers to Sax. hnaegam, Suec. gnaegria. ¶ Or from ἵννος, which Donegan 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 ἵννος. Gloss.: "Innuks, χεῖρας. Hesychius: "Ἰννυς, χεῖρας."

V. So ἵνν is a son in Europides.²

Hinnus, an animal generated by a horse and she-ass. "Innuς. Hio, I gape, yawn, open. The Etymologists refer hio to χεῖρα, (i. e. χαλως) whence we should have hao, as Xεῖρ, Hir. But this does not give us hio. Perhaps hio is from χαλως, whence χαλως, or perhaps from a verb χαλω,² supposed the same as χαίας.

Hipp—. All Latin words beginning with hippoc, as Hippagōgi, Hippopōtamus, are from the Greek.

Hir, the palm or hollow of the hand. Fr. χιήρ, chir, the hand. As Φὺς, Heu.

Hira, the intestineum jejunum or empty gut. From hio, whence hiera, (somewhats as Pateo, Patera,) hira. It is usually found empty, says Turton. ¶ If a word χιας (See Hio,) existed in the sense of χαίας, from χαίας might have been χίας, hence

¹ Al. from χαίας, to utter a sound.

² "Hinde, hindis, Germ. cerva. Ang.-Sax. and Suec. hind, Franc. hind, Welsh hedd. The Greek hoox is a wild goat, whence hind might have originated, though the sense was changed. For the kinds of wild beasts are apt to be confused in all languages by the vulgar." W.

³ Valckenaes: "The verb had formerly five forms, χαίω, χείω, χεῖω, χείω, χεῖω. χεῖω has persisted, but χείω remains from it."
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 ὅπερηv, as representing the figure of a bird." As Ὄμβης, Imbris. ¶ Nonius reads cicernia. Whence it may be referred to κυνάω, to mix. As fr. κράω, (same as κυνάω,) pp. κυκαταῖ, κυκεται, is κρατεῖ.

 Hirrio, Irrio, I snarl like a dog. From the pronunciation of RR. Persius calls the R the 'canina litera.' Wachter notices Arabic hrr.

Hirsitius: See Appendix.

Hirtus, shaggy, hairy. Contr. from hirsutus.

Hirudo, a leech. Fr. vipère or vipère, to draw, tug. From its drawing blood. Údo as in Testudo. H may be added as in Haurio.

Hirundo, inis, a swallow.

¹ Some suppose that in Virg. Eccl. 5, 8, hircus means the corner of the eye. "Ab oculis hircorum," says Forcellini, "qui adrore libitiniis, oblique sapienti, oculis in angulos retoruit." 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 ἔπειρα, 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 ἕπειρα (transp. ἤπειρα) in Hesychius, who however explains it of an ass.

Scaliger appears to have mistaken, when he derived this word from the Greek; though it is one of those which have cruelly suffered by change. The Greek is χελλάς, χελλάδος, transp. χελλᾶν, whence chile- dinis, chileninis, as N is added in splendeo, deNsus, tanGo, cinCinnus, &c. Hence hilen- dinis, (as ἔλεο becomes Hir; φῶ becomes Heu,) hilundinis, (as suggrUndia i.e. suggerUndia à suggerEndo, and as catapulta from καταπλήκτης,) and finally hirundinis, somewhat as cacLuleus for cacLuleus.

Hisco, I gape. Fr. hio, whence hisco, as from τίς is τίκα, τίκαω. So Rubeo, Rubesco; &c.

Hispidus,——

História, history; story. Ισ- τορία.

Histrio: See Appendix.

Hiricus, gaping. Fr. hio, whence hius, hicus, as from Populus is Populicus. So Pe- to, Petulcus.

Hoc: See Hic.

Hodie, to day. For hoc die.

Hoi, ah! Of.

Hólicaustum, a sacrifice, in which the victim was wholly burnt, Ὄλαξαυτόν.

Hómo, hómius, a man. For humo, huminis, from humus, (the adjective is humanus,) the ground, from whence he came.²

² Lactantius: "Corpus hominis ex humo factum: unde homo nomen accep- it." But Quintilian laughs: "Quasi verò non omnibus animibus cadam ori- go?" Yet men were called θηρεῖον and
We have σΩbole for σύbole, and σΩpor for σύpor. Or fr. χαμής, (whence χαμήθεν,) the ground; whence perhaps hu-
mus also. Vossius states that the ἙEolians said στρινς for στρινς, 'Ονις for 'Ανίς; therefore they might have changed χαμής into χωμῆς, whence hομή would more naturally spring. ¶ Or fr. χωμής, taken in the sense of "huminus," which some derive from χωμός. ¶ Al. from χωμᾶ or χωμᾶς, taken in the sense of χωμός, dust; being formed from χωμ-, κεκωμαι, as χωμός fr. χωμ-, κεκωμαῖα. Tertullian has "homo choricus." So in Genesis: "Dust thou art." ¶ Al. from ὑμᾶ, together. As man is a social being.¹

Hομοίωμεία, likeness of parts. Ὠμοιοφυσία.
Hομοιούμενος, a sorry mean fellow. Fr. homo.
Hονετος, I make (honestum) honorable, dignify, adorn. 
Hονετος, honorable, respectable, noble; becoming, right, fit, graceful. Fr. honos. As Funus, Funestus.
Hονος, Honor, honor, respect, reverence, regard, esteem, worth. A post of honor, office.

1 Ομοιώματα by the Greeks from their corruptible nature, though that corruption is shared by all other animals.

For omor (as H is added in Haud and Haurio,) fr. ὄμοιο or ὄμοιο, ὑπο, to heap, augoe, accum., ingero. As Cicero uses the expression "augeri honore aliquo." From this original meaning of ὄμοιο it happens that ὄμοιο signifies not only to ad-
vantage 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 ὄμοιο, ὄμοιο is advantage, and ὄμοιο is reproach. Compare ὄνος. ¶ Al. from ὄμοιο, ὑπο, ὄμοιο, to gratify. ¶ Al. from ὄμοιο, Ὠμ. ὑπο, pretium.
Hομθορο, I honor. Fr. honor, honoris.
Hορλώμαχος, a gladiator who fought with military arms. Ὀκλο-
μαχος.
Hόρα, an hour. "Ορα.
Hόραω, pickle made in the spring from the tunny fish. Ὁροιος.²
Hόρδα, the same as forda.
Hορδεωμ, barley. Fr. hor-
dus, for horridus, briskly, rough. Caldus was said for Calidus, Ardos for Arius.
Hόρια: See Appendix.
Hόριζων, the horizon. Ὀρ-
ίζων.
Hόρνωτιν, the same as hor-
nus; and from it, as Diutinus

² "Ορεω seems nothing but ρώμα, I heap, with O prefixed; as from ὕμων is ὕμωνus, fut. ὕμωσ, whence λέγω. So ὕμεω seems nothing but ὕμω, I heap, whence ὑμεωιρι, "properly," says Donner, "to heap up or pile;" and perhaps ὑμελλε, a temple.

² See Stephens Gr. Theo. in voc.
from Diu, Annotinus from An-

Hornus, of this year's growth
Fr. ἀερα, a season, and a year;" whence ἀφίνος, (as ἀφάνα, ἀφό-

Hornus, hornus, of this season or year. Or fr. ἀφός, a

Horaúlogia, a sun-dial. τὸ

Horoscopo, I take the time

Horse is said properly of

Horreo is placed to things which stand erect or an

Virgil: "Obstupui steteruntque

Ovid: "Horreutuntque come." Hesiod: Τη

Horreo, transferred to persons as

Horreo is fr. ἀφέρα, (ἀφέφα) p. m. of ἀφέω, to stir up, raise up, rise;
or fr. ἀφώρα, (ἀφόρα), which is the same as ἀφέω. Or fr. ἀφός,

Horreo, a barn, granary.

Horreo: "Ἐρεῖον in Pandect.

Horreo is in Donnegan.

1 Donnegan in voc.

2 ὁφρύς is in Donnegan.
ing (hospites) strangers; a place for receiving strangers, a lodging; &c.

Hosdia, a victim, animal sacrificed. Fr. θυσίας, sacrificed; whence hositia, (as the first syllable is dropped in Heu for Pheu, and in Hir for Chir,) then hostia, as follis for fullis, spOrta for spUria. ¶ Ovid refers it to hostis: "Hostibus a domitiam 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.

Huc, bither. Fr. hoc, (as Illuc, Isteuc,) which is so used. Virgil: "Hoc tunc ignipotens ceelo descendit ab alto."

Hui, an interjection of wonder. From the sound. ¶ Or fr. φυ, which is so used; whence φυ, hue. Compare Tui, Sui.

Huc, cat. of hic. If hic was formerly hoc from ἅς, ἄς, or ἅς, it would make in the dative hoic, as DomioI was the old form of Domian from κέφαλας, κέφαλι. Then hoic became huce. ¶ Or huce is from ἁς, ἄς, hoic.

Hujus, of this. If hic was formerly hoc from ἅς, ἄς, or ἅς, ἅς, hoc might make hocius, somewhat as Alter, Alterius: then hocius, like Ejus, Cujus: then hujus, and hujus, as Hu, was said for Hoc.

1 Al. from hoetia, to strike; a word which Festus quotes from Ennius in this sense. Whence then is hoetia?

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 nilib humanum a me alienum puto." Also, learned, well-educated, polite. That is, sciens rerum humanarum. Humaniores litterae are applied to polite learning, as becoming and adorning a man, or as making men (humanos) courteous. Ovid: "Ingenious didicisse fidelter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros."

Hūmecto, I moisten. That is, humidum facio. Perhaps ecto is acto from ago, actum, as Mitigo from Mita and Ago.

Hūmērus, that part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow; the shoulder. Fr. ἄρμος, ἄρμος, the shoulder; whence omerus, (Compare numerus,) homerus, (as H is added in Haurio and Haud), and humorous, as φιλός, φίλος. ¶ Al. from Hebr. hamah, cubitus.

Hūmī, on the ground. See Humus.

Hūmidus, moist. Fr. humor. Hūmīlit, low (humi) on the ground, low. As χαραλκός, for χαραλκός, (as Πόλις, Πόλις,) fr. χαρά. Hūmo, I bury. Tego humo. Hūmor, moisture, sap, &c.; any thing liquid, as water, blood, &c. Fr. χυμός, χυμός, χυμός, sap. ¶ Or fr. ὄμα, pp. of ὄμε, it rains; or of ὄμε, which
Donnegan explains "to make wet." Donnegan: ""Tha, that which has been moistened. "Temos, obsolete in Greek, exists in Lat. humor."

"Húmus, the ground. For chumus, chamus, (as vice versâ xynos, cAnis; and as cUlmus from xalamos; and as the Æolians said σΤυχες for σΑρακες,) fr. χαμος,1 the ground, whence χαμαδεν. ณ Al. from όμη pp. of ω, to make wet. "Itaque humus est terra MADDIDA et IRIGATA," says Valckenaur."

"Hunc, accus. of hic. For humc. Or from δος, δοι, or δφη, δφη, for honec.

"Hýacinthus, a hyacinth. "Tá-κυνος.

"Hýades, the stars called Hýads. "Táules.

"Hyena, a hyena. "Tawm.

"Hyátus, glass. "Talos.

"Hybrida, a mongrel; of a mongrel breed. "Tepíē, ìdòs.

"Hydra, a water-serpent. "Tepíē.

"Hydraulus, a player on a musical instrument which went by water. "Tepálía.

"Hydria, a ewer. "Tepíē.

"Hydriool, a dropsy. "Tepíēps.

"Hydru, a water-serpent. "Tepíē.

"Hyems: See Hiems.

"Hygeia, the Goddess of health. "Tepíē.

1 See Donnegan in Xanat.
2 Al. from χυπά, considered as meaning earth dug up, from χυπ. Thus Donnegan explains χυπά, "heaped up, as earth dug from trenches." Or from χαμος, (as φίλος, φίλος) same as χόμα, earth dug up.


"Hýmen, the God of marriage. "Týmē.

"Hýmēnaus, marriage. "Týmē-ναιος.

"Hyóm, a hymn. "Týmē.

"Hyperbóreus, far northern, cold, wintry. "Týmēbóreos.

"Hyócausta, a stove. "Tý-καυστων.

"Hyócriites, a stage-player. "Týkoχρητης.

"Hyópolhēsa, a pledge, deposit. "Týkopolhēa.

"Hyssopum, the herb hyssop. "Týkopolhēa.

"Hyústicicus, hysterical. "Týkopolhēa.

"Hyústiculus, covered with hair. Fr. hystrix, hystricis, whence hystrico-sus, hirsutus.

"Hystrix, a porcupine. "Týkopolhēa.

I, J.

"Iacculus, Bacchus. "Iacchōs.

"Iaco, I lie down. That is, jacio me.

"Jacio, I throw, cast. Fr. ida or ida.1 I throw, (whence Íalla, Íalloa); perf. Íaxa or Íaxa, whence a new verb Íáxo or Íáxan, (as Íáxan fr. Íáxan, πήφακα fr. πήφακα,) whence jaco, (as ἴστως, Jesus,) jacio. Compare Facio. "Or fr. Íaxo, I send, (whence its general

3 "Ida is fr. lo, I send; as Íaxo is fr. lo.
4 As Íaxo, Íáxan; and as Íaxo, Íáxan. See Lennef in Íáxan. So from Íaxo, "remitto," is lábon, Íáxomai.
5 See Matthew Gr. Gr. § 219, (f).
meaning, I let go, let be, "permitto, dimitto," perf. siaxa, whence tacho, 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.

Jactura, a loss sustained by throwing goods overboard in a storm. Hence any loss or damage. Fr. jacio, jactum.

Jacuílor, I throw (jaculum) a javelin.

Jáculum, a javelin. Also, a casting-net. Also, a serpent which darts on passengers from trees. Fr. jacio.

Jam, now. For iam (as Jesus from Ίησους) from is, ea, id. Jam, says Vossius, is a dissyllable in the ancient Comicrians: that is, it was pronounced iam. As we have plural ii and iis, so iam appears to be an ancient form of eam. Iam or eam is, "secundum eam horam aut diem aut tempus et," as Unquami is for Secundum unicam horam; and as Aliás is for Secundum alias temperatenses. It is explained by Forcellini as not only that, eius, but this, otri, and the same, atri. In the sense of otrix, jam is "in this hour." In the sense of atri, jam answers to Gr. atrixa and atrix, and ἀτρίγη and ἀτρίνης. ¶ Jones refers jam to the Hebrew YM, which he pronounces jam. "From Hebr. jom. a day," says Haigh.

Iambus, an iamb, a foot like iam. ἵμβος.

Jana, the Moon. In allusion to Janus, the Sun.

Jānitor, a door-keeper. Fr. janua.

Janithina, garments of a violet color. Ἰανθίνα.


Jānuarius, January. From Janus, (as from Februus is February) to whom this month

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1 Haigh: "From ça, an intensive particle; and χώ, to pour out." Etym.
was dedicated. Ovid: "Pri-
mus ut est Jani mensis." 4

Janus, the same as Apollo or the Sun. For Zanus (as Zô-
yôv, Jugum,) from Zôv, Jupiter. 5

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 Jonas, as appears from one
of Gruter's Inscriptions." 6 Al.
for Janus from ίω, to go. From
the procession or motion of the
sun. Thus ίωε, a year, is from
ιωε pp. of ίω, to go. Ovid:
"ΕΙΒΑΝΑΙ more fluentis
aqua." Anus, as in Huminus,
and perhaps Vulcanus.

Ιαπύρ, έγις, a wind blowing
from the west to the east.
From the Ιαπύγες, the inhabi-
tants of a part of Apulia.

Ιασπίς, a jasper. "Ιασπίς.

Ibex, a kind of wild goat.
Forcellini puts down ίόβη, as the
synonymous term in Greek.
Stephens does not give this
meaning to ίόβη, though it may
have existed in this sense, as
coming from ίόβω or ίόβοσα, 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 ist:
locis, in ipsis rebus. 7 Or ibi
is in the singular, like Tibi.

Ibis, the ibis. "Ιβις.

Ibicum: See Hibiscum.

Ichnemon, the Egyptian rat.

Ἰκός, I strike, hit. From a
verb είκω formed from είκα pf.
of έικ, έικει, I smite. The as-
spirate drop as in Ulcus from
Είκας. Indeed the aspirate is
dropped even in the Greek verb,
as appears from ις, a dart;
from Ιάλλω, Ιάπτω, &c. 8 Or
fr. λάκω, whence Jacio, which
see. 1

Icn, an image. Eicívô.

Ictéricus, jaundiced. "Ικτε-
ρικός.

Ictus, a stroke. Fr. ico, ic-
tum.

Id, neuter of is, and formed
from it. We have Ille, IlluD;
Qui, QuoD. 9 Al. from the
north. Jamieson: "To Lat. id
 correspond Meso-Goth. ICAST,
Anglo-Sax. hit, Icel. hit, hid,
Franc. hit, it, Belg. het, Engl.
it, Scot. hit."

Idcirco, on that account.
Circâ is about, concerning. As
we say To talk about a thing.
So Gr. ἄφιλ and παρλ are used.

Idea, an idea, notion. 'Ιδεια.

Idem, the same. For isdem
and iddem. Dem being a post-
fix, as in Tantundem, Pridem.

Identidem, now and then, at
intervals. For identidem, idem
itidem. 10 Al. for idem et idem.
Or item et item, for itemetitem.

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1 " A Celtic word, if it he not derived
from Janus. In Armoric, 'mis jecuer,' i.e. the month of cold air; from jen, cold,  
air. " W.

2 Donnegan in Zâv.
Ideo, on that account. That is, *Id eo spectat, evenit, evadit.* "Humanus es, *ideo non timeo?" that is, "Humanus es —id eo evadit—non timeo." ¶ Or *eo* is, on that account; and *id* depends on the sentence. Thus, when Cicero says, "Frater es; *eo vereor," we may introduce *id*: "Frater es; *id eo vereor facere." So again, "Non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides," we may say, "Non id eo dico," &c. As Plautus supplies Hoc: "Non eo hoc dico, quin que vis faciam lubens."

*Idiota,* simple, illiterate, ignorant. *Idiotas,* a mode of expression peculiar to a language. *Idiota*us.*

*Idiota*res, an idolater. *E&iota;*ol&iota;es.*

*Idiota*tyum, a sacrifice to idols. *E&iota;*ol&iota;on.*

*Idolum,* an image or representation. *E&iota;*olov. *Idonu;*us, fit, meet, proper, suitable; fit for the purpose, sufficient. Fr. *idoneus,* whence *idono;us,* to seem; whence *idoneus,* seemly. Shakespear: "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 Subtaneus, Consentaneus. ¶ Al. from *Eus,* proper, peculiar. ¶ "From Chald. my time, opportunity." V.

*Idus,* *iduum,* the ide of a mouth. Fr. *iduo,* I sever. (See Vidua.) Horace: "Idus tibi sunt agenda, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae *Findit* Aprilium." ¶ Jameson: "Vere-lius derives it from Goth. *ida,* negotium diligenter urgere; *ida,* 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 Edyllum. *Jecur,* the liver. Fr. *&x;kap,* *&Eol;&x;kap,* whence *hecet,* *hecet,* *jecur* or *gecur,* as *&x;vos* and *&x;vos* are the same, and as perhaps Gibbus is from *&b;bb&x;*s. 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.

*Jenius.*

*Jento,* I breakfast. Fr. *jejunus,* whence *jejunio,* I am hungry and therefore break my fast. Hence *jejunio,* *jento,* *jento.* *Jento* is applied specifically like our Breakfast. *Igitur,* therefore. From *&g;* ya r *&d;* ag, igitar, igitur. If such be then the case. T" for *ya.* *Ignarus,* ignorant. For *ignar;*us.*

*Ignavus,* idle. For *ignav;*us.*

*Ignis,* fire. Fr. *&Uov;*s,* a stove, furnace; *&Eol;* &Uov;,* whence *icinis,* igitus, as *&x;Kov;*s,* cyGnus.* We have "a furnace of fire" in the New Testament. ¶ Haigh: "From *aig&z;&lgr;&auml;* brightness, splendor." That is, as for *&Uov;* the *&Eol;*olians said *&M;ov,* so for *aig&z;&lgr;&auml;*
they might have said aγγη, whence aignis, ignis. Or from a word aγλυς, shining; whence aγγος, ignis. ¶ Al. for inginis fr. ingeno, ingenui; but with little meaning.

Ignītābilem, wood rubbed with wood to kindle (ignem) fire.

Ignōbilis, unknown, low, mean. For in-gnobilis. Gno-

bīlis is the same as nobilis, from gnosco as nobilis from nosco.

Ignōminia, disgrace, igno-

miny. For in-gnominia, the deprivation of a good name.

Gnomē is the same as nōmen, as Gnobilis in Ignobilis is the same as Nobilis.

Ignōrō, I am ignorant of. Fr. ignorus. See Gnarus.

Ignoscō, I overlook, forgive, spare. For in-gnosco, I do not know, I determine to know no-

thing of what has passed. We say, “Forgive and forget.”

Ileus, a twisting of the small gut. Elēs.

Ilia: See Appendix.

Ilia, the flank where the small guts are. Fr. Ἢλαια, I roll. From their convolutions.

Illicet, you may go. For ire lieti. Compare Videlicet. Also, instantly. “In dismissing the Senate and on other occasions the public crier hollowed out, Illicet, as ‘Actum est’ was said at the end of the sacrifices. Hence, since the assembly instantly dissolved after this notice, illicet was used for, instantly.” F.

Ilīthyia, Diana. Ilīthiāna.

Ille: See Olius.

Ilīcēbrea, allurements. Fr.

indice, illicio, whence illectus.

So Vertio, Vertebrae.

Illex, illicis, a decoy-bird. Fr. illicio.

Illico, in that place, illoco, in hoc loco. Also, instantly. That is, on the spot, without changing place; like aυτίκα, i.e. εἰ τῷ αυτῷ τῷ. “Quasi in eo loco, ubi res agitata, statim fiat.” F. Somewhat similarly ὃς ἐρχηται, (as he was,) is used by the Greeks for immediately.

Ilīdo, I dash against. Fr. lēdo. See Collido. ¶ Al. from ἵλθος, a stone. I come (in) against (Ξῆθος) a stone.

Illustris, clear, bright; con-

spicuous, manifest, famous. Fr. luceo, lucēi, lucusum, whence lustralum, (as Rado, Rasum, Rastrum,) for softness lustralum. ¶ Al. from lustra, to purify.

“Puto lumini lustrationem tri-

bui, quia tenebris polluerit men-

tres credebantur.” V. In Vir-

gil: “Postera Phoebē lustra-

bat lampade terras Aurora.”

Forcellini translates lustrabat “enlightened.” yet this sense is not a necessary one. ¶ For-

cellini explains lustra “observo, circum quaque spicio.” Shall we say that hence illustris is, clearly surveyed, open to view, manifest?

Ilūvies, filth, dirt. Fr. il-

lavo, as being washed away. Or in here is, not. “Sordies non lacte in corpore animalis.” F. See Alluvies, Dulluvies, Colluvies.

Im, him. Fr. is. As Du-

ruS, duruM.

Imāginor, I picture in my
mind (imaginem) an image, I fancy, imagine.

Imago, an image, figure, representation. For imitago fr. imitator. As Voro, Vorago. [i] Al. from σύμα, transp. σύμαγος. Or fr. σύμαγος, whence signago, image.

Imbecillis, weak, feeble. That is, resting (in bacillum) on a stick. [q] Or for imvecillis from vacillo. Here in is much.

Imber, imbris, a shower. Fr. ἵμβος. As Ille for Olle.

Imbrex, a gutter-tile for carrying off (imbræ) showers.

Imbricatus, crooked (more impricotis) like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles.

Imbulbro, I bedung. Fr. βύθος, dungen.

Imbuo, I steep, soak, moisten.

“Buo, buo, is, I fill, Pleo; whence ἰμβοά, imbo, is Impleo. But the Latinus used imbou in a confined sense, for Impleo liquore.” V.

Imito, Imitor, I imitate. Fr. σύμα, σύμαγος, a representation; whence σύματος, σύματα, igmatum, igmito, (as pax, a machine) for softness imito, as Pumillus for PuGmulus, Stimus for Stigmulus. See Imago.1

Immanis: See Appendix.

Immensus, immeasurable, immense. Fr. metior, mensus.

Immineo, I hang over. Fr.

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 ἰμένοι is firmly. In this way, imo i.e. inmo may be made up of in imo, inmo. Or M may be doubled, as ino is put for inémo, inmo, immo. Vossius: “For imo i.e. postremo loco. That is, Lastly I add this which is more. Cicero: ‘Hic tamen vivit. Vivi? Imo verò etiam in senatum venit.’ Or imo is the same as Prorsus. Quia,” adds Vossius, “quae imo, ei iam intimae esse solent.” But Scheide more to the purpose compares imo to the French “an contraire,” supposing imo to refer to a thing reversed and so contrary. For Ex imo. Thus in Terence: “Paucis te volo—Dictum putas—semper ut curentur recte haec.—Immo alius.” Immo alius is funditus alius. So Donnegan translates ἰμένης, (from ἰμα, ἰματις), “lifted up,—from top to bottom,—utterly.”

Immolō, I sacrifice. That is, I sprinkle (molam) a salted cake (iu) upon a victim. “The ancients either offered the cake alone, or sprinkled victims with it.” F.

Immanis, free from a public office, burden, or charge. Free from, generally. From in and manus.
Impactus, dashed against.
See Impingo.

Impedimentum, a hindrance.
Fr. impedio.

Impedio, I hinder. Fr. in and pedes. That is, I throw anything against the feet of another, and hinder his progress. So Gr. ἔμπεσιν. Το θεόν. Το θεόν.

Impedio, very greatly. See Impensi.

Impendo, I lay out money upon. Pendo is to pay.

Impensa, expense, cost. Fr. impendo, impensum.

Impensē, at great charge or cost. At great cost of labor and pains, earnestly, greatly, as Magnum from Magno-opere. See Impensa.

Imperātor, a commander-in-chief of an army. Fr. impero, imperatum. Hence Julius Caesar was styled Imperator or Emperor.

Imperūsus, possessed (imperio) of command; and of supreme command, tyrannical.

Imperito, I command. Fr. impero. As Halo, Halitus.

Impeō, 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. Downegan: "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."

Importio, I impart. That is, I give (partem) a part.

Impetibilis, not to be suffered. Fr. patior.

Impetigo, a kind of eruption on the skin. Quod impetit cutem. As Orior, Origo.

Impeto, I assail. That is, peto in, I aim at.

Impeto, I accomplish; accomplish the object of a request, obtain by request.

Impetus, an assault, or fury with which we assault. Fr. impeto.

Impilia, woollen socks. ἔμπιλλα.

Impingo, I jam—dash one thing against another. Fr. pango, I fasten, make fast. Plautus has "impingere alicui comperdes."

Implogo, I ensnare. In plagas conjicio.

Impleo, I fill. Fr. πλέω, whence (from a. 1. p. ἐπλέθη) πλέθω. So Repleo, Compleo.

Implo ro, I call upon with weeping, beseech with tears; beseech. Fr. πλορο.

Implovi um, a place open at top in the middle of a Roman house, (in) into which (pluvia) the rain fell.

Impono, I impose upon, deceive. That is, impone fraudem, fallaciam, alicui. We say, To put upon.

Importunus, 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. "Importunesse, 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.

Imprecor, I pray for ill to fall on another.

Impüne, with impunity, that is, without punishment. See puto.

Imputo, I count, reckon, compute; I put to the account of, lay the blame on. See puto and computo.

Inus, the lowest. For infimus, insanus.

In, in, into. 'Ev.

In—, not, as in Inequalis. From Goth. in—, says Jamieson.

"Goth. Anglo-Sax. Frac. and Dutch un, Belg. on, Welsh an." W. So our un—. If not from the north, in may be from my—, transp. en, in, as from 'Ev is In. But hardly from ār—, as has been proposed.

Ina, a vein. Fr. 'is, bōs.

Inānīs, empty, void. Fr. ināo, to empty. Hence ināis, inanis, as cās, saNus. Al. from the infinitive ināv.

Incauto, I enchant. That is, cantando duco in aut ad.
which they cannot be moved without losing the game.

Incliýtus, renowned. Fr. κλε-
tés, much heard of; whence ἴγαλντος. Or in is the Roman prefix.

Incóla, an inhabitant. Fr. colo, I inhabit.

Incóliumis, safe. See Colu-

Incómmata, notches for mark-
ing feet and inches, made on an instrument for ascertaining the height of soldiers. ἔγκόμματα.

Inconsúltus, imprudent. Fr.

consulto, consultum. "Qui con-
sílo non utitur." F.

Incrémentum, an increase.

Fr. increervo, increvi, whence incrévimentum, increvimentum.

Incréto, I make a noise at,

upbraid. Fr. crepo.

Incitó, Incítus, the night-
mare. As (incubás) lying on persons in sleep.

Incúlco, Incúlate. Fr. calco.

Properly, I tread or ram in by treading.

Incúus, incúdis, an anvil. On

which smiths (incudunt) forge iron.

Incússo, I charge (causam)

blame to. See Accusus.

Indágō, I trace out as hun-
ters do; I investigate. For in-

duango, 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 Indageo.

Σ Al. from inde and ago.

Scaliger: "Quia inde, i. e. ex

loco suo, agimus quæ ven-

acur."

Indágō, 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 fortifica-
tions. The A may be long

from indeago. Vossius refers

indágo to indago, as: "Non

quidem ut feras indages, sed ut

capiat indagatas." Indágō is

also a diligent search or enquiry,

from indágō.

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. ëv de, ëv te, whence ende,

(as ëvš, Deus), inde, as ëv, In.

Or Fr. ëvvo, ëvo.

Index, indicis, one who shows

or discovers; a sign or mark;

an index, summary of a work,

as showing what it embraces.

Fr. indicus.

Indicátivus modus, the in-
dicative mood. Fr. indicu,

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 decla-
rative mood." Scheller:

"When one merely shows or

says that a person does some-

thing, or that something is
done to him, or that he will
do or suffer something, it is

the indicative or narrative

mode."

Indicíum, a discovery; mark;

sign. As made by an index,

indicis.

Indico, as, I show, discover,

disclose. Fr. dico, I say, tell.

As Edúco, as, from Dúco.
Indigēto, Indigito : See Appendix.

Indigitamenta, a work of the priests containing the names of the Gods and the rites and modes (indigitandi) of invoking them. See Indigeto. Ind. 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 censoo.

Indipisicor, I get. For indipisicor, as Indigeo for Inigeo. See Adipiscor.

Indōles, natural disposition or abilities. For inoles (as Indigeo for Inigeo) fr. inoleo, inolesco, to implant. The disposition, &c. implanted by nature. Gellius: "Natura induit nobis inolevitique amorem nostrii et caritatem."

Indu, within. Fr. ĭnōi, whence endu, as from πολύ is p'Unio. Or fr. τεῦς, τές. But the reading of indu is not certainly established, and indu is perhaps the correct reading.

Inducia: See Indutiae.

Induccula, a kind of under-garment worn by women. Fr. induo.

Indulgeo, I allow, indulge, gratify. Soft for indurgeo, (as pLgrim is for pRgrim from peReginus, and as Germ. baLbier for baRbier from baRba,) from in and urgeo, as Indigeo for Inigeo. In this case is negative. "Nam

1 Herodotus in his opening has ἀνδριάς and ἀνδριχήρα in the sense of ἄνδριας and ἀνδριχῆρα.

2 As for indigēna, contracted to indi-

Etym.
qui indulgens est, non urget aut severé exigit, sed remittit facile et condonat." F. ¶ Al. for indalgeo, (as Insalto, Insulto,) I am not cold to, I do not treat a request with coldness and indifference. Seneca: "Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore." Horace: "Metuo ne quis amicus frigore te feriat." ¶ Al. for inducleo fr. dulcis. Tracto more dulci. 1

Induó, I put on. 1 Edóvō.

Indústium, a garment worn next to the skin. For inústium fr. intus. ¶ Or from induo. But this seems hardly particular enough.

Indústria, industry. Hill: "Indústria, with which the Greek φιλάνθρωπος corresponds, is derived by Festus from industrui, 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. Indústria then will be that talent by which inústrimus mentem doctrinâ aut inústrimus i. e. amplificamus res. Persius: "Rem struere exoptas." The words of Festus are: "Indústrium, quasi qui quicquid ageret, intro strueret et studeret domi." Festus seems to understand indu here to be equivalent to Intus, or Domi. But indu may mean

In, that is, Valde, as in Induperator. Ducier explains inústrium thus: "Laboriosum, qui semper aliquid struit, id est, agit." ¶ Al. for inústria (D added as in Indigeo) fr. inuero, inústum. Quōd urit labore. Livy: "Ætolos propter paucitatem dies noctesque assiduo labore urente." ¶ Or may industrius be put for inústrarius from industo, I. e. insto, as Induperans for Imperans? Instantia is explained by Forcellini "sedulitas, assiduitas."

Indútie, Indúcie, a truce. Fr. indu, within, and otiu, ease or peace. Otiu inter arma. ¶ Scheller: "Perhaps it comes from ducebellum, to lengthen out, carry on, war. Then inúdícia is the not lengthening out war, the cessation of it for a time, a truce. Now a truce among the ancient in early times was a kind of peace or suspension of hostilities for many years."

Indúvie, apparel put on. Fr. indu, As Evuvie.

Indédia, hunger. Fr. in, not; edo, I eat.

Inépetia, fooleries, trifles. Fr. ineptus.

Inéptus, 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 edoulaw: pf. edeoulawka, edeoula, whence edoulaw, induce.

2 Al. for industria, fr. indugeo, induerum. That is, valde urgeo opus.
Inertia, idleness. Fr. iners, inertis.

Infandus, not to be expressed, inexpressibly bad. From for, faris, part. sansus.

Infans, an infant. Fr. for, fana. One who cannot speak.

Homer: Νύεια νεωτος.

Infictus, un wrought; dyed. See Inficio.

Infensus, angry, enraged, hostile. See Offensus.

Infēri, the Gods below, the Shades. Fr. θεοι, θεος. "Al. for inferi Dei, from inferus.

Inficaria, sacrifices to the (inferi) infernal Deities or to the shades of departed friends.

Infirium vinum. "Colligas inferium universè dictum, quod Jovi inferre tur." F.

Inferrus, below. Fr. inferus, whence inferius. So Supernus.

Infurus, which is below, beneath. As pertaining to the inferi. ¶ "I believe it to be called from infero, so as to signify xαταξωνος, because the dead (infernatur terre) are committed to the earth." V. Then inferri are Di 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.

Inficātio: See Infitas.

Inficio, I stain, dye; I corrupt. In is negative: I undo, spoil, corrupt; and hence, I stain. Forcellini explains Mau- cula "quicquid alicujus rei proprium colorem inficit et cor-
rumpit." ¶ Others consider inficio to mean, I work in. In, i.e. intus. "Color enim indi-
tus se inmittit et intro pervadit." F.

Infimus, lowest. For inferrimus fr. inferus.

Infinitus, 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, Vixitum 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.

Infitas, i.e. ire ad infi-
tias, to go to deny, to deny. See Infitor.

1 Gallius deduces it from festino: "Nam qui instat alicui, surnque prope-
rane urget, et opprimere studet festinat-
que, is infactus dictus." Rather from the word which produced festino, and festus also whence confestus.
Infinitus, Inficior, I deny. For infater, non fateor. ¶ Or for infactor in facio, non facio. "Quasi quis ait, se non fecisse." F. Compare Nego from Ne-ago.

Infra, below. For infera, i.e. infera parte. So Supra.

Infinitus, silly. Fr. frunior. As wanting common sense, and not knowing how rightly to enjoy things.

Infula, a fillet, turban, garland. For infila, (as reci per, reci pero; bidium, bidium,) from filum, a thread. Festus: "Infula sunt filamenta lanea." Vossius: "Infula ab infilando." So Fillet is from filum. But the I in filum is long? Yet we have Dejero and Pejero from Jiro. ¶ Al. for imfula (as siNciput for siNciput) fr. ιμφον, whence ιμφων, to cling to, fasten upon.

Ingeniosus, endowed with good natural talents. Fr. ingenium.

Ingenium, natural disposition or capacity. Fr. ingenio, ingenu. Vis natura ingenita.

Ingenios, great, large. Fr. gens. Festus: "Quia gens populi est magnitudo, ingenium significat valde magnum," Virgil has "Ingentes populos." Dacier: "Quod in gentem sufficient." That is, as much as would do for a whole nation. Compare Oppidio, much, from Oppidum. ¶ Al. for incens. So great (ut non possit censeri) that it cannot be reckoned.

Ingeniis, native, natural. Fr. ingenuum, ingenu. Also, lawfully begotten, as Gr. γενιατρος fr. γενωσι, γενως, γονα. Hence free born, free from one's birth; and so, like or becoming a free-born person, liberal, candid.

Ingruvis, the claw or crop of a bird; the gullet or swallow; glutony. From a verb gluo, formed from γλοξα, to swallow, whence Glutino. Then ingluvis, like Alluo, Alluvis. ¶ Al. from ingluio, inglutio, ingluativus, ingluves. ¶ Al. for ingulues, from gula; whence ingluves, ingluiues. Or for ingulues.

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, war'd on by cranes." ¶ Al. soft for iruo.

Inguen, the groin. "Ab ἵππων, quia ibi in sexu sequiori est vasa. Aut ab iv et γονη, semen. Aut pro ingen ab ingenio. Quia ibi partes genitala." V.

Inhiio, I covet. That is, I gape for.

Inimicus, unfriendly, hostile. Fr. amicus.

Iniquus, uneven, unequal, unjust. Fr. aequalis.

Initio, I admit (adh initio) to the sacred rites, initiate. ¶ Or fr. ineo, initium. Facio ut ali quis ineat, I introduce.

Initium, a commencement, beginning. Fr. ineo, initium. An entrance on a thing. The Latins say "ab inuenti natura." 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 be-
ginning of life." F. "Or initia is for initia sacrorum. Virgil:
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas in-
cest horas." 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 injun-
serat ut defenseion fundamenta
jacerem." Pliny: "In iis op-
ficibus que injunxeratis."

Injuría, injury, wrong. Fr.
just, juris. Quod non jure fit.

Innuò, I nod. Fr. nùo, nùs.
Se Annuo.

Indúlo, I insert the (oculum)
eye of a bud into another stock.
Insòp, insòpis, poor. Qui est
sine ope.

Inquilinus, a lodger, renter;
a stranger. For inculinus, fr.
incolo.

Inquiño, I defile, befoul. Fr.
noxie, whence lyxoie, inquino,
I profane, pollute. ¶ Al. from
cunio.

Inquiño and Inquam, I say. Fr.
bâvo, Éol. bâvo, (as ñavòs,
Înàsò,) transp. inâsò, inqueo.
Compare linQUO from mâllo.
"Inquam," says Vossius, "ap-
ppears to be put for inqueiamb." ¶
Al. from ìpácò, to pour forth,
to send forth, i. e. words. ¶
Some refer to Goth. quìthan,
whence our quoth.

Inquirio, I seek for, ask. Fr.
quero.

Inséco, I say. Fr. èsco, Éol.
èsco, (See Inquiño,) whence seco,
insec. ¶ Al. for insequo, in-
sequor. Perssequor orationem.

Insecta, insects. Fr. inseco,
insectum. Like Gr. ἱππος.

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 lig-
ture, as we see in wasps."

Insicia, a sausage. "Ex
carne concisa." F.

Insidia, an ambush, lying in
wait. Fr. insedée, insideo, I
post myself on a place with a
view to assault. Tacitus: "Juga
insedere ut Romanis desuper
incurrerent." So Gr. ἐπέσα from
ἐπέα, a seat.

Insigne, a sign or mark of
distinction, a badge, ensign, sig-
nal. Fr. signum.

Insignis, distinguished by some
(signum) sign or mark, distin-
guished, remarkable.

Insilia, the threadle of a wea-
ver's loom. For the weaver
(insilit) leaps on it.

Insimuló, I pretend or feign a
charge against; I accuse gene-
really. "Crimeus confingo in al-
quem, sive verum sit sive fals-
sum." F.

Insimuo, I wind gradually, in-
trude myself gradually. Fr.
sinus.

Insipo, I throw into. See
Diasipo.

Insólens, arrogant, insolent.

Insolito more agents, solitum
morem excedens.

Insólentia, insolence. Fr. in-
solens, entis.

Insustantia, earnestness, urgen-
cy. Actus instandi urgendique.

Instar: See Appendix.

Instauro, I renew, restore.
Fr. stauróς, stauró, I fix pales or palisades, i.e. with a view to prop up things which are fallen. "Restauro, a stauró, palum depango. Ex antiquo rusticus corum aevò, qui palis edificia, septa, alique reficiebant." Ainsw. Compare Vallo from Vallus. "Or, shall we suppose that from stáw were stáuróς, stáuró, stable, and stárróς, stárró, stárró, To make stable, steady, or firm? Σταυρός, a stake, is indeed for stárróς from stáw.

Instígo, I stimulate. Fr. ηστήγα pf. mid. of στηλζ, I goad. Instíngu, I instigate. For instínguo, fr. στηλζ, as instigo.

Instito, the broad border put round the lower part of a woman’s robe; a bandage, garter. Fr. insto, or insisto, institum. Because it (instit) stands over the feet. Or because it stands or rests upon the robe.

1 Institor, a retailer, huckster. Fr. insto or insisto, institum. Forcellini: "Qui a mercatore negociationi est prepositus. Ab insistentendo, quod negotio gerendo insisit." Nonius: "Instat mercaturam; credo rem faciat; frugi est homo."

Instrúmentum, furniture, effects, equipage, utensils, implements, tools. Fr. instru, I furnish, equip, set out, provide, arrange.

Insúdias: See Appendix.
Insúla, an island. From Cel-

tic insh. 1 Or insula is, in salo or in sale posita. As Insalus, Insulus. 2 Al. from γρος, transp. ἰσος, (as Novā, ἵνα, whence Vinco,) whence ensula, then insula, as 'Erois, Intus.

Insula: "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 onomasia. 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.

Insulæs, insipid. Non sal-

sus.

Insulto, I insult over, deride. Properly, I leap or spring over in a contemptuous spirit.

Intiminátus, unsullied. See Contamino.

Integre, whole, entire, sound, uncorrupted. For integer fr. in, tago, tango. Of which no part is touched. So σθρός is translated by Donnegan "entire, whole," fr. ἅθρω, ἀθρός.

Integritas, soundness, soundness of feeling, uprightness. Fr. integer, integra.

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1 "From δοτηρει from δοτηρω," Isaac Voss.


3 "For insula fr. ins. Heychianus: 'ins, insæ, ἵναια.' Isaac Voss."
Intelligo, I understand, comprehend, perceive, feel. For interlego. Perhaps the original meaning is found in the following passage of Nepos: “Ut difficile esse intellèctu utrum eum amici magis vererentur an amarent.” Here intellectus refers to a choice between two things. Some understand inter in intelligo to be the same as intus: Intus mecum colligo.

Intemperies, 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 in, Eol. in, in.

Intercrēmentum: “Quicquid ad aliquid interius munienendum vel instruendum requiritur.” Fr. from intero, evis, from interus.

Intestines, the intestines. Fr. intera. As Extraneus from Extra.

Intebito, I perish. The same as Intereo. Bito is Eo. See Beto.

Intercēlo, 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 none, idea, and calends of each month to the people.

Intercipēdo, 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.

Intercipio, I take or seize by surprise. Capio aliquid interea dum auferetur.

Intercus, cutis, the dropy (inter cutem) between the skin and the flesh.

Interrigo, I interpose my opinion and so prevent a law being carried; I forbid generally. See Intercedo.

Interdum, now and then, between while.

Intererea, in the mean while. Inter ea negotia. Or, inter negotia facta ed tempestate.

Intereo, I perish, die. Eo here, like ἀγορα, 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. Perec is somewhat alike.

Interest, it concerns or imports. Cicero; “Multa in interest rei familiaris tue, te quamprimum venire.” It is placed as it were in the very center of your affairs.

Intereus, there is a difference between. Nepos: “Si quis illorum legat facta, paria horm cognoscat, neque rem ullam nisi tempus interesse judicet?” That there is nothing between them but time, that in all but time they are coincident.

Interficio, I kill. See Con-
ficio. Inter increases the force, as in Intereo.

Interficio, I perish. See Interficio.

Intergērēvi parietes, common walls which (intergeruntur) are carried and raised between neighbouring houses.

Interim, in the meanwhile. Interim i.e. seem rem. Plauto has "inter rem istam."

Interimro, I take in the midst, intercept, take, take away; I take from the living, kill. Here emo is to take, as in Adimo. Forcellini explains interimo "e medio tollo." That is, ex-interemo.

Interior, more within; inner. Fr. interus.

Interitus, destruction. Fr. intereo, interitum.

Interfūco, I lop so that the branches may be seen through. That is, injicio lucem inter. See also Colluco.

Intermittio, I (mitto) dismiss a thing (interim) for a time.

Internus, inner. Fr. inter or interus, whence internus, internus. So Superus.

Interpello, I interrupt one while speaking. See Appello, Compello.

Interpōlo, I whiten or furnish up, patch up new things with old. For interpolio, as Occapio, Occupo.

Interpres, étus, 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 interpreteris, interpretes. If or from inter and pretium. One who offers a price to contracting parties. Or from πράξις, a vender. "Græcè μεσοπατσί, i.e. μέσω τῆς πράξεως, mediatores venditionis. Nam et pretium ex πράξις, et interpretes." Salmas.

Intersum. Cicero: "In his rebus nihil omnino interest." There is no interval between them, they are directly allied or one and the same thing.

Intertrigo, a chafing of the skin by rubbing against any thing. Fr. intertero, interterigo, (as Impeto, Impetigo,) intertrigo.

Intertrimentum, waste. See Detrimentum.

Intervallum, the space (intervallos) between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; any interval.

Intëruo, a kind of inner clothing. Fr. interus. Apuleius has "tunicam interulam."

Interus, which is within, Fr. inter. As Super, Superus. Inestabilitis, execrable. Properly, so bad as not to be allowed (testari) to give evidence in a court of law, or to make a will.

Intestinus, internal. Fr. intus.

Intimo, I make known. Intimum et familiare facio.
Intimus, innermost; very intimate. For interrimus fr. interus. As Inerrimus, Intimus.

Intro, within. Fr. intera parte. So Infra.

Intrinsicus, on the inside. Fr. intra, in, secus. See the first Secus.

Intro, into a place. For intero fr. interus. So Eo, Adeo, &c.

Intro, I enter. Intro eo.

Intrarum, inwardly. For introverum.

Intibum, endure. Vossius says: ”Gloss. ἐπισταύρων, intiba.” Possibly however this ἐπισταύρων might have been derived from the Latin. ¶ ”From in and tuba, a hollow instrument. From the hollowness of its stalk.” Tt.

Intusor, I look steadfastly at, fix my eye on. See Tuseor.

Intus, within. ’Εντός.

Invechor, I inveigh against, upbraid. Properly applied to an enemy riding against a place and assaulting it. Livy: “Cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatis munitiones, utrinque invehit hostem, nunciacet.”

Invino, I find. That is, I come upon, light upon.

Investo, I sit round, surround. Properly, I clothe, cover.

Invictarius, confirmed by age. Fr. vetus, veteris.

Invidio, I envy. That is, I keep my eye fixed on an object with sentiments of secret jealousy. “Ductum est a NIMIS INTOUCIO fortuam alterius,” says Cicero.

Etym.

Invisus, hated, odious. “Quem aequo animo videre NON possumus.” F. Or fr. invidio, invisum. Envied, and so hated. Donnegal has: ”Ἄγαζωρα, to envy: to hate.”

Invito, I ask, invite. Fr. vocito, invicto, whence invito, invito. ¶ Al. from in and vido, I persuade, whence pito, vito. Or from a word ἁπαίδου. ¶ Al. from in, and αἰρέω, aitéō, whence vito, as Aitio, Vitiun; Olvvs, Vinum.

Invitus, unwilling. Fr. vito, I avoid, decline, devito. ¶ Or from in and vico, (which is from βίεω) I bind, force, part. vicus and vitus. (Compare Vimen and Viitis.) That is, much forced. ¶ Al. from βιάζω, forced; whence ιμβιατός, invitus, invitus.

Inula or Enula, the herb elecampane. Corrupted from helenum, celenium, celenium; fr. βιάνος.

Invoło, I filch, steal. That is, I fly upon, invade. ¶ Al. from vola. In volam meam jacio.

Invulturum, a wrapper. Fr. involvo, involutum. As Sepulturn, Sepulcrum.

Involuteus, a small worm that (involuit) winds itself round the leaves of vines, &c.

Inuus, Pan. Ab ineo, sensu

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1 Al. from vico, vicitum. I call to a meal. As Conus (from cino) is a guest.
2 “From in, negative, and μάθως, complying, obedient.” Haigh.
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

*Iræcundus*, given to anger. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*. So Facundus from For, Veræcundus from Vereor.

*Irascor*, I am angry. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*.

*Ire*, to go. From *eo*, or from *io*, Gr. *ia*, whence *ire*, as *Audio*, *Audire*.

*Iris*, a rainbow; also, the flower de luce. *Iris*.

*Irnea*: See Hirnea.


*Irpex*, *irpices*, a rake or harrow. From ἀρχές, ἀρχαγος, the same. Somewhat as Ὀμ-βος became Imbris.

*Irrito*, I provoke, enrage. From *irrio* (or *hirrio*), *irritum*, as properly applied to the irritation of dogs. Facio ut canis *irritat*. Plautus: "Ne canem quidem *irritatum* volet quisquam imitari." § Al. from *ipsex*, by corruption *ipśin* and *ipśin*: *T* for *θ*, as λαθιν, laTeo. § "Verel in Ind. has *reita*: irritare," says Wachter. From this northern word might flow *rito*, and *irrito*, *irrito*. Forcellini has: "Irrito and *Irrito*." § Or from *hw*.*. See Prorito.

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1 So translated (inter alia) by Donnegán. The Etymol. Magn. states that the Arcadians said *eporēw* for ἔπροσερων.

2 Tooke says: "Irasc-i is from Anglo-Sax. *ira-isum*." This is erroneous, as the S in *irasc* is fortuitous.
Irritus, of no effect. Non retractus, not ratified.

Irrigo, I ordain against, insist on. That is, rogo in. I bring in a law against. See Arrogo, Derogo.

Is, he, this or that. Fr. òs, which is not only who or which, but he or this. As òs òs òs in Plato. So òs xal òs, this and that person. The aspirate is dropt, as in Ulcus from Ἴλκος, and Uti from ὸποίον. And I is put for ο, as in Imbris from Ὢμβρος. ❋ The Macedo-Goth. is, Germ. es, is the same.

Ischiadicus, Ischiacus, appertaining to the hip. ἵσχιαδικός, ἵσχιακός.

Isicium, a sausage. For in-sicium. Athenæus however has ἱσινον.

Isis, a Goddess of the Egyptians. ἤσις.

Isóclon, Isódomon, Isopleuron, Isocéles, Greek words.

Iste, this, that. From òs òs, as Is from Ὀτ. ❋ Al. from is, with te affixed, as in Tute. But in this case perhaps te would have remained unchang'd through the cases.

Istic: See Ithic.

Isthmus, the Isthmian games.

Isthmus, an isthmus. Ίσθμος.

Ithic or Ithic, the self-same.

Fr. iste and hic.

Istorum, thitherward. Iustum locum vorsum.

Ito, so, thus. Fr. egra, translated by Donegan (inter alia) “thus, so.”

Itaque, therefore. That is, and so. Egra is also “then.”

Item, in the same manner, likewise, also. Short for itidem.

❋ Al. from egra, after that. We have decEM from ósA. But this may not apply.

Ite & Itiner, itineris, a journey, way. Fr. eo, itum.

Itiner may be fr. ito, itino. As Frugor, Fruinor, whence Fruniescor, Fruniscor. We have Jecur, Jecinosir.

Itëo, I do or go over again, repeat. From iterum, again; and this from ës grapos, another, i.e. another time. Aspirate, dropt, as in Ἴλκος, Ulcus; and E turned to I, as in 'Ev, In; 'Entrës, Intus; ❋ Al. from iter or fr. itum. “I go often.” Black.

“Per iter factum revertor.” W.

Itrum, again. See Itero.

Ithýphallus: a Greek word.

Itidem, in like manner, likewise. Fr. ita and idem, as in Pridem, Idem. For itadem, as μαχαβά, 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.

Jubà, a mane. Hence, the feathers which a cock raises on his neck; the crest of a helmet; the silver train of a comet. Fr. φανά, phoba, whence hoba, (as from φόβα is Herba,) and juba, (as Jecur for Hecur,) then jubà.

Vossius: “The Æolians said μυγες for μΟγες, στῆμα for στὶμα, &c.”

Jubàr, radiance, splendor.

“Jubàe quandam similitudinem referens.” F. Juba is applied
to numerous objects of a bright or radiant color. ¶ Al. from ἕβας, to terrify; hence astonish, amaze. As Juba from ἕβας.

Jūbēo, I command. As Juba is from ἕβας, so jūbēo is from ἔβασω, 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." 

Jūbilo, I shout. For juilo from ἱῶ, an exclamation, whence ju. Compare Ejulo. B added, as in BiBo, and perhaps roBur. ¶ Al. from Hebr. jobel, a trumpet.

Jūcundus, delightful. Fr. juxto, whence juxacundus, jucundus, as Vereor, Verecundus; For, Facundus.

Jūdex, jūdicis, a judge. For juridex, juridicis, from jus, juris, and dico. One who states the law.

Jūdice, I judge. See Judex.

Jūgerum, the Roman acre. Fr. jugo, jugo. The space occupied in two "actus quadrati" joined together. ¶ Al. from jugum. As much space as could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day.

Jūgis, perpetual, continual. Fr. juige, juge. As referring to divisions of time joined without intermission. So ovexchis, i.e. holding together. And Latin Continuus.

Jūgllum, that part of the neck where the windpipe is. "From jugum. Because the yoke is fastened to this part." Tt. ¶ Al. from jugo, jugo. As joining the head to the body.

Jūgum, a yoke, joining together the necks of two oxen. Fr. juguey. Or from jugo, jugo. Hence a yoke of oxen; a pair. And the yoke of slavery or thraldow. 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 ūgave) the beam of a balance, and the bench or seat of rowers. Also, the ridge or top of a mountain. Perhaps from its continuity. (See Jugis.) "Præcipû dicit 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. ἄναψ, the neck, and ἀναψα, the summit of a mountain; λέπος, a neck and the summit of a mountain.
JUL.—JUS

Juli, July. In honor of C. Julius Caesar, who was born in this month.

Iulius, the moss of plants.

Jumentum, a beast of burden. Fr. jouvo, whence iumentum, jumentum, like Adjumentum. "Quid nostrum laborem vel onera subvectando vel arando juvavit," says Columella. So Virgil of the bull dying from the plague: "Quid labor aut benefacta iuvanti?" Ὅ 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.

Jungo, I join. For jugo, (as Frango for Frago) fr. ξυγω, or fr. ξυγω fut. 2. of ξυγω.

Junior, younger. For juvenior fr. juvenis.

Juniiperus, a juniper tree. Fr. junis, (whence juven) young; and pario. "Because it produces its young berries, while the old ones are ripening." Ττ. "Quia perpetuo renascitur." W.

Junius, June. Perhaps in honor of Junius Brutus, the first consul. Ὅ Al. for Junonis. The month sacred to Juno. Ὅ Al. from the juveniles who were the body-guard of Romulus. Ovid says: "Junius a juvenum nomine dictus."

Junix, a heifer. Fr. juvenis, whence juvenis, junis. Compare Juvenas.

Juno, Juno. For Zuno (as Zephyr, Jugum) from Zêr or Zêr, Jupiter. Or rather from Zawô, Juno. Somewhat as hUnus from χαύς.4

Jupiter, Juppiter, Jupiter. From Zeus πατέρ, whence Jupitier (as Zephyr, Jugum), Jupiter or Jupiter. Pythagoras has in the vocative Zê πατέρ. Ὅ Or from Jovis-pater, (Jovis being anciently found in the nominative,) Joipater, Jupiter, as from χοπερ is pUnio. So we find Neptuneus Pater, Janus Pater, &c. Compare Juglana.

Jurgo, I sue at law, litigate, dispute, brawl. For jurjogo, from jurago ago. So Litogo is Lite-ago.

Jūro, I swear. Fr. jus, juris. "Nam, qui jurat, religiosis spondet se aliquid, ced jus sit, servaturum." V. When Caesar 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, juris, law, right, justice. Jus is fr. justi from jubeo. That which is ordained by laws human or divine. Ὅ Al. from just, right, formed fr. iustus, iusti, iustus, it behoves; as from κατις is κατος, debetur. ΔΕ being turned to J, somewhat as in Soldierly DI is pronounced J.

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1 Al. from σκίνος, whence χίνος, transp. forχως, juncus, juncus.

2 Rudbeck derives it from Gio or Jo,terra. He says that in Gothic 'Jo och' Junia signifies husband and wife.' Jameson.
Jus, juris, broth. Juris is fr. ζύαρ, which means "pure, unmixed," but seems rightly supposed by Lennep to have originally meant "fervens, fervidum." Hence juris, (as Ζόγος, Jugum,) and juris, as φύλος, fūris. ¶ Or jus is from a word ζυὸς formed from ζυα, like χυὸς, δος. Cicero has "Jus Fervens," and Horace "tepidum jus." So Gr. ζυαρ, broth, is from ζυα, ζυαραί, same as ζυα, to boil. ¶ Or fr. ζυος, fr. ζυα, ζυαρ, whence ζυος, fermented liquor, and ζυην, leaven. ¶ Al. from the north. From jas, 'savor, ebulitio,' which remains among the Welsh from the ancient language of the Britons, the Germans have jasen, 'effervescere.' " W. 

Jussum, an order. Fr. jubeo, jubii, jubium, 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, Ooestus. Horace: "Qui leges iuraque servat."

Jucuncus, a bullock. Fr. jucunicus, whence jucunicus, juncus. ¶ Al. from juso. "Quia jam jurore ad agrum colendum potest." F. See Jumentum.

Jūvenis, 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.6 Jūventa, youth. Fr. juvenis.
As Senex, Senecis, Seneca.

Jūvo, I succour, help, assist. Fr. lāvo, (whence lāpae) I cure, remedy. Horace: "Qui salutaris iuvat arte sessos." Pliny: "Graveolentiam halitus butyrum efficacissimē iuvat," remedies. Hence jeo, jaūo (as V is added in Lavo), whence javo, as χαρακ, Ηνυμ, and as vice versa cAnis from xīvos. Jovo, is also, to please, delight, amuse. "Quis, quae prosum, eadem ferer voluptati sunt," says Forcellini. Jaiwa (which is from lāva) is to gladden and delight. ¶ Hāigh: "Fr. ζυαρ, ζυαρ, to obscure, to shade, metaphor to protect." Hence jopho, (as Ζεγος, Jugum,) joco, (as viPOS, nvis), then juro.7

Justa, immediately upon, hard by, near. Also, nearly, alike, equally. Also, agreeably with or according to something else, as being nearly like it. Fr. jungo, (whence jungo,) juxi, juxum, like Mixtum. As joining on with. Butler: "When we say, Sepultus est justa viam Appiam, the real expression is, A parte juncata ad viam Appiam."

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6 "Gaicharto dici videtur quasi jucunicus a jube, quasi Comitus; vel quasi jucunicus ab ζυος, barba; unde ζυος, jucunicus." V. 7 Some refer juro to Jovis. Quis, qui juro, ille est quasi Jupiter ei quem juro.

¶ Al. from jūvo, whence εν jūvo, juro. Homer has ξυϑην ρουθη, His soul was poured out in joy.
Iynx, a wag-tail. "Iynx.

L.  

Laburum: See Appendix.  

Labdacismus, a fault in speech, when the L (i.e. λάβας same as λαβάς) is repeated too often.  

Labaxanwpas.  

Labefacio, I make to totter.  

Labere facio.  

Labellum, a little lip. Fr. labrum, as Flagrum, Flagellum.  

Labère, blobberlimped. One whose (labia) lips are bigger than usual. So Capito from Capitis.  

Lábes, a great downfal or sinking of the ground as in earthquakes. Any great ruin, destruction, damage. So a pestilence. From lábor, to fall; as Cædo, Cædes. That is, lapsus, casus. Virgil: "Stellas principites caelo labi." Also, a blemish, spot, bloat. Forcellini defines labes "casus, ruina, vitium quodlibet quo res de suo statu labitur, deformaturique et corruptur." Some explain labes in the latter sense of a spot or stain which (labitur) falls on a garment.  

Lăbitum, a lip. Fr. labiére or lábée, to take hold of. As we take hold of food, of a glass, &c. with the lips.  

Lábo, I totter, am ready to fall; I waver, hesitate. Soft for lábro fr. lábée fut. 2. of lábeto, to maim or hurt a person's feet so that he cannot go on, to make to err, to trip. Homer: Ἰας μὴν διότι διόν, βλάψων γὰρ Ἀθην. B dropt, as T in Látus from Τλάτες. ¶ Al. from σφαλά, fut. of σφάλλω, I rendering tottering or unsteady. Hence phalo, (as Σχάλω, Falo,) transp. laphe, (as Mephe, Forma,) and labo, as ἅμφω, amBó.  

Lábor, I fault, err; I fall, fall down; glide, as a stream, i.e. fall down the channel. Apparently of the same origin as labo.  

Lăbor, toil, labor. Fr. lábée, lábée, to undertake. As Xenophon uses lámbanin lepoon, 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.  

Lábos, the same as labor.  

As Arbó, Arbor.  

Lábousus, laborious. Fr. labos.  

Labrum, a lip. See Labium. Hence the extremity, edge, or brink of anything. Also, any large open vessel. "Diducta habens oras; et in exteriorem partem, in modum laborum, repandas." F. Others suppose it in this sense to be put for lâvrum, a bathing-tub, fr. lavo.  

Labrouca: See Appendix.  

Laburnum: See Appendix.  

Lábyrinthus, a labyrinth.  

Λαβαιρωδος.
Lac, lactis, milk. Lactis is contracted from γάλακτος.

Lacca, ————

Läcør, torn, rent, lacerated; maimed, mangled. Fr. laxiel, a rent; or laxies, lacæ, I rend.

Läcero, I tear. Fr. lacer, lacerata.

Läcerta, Läcertus: See Appendix.

Läcertösus, brawny, sinewy, musculos. Fr. lacértus, the sinewy part of the arm. Cicero: “O lacertorum tori.”

Läcertus,————

Läcesso, I arouse, stimulate, invite, challenge, provoke, irritate; I importune, i.e. provoke by my importunity. Fr. laco, as Facio, Facesso; Capi, Cappeso. Lacio seems here to be from laxis i.e. lakis fut. of laxis, to rend, and hence torment, harass, like “lacer.”

Locio is here however usually taken in its common sense, I attract, allure, invite, &c. T Al. from lacer.

Läçhanizo, I am soft, weak or faint. That is, laxarizō, from laxarizōn. “Quid enim oleum mollius et languidius?” asks a Delphin Editor.

Läçhanum, estable herbs.

Läçhêsis, one of the Fates.

Läçhês, ———

Läcinia, 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 simbris seu segmentis quæ ad oram vestis assumuntur, et alterum ab altero divisa dent. A laxis, scissura Or fr. laxis, whence lacin lancino. Pliny has: “P et alium ferunt in lacinii ligatum.” From which I linii concludes “rect. separatam particulam niam dici posse.”

Läciniosus, full of (lo borders, plaits, or folds; pled, jagged. Also, improperly applied to person peded in their walk by the folds of their garment.

Lägio, (whence Elicio, cio, &c.) I draw, attract, invite. Lucretius: “Quis cere in fraudem posse? laxa or laxisia, transp. lax laxisia, whence lacio, (as APhías is RAPi,) then as Al. from laxia (fut. of which Hesychius explains alia) laxwia, to flatter, we But the sense of wheel derived from that of draw: “From Hebr. LKH, allure.” V. “Germ. l Schenk en and laken allure.” W.

Läçryma, Läçrima, Soft for dacrýma, fr. ðæk, weeping.

Lactárius, spurge or weed. Fr. lac, lactis, its milky juice.

Lactébolus, white as milk lac, lactis.

Lactes, the small guts, elong. Fr. lac, lactis, “From milky color. Or because I as sweet as milk. Or been them the food turns into s
moisture." Thus Forcellini, who had just before explained them "tenuiora intestina in animalibus, lacteos pingui ob ducta, mollia." Thus 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. lacia, lactitum, lactum. Compare Delecto.

Lactica, a lettuce. Fr. lac, lactis. "From the milky juice which exudes upon its being wounded." 77 So Caduca.

Lacuna, 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. λάκως whence lacus.

Lacunar, the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented; a carved or fretted ceiling. From the (lacuna) chasms between the beams.

Lacino, I fret or fret, variegated with (lacunis) hollows.

Lacus, a lake, mead, 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 λάκως, 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 λακις, "fissura," which is perhaps allied to λάκως. "Lache, (Germ.), Welsh Ilwch, Engl. lake. Lache is also an incision, a gap caused by incision." W.

Lado, I hurt, harm. Fr. laide Doric of λήδα, fut. 2. of λίθω, I devastate, ravage, whence λῆδ, λήδ, Dor. lai, λαίδ, λαίδος, prey, booty. 78

Lana, an upper robe or mantle. For chlauna fr. χλαίνω. Lata, public grounds. Λάινα and laiña.

Latitia, joy. Fr. latus. As Meestus, Meostitia.

Latus, joyful, mirthful, cheerful. For datus (as Licet for Dict) fr. σαί, δαις, a feast, entertainment. From the festivity and mirth of banquets. Barnes translates εἰδικτοι δαις in Euripides "LEXA convivia." 79 Fr. from γαλακτις, (considered the same as γαλακτις) to laugh; pf. γεγελαταις, γειζεταις, whence latus, as Lactis fr. Γαλακτος. 80 Fr. from γαλα, (considered the same as τῶ καὶ τῶ δαν, to enjoy; pf. διαλαταις. Fr. ΑΛ, from the North. Germ. gelachet, Anglo-Sax. hlechtor, is laughter. Anglo-Sax. glad 81 is glad.

Lactis: See Lëvis.

Latus, left, on the left. Fr. λαίδ, λαίν, οις, ας δις, oVis. "And

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1 Wachter derives lactus from Germ. lattich, lettuce; and this fr. letten, to let, hinder: "Quis refrigeratrix est, et Ver... neri maxime adversus, ut Finnis docet." Etym.
because the left hand is slower and duller in action than the right, *latus* is slow, foolish, silly, infatuated." F. *Latus* is used, in reference to omens, in the opposite senses of prosperous and adverse; for which various reasons have been assigned.

*Lágānum*, a thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Lágwanw.*


*Lágēs*: See Appendix.

*Lágós*, a sea hare, a kind of fish. *Lágwos.*

*Lágōpus*, a bird called the white partridge. *Lágwánwos.*

*Laticus*, belonging to the lactic.

*Láticos*, the foam of a wild ass. Pliny seems to suppose it an African word: "*Pullis eorum Africa gloriatur quo lataliones appellant.*"

*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 *lat lat*. The Germ. *lassen* is translated by Wachter "corrumpet et impedit loqui, ut solent pueri." *Lato* is to prattle or talk.


*Lambro,—*

*Lambo, I lick.* For *lado* (as Cumbo for Cubo) fr. *labo* fut. 2. of *labo*, I lap up. "*Al. for labio, labo*, I take, specially with my lip, which is hence called *labrum*. "*The old Germ. was labben, allied to our word To lap.*

*Lamella*, a thin (lamina) plate of metal. For *lamiella.*

*Lamentum*, a lamentation. Fr. *lacrýmor*, I weep, lament, whence *lacrýmamentum*, (as from Atro is Atramentum,) and by contraction *lacrýmamentum*, *lamentum*. "*Al. from xalma*, a weeping; whence *elamen, lamen, lamentum*. As Momen and Momentum.

*Lamia*, a sorceress. *Aapia.*

*Lamina*, a plate of metal, &c. Fr. *flamêtre*, driven or beaten out. Plutarch has *lánios* *lumpam* *lándron*. *Lampas*, a torch; a fiery meteor. *Lapés.*


*Lancia*, a lance, spear. "*Lance Germ., lance* Armor,*
lāgra Irish, lance French, Gr. λαγγα, Lat. lancea." W.

Lancino, I tear, mangle. Fr. lamée fut. of lamer; whence lacia, lacinio, lacinio, as N is added in Frango, Pango. "Al. from lancea."

Largeo, I drop, steep, languish. Fr. largiraw or largiraw, I am remiss, am timid or indolent. " Or fr. largiraw. Dor. largiraw, I cease, leave off; whence largéo, largeo, as N is added in Frango, Pango.

Lario, I tear or cut in pieces. From Celt. illaïs, a sword. See Lanista. "Al. from lanië, wool, whence láñx, (for. lanaë, lañna,) to divide wool, and thence to divide generally. But A should thus be long."

Lanista, a trainer of gladiators. 1

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 Armories preserve its root in lanç, to dart, the French in lancé, and the Spanish in lanza." However, these last verbs might have been formed from the substantives, as Laciger from Jalaculum. As lana formerly existed (as is asserted by Blomfield, and as is manifested from láñx, lanaë, lanë,) in the sense of hunting or destroying, I imagine that lana (which is the same in fact as lana), produced lanaë, and that lanaë, perfect of láñx, produced lanaë, láñx, láñxa. 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 lax, lancis. As first signifying to divide or distribute, then to tear in pieces." P.

3 Halbh refers lénis to lanuis; and this to "lābes, (lāsos,) stony, cruel." tors. "From Celt. illain, a sword, so as to mean 'prefectus gladiatorum'; and not a laniando, as they commonly and foolishly say." W. It is pronounced to be a Tuscan word by Isidorus.

Lanús, a butcher. Quidd coincidit laniatque pecudes.

Lanugo, the soft wool or gossamer on fruits, leaves, &c.; the down on the face; the down on young birds. Fr. lana. So Salsus, Salugo.

Lanx, lancis, a broad plate, platter. Hence lances are the scales of a balance. As tálaxis, a scale, is from tálaxis; pf. pass. of a verb tálizein, same as tálax, to support; so from tálazein, pf. act. of tálaxis, might be a word tálaz, tálazein, which might have been shortened to lanx, lancis, as Lactis from Γλακτης, Laxo from λευκος. "Al. from láxegia pf. of a verb láxein 4 formed fr. láxa, (as tálaxis above from tálai, βαινο from βελον,) whence lábó, to take, or to hold, contain. "Al. from Germ. plank, a plank or thick strong board. P dropped, as in Latus from Πλατύς.

Lápâthum, Láþathus, a kind of sorrel. Láþadov.

Lápillus, a little stone. For lapidītus fr. lapis, lapidis.
Lapis, a stone. Fr. lapis, whence lapis, lapis. So from δαίμον, δαίμον, is daPis. V is commonly inserted, which is allied to B, PH, and P.

Lappa, a bur, a kind of this- tle. For labba fr. λαβα, λαβα, to lay hold of. "From its seiz- ing the garments of passengers." Tt. λαβά, labiva, (as Cado, Cadiva,) labva, labba, lappa.

Lapsana, a kind of calewurt. λαψάνα, λαψάνα.

Lapsus, a slipping, trip. Fr. labor, labsum, lapsum.

Laquear, the roof of a house or chamber, fretted into raised work. For lacur of the same origin as lacunar, which see.

Lagrus, a noose, balter, snare, trap. Also, a fraud, arti- fice. Fr. λαγύς, to bind, tie. T into A, as cAnis from τύχης; and Γ into QU, as loQUor from λεγής. ¶ Al. for lacemus from lacio, to draw, used like Adduco, to draw tight. Or lacio is to allure, and so ensnare, irritio. ¶ Took: "Lagueus is the past participle lac or lacq of the Anglo-Sax. lacecem, laqgan, to seize." Wachtet refers to Germ. lagen and Gr. λαγής, to lay snares. Vossius to Heb. lakah or laqquah, to take.

Lar, Lær: See Appendix. Lardum, bacon. For lardi- dum.

Largior, I grant (large) largely, I lavish, give, grant, permit.

Largus, large, extensive, copi- ous. Fr. lāgo, whence lāpi take, hold; pt. lālāρκα, an a word lāρνκος, lārcus and gus, like Capax from C so from lāw, lāw, was lā capax. ¶ Al. from λάργος, of much effect or Lāridum, ——— Lāri, the larch-tree. Lārva: See Appendix. Lāsānum, a chamber Lāsānun.

Lacetus, frolicksome, f wanton, petulant, lasciv For lascivius fr. lacer. Cado, Cadivus. Hence lac lascivus. "Quia sine ullo sā lacedere alias solet." F. Lāser, the juice of the laserpitium, of which it ap to be a contraction. Laserpitium, laserwor masterwort. From lac an pe, whence lac-sirpicum, sirpitium and by corrupt serpixiam.

Lassius, weary, tired. lacio, (See Laccosso,) to tor harass, "cut up." From Iacis, lacus is lussum (at tiar, Passum) and lassus,° from κεχάλασται, (χάλα pp. of καλάω, to relax, languid. Xz dropt, as in

1 Like ψόλω, ψαλω. Λάσιον α existed, and produced λάρως, λάρνγες.
2 Haigh: "Fr. λαχύρος, λαρ, an idle prattler."
3 Vossius takes lacio in the elicie, and supposes lassus to be a said of cows." cum diu nimis laci
from Χάλαξ. \( \text{fr. lateo. As Assia was said for} \) Axis.

\textit{Latearius}, effeminate, licentious. \( \text{Lateauros} \).

\textit{Lātēbra}, a hiding-place, den, &c. \( \text{fr. lateo. As Scateo, Scatebra.} \)

\textit{Lateo}, I lie hid, lurk; I lie hid from the world, live a private life. Hoc \( \text{latet} \) me, This escapes me, I am ignorant of it. \( \text{fr. labiō, (whence labiātus),} \) same as λαθάν, λαθάναν. Compare puTeo from τύθω or τυθώ.

\textit{Lātēr}, a brick or tile; an ingot of gold, being in its form. \( \text{fr.} \) ηλατής, flat; or wide, broad: as some derive it (at lātē formā) from its wide form, but wrongly, as A in \( \text{latus} \) (wide) is long. \( \Pi \) is dropped in \( \text{later} \), as in \( \text{Latus} \) (wide) which some refer to Πλάτης. \( \text{fr.} \) from ηλατίω, to figure, form.

\textit{Lātericulum}, a register, notebook. From its form which was oblong like a (\( \text{latericulus} \) cotitis) brick.

\textit{Lātericulum}, a biscuit shaped like a \( \text{latericulus} \) brick. \( \text{fr. later.} \)

\textit{Lāternensis}, a yeoman of the guard. As staying \( \text{a later} \) by the side of his Prince.

\textit{Lātera}, a lantern. Quia \( \text{in ea} \) \( \text{latet ignis} \). Though, as Forcellini adds, A in \( \text{lateo} \) is short. Some on the other hand derive \( \text{Lācera} \) from \( \text{Lūceo}. \) Or say that \( \text{latera} \) is for \( \text{lāterna} \), (\( \text{laterina} \)) from \( \text{latitio}. \)

\( \text{fr.} \) Or \( \text{latera} \) may be fr. λάθαν to lie hid, Dor. λάθο. \( \text{T for TH, as in latēo from λαθέω.} \)

\textit{Lāterex}, spring-water, running-water; any water or liquor. So \( \text{latex} \) \( \text{Lyæus} \) is wine. \( \text{fr. lateo. From its being concealed within the veins of the earth.} \)

\( \text{fr.} \) Or from \( \text{λάταξ}, \) the remnant of wine flung into a vessel or on the ground in a game called the κόκταδος; or \( \text{fr. λαταγγά,} \) the noise made by its fall. "Cnenep \( \text{trauslates λάταξ,} \) "strepitus liquoris delabentis."

\textit{Lātebulum}, a lurking-place. \( \text{fr. lateo.} \)

\textit{Lāitito}, I lurk. \( \text{fr. lateo, latitum.} \)

\textit{Lātrina}, a private bath. For \( \text{latxatris, as Tondeo, Tonsum, Tonstrina.} \)

\textit{Lātrina}, a privy. \( \text{fr. lateo, latitum, whence latitrina, latrina. See Latinra above.} \)

From its being in an obscure or retired situation, So Schleusner explains \( \text{αφθα} \) "latrina, cloaca, locus secretus in quo homo ventrem exonerat."

The Greek \( \text{ετοπατίω,} \) to go away from the path, is used for going aside to evacuate the bowels. Schiede: "\( \text{Locus latendi,} \) quo abdunt se homines, quo lumen conditur."

\textit{Lātrō}, 1 bark. From \( \text{υλατρή, υλατρήος, (υλατρής, υλατρής), one that barks. U omitted, as A is omitted in Rura, Rarus, E in Lamina, Ruber, O in Ramus, Dentes.} \)

1 "A in lateo is very rarely shortened by the Poets." F.
2 \( \text{Al. from λατρείω, explained by Hesychius} \) \textit{בַּרְבַּרְבְּלִיו, I speak in a barbarous jargon-like manner.} \( \text{fr.} \) "A λατρείω,
Latro, ὁ αἰματηρός, a soldier of the Prænce's body-guard. For laτρος, fr. latus, lateris. From guarding his side. \( \text{Or fr. λάτρης, wages for service.} \)

Latro, a marauder, one of a banditti. Also, a highwayman.

Wachter: “Lotter, (Germ.) latro. A Celtic word, which derived its origin from Ildad, to kill. Hence latro.” Quayle mentions Celt. lacrān. \( \text{Or fr. λάτρης, wages for service.} \)


Latro, a chessman. As being a soldier on the chess-board.

Latrocinium, robbery. Also, the game of chess. \( \text{Fr. latro.} \)

As Tiro, Tirocinium.

Latruvcius, a chessman. See the last Latro.

Latus, borne, supported. Soft for latus fr. πλατύς, Dor. πλάτυς, sustained. Euripides: δοῦλαις τάς ἀυτάς, τάς ὅ μπαρται.¹

Latus, broad, wide. \( \text{Fr. πλατύς. But A in πλατής is short. \( \text{Or from latus, i.e. délatus. As ἄφθος is broad fr. ἄφθος, to draw, i.e., to draw out. So ἄσπεδος, ἀπευθεῖς, are “ex-} \)

terminated in breadth” from ινάς, (whence ἱναζό), to carry. \( \text{Or from ἱππός, driven out wide. But here also A is short.} \)

Latus, the side. \( \text{Fr. πλάτος, breadth. So ἄφθος is sideways, fr. ἄφθος, broad. See Latus, “wide.” \( \text{Or fr. λατεύς,} \)

“Quis latet sub axillis.” V.

Lavācrum, a bath. \( \text{Fr. lαυάτος, as Sepultum, Sepalcrum.} \)

Laudo, I praise. \( \text{Fr. laus, laudis.} \)

Laverna, a Goddess in whose cars robbers were thought to be. For lāberna fr. λαβέω, λαβεῖ, to seize. As Caverna, Latah, Lucern. \( \text{Or fr. λαβέων, a spoil; whence λαβοθρία, pertaining to spoils; whence λαβόριη, laburna, as ἀλφάρ, an-} \)

Bo. \( \text{Or fr. λαύω, λάφω, I wash clean from a thing, strip a man of his goods. As Lateo, Laterna.} \)

Lāvo, I wash, rinse. For lāvo, (as δίς, δηεις) for lōco, fr. λαύω, whence λεύο, ditho. Or λαύω may have existed in this sense, as λαίω, λαίνω, λάβω, λαύω, seem all ¹ to have meant to loosen or dissolve, whence the meaning of to wash, i.e. to λούσει from dirt.

Lauro: See Appendix.

Laus, laudis, praise. \( \text{Fr. λαος, (latus, laus,) the people. As given by the people, i.e. popular applause. Or as ad-} \)

¹ For fr. ἄρος, is λαύω, a pebble, as rubbed or dissolved by the sea; fr. ἄρος is λαύω, smooth, i.e. rubbed; fr. ἄρος (s. 1. p. ἄρουρις) is λαίϐω, a stone; fr. ἄρος is λαύω, to wash; and ἄρος is to dissolve generally.
dressed to or spoken before the people. As a Panegyric is from Ἀμφιθυρίς, an assembly of the people. Ὁ Or from λῶς, λάος, to speak. Ἀν as φῶς, fame, from φῶς, πάθημα, to speak. And λάος, praise, is from Ἀμφιθυρίς, a discourse. Ἡ But Tooke is vehement against these derivations: "The Anglo-Sax. losos or los is evidently the past participle of lizan, to celebrate. As lius also is. Of which had the Latin Etymologists been aware, they never would by such childish allusions have endeavoured to derive it from λῶς, or λάος, or from λαῶς, I enjoy."  

Letus, a lamentation. Fr. κλαδισ. But the word is disputed.

Lautia, presents to foreign ambassadors. Fr. lautus, elegant, sumptuous. Ὁ Al. for dautia. Festus has: "Dautia, quae lautia dicimus." Dautia for doxia from a supposed word δόσης, gifts. The change of AU to O is common, but not vice versa. Aurichalchum is however from ὄρχις κλαδος, and Aurea for Orea. See Laurus.

Lautia, elegance. Fr. lautus, as Letus, Lætia. 

Lautiæ, hot baths. Fr. lavo, lautum.

Lautumiae, Lœtumiae, stone-quarries. Hence a gaol. Fr. lœtœmiae and lœtœmiae.

Lautus, washed, clean, dress-
ed; nice, neat, elegant, sumptuous; nice, dainty, delicate. The opulent Romans were wont to bathe very frequently. Fr. laxo, lavatus, lautus, lautus, as Aviceps, Aviceps, Auiceps.

Laxo, I loosen, relax; I dilate, expand; I lengthen, prolong; I loosen from toil, refresh. Fr. χαλάω, I loosen; fut. χαλάομαι, Ἑσ. χαλαζόω, whence laxo, as from Πάλαξτρος is Lactis. Τ Al. from λάξω, Dor. λάξω, fut. of λάγω, I leave off. ¹

Laxus, loose, &c. Fr. laxo. 

Lee, a lioness. Fr. leo. 

Leena, a lioness. Liana. 

Lêbes, a kettle. Àsês. 

Lectica, a litter, sedan. Fr. lectus, as Amica from Amo.

Lecto, I read often. Fr. lego, legitum, legatum, lectum. 

Lectus, a bed or couch. Fr. λεκτάς (whence λεκτος) pf. of λαγομαι, to lie down. Τ Al. from λεκτος. As some derive Artus from "Αρθος. Τ Al. from lego (i. e. colligo), lectum. "A collectis folis ad cubitandum," says Festus.

Lectibus, an oil-cruet. Αὐλο- 

Legatum, a legacy. Fr. lego, atmum. 

Légatus, an ambassador; a deputy of the Emperor in war. Fr. lego, atmum, I depute. 

Légio, a legion, body of soldiers. Varro: "Quod milities in defectu leguntur." 

Legitimus, lawful. Fr. lex, legis. As Maria, Maritimus,

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¹ Wachter (in Lautus) seems to refer laxus to λάξος. ᾝ Heigh; "From γάλαττα, the tongue, discourse." 
² As λάξω, &c.
Lęgo, avi, I send or depute as an ambassador or as my deputv or lieutenant. Fr. lēga, I choose, select. But E in lēgo is long. ¶ Or fr. lex, legis. Lēgo is properly said of those who are publicly commissioned, or commissioned (per legem) by law. Now, to is to establish (vōs) 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, collect. Aōra. Also, I follow, trace, as in Lēgo 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 terrae legentis quipiam.” F. We say, somewhat similarly perhaps, “To pick one’s way.” Also, I pass on by or in a direction parallel to, as in Lēgo oram. From the same notion of tracing. So it means to pass over, go through. Ovid: “Æquorique Atra legi.” Forcellini explains it here: “Ut qui poma legunt, huc illuc discurrent collaudi studio.” Also, I run over, read, peruse. That is, lego or collico litteras et verba: I pick up letters and put them together. Also, I read commentaries aloud to acl explain, illustrate. Also, scry, survey. Virgil: “I mulum capit, unde omnes ordine possit Adversus et venientum discere vi. That is, pick them out, them out. “Percurro quasi qui scripta says Forcellini. Also, I “Quasi clam collico.” F. I choose, select, i.e. le alia, seligo. It was the of the Censors “legeretum,” to review the Sen. inspect the characters of t and to choose new met This sense follows from just preceding. Or lego lēga, I count, reckon up. Legula aurium: Set pendix.

Lēguleius, one acqu only with the little nicet law, a pettifogger. Fr. i fr. lex, legis.

Lēgūlus, a gatherer of olives. Fr. lego.

Lēgūmen, all kinds of as peas, beans, vetches From lego. As being gathered by the hand, at cut. Nicander: “Ανευ λεγοντος Ὀσπρια χρεστά λα.

Leiostrea, a muscle smooth shell. Λευστρέα. Lēma, a white humor eye. Lēmn, Lembus, a pinnace, Λημβός.

Lēmma, ātis, a subjunctum, title; a propo Lēmmum.

Lēmmiscus, a fillet or ril
LEM—LEP

from the gumminess of its juice." Tt. "Quōd arbor lentescat, dum resinam i. e. mastichen fundit." F.


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 pene frigidus." Lentus is also, clammy, sticky, tenacious, which sense seems the reverse of soft and flexible. It seems properly here to mean, dull or slow in being moved, heavy and thick, immovable. Lentus is for lentus fr. lenio, I soften.

Lentiscus, a young leno. Also, a skiff. Fr. lenis, the same.

Leo, a lion. Abav.

Leo, lēvi, I anoint, smear, dabble; I bemire. Fr. λευκός, λευχός, I smooth, render smooth. "Quia unguento aliq̄uo levisatur, factum est ut leo significat ungo." V. So Linio, says Jones, "is fr. λαίανω, i. e. to soften by ointment." Hesychius: Λαιανωτω λαδωται, ἐπὶ ᾧ λευκάπται.

Leoparbus, a leopard. Fr. λαοπάρβαλος. Or fr. leo and pardus.

Lēpas, a shell-fish. Aemūs.

Lēpidus, smart, witty, pleasant, gay. Fr. lepor. As Nitur, Nitidus.
Lēpista or Lēpasta, a drinking cup shaped like a limpet-shell. Ἀνωστή.

Lēpor, Lēpos, wit, humor; elegance, grace. Fr. λεπίς, a scale or thin flake. Donatus: "Quia lepidus homo, quasi lamine, politus est." 1

Lēprra, the leprous. Ἀκτῆρα.

Lēpus, lēpōris, a hare. Fr. λέπος, an Eolian and Sicilian word. ① Al. from levipes, (lepes), light-footed. ② Al. from Anglo-Sax. hélepan, to leap. “Verel. in Ind.: leipa, hélepa, to run.” W.

Lessus: See Appendix.

Lētheaus, pertaining to Letho.

Λήθαγός.

Lēthargus, a lethargy. Λήθαργος.

Lēto, I put to death. Do leto.

Lētum, Lēthum, death. Fr. lefrb, oblivion, which death induces. “To die in oblivion,” is an expression of Shakspere. ① 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. Ἀλευκασφής.

Leucônicum, flocks of wool used in stuffing bedticks. From

1 Martini derives lepos from λείως éros, "polium verbum."
feruntur," is the explana-

tion of Ainsworth.

r, legis, a law. Anglo-
lak, laga, lauge, Iceland.
laug, log. Germ. lagen. a
no other," says Tooke,
our ancestors' past pars
se legae, ponere; it
means something laid
as a rule of conduct.

has "PONERE MORES."
the Greeks said ράκων.
"In the mean time,
Tooke, "the reader may,
pleases, trifle with Vossius;
refers it to lege, because
were READ to the people,
they were being passed;
says that others refer it to
because laws were meant

Lexica à legae, ponere, statuerre.

Quid enim est Lex, nisi
vel constitutio, sive ipsius Dei
sive populi seipsum obligantis,
incipis populum moderantis?
Ex fonte si consequamus Latinam vocem
romanasse, nec a sensu vocis, nec
necis ratione aberrabimus, cùm
Scy-
cobola Latina longe vetustior
linguae Latinam multis acces-
uxerint. Erabimus autem a verti-
antisquissam Saxonum linguam,
asian indigenam, majorem voca-
suum partem a nepotibus Ro-
caplaste existimemus. Quae
sentiam multos habeat factores, me-
rorum damnata est a peritioribus.
leks derived, quod legis
sint prohibita ad observandum,
ste litteras inventas nulli suissent.

Quod sane falso. Nam leges
ex consequentia desunt sunt.
tudo autem est lex antiquior, et jus
vel consens publico institutionum,
state probatum, nec minus veri
Lex, quicumque provida esset.
sem quosque carissima sensundi sunt
al, quamvis adhuc litterarum ex-
ob examinum eorum Remp. a Ca-
Festo tantopere laudatum. Difec-
mmum supplici poterant praeones
Robin, vel etiam camillenses." W.

LEX—LIB 227
to be read: &c." Ainsworth
refers it to λῆγε, "dictio," as
φέρει, he says, was so applied.
And then adds: "Ad significatione
morum legendi, colligendi referri
potest; cùm indocile ac disper-
sum genus humanum leges in
vivitatem primam legem, et
etiamum conservant." After
all, as Edicts are from Edico,
Lex might flow from λῆγα, λῆω,
"dico, edico," or from λῆτς,
considered as signifying "edic-
tum." Compare the formation
of Rex.

Lexidium, a small or trifling
word. Λῆδιον.

Lexis, a word. Λῆς.

Liaćulum, a plane. Fr. lia.
Instrumentum liandi. So Pio,
Piculium.

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. libere.

Libensina, Lübertina, Ve-
nus, the goddess (libentiae
and lubentiae) of pleasure.

Libere, Libérí, Bacchus.

"Quia liberum servitio cura-
num animum asserit," saia Se-
acea. As he is called in Greek
Δωῦξ from ἄόξω. ¶ "Quod vino
nimio usi omnia liberē locan-
tur," saia Festus. ¶ Al. from
λῆος, to make a libation. Or
from λῆθα, a libation.

Libere, free. For liber, as
we find Libet and Lubet, Lib-
en and Lubens. Libe or lu-

2 We say in English List and Last.
Libet, Libet, it pleases agreeable. Fr. φαίνω, I like. Φίλις might answer, "it LIKETH me best," From φίλις, tranp. λόγος; λόγος (as Deceit from διά, lieb, as am Bo from diā). Or from διήρθα, to desire, λάθει. Q. Al. from German, to desire; to love; whence "I would as love" &c. "From Hebrew L.B., [Wachter writes leb] the Lith. V. That is, cordi est. Libethrid, the Mus, inhabiting Libethra, a form of Magnesia.

Libido, desire, inclination. Fr. libertin. Libitina, Venus. Fr. libertinum. That is, the Gr. λόθεις, a God of pleasure and delight, Λόθεις. Goddess of desire. W. she is called also Libera. This derivation seems to be only her general character, being in the temple of "Venus Libitina" such things were consecrated to burials. W. Libitina is put for the family of funeral articles; also for place and for death. "The ancient of the Romans," Forcellini, "thought that Libitina was Venus. And Plauto has a problem why these articles were sold in the temple of Venus." As the Greeks the Furies Εὔρωπες, i. benign Deities,—and as part of the Latin from the word called the Fates Parcae,—it

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, a volume. For leber, (as παλέαν, πληκτος,) which Quintilian states was the ancient word; and this fr. λίθος, bark; Ἐκλ. λάρισ, whence leber, as ζητος, uBi. Q. "From Hebr. leb." Tt.

Libére, Proserpine. The sister (Liberti) of Bacchus.

Liberalis, befitting (liberum virum) freeman or gentleman, well-bred, gentlemanly, ingenuous, generous, liberal.

Liberi: See the third Liber.

Libéro, I free. Liberum facio.

Libertas, liberty. Fr. liber, as Uber, Libertas.

Libertinus, a freed man. Fr. libertus. "Liberus is joined with the patron, as libertus Cicereonis, Caesaris, meus, &c. Libertinus is put alone without regard to the patron. In the time of Claudia libertini were put for the sons of liberti." F. Libertus, a freed man. For liberatus.
to propitiate them; so we may imagine that Venus, the Goddess of funerals, was called *Libanum* from *libitum*, *libitum*, though she was not at all in this character the Goddess of pleasure.

Libo, a pour out in sacrifice, make a libation, *stisera*. 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 call and extract.

*Libra*, a pound, twelveweight. From *ληθή*, *Eol. ληθή*, whence *libra*, *libra*. Also, a balance or pair of scales, as properly weighing a *libra*. On the other hand *vallis* 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, or rivers, &c. And the depth itself.

*Librarius*, a copyist, transcriber, book-keeper; bookseller. *Fr. librar*.

*Librile*, the beam (*libra*) of a balance.

*Libro*, I weigh, balance, poise; I weigh, ponder, examine. *Fr. librer*. Also, I make level or plane, i.e. ad *librum* exigo.

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2 *Pollux says that *ληθή* is used by the old Greek writers: and Westcott quotes Suidas on ii. xxii. affirming that it is found in Epicharmus, who flourished in the 6th century before Christ.* Parkhurst.
Liceo is otherwise explained, "estimor tantium quantum licet.

Liceor: See Appendix.

Licet, it is just or right, it is lawful or allowed. For dicet fr. ἴκετα, justice, right. As Lecruma from δακρύμα, 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. Λυχήν.

Licitäus, commenced. "Ut tela inchoata dicitur, cum licet adjuncta sunt stamina, necdum tamen texta subteneim." F.

Liciánínea olea, an olive of a capital kind, introduced or carefully cultivated by one Licinius.

Licinium, a roll of (licii) thread to put in wounds.

Licitor, I bid a price. Fr. liceor, licitus sum. Also, I contend, fight. Properly, I bid against another at an auction. Festus: "Licitati, in mercando sive pugnando contendentes."

Licium: See Appendix.

Lictor, a lictor or beadle. Fr. ligo, whence ligator, litor, lictor. Livy: "I lictor, deliga ad palum." Again: "I lictor, colliga manus."

Lien: See Appendix.

Lignum, wood. As ξυλον, wood, is fr. ξύλον, to scrape, plane, polish, (whence also ξύλον) is the wooden part of a spear, and ξύλον is a chisel for working in wood,) so lignum (for lícum, as δίγνυ from δίκη, and cygnus from κότος,) seems to come from a word. Λίγνυ formed from λόγκα πτ. of λίγο, (whence λίγτον,) to plane, polish. Lennep1 explains λίγο, "polio, rado." Q 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. Q Or is lignum short for illignum, i. e. oak timber? Q Or from a word ἕλγγον, (ἐλγγον,) produced in the woods?2


Ligo, ónis, a spade. Fr. λύγω, λυγός. Q Or fr. λγώ, 

fut. 2. of λγω;3 considered the same as λγω, pp. λίγωται, whence λιγτεω, to dig. Indeed λγως (for λγος) seems to be from the same λγώ.

Ligula, 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. γλώττις. "A similitudine lingue infra dentes coercitae."

F. Also, a shoe-latchet. "Pars in calceis linguæ exsertæ instar

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1 Ad voc. λίγος.

2 "A ligo. Ut ligna dicita sint ξύλα δι- 

βέλων, non λευκάραμα." Isaac Voss.

3 "Erasthēus explains ἕλγω by ἕlle- 

γος λίγω." V.

4 Al. from λόγκα, solvens; whence λο- 

γό, (as ὁλος, solvus), ligio.
fastigiate," says Festus. Others refer it to ligo, I tie; but Martial has it lingula in this sense. Pausa 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 babet figuram lingua ad palatum retractae atque ita cave." 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 Sacteo, Sactario. Or from λεγω, λιγω, whence a word λυγρις, λυγριος, same as λυγρως, to lick.

² Fr. γλωκερος, sweet. It is cast off, as Liquoric from Γλυκοβιτς.

Ligusticum, the herb lovage. From Ligusticus, Λυγστικις, 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 λυγψις is the same as ligo, from pp. λυγψις might be λυγψις, transp. λυγψις.

Lilium, a lily. Soft for lirium fr. ληριον.

Lima, a file. Fr. ιλικμα pp. of λιμα, to smooth, polish. Αιλω appears to have existed, if we may conjecture from λιμα, λιμα, λιχω. ³ Or for lisma fr. λιλιμα pp. of λιμ, whence through λιλιμα is λιλως, to smooth, polish. ⁴ Or fr. λιλιμα (contr. λαλιμα) pp. of λιμα, to smooth. ⁵ "Ex limus. Quod obsiqus aciebus secat." Ainsw.

Limatus, filed, polished, elegant. Fr. limo.

Limax, a snail. Fr. λιμαξ, which word Donnegan has received. ⁶ Fr. Al. from limus. From its sliminess.

Limbus, the hem, border, fringe of a garment. Tooke: "Limbus is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. verb limbian, to pertain or belong to. Hence and hence only is derived Lat. limbus, under the notion of holding to or belonging to." ⁷ Fr. Al. from λιμαξ, i. e. λυμαξ, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Limen, the threshold of a door; hence, a beginning. Fr. λιμαξ pp. of λιμω, to smooth. (See Limus.) "Quia nulla pars domus liminum tritior aut terendo levigatio." Salmas. ⁸ Fr. Al. from limus, transverse. Forcellini explains limen "lignum aut lapis transversus in juxta, tum superius tum inferius."

Limes, a cross-road, cross-path, by-road. Fr. limus, trans-
verse. Livy has, "Profectus inde TRANSVERSIS LIMITIBUS, terrenum praebuit subitu hosti." Here however, as was usually the case, "times" is put for a path, road, way. And, because cross-paths are usually the boundaries of fields, "times" was a boundary, landmark, limit. From the motion of a path or road, "times" is also a track, furrow, line, mark. \(\text{q}\) Al. from ΛΑΜΠΜΑΣ pp. of λαμειν, to leave, i.e. leave off, terminate.

*Limito* \(\text{ioud}\). Fr. *limes*, limitis.

*Limma*, a deficiency. *Aυρ-φα*.  
*Líma*, I file, polish. Fr. *lima*. Hence, I take away what is superficial, remove, amend. Also, I search out, examine, discover. "Quia lima superficiem auserit et quod subter latebat detegit." F.

*Límpidus*, clear, transparent, limpid. For *lipidus* (as M is added in Λαμπλασ and in La-βο) fr. λευκός, oil, whence λευκός, shining, sparkling. As Gela, Gelidus. \(\text{q}\) Or for *limphidus*, *lympidus*, fr. *lympha*. As clear as water. \(\text{q}\) Al. for *lumpidus*, fr. λύμπων, to shine. As vitricus is perhaps for *aëtricus*.

*Línus*, mild, same. Fr. *λι-ναμα* pp. of λαμα, to smooth. (See Líma and Limen.) From its smoothness or softness. Virgil: "Tu tamen a líni rimosae cubicíma línco Ut age." Forcallini defines *limus* "caenum illud mollius quod ab aqua defersi solet." \(\text{q}\) Or from λύμα, filth. As φύγω, frigo. \(\text{q}\) Or from λαμάς, a moist meadow. \(\text{q}\) Al. from λαμπμα θα pp. of λαμειν, to leave. That which is left by the waters. \(\text{q}\) Al. from λαμας pp. of λάμα, to beslash with mud. \(\text{q}\) The Germ. línis is used. But Wachter refers this to the Latin.

*Línum*, a species of girdle. Fr. *limas*. "Quod purpuram TRANSVERSAM habebat." Fr.

Líma: See Appendix.

Línamentum, anything made (e line) from lint or linen list; list for wounds.

*Línea*, a string or cord made (e line) from flax; a string or row of pearls; any row or line.

Línea, the outlines, prominent marks or features of things. Fr. *linea*. From the strokes or lines in a painting or geometrical figure.

Líneo, I draw the figure of a thing (in lines) in lines.

Língo, I lick. For *ligo* (as N is added in Frango and Tan-go) for licho fr. λεγει fut. a. of λέγει.

Língua, the tongue; hence, the voice, speech, discourse, language. Also, from the shape, a prominent or narrow neck of land. Fr. *lingo*. As the tongue is the instrument by which we lick.

Língula, a gossip. Fr. *lingua*.

Línio, the same as *lingo*.

Litophio, a linen-weaver. Fr. λινος, linen, and διάς, I weave.

Líno, I amound, besmear, daub, paint, bemire. Fr. λι-νος, λινας, (λινας) fut. of λαςαι, I make smooth. "Lews na labri-
cum reddo, ut uguento fit quod illimitur." V.

Lingua, I leave. For liquo, (as N is added in Lingo) fr. λυσι (fut. 2. of λυσω), Ἀεol. λυ-
σαι, as from ἵππος, Ἀεol. Ἰκο-
μαί, is seQuor.

Linter, a bark, wherry, ca-
noe. Priscian states that "lin-
ter, which is masculine among
the Greeks, ὁ λυτήρ, is semi-
nine among the Latins." Vos-
sius doubts whether λυτήρ was
a Greek word; but whether
Priscian's testimony is to be re-
jected from the absence of the
word elsewhere, the reader will
judge. Ἡ Al. for linter, fr. lin-
go, linctum. A lingendo lit-
tore.

Linteum, a linen cloth, &c.
Fr. linette fr. linum.

Linum, flax, lint; a flaxen
thread, string, or cord; a gar-
mant from flax. ἄλοιν.

Laió, I polish. ἄλοις, ἄλιο.

Lippus, blear-eyed. For
libbus, fr. ἄλβο ἐτ. 2. of ἄλβως,
to distill. As Lappa from ἄιας.
Ἡ Al. from ἄιως, a fat or unce-
tuosus moisture.

Liquefacio, I melt. Lique-
re facio.

Liqueo, Liqueco, I melt,
dissolve. Fr. liquor. That is,
śio liquor, śio liquidus.

Liqueo, it is clear, it is ma-
ifest. See Liquidus, clear.

Liquidus, liquid, fluid. Fr.
liquor. Liquidus became par-
ticularly applied to such liquors
as drop purely, clearly, and pel-
 lucidly; and means, pure, clear,
limpid; and so serene; shrill, &c.

Liquis, oblique. See. Ob-
liquus.

Liquoi, avi, I make to melt,
dissolve. Allied to liquo, as
Fugo to Fugio. See Liquor.

Liquor is also to strain or pu-
rify: properly to dissolve, and
by dissolving to separate from
a body its grosser particles.

Liquor, liquid juice, liquor.
Fr. liq̄ou, oil; Ἀεol. λιχο (See
Linguo) and λιχο (whence Ar-
bos and Arbor are both found)
whence liquor. Ἡ Haigh:
"Liquor from λι for λιαν,
much, and χειο, to pour." Ἡ Al.
from Germ. lechen, (allied to our
word To leak,) to drop.

Liquor, I am dissolved, I
melt, drop, flow. Allied to Li-
quo, Liqueo, and Liquor, oris.

Ampm v. seems allied.

Lira: See Appendix.

Lixe, trifles. Ἰδίω.

Lis, litis, strife, dispute. Fr.
līg, whence ris, (E dropt, as in
Ria from 'Epig,' and for soft-
ness lī, somewhat as liLium for
liLium. Ἡ Haigh: "Fr. λύ-
σα, [that is, λυσ',] rage."

Litiānia, a supplication, litany.

Litania.

Littera: See Littera.

Liticen, inis, one who blows
clarion. Fr. litius and cano.

Litigo, I strive, debate. Fr.
litum or lite ago.

1 " Fr. lípsis apud Martial. est valde
mavsetara et dulci humore fluea instar oculi
hippintia." F.

Etym.
Lito. I offer in sacrifice. Propertius: "Eata litibat ovis." Fr. lori, a prayer. That is, I adore the Gods through the medium of a sacrifice. Or, lito agrees with Imprecor from Prec- ces; I curse, devote to die. Or lito is for luto (as Libet and Lubet are interchanged) fr. luo, lutum. Ovid: "Pontis- fices, fordà sacra litate bone." Here "sacra litate" may be, pay or discharge the sacred rites to the Gods. As Persolvo is used. Then "Lito victimas" will be said, as Virgil has: "Hanc animam pro morte Da- retis Persolvo." Lito is used also in a neuter sense. Suetoni- nus: "Pluribus hostias cassis cum litate non posset." Here Sacra may be understood. Some translate it "appease the Gods." Hence lito might be referred to λιττα, pp. of λαέ, (whence λυττο and λυτεῖν) to smooth, and hence to quiet, assuage, appease.

Littera, Littera, a letter, as A, B, C. Hence, in the plural, littera 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. ἄλλης fr. ἄλιφω; whence liptus, (as A is dropped in Rarus from 'Arapēs, in Rura from 'Apourē, whence liptera, (as Era in Arcera, Patera, and Erus in Humerus, Numerus,) and for softness li- tera. ἄλιφω is the same as lino, illino;" and Horace has, "Quodcumque semel chartis ille verit," i.e. (says Forcellini) atramento induxerint, comp. scripsit. Hesychius: "Ἀλκατ- τήριον γράφειν." Or Al. from litum supine of lino. But I in litum is short. Rather, for lettera fr. leo, letum. Or fr. knio, limitum, whence liitum, litum. Or Al. from λάητα, thin, slender. "Littera quid sunt salis quand tenues et exiles duc- tis?" V. Or Al. from λάητα, λάητα, pp. of λαέ, to attenuate, scrape.

Litteratus, having (littera) letters written on it. Acquainted (literis) with learning.

Littus: See Litus.

Litūra, the blotting out a letter or word. Fr. lito, litum.

Litus, Littus, a shore; a bank. Fr. λιπχα, λιπα, smooth. Euripides has λυμαί λαμία on the smooth sand. Or Or λαττα, λάητα, pp. of λαέ, (whence λυτεῖν) to attenuate; wear, &c. As worn by the waves. As ἄρα fr. ἄρα, ἄρα, I break.

Littus, a clarion; a staff a little bent at the end, as being in its form. Fr. Art, thin, slender. "Græcilem edit sonum," says Forcellini. "Rather from its form. For ἄρα are long indeed but thin." Isaac

1 Quoted by Isaac Vossius ad Litum.
2 Al. from the Saxon lit, or Ger- man, a limb. "Quid enim," says Waech- ter, "est littera, nisi numeros vocis scripta?"
Vox. q Al. from αλής, sonorous.

Lūdeo, I am black and blue, pale and wan. And, because envy and repining at other’s felicity produce this color in the countenance, lūdeo is to envy. From ταλάντω, ταλῶ, or ταλῶν, ταλῶν, to make livid; transp. λατοῦ, whence lūdeo, as levīs from λεβίς. q Al. from τιλῷς, livid, whence pelivus, and pelūdeo, then lūdeo, as from Γάλακτος, lactis. q Al. from Ἀλβός, an African. From the dark or swarthy countenances of the Africans. V for B, as in seVe-rus from σαβρῆς.

Lividus, livid. Fr. līdeo. As Frigēo, Frigidus.

Līrō, blackness and blueness. Also, envy. See līdeo.

Līx is understood differently. Some translate it “cinders,” or “water mixed or impregnated with cinders.” But, as we find “lūxio cinere,” perhaps līx means water simply, and is abbreviated from līquens or līquis, (līquis) allied to līquor, ōris. q Forcellini says: “Lūxios dicitur de cinere in aqua cocto.” Hence perhaps līx is allied to lūxō, “aqua coquō,” I boil. Then “cinis lūxivus” is boiled cinders.

Lūxo, a suller, or victualler in a camp, who cooked and sold to the soldiers what they needed. From ēlix, whence ēlixo, to boil, cook. q Al. from līx, water. (See Līx.) It being their peculiar business to deal out water to the army.

Lūxivus, ley, wash made of ashes. See Līx.

Lūco, 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.

Locūdamentum, a partition, apartment, place for pigeons to build their nests. Fr. loculus.

Locūlis, a small place or receptacle; a small box or chest; a bag, coffer, pouch. Fr. locus.

Locūuples, opulent, rich. Locūuples testia or auctor is a witness or author worthy of credit. “Quemadmodum locupleti homini siles habetur in rebus creditas,” F. Or here the full expression is “locuples sīdei.” Ples in locuples is short for plenus, or for plās or plās, full, or is from pleus, whence inpleo, repeio, &c. And locus is fr. loculus, a coffer: Cui pleni sunt loculi. Or fr. locus, taken in the sense of Ager. Cui pleni sunt loci i. e. agri. Or, qui plenus est locorum i. e. agrorum.

Lōcus, a place, &c. For dōcus (as Licet for Dictet from δίκη) fr. δοχής, Ion. δοξῆς, containing or capable of containing.

As χάρος (i. e. χάρις) is fr. χάμω, χάμω, to contain. q Al. from τέμος, Ιολ. τέκος, (Compare linQuo from λίπω; &c.) whence locus, and locus, T being as easily as D commutabile with L. q Al. from λάξα
Locusts, a locust. Scheide: "An a λοξοσ [pp. λαξοευσταί]? ut sit incubator, agminatim incubans?" Λοξοευστά is explained by Hasychius ἑκεκοστατος, lying in ambush. But λοξωσ (from λόξος, a cohort, band,) might have also meant, to come in troops or bands? Pliny says of locusts: "GREGATIM volant infestas messibus."

Lōdix: See Appendix.

Lōgicēs, logical. Λογικὸς.

Lōgista, an accountant. Λογιστὴς.

Lōgus, a word, fable. Logi are mere words, foolish sayings, nonsense. Λόγος.

Lōlīgo: See Appendix.

Lōlītum, darnel, tares. "A herb like barley, of which it is thought to be a spurious kind, as from λόξος, adulterinum. It springs from corrupted seeds of wheat and barley," F. For dōlitum, as Lacyma for Dacryma. ¶ "From Heb. lōlāh, useless." Tt. ¶ Al. from ἵλιον, transp. ἱλιόν, to injure.

Lōmentum, bean-meal used for taking wrinkles from the skin. For lōtimentum fr. lōtum, as from Foveo, Foptum, is Fomentum. For the body was washed with it. Cicero: "Persusum est ei, censuram lōmentum aut nitrum esse, nam sordes ELWRE VULT, "&c. Lōmentum was also a kind of paint or powder. Perhaps because the face was washed with it. But Pliny seems of another mind: "Ex ceruleo fit quod vocatur lōmentum; perfectur id LAVANDO terendove."

Lōnchus, a spear. Fr. λόχος, or from a word λόχος.

Lōngano, Longao, Longabo, the straight gut. "Quod in longum pretendatur, nullis orbibus implicitum, ut cetera intestina," F.

Lōngē, a long way off. Fr. longus.

Lōningquinus, being a long way off, distant; of long duration; of great extent, spacious. Fr. longus, as Prope, Propinquus.

Lōngurius, a long pole. Fr. longus.

Lōngus, long. Tooka: "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, leng, long. Anglo-Sax. Lang, lance, Dutch. Not from lanceas, as some foolishly say; but from langen, to draw." That is, to draw out. As σφυρ, wide, from ἱππ, ἱπός, to draw. ¶ The Latin Etymologists refer longus to λόχος, a lance: so as to mean properly, long like a lance. ¶ Or to διλεχός, long; transp. λοχεχός, λοχέχος, whence lodgus, (as from ἱλιός, ἱλιός, is vulGus,) and for softness longus, as the change of "Twos into Sopuses called for another change Somnus.

Lōquor, I speak. Fr. λεγος.
a word. Or from a verb λάγεω or λαγώ; formed fr. λάγος. QU for G, as vice versa in French égalité for équalité. So German Quen (allied to our Quen) is thought by Wachter allied to Γνη. ¶ Or fr. λέγω, pf. λέγεα and λέγεα, (λέγα,) as πάρεω makes πάρεια and πάρεια.

Lora, a. ———

Loric, 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 thorics fr. δέβεα accus. of δέβες. D is often interchanged with TH, as θές, Deus; and D is often changed into L, as in Lacryma for Dacryma.

Loripes, bobby-legged. That is, having his (pes) foot distorted or twisted like a (lorum) thong. Lorum and Lorus, a leathern thong, strap; reins; whip made of thongs. For dorum (as Licet for Dict.) fr. δοῦρα, δοῦρα, taken in the sense of δέβα, hide, leather; δοῦρa being from δοῦρα pf. mid. of δεῖζα, to strip a hide. ¶ Al. from δεῖζα, whence a word δαράσ, δαράς, δαράς, δαρά, that which binds. ¶ Wachter notices the Belg. leer, leather.

Lórtum, urine. ¶ Fr. lotum, though the quantity is different.

Because by it those parts of the body (abluntur) are bathed or cleansed through which it flows.” F. “So called from its sprinkling the bodies of animals.” Tt. Lúthphágí, an African people who lived on the lotus. Lúthphágí.

Lotó, the lotos tree: a pipe made of it. Lúthó.

Lotus, washed. For lutos, as Cauda, Codá. ¶ Al. from lúthás fr. lúmu, lúmutas.

Lua, a Goddess who presided over purifications. Fr. luo.

Lúbet, the same as Libet.

Lúbricós, slippery, smooth, dangerous, difficult, variable, deceitful. For lúbricus fr. lúbor. As Culcita from Calco.

Lúcánica, 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 lúdictar fr. lúdus, whence lúdicter and lúdicrus. ¶ Al. for lucar, (as Fraga for Fraga,) fr. lúcrum.

Lucária 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.

Lucas bos, an elephant. Lucás is for Lucanus, whence Lucons, andLucas, as Fragnus is
gave called it Lupus by a feminine noun, yet they thought it masculine. Whence Tertullian calls it Masculus Luna." F.

Luo, I release. Also, I pay. So, "luo pecnas" is, I pay the punishment of a crime; I pay the penalty, be it fine, or death, or any thing else. Aovs. The sense of "to pay" however may come from luo below, "to wash away."

Leo, I wash; I wash away, expiate, as the Latins say "Sanguine luo perjuria." So "luo peccata" is, I expiate my crimes by some punishment. Aovs.

Lūsa, a she-wolf. Also, a harlot, being as rapacious as a she-wolf. Fr. lupus.

Lūspantar, a brothel. Fr. luppa, a harlot. Somewhat as Laca, Lacumar.

Lūspiratum, a sharp bit. See the second Lupus.

Lūspercal, a cave under the Mons Palatinus consecrated to Pan who was called Lupercus.

Lūspergus, a surname of Pan. For luparcs fr. lupus and arceo. As driving away wolves from the fold. The Greek Λύσκεα are the Roman Lupercalia, from λύσκος, a wolf. ¶ Or from lupus simply. As Nova, Noverc.

Lūpillus, a small lupine. Fr. lupinulus, lupinus. As Puerulus, Puellulus.

Lūpinus, a lupine. Fr. Loyr. Forcellini: "Quia vultum vastitias amaritudine contristat." Virgil has "Thistis-que lupini."

Lūpor, i. q. scortor. A lupus, scortum.

Lūpus, a wolf. Fr. λύσις. As iesas and iesas were dialectic forms of the same word.

Lūpus, a sharp bit or muffle, with unequal jag, like the teeth (lupa) of a wolf.

Lūra, a, a leatheren sack or bag; the belly, or an intestine. Apparently of the same origin as lorum, (a leatheren thong,) which see.

Lūrco, 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 λύσις, voracious.

Lūridus, wan, grisly, livid. Fr. luror. As Candor, Candidus.

Lūror, paleness, wansness, lividity. From lura. As being the color of leathern bags. ¶ Al. for loror. Dacier: "Qui lori colorem refert."

Lūscinia, a nightingale. For luciscinia, as (canes in lucis,) singing in the groves. Martial: "Multisona fervet sacer athide lucus." The Greeks call it simply lupas from αὐλας. ¶ Al. for lucinia, fr. lugeo, lugsi, lucis.·

Lūsciosus,

Lucus,

Lustro, one who spends his 1

1 Al. for lignacisinia. ¶ Al. quod sub lucem i. e. aurorum custi.
time and property (in *lustris*) in brothels.

*Lustricus* dies, the day when an infant was purified and named. Fr. *lustro*.

*Lustro*, 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. *luci*, (i.e. *laxi*: See *Luxus*) *lusum*, *lustrum*, (as *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*.

*Lustrum*, a den. Properly, a muddy place where wild boars or swine wallow. Otherwise called Volutabrum. Virgil: “Sepe volutabris pulsusos sylvestribus aper Latratu turbabis.”

By *Etym.*

Varro: “Admissurae cum faciunt, prodigant in lutosos limites ac *lustra*, ut volun- tur in luto, quae est illorum requies ut lavatio hominis.” ¶ Al. for *dustrum* (as Licet, Le- yir, Lacyru.,) from a word *δυστρον* fr. *δυστος* pp. of *δύει* (whence *duōre* fr. *δυορματος*) 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 (*lutum*) wood.

*Lūteus*, made (*e luto*) of clay or mud; dirty. Whence *lutea* is applied to a dirty drab, nasty slut.

*Lutra*, an otter. “From *lutmum*, mud. Because it lives amid water and mud.” Tt. “Vel quod frequenter se in aquis *luteo*.” Ainsw. ¶ Or for *dutra* fr. *δυτηρα* acc. of *δυτες*, a diver: or from a word *δυτηρα*. ¶ Or from *δυορις*, an otter; or a word *δυορα*, *δυρα*, whence *λυρα*, as *lutra* and *vitra*, *vyr-\*pha* and *lympha* are interchanged; whence *lutra*, *lutra*.

*Lūtulentus*, clayey, muddy. Fr. *lutum*. As *Lucus*, Luculentus; *Opera*, Opulentus.

*Lutum*: See Appendix.

*Lutum*, clay, mire, dirt. Fr. *luo*, *lutum* or *lutum*. “Propriè de sordibus quo abluitur.” V. That which is washed off. Or *luo* is the same as *soluo*, sol- vo. Forcellini explains *lutum* “terra humere soluta.” “Fr.
W.
Lum, (i.e. lucis,) lucis, light. Macrobius states that the ancient Greeks called the first
dawn λύξι, and the sun λύκος; and that hence lucem was
thought to be derived. So Homer has ἄμφι λύκης νυξ, the night
(ἀμφὶ λύκης) about the time of the
time of the dawn. So λυκός is (φῶς
λύκης or λύκος) the light of the
dawn. So λυκαγηθής is pertaining
to (ἀγγέλ λύκης) the shining of the
dawn of the dawn. So λυκάβεα, a
year, is referred to λύκος, the
sun, and βας, going; in regard
to the course of the sun. [Al.
from λυκσ, bright, shining.
Lum, I put out of joint.
And luxus, disjointed. "Aoxes
is oblique, transverse, and so
distorted. Whence Lat. luxa
and luxata membra." Hemsterb.
[ Al. from luo, luxum, (whence
luxus, &c, and luxuria,) I loosen.
Festus: "Luxa membra, e suis
locis mota et soluta." For-
cellini: "Luxo dicitur de rebus
que a naturali statu seu rigore
solvuntur, autjecturur."
Luxuria, luxury. Fr. luxus.
Luxurio, I riot in luxury. It
is applied to trees which wanton
in their growth, and to land
which wantsons its vegetation and
is exuberantly fruitful. Fr.
luxuria.
Luxus, luxury, excess, de-
bauchery, extravagant costli-
ness or magnificence. Fr. luo,
luxum, as Fiuo, Fluxum. From
its dissolving and loosening the
powers of the body and mind.

Lexus, disjointed. See Luxo.
Lyceus, Bacchus. Αἰαίς.
Lycæus, Lycæus, an epithet
of Pan. Αἰαίς, Αἰαίς.
Lyceum, the Lyceum at
Athena. Αἰαῖς.
Lychnæclus, a candlestick.
Lυκυναγηθής.
Lychnus, a lamp, candle.
Αἰαίς.
Lycombe, a wolf-dog. Fr.
luxus, a wolf.
Lygæus, made of Parian
marble. Αἰαίς.
Lymph, water. Fr. νῦμφα,
a nymph; Æol. λύμφα, as λῖτρον
for νῦσσαι, πλυμαῖος for νῦσσαι.
Homer has Νύμφαι μητρῶι,
Fountain Nymphs. Callimachus
calls the Thessalian Nymphs the
offspring of the river: Νύμφαι
θεοσκόπως κταρεῖς γίνοις.
Virgil makes the rivers to be the
offspring of the nymphs: "Nymph-
a, genius annum usque est."
The Nymphs then were easily
identified with the streams and
rivers; and nymphs could easily
become a symbol of the water
of the streams and rivers. Nym-
pha in this sense is a reading in
some passages for nymphae.
Lymphaticus, frantic, panic-
struck. Fr. lympho.
Lympo, I strike with panic.
I make frantic. That is, I
seize as the Nymphs. Whence
in Greek νυμφίγνως is one
struck with frenzy by the
Nymphs. Fr. lympha, which
see.
Lyncærum, a precious stone.
Λυκαιοίον.
Lycæ, a luxus. Αἰαίς.
Lyræ, a lyre. Αἰαίς.
Lyricen, lyricinis, a player on the lyre. Fr. lyra and cano. So Cornicen.

Lyrical, orum, poetry sung in concert with the (lyra) lyre.

Lītra, bachelors in civil law. Fr. lītus fr. līus, lītus. Said of persons who after four years' study in Law were able to solve questions put to them concerning Law.

Lūrum, the price of one's ransom. Aūguv.

M

Ma Dia, by Jove. Mā Aēs.

Maccus, silly, dullish. Fr. māxōn, māxoin, to be dull or stupid. ¶ Al. from a woman named Maccô, remarkable for her stupidity; whither māxōn is usually referred.

Mācelllum, a market. From a public robber named A. Oma-

niaus Maccellus, whose house is said to have been confiscated by the Censors Emilius and Falvius, and given to the people for shambles. ¶ Al. from mā-

γυρος, a cook; Æol. māγγρος, whence magerrumum, maccellum, maccellum, a cook-shop, or collection of cook-shops. ¶ Al. for maccellum fr. mactulum fr. macto. ¶ Varro: "Macellum, ubi ulerum copia. Es loka etiam nunc Lacedemonii vocant μαγελλάνας. Sed lones ostia hortorum et castelli μαξαλλος. — Macellum, ut quidam scribunt, quod ibi fuerit hortus." Hesychiis explains μαξελλα by φραγ-

μος, inclosed places, which may have led the way to the meaning of markets.

Māceo, I am lean. See Macer.

Mācer, lean, thin. Macer or macra is fr. mākroς, long. For thinness seems toelongate the countenance and the limbs. Compare Tenuis from Tēnui, Tēnus, to stretch out at length. ¶ "From Hebr. мαχ, tabes, macies." V. ¶ Al. from Sax. māger, magere, whence our meager.

Māceria: See Appendix.

Mācēro, I soak, moisten, soften; I weaken, waste away; afflict. From μαχαρα pf. mid. of μασω, "subigo, aqua subigo," the word μαχρος might have been formed, and μαχρος, μα-

χαρος, (as from τεχαρις is ταχρος and ταχρος, ας,) whence machero, machero. ¶ Al. from μιχος, Æol. μαχος, length; allied to which is macer. Macero would be thus to make meager, to diminish the size or strength of.

Māchēra, a knife, sword. Māχαρα.

Māschina, a frame, fabric, work, plan; a contrivance, stra-

tagem. Fr. μαχαρη, Dor. μα-

χαρη, whence machāna, machina.

Māchinor, I frame, plan, contrive, project. Fr. machina. Or fr. μαχανόμαι, μαχανώμαι.
$MAD$ in Greek answering to R in Latin.

Macies, thinness. Fr. maceo.

Maculentus, thin. Fr. macer or macies. As Opes, Opulentus; Lutus, Lutulentus.

Macir, mace, a kind of spice. Pliny says it is brought from India. It is therefore an Indian word. Turton says: "From Hebr. masa."

Macritas, thinness. Fr. macer, macra.

Macrocera, long-sleeved.

Macrophycis.

Macrocolum, parchment of the largest size. Macrophyllos.

Macto is properly, I augment; 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: "Cum puerorum exitis Deos manes mactare soleas." Arnobius: "Libereum 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, "maeto victimas Divis" is, macto (i. e. augeo) Divos victims, I honor the Gods by victims, or by sacrificing to them victims. Whence macto in either case may have been identical with Sacrifico. Hence macto is in general, I slay, assassinate, kill.¹

¹ "Germ. metzen, jugulare. Arab. mazə, hence I harass to death, &c. \(\frac{7}{2}\) Haigh: "From \(\mu\alpha\kappa\tau\varepsilon\) pp. of \(\mu\acute{a}\tau\rho\acute{ω},\) to pound or bruise, and so to kill, to sacrifice." Hence a verb \(\mu\acute{a}\kappa\tau\varepsilon\), \(\mu\acute{a}\kappa\tau\acute{ι}\.\) But compare Mactus.

Mactra, a kneading-trough.

Mactra.

Mactus, augmented, increased, blessed. For mactus, magis auctus; or, in majus auctus. Virgil: "Macte nova virtute puer." That is, sis mactus, auctus. Livy: "Macte virtute diligentiâque 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.

Macula, a spot, blur, slurr, stain. The meshes of a wet are called macule, as appearing a little way off like so many dots or spots. Macula seems to come from \(\mu\acute{α}κλα\.\) M\(\acute{ι}λα\)e are the black stripes on the neck and feet of asses. M\(\acute{ι}λα\), macla, as \(x\nu\delta\), c\(\alpha\)\(ι\)α; and for softness macula, as U is added in \(\acute{Α}σ\)c\(\alpha\)\(λ\)π\(\acute{ι\)ı\(ς\}. (\(\frac{7}{2}\) Germ. maked, and Welsh magl is a mole or mark on the body. But Wachter refers these to the Latin.²

Mâdeo, I am wet or moist.

Mâdâs. Mâdidas, wet. Fr. madoe.

As Candeo, Candidus.

Belg. macen, Lat. MACTAE, Ital. macere, French maresser, [to massacre]." W.²

² "From Hebr. makhale, infirmity." Tt.
Măcula, a drunkard. Fr. madeo. One soaked or drenched with wine.

Μαεδερ, Μαεδρος, a windering river in Phrygia. Whence it is used for any windings, maze, labyrinth; turn, shift. Also for lace or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. ἡλαχάς.

Μεν, some small fish.

Μενας, άδοι, a priestess of Bacchus. Μαινώς, άδος.

Μανιανος, a building of pleasure jutting out for prospect; a gallery, balcony. From a person of the name of Μανιος.

Μαγαλία, 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 μυηγαυ preliminary V.

Μύηγα, rather. Same as magis.

Μαγια, magic. Μαγία.

Μαγικός, magical. Μαγίκος.

Μαγίσ, more. For megis (as Magnus for Megnus, and Mepec for Meeno) fr. μιγων, greater, whence megis, (as Ζών, Jugum,) and megis. Or fr. μεγιον, comparative of μεγας. Ο or from magnus, whence magnius, magius, magis.

Μαγιστερ, a chief, president, head, master; a master of children, teacher. Fr. magis. Compare Minister. Ω Al. from μεγιστος, greatest; ΑΕλ. μιγαντος.

Μαγιστράτος, the office of a head or president in political matters, a magistracy; a magistrate. Fr. magister, magistri.

Μαγναλία, mighty deeds. Fr. magnus.

Μαγναρίους, a wholesale merchant. Fr. magnus. One who sells goods in the gross.

Μαγνας, είς, a loadstone.


Μαγνυδάρις, the seed or juice of the silphium. Μαγνυδαρις.

Μαγις, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Also, a magician. Μαγος.

Μαια, the daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury. Μαία.


Μαγιστετας, greatness, grandeur, majesty. Fr. majus, for ma-
justas. Or fr. majus, great; whence Jupiter was called by the Tusculani Majus Deus.

Major, greater. Fr. μεγάλως, whence μεγαλός, Dor. μεγαλός. As μεγαλός is found for μεγαλός, fr. μεγαλός, whence majus, major. ¶ Al. from μεγαλός, whence major, (as Zephyr, Jup. gum) and majus, as Magnus for Magna.

Maíus, the mouth of May. As sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury. ¶ "In Armoric, May is mis maē or mis mai; i.e. mensis floridus, as Pezronius interprets it in his Antiq. Celt." W.

Majus, great. Allied to Magnus and Major.

Mála, the cheek-bone, jaw. Also, the ball of the cheek, the cheek. Contracted from mælla. As Paxillus, Palus; Vexillum, Valum. ¶ Or contracted from mandibula. ¶ Al. from μᾶλα, Dor. málon, a cheek.

Málácia, a calm at sea. Languor; effeminacy. Languor of the stomach, fastidiousness. Málaxía.


Málaro, I soften. Fr. malaçer fut. of maláçar.

Málacírum, the rind or outward coat (mali) of a pomegranate. As being as hard as (corium) leather.

Málignus, badly-disposed, malicious. For maligensus, fr. malus, and geno, genu. Malal indole præditus.

Mallitia, craft, cunning; circumpection; also, villainy, malice. Fr. malus. As Stultus, Stultitia.

Málleolus, 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 ea parte quadam deciditur ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, malleoli speciem præbet." Also, a kind of fiery weapon or fire-brand. "Qua parte malleoli concavi et crassiores sunt, et ignis alimenta continent, caput mallei referre quodammodo vi deantur." F. "Manipulus aut collectio spartae formam quadam mallei ligat." V. The "quodammodo" and "quadam" lead us to suspect that these explanations are merely invented. Was malleolus in this sense a collection (malleolorum) of new shoots of vines daubed with pitch, &c.

Malleus, a mallet, hammer. From marculus, a mallet: whence a word marculus, (like Alveus, Ferreus,) marlus, malleus. ¶ Al. from malus, whence malaxo, to soften. Or from malaxo, wool, might have been malleus, to soften. Or for mal-
ceus (See Collis,) fr. μαλακίς, to soften; fut. μαλακλεω, μαλα-
κλεω, μαλακλεω. ¶ Goth. mau-
jan 1 is to beat or mau.²

Malo, I wish rather. For ma-
gevolo, mavolo, whence ma-
vult, &c.

Maloβαθρον, an aromatic shrub, and an ointment produced
from it. Maloβαθρον.

Maltha, a compound of pitch and wax. Maltha.

Malva, mallowes. Fr. μάλβα,
which is stated by Hesychius to
be the same as μαλάκας. V, as
in Sylva, Arvum. ¶ Al. for mal-
chta, μαλάκας, as breVis from
βραχύς.

Mālum, evil, mischief. Fr.
malus.

Mālum, an apple. Mālum,
Dor. μάλιον.

Mālus, an apple-tree. Fr.
malum. Qux mala fert. Or
from Gr. μαλίς, Dor. μαλίς, an
apple-tree.

Mālus, the mast of a ship.
Mālus 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.

Voassius: “Quòd ex trunco
arborum fieri solet, inter
quas malus frequentissima.”

Ainsworth: “Quòd ex trunco
maldi i. e. arboris flat.” This
tree might have been suf-

ficiently 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, exsert
themselves in air.”

Mālus, bad. Fr. mals, soft;
or μαλλός, soft, feeble, weak.
As originally expressive of effe-
munacy or indolence or cow-
ardise, As Virtus on the con-
trary is from Vir, Ἀπόλος from
Ἀργ-, ἀργος; &c. So Lennep
asserts the proper meaning of
κακίς to be ‘ignavus.’ Haigh
understands by μαλάκας “silly,
pernicious.” ¶ As mAneo and
magnus are for mEneo and
gNugus, malus may be from
μαλίς, (as in δ μαλίς’) the same
as μαλακες, vain, idle, unprofit-
ble, useless: as on the contrary
χρυσός, good, is properly use-
ful. See Bonus. So we say
Naughty. ¶ Al. from μαλίς,
black. Horace: “Hic NIGER
est; hunc tu, Romano, caveto.”
Here Niger is explained by
Forcellini “improbus, dolo-
sus.”

Māmillia, a small pap. For
mammilla (from mamma) which
is also used.

Mammus, the name by which
a child calls its mother or its
nurse. Māmmus. A mother; and
a wet-nurse. Also, the breast
or teat, which peculiarly distin-
guishes a mother. Hence, the
bump in a tree, from which the
branches sprout.

² “Had, Germ., not good, bad. Gr.
φαίλος, Lat. malleus. These words are not
obscenely allied, as B F M are letters
of the same organ.” W. ¶ Al. from Germ.
mal, a spot, stain. That is, corrupted,
debased.
Mammōnens, pertaining to mammon. From μαμωνας.

Manācus, the eclipce. Fr. ἐκ, Dor. ἐκ, a month; whence a word μανακις, monthly. Vitruvius explains manacuς “menstruus circulars.”

Manceps, mancipis. Adam: “Res mancipii 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 (manus caperet) might take them as it were with his hand. Whence he was called manceps; and the things, res mancipii.” 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.

Mancipium, the right (mancipi) of the purchaser, property, dominion. The property, the slave purchased. See Res mancipii in Manceps.

Mancipio, I dispose of (mancipi) to a purchaser, transfer, sell, subject to another.

Mancus, defective in any limb. “Membra aliquo captus, et referat ad manus, sic ut 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, mancus. ¶ Al. from Germ. manak, laboring under a defect; allied to which is French manquer.

Mandibulum, a jaw. Fr. mando. As Venor, Venabulum.

Mando, I chew; hence, I eat, devour. For mado, (as N is added in Frango, Tango,) fr. māōs fut. 2. of māōs, fut. 1. māō, whence māōōs, I chew.

Mando, dō, I commit to one’s charge, commission, enjoin, order, recommend. For manui do. Like Mansuetus.

Mandra, a peck for cattle, stall. Māōcoles. Also, the cattle themselves. Also, a little square on a chess-board, as being the inclosure for a chessman.

Mandrāgōrās, the herb mandrake. Mādrēgōres.

Manduco, I chew, eat. Fr. mando. Or fr. manducus, and this fr. mando.

Māne, the morning. Fr. matin, rare, thin; hence, pellucid, clear, bright. Cicero has “coelum tenue purumque.”

Māncro, I remain. Fr. maner, whence pf. manēnum, and fut. manus.

Mantes, the ghosts of the dead, the shades. Also, the abode of the shades. Fr. mancs, thin. Ovid calls them “tenus animae.” ¶ Al. from an ancient word manus, good. “Quasi boni geniti.” F. See Inmans. ¶ 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 (male et inimici) bad and pitiless.” ¶ Festus refers it to mano: “Quod ii per
omnia atheria 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 deckimg out his slaves. Mango, mangōnis, is short for mangano, manganonis, fr. μάγγανος, jugglery, illusion, deception. Or, as μάγγανος is also a drug, mango may be one who uses drugs for trimming and polishing things. ¶ Al. from Germ. mengen, to trade; allied to which is our fish-monger, &c.

Mānius, 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. manvía, madness.


Mānifestus, manifest. "Held so as it were (manu) by the hand that it cannot be denied or dissembled." F. Thus Brutus explains χρυσάμικαρος, "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 fentum, (as Haüs, Haustum,) then for softness festum. Others refer it to festim i.e. confestim, immediately. In manibus positus et confestim cognitus. ¶ Or, as from εἰλαόω was formed εἰλυφάω, (through a word άιλαττω, pf. ειλοφάω,) shall we say that from μανώω, to disclose, make known, was a word μανυφάω, whence μανυφάω, and (through the pf. pass.) μανυφαιστός, Dor. μανυϕαιστός? Like "Πραιστός."

Mānipulus, a handful, bundle. Hence, a handful of troops, a band of soldiers. Fr. manus. As filling the hand. So Disco, Discipulus.


Māno, I flow, trickle down, distil. Fr. μανός, rare, thin, slender. Johnson explains To Trickle, "to roll in a slender stream." ¶ Al. from νάμο, a spring; whence ναμάω, transp. μανάω, μανό. As Num is from Μω, transposed Νωμ. ¶ "From the Chaldaic naiin, waters." V.

Mānsto, a staying; place of stay, inn, &c. Fr. maneo, manum.

Mānsuétuicum, (mansuetum facio) I make tame.

Mānsues, tame. Fr. manui, and sueo, sueso. See Man- sueso.

Mānsueco, 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 χυ- σοῦς fr. χυρός, and ἴδος, custom.

1 We may observe that φαυράς, clear, is a word which Schneider admits, tho' with doubt. Andμανδε was rare, fine, clear.
Manète, Manélion, and Manèle, Manélion, a towel, napkin, table-cloth. Fr. manus. As used in wiping the hands. ¶ Al. from μανδύλον, which Hesychius gives as the explanation of χειρόμαχτρα, which is the same as mantele. But Vossius supposes μανδύλον to be adopted from the Latin.¹

Mantélm, a mantle, cloak; a pretext. From the North. Anglo-Sax. mantel. Germ. Belg. Armoric. Welsh, mantel. They are all perhaps allied to μανδύς, a Persian woollen mantle.

Manticæ, a wallet, cloak-bag. For mantelica fr. manteleum, a cloak. As Manus, Manica. ¶ Al. from manus. "Quia est ad manum, ut promis facile possint quae in ea recondantur." F. ¶ Caesareon refers it to the Arabic.

Mancichora, a great Indian beast. Martýxora. Calpurnius improperly makes the O short.

Manticidor, I pick a bag. Fr. manticule, diminutive of mantica.

Manisia or Mantissa: See Appendix.

Monto, I stay; I stay for, wait for. Fr. manuo, manitum, mantum. As Doceo, Docitum, Doctum.

Manturna, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be stedfast. Fr. manto.

Manuālis, belonging to the hand. Fr. manus, dat. manui.

Mānūbīa, spoils taken (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. Biaz appears a termination, as perhaps bium in Dubium, and bia in Superbia from Superbus from Super. Some derive it from vis, (i. e. manum vis,) or from βία.

Mānūbrium, a handle, hilt. As held (manu) by the hand. As Ludus, Ludibrium.

Mānucēlum, a little bundle. Fr. manucia fr. manus, like Manipulus.

Mānulēs, a little sleeve or flap covering (manus) the hands. Mānūprētium, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, manus pretium.

Mānus, a hand. The dating manus seems to direct us to μανός, Dor. of μυός, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus Matthiae thinks that ἠδίκω, 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 μανός is long? Yet the E in Fera is short from Φερές, and the U in Furius short from Φορές. ¶ Or manus is fr. μανύς, slack; in opposition to Pugnus, i. e. μυνύς, thick, close. "Manus propriè dicitur, cum passa deductaque; Pugnus, cum clausa." V. ¶ Or from μύος, 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 μίνος, as maneo from μενεω. ¶ Al. for marus (as perhaps donum from δανος) fr. μανθ, the hand. ¶ "From Chaldeic MN, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ἵππαυν ἰππαυν." V. ¶ "From Chaldee manah, to prepare." Ti. Mnanzer, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word. Māpālia, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: "aedificia Numidarum agrestia, quas mapatia illi vocant." Mappa, a table napkin. For manotu, from manus capio; like Occupo. Manipula, manpa, mappa. ¶ Al. for manipu, from manus simply. ¶ Quintilian: "Mappam Pesci sibi vindicant." Marco, I wither, fade. Fr. μαρασ (whence μαρασμος), pf. μαρασκα, μαρασκα, whence a verb μαρασκι. ¶ Or for macero, fr. macer, macra. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for malceo, fr. μασκης, soft, languid. Marcus is used for languor, drousiness, sloth. Celsius: "In hoc marcor et inexpugnabilis dormienda necessitas." Marcūlis: See Martulus in Appendix. Māre, the sea. From the North. "Mer, Germ.; mor, Welsh; mare, Anglo-Sax.; mar, Iceland.; more, Sclavon." W. In Celtic mor or mairr. ¶ Or from μαριο fut. 2. of μαριεω, to divide. Horace: "Qua mediae liquor SECRERNIT Europen ab AfrO." ¶ Al. from μεριεω, to flow. As κτεις, canis. ¶ "From Hebr. marar, to be bitter." V. 1 Margārita, a pearl. Mapu-φρης. Margo, inis, 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. ¶ Or for marco fr. μαρκεω, to divide; pf. μαρκακα. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. Ovid: "Hesper in imperii margine terrae tui." ¶ Or for marigo from mare ago. In quem mare se agit. Mārica, a kind of large insipid fig. Fr. mas, maris. "Quasi MACULA, ob magnitudinem." F. 5 Mārica, a haemorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the marica. Θυκα, a fig, is similarly used. Māritus, a husband. Fr. mas, maris. As Avus. Avitus. Αρης and Vir are used in the sense of a husband. Māritus, a, um, belonging to marriage. Pertinens ad maritam, maritalis. Marmor, oris, marble. Mār-μαρος. Also, the sea. From

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Manturna, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be stedfast. Fr. manto.

Mânuâlis, belonging to the hand. Fr. manus, dat. manui.

Mânabie, spoilt taken (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. manum vis,) or from Bia.

Manübrium, a handle, hilt. As held (manu) by the hand. As Ludus, Ludibrium.

Manuciolium, a little bundle. Fr. manucia fr. manus, like Manipulus.

Mânileus, a little sleeve or flap covering (manus) the hands.

Mânüprium, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, manus pretium.

Mânus, a hand. The dativo manus seems to direct us to μανῶ, Dor. of μανῶ, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus Matthiae thinks that δίκκω, 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 μανῶ is long? Yet the E in Fera is short from Φερῆς, and the U in Furis short from Φερῆς. ♀ Or manus is fr. μανος, slack; in opposition to Pugnus, i. e. πυγνός, thick, close. "Manus propre dictatur, cùm passa deductaque; Pugnus, cùm clausa." V. ♀ Or from μύος, force, might. As the great instrument of exerting
it. From μένος, as mAneo from μένω. ¶ Al. for marus (as perhaps doNum from δόρος) fr. μένο, the hand. ¶ "From Chaldæic MN, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ἀφγανος ἀφγανον." V. ¶ "From Chaldee manah, to prepare." Tt.

Manzer, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word.

Mápalia, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: "Edificia 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."

Mareco, I wither, fade. Fr. mar pré (whence macrov), pf. macroosa, macrocha, whence a verb macrocha. ¶ Or for macro, fr. macer, macra. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for malceo, fr. malchis, soft, languid. Marcor is used for languor, drouyness, sloth. Celsius: "In hoc marcor et inexpressibili dormiendi necessitates."

Marculius: See Martulius in Appendix.

Mare, the sea. From the North. "Mer, Germ.; mor, Welsh; mere, Anglo-Sax.; mar, Iceland.; more, Sclavon." W. In Celtic mor 1 or murrr. 2 ¶ Or from marói fut. 2. of µείροι, to divide. Horace: "Quâ medius liquor Segernit Europen ab Afro." ¶ Al. from µείρα, to flow. As κΤρις, canis. ¶ "From Hebr. marar, to be bitter." V. 1

Margärita, a pearl. Mappra-

Margo, inis, an edge, border, brink, brim. From the North. Anglo-Sax. meare 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. ¶ Or for marco fr. miro, to divide; pf. miur. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. Ovid: "Hæret in imperii marginem terræ turi." ¶ Or for marigo from mare ago. In quem mare se agit.

Märiska, a kind of large in-

Märiska, a hemorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the marisca. Σύνοι, a fig, is similarly used.

Märitus, a husband. Fr. mas, maris. As Avus, Avisus. AÍge and Vir are used in the sense of a husband.

Märitus, a, um, belonging to marriage. Pertinens ad mari-

Marmor, ĕris, marble. Már-
mor. Also, the sea. From

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1 Wachter in Maurigiana.
its being plain like marble; or from its whiteness. Lucretius:
“Cur ea, quæ nigro fuerint paulo ante colore, Marmoreo fieri possunt canore repente; Ut mare, quom magni commorunt æquora venti, Vortitur in canos cendentium marmore fluctus.”

Marræ, a mattock, weeding-hook. Fr. μάττρα, which is explained by Hesychius ἰγκαλίων σιδόρων, 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, Mavoritis. ¶ Al. from Ἄρης, Ἄρες (as Ἡρῶς, Veris,) whence Vars, and for softness Mars. Somewhat as Mons for Bons.

Marsupium, a purse or money-bag. Μαρσύσιον.

Mares: See Appendix.

Martiæ: See Appendix.

Martýr, a martyr. Μάρτυρις.

Mas, mæris, the male of any creature. Also, masculine, manly, brave. “From Chald. mare, i. e. dominus, whence the Arabic M.R, 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? A bas, quod a βασις, idem ac basus, quod de maribus ascendentibus usurpatur? Bas, est equus admissarius. ¶ “A fortutudine. Nam est e Mars, abjectâ R.” F. 

Masculus, male; manly, &c. Fr. mas.

Massa, a lump, mass. Fr. masse, dough or paste, or dough kneaded into a cake. Hence madsa, massa. So from Ματτρις is Patrisso. See Mussos. Masso, I form into (massam) a mass, condense.

Mastic, I chew. Μαστιχα, μαστιχώ.

Mastiche, the herb mastic. Μαστίγη.

Masticia, a slave deserving the whip. Μαστιγλας.

Mastos, the cock to a water-pipe. Fr. μαστός, mamma. Forcellini explains mastos “tubulus mannatus seu mamma, quales in fontibus reperiuntur.” So Mamilla is used by Varro, explained by Forcellini, “tubus mammæ figurâ” &c.

Mastruca, -ūna. 

Masturbo, i. q. χυμορρογω. A manu stupro, unde manstupro, masturpo, masturbo, masturbo. ¶ Al. à manibus-turpo. Aut manibus-turbo, sc. à ādio. ¶ Al. a μαστρωτίς, (unde masturpetis,) leno. Sed hoc scopum verbi vivat attingit.

Mätella, a chamber-pot. Fr. matula.


Māteola, a small wooden mallet. Perhaps for maceola fr. máso, māso, to pound.


Mätēria, 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.

Materior, I build (materiā) with timber. Also, I provide timber for trenches.

Matris, Matris, a Gallic javelin or pike. Of Gallic origin. It is mentioned by Strabo: Καὶ ματρὶς παλτὸς τι ἔδεικε.

Māteriēra, an aunt by the mother’s side. Fr. mater. ¶ Al. from mater altera.

Mathematicus, relating to the mathematical sciences. Mathē-
maticus. As astronomy was one of these, mathematici became contemptuously applied to astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Māthēsis, the mathematics. Mathēsis. Also, astrology. See Mathematics.

Mātricula, a roll or register.
Fr. matrix, icos.

Mātrimonium, marriage. Fr. mater, mātris. As Pater, Pa-
trimonium; Sanctus, Sanctimoni-

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 regist-
Mausoleum, a mausoleum. Properly, the sepulchre of Mausolus, king of Caria.

Maxilla, the jaw-bone. As Paxillus was from Pago, Puxi, or Πάγα, Πάκι, so maxilla seems to have come from mago, maxi, or from μάσσα, μάξα, "subigo, comminuuo." From μάσσα, fut. μάσσω, is μασσάμαι, to chew. ¶ Or for massilla, fr. mando, mansum, massum, as Pando, Pansum, Passum.

Maximus, greatest. For magnissimus, whence magnimus, maximus.

Maza, frumenty. Μάζα.

Μαζονόμος, a large dish. Μαζόνομος.

Me, me. Μή.

Mecaster, by Castor! Me servet Castor! ¶ Others derive me from μα, by. By Castor.

Mecanicus, relating to the mechanical arts. Μηχανικός.

Medela, a remedy. Fr. medeora. Like Tutela.

Medeor, I cure, heal. Fr. μηδομαί, μηδόμαι, I take care of; also, I plan and execute with great art and skill. So Féra from Φηρός. Or μηδόμαι was used in the same sense. Μηδομαί, says Donnegan, is the Ionic form of μηδόμαι.

Mediastini, a mean slave, drudge. Fr. medius, somewhat like Clandestinus. Al. from medius and sto. "A mediis. Sive quia vel medius vel adibus esse, ad omnium vivissima quaere servitia paras-tus: sive quod mediuss esset inter servos summus et inos, sum-

mos ut atrienses et dispensatores, inos ut competitos et quales quales." V. So Mesonauta is explained by Turnebus "medius inter summos nautas ut gubernatores et proretas, et inos ut remiges."

Mediator, a mediator. Fr. medius. As acting between parties.

Medica, medic, a kind of clover. Μηδική.

Medicina, medicine. Fr. medicus.

Medico, I heal, cure. Also, I prepare ingredients for healing, I tincture with medicinal juices. Hence, I tinge, dye. Fr. medecor. As Fodio, Fodico. Or from medicus.

Medicus, a physician. Fr. medico or fr. medior.

Medimnus, a measure of corn. Μεδιμνὸς.

Medicris, middling, moderate. Fr. medius.

Medioxīmus, middlemost. For medioproximus. ¶ Some suppose it put for medissimus (as Ulyēs for UlySSes), which they suppose to be an old form of medissimus. ¶ Others suppose oximus to be a termination.

Meditor, I bestow thought and care upon, give attention to, practice. For melitor fr. μελι-
tamai. As vice versā uLysses from θαυσοῦς. ¶ Or fr. μελό-
maí, same as μηδόμαι, I concern myself about, take care of, plan, &c. Homer: Καθα δι Τρό-
ωσι μελισθυν. Hence medeo, meditum, meditor. See Me-
deor.

Medistullium, the middle. Fr.
medius. Tullium being a termination, as Cicero is of opinion. ¶ Al. for meditellium, fr. medius and tellus.

Medius, middle. Contracted from μέδιος. ¶ Al. from the northern mid, between.

Mediusfidius: See Appendix.

Médule, the marrow of bones. Fr. μυελός, transp. μευ-λός, whence meulula, meulla, then medulla, as proDeo, &c. ¶ Al. from medius. As being in the middle of the bones.

Médullitis, entirely. Fr. mé-дуля. From the very marrow. Plautus has “amare medulli-tus.”

Mégara, one of the Furies. Méγαπρα.

Mégalensis, pertaining to the festival (τῆς μεγάλης δίαι) of the great Goddess. See Megalesia. Ensis, as in Cercinsis.

Mégálésia, the day and games dedicated to Cybele, the great mother of the Gods. Fr. με-γάλη, great, or μεγάλης, whence a word Megálésia.

Mégistanes, nobles. Méγισ-τάνες.

Méi, of me. Fr. μιό or μέο. Or rather fr. μιού, transp. μιού, whence mei, as Taúρον, Taurl. Or from Ἑλ. ἵππο, μι, μι, μεγ, mei, mei.

Méio, I make water. Fr. eμίγινε, trans. ἐμίγιω, whence μιγιω (as ο is dropt in Dentes from *Oβότος), meito, (as veHo from ἔθαι), meio. Valerius Probus states meito to be the perfect of meio. Mexi, i.e. meci, would be from μείχω or μιχω.

So Veho, Vexi. ¶ Or meio is from μέα, μία, to pass. As we say, To pass water. For ἄμιχω or μιχω is from μέμια plf. of μέα, the same as μέα. From this μέα (through μεβω) is ἀμιβω, to pass. See Meo.¹

Mel, honey. Méλι.

Mélanchoλicus, oppressed with melancholy. Méλανχολικός.

Mélandrium, a piece of salted tunny fish. Méλανδριον.

Mélaníurus, a sea-bream. Méλανιορος.

Méleagrides, guinea-fowls. Méλαγριδῆς.

Méles, —— Mélice gallinæ, Turkey-hens. For medicæ from μηδικαλ, as brought from Media. L for D, as διος, uLysses.

Mélicrus, of the color of honey. Méλίκρους.

Mélicus, tuneful, lyrical. Mé-λικος.

Mélilóstas, the herb melilot. Méλιλότος.

Mélimela, οἶμα, a kind of sweet apple. Méλιμιλά.

Mélin, a purse. Fr. meles, a badger. As made of badge’s skin. ¶ Or fr. μιλαν, a sheep. As made of sheep-skin.

Mélium, a kind of white paint. As principally dug from the island of Melos.

Mélium, yellow like quinces. Méλινος.

Mélior, better. Fr. amélior, transp. ἀμελίων, (indeed according to Fischer ἀμειλίων is for ἀμελίων,) Ἑλ. ἀμελίων, (as ἐβε-
Aos and Βινος were both said; and as Αυρος was put for Νιτρος, and in after times PaLarno from Παθνορος, whence meiier, A being neglected asin Rura from "Αρουα, Ραρος from 'Αραμος. ¶ Or from a supposed word μελιαν, sweeter, more desirable; formed from μελι, honey. Or at once fr. μελι. ¶ Or from μηλι, it is a care. That is, more an object of care, more valuable. ¶ Al. from μελιαν, omitting Τ, μελιαν, whence belior, then melier as Mons for Bons.

Mellisphillum, balm-gentle. Melophyllon.

Melicodium, a sweet-heart. Fr. mel, melis. As we say, My little honey.

Mellilia, a sweet-heart. For mellicula. ¶ Al. for melliniola, fr. mellinia, a drink made from honey.

Melio, a melon or pumpkin. Fr. μηλιον, an apple.

Meldus, melodious. Melophys. ¶ Melos, a song, verse, tune. Melos.

Melpomene, one of the Muses. Melpomene.

Membrana, 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. μυκ, μελες, a limb; whence melbrum (like Cerebrum, Candelabrum, melbrum) melbrum and for euphony membrum. ¶ Or from μπρος, redupl. μπρος, (as Ρουπλος from Ρουλις) whence membrum, membrum, and membranum, as French nombre (num Ber) for nombre (i.e. numerus,) &c.

Memini, I remember. Also, I make mention of. From μενοι, explained by Heychius ονος, mind, (whence Mens,) appears to have been formed a verb μενει, or μενεια, μενοι; (pf. μενειας, whence Meno,) I put or I bear in mind; whence meno, pf. memeni, as Disco, Didici. And Reminiscor, Commensior. So also supine mentum, whence Mentio. Indeed μενοι is probably contracted from μενειας, whence μενοι, 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, minen,1 to remember.

Memnonides aves, birds which were fabled to fly yearly from Αθιοπια to Troy, where on Memnon's tomb they fought till they killed each other.

Memnonius, black, swarthy. From Memnon, from his being king of Ethiopia, or from his being reputed the son of Aurora, who was fabled to rise daily from Αθιοπια, when she enlightened the earth. ¶ Al. from the Memnones, a people of Ethiopia: Plin. vi. 30.

1 Wachter in Manon.
Memor, remembering, mindful. Soft for memor fr. μνήμαν. As to quantity, compare fēra from φήρος. Diff Al. from memini.

Memoria, memory. The power by which (memores sumus) we remember.

Memoró, I mention. Properly, I make a thing (memor) lasting and durable. Memor is so used in Horace: "Impressit memorem dente labris notam." Memoro can scarcely mean "memorem facio aliquem aluncjus rei," as the accusative is used of the thing: "Memora tua nomen;" not, "Memora me tui nominis."

Menda, a blemish, blur. From mērsē, remaining and not adhering; whence menta, and menda, as menDax for menTax. As said of moles or warts adhering to the skin.

Mendax, lying. For men-tax fr. mentor. As Teneo, Tenax.

Mendicus, a beggar. Fr. mentircr, whence menticus, and mendicus, as menDax for menTax. From the notorious lies of beggars. Others from menda, which they consider as meaning properly what is wanting or deficient. Could menda have meant a tatter?

Menis. Ausonius: "Quos legis a primā deductos menide librī." The ancients, says Turner, seem to have prefixed a little moon to the beginning of their works, as they put a crown at the end. Menis is then fr. μήν, a moon. Diff Vinetus supposes that menis is taken from Mēnus, the first word of the Iliad. Vossius objects that μήν makes μνῆμος, whereas Ausonius has meniDe. But Donnellan has both μήνος and μνῆμος.

Mens, the mind. Fr. μνήμη, explained by Hesychius νός, ψυχή. So γνώς, Gen. 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. μένος. That is, τράπεζα μήνη καρινή, lying in the middle. As being placed in the middle of the room or house. Virgil: "medii-que parant convivias tectis." Again: "Aulis in medio lirbabant pucula Baccho." Some understand it of being placed between those who are at table. Plutarch: Mēnswν μὲν τὴν τράπε-ζαν τὴν ἐν μήνη δίπλαν. Diff Al. from meteor, 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 men-sarum morsus horresco futuros," of square platters made of crust—

1 Mēnus is impetuosity of mind, and is from a word μῆλο, allied to μῆλο, I am impetuous. In its sense of mind it may be compared with ὅρας from ὅρος.
ed bread which were put on the table and laden with food. ¶ "Al. from Hebrew MSAbH, portio, epulum." V.

Mensis, a month. Fr. μήν, μηνός, μήν. ¶ Or from metior, mensus. Cicero: "Quia mensa spartia conficiunt, mensa nominatur."

Menstruus, monthly. Fr. mensis.

Mensura, a measure. Fr. metior, mensum.


Menta, Mentha, mint. Mínha.

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.

Mento, a mention or speaking of. Fr. meno, memini, mentum. See Memini.

Mentior, I lie. For metior (as N is added in Frango, &c.) fr. μιθαμαι, I contrive, plan. ¶ Or it is the same as commissio, whence commentum.

Mentula: See Appendix.

Mentum, the chin. Fr. moine, whence movimento, and (omitting ovim) 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, eminus, eminitum, ementum. From its projecting. Or rather from mineo, supine nítum, minùm, to overb used by Lucretius. For tum, as mEntha from 1 ¶ Al. from μήνας, (μηνάς, μήν), to show. As by it age is shown.

Merr, I go to and fro, From a verb μιὼ, μίλω (through μίω) μίω, to and (through μίω) μίλε pass; and (through pf. μίλα) μίλη, &c. ¶ As well as the same as βιώ, whence βίο and βίω, whence βίω, &c. Mēphīsitas, a strong sul repair. "From riac mephehīth, [mepį] afflatus." V.

Mērācūs, pure. Fr. me Mercator, a merchant. mercore, mercatum.

Mercenarius, a hired pe For mercedinarīus. Fr. m mercedis.

Merces, hire, pay; p Also, the rent we gain another's hiring our farm, Also, cost, loss. That is, paid to another for what he for us. Mercēs i for me fr. mercore, somewhat as dicus from Medoro, So in Strages, Seges. ¶ Al. μέσων, pf. μεσαν (μεσα) divide. "Quod dividi divisi ris," says Scheide. So p is perhaps from μέσω, (a. ἰπότην) to divide.

Mercor, I traffic; I bu sell again; I buy generally.

1 See Burgess's Edition of Deu
merx, mercia. Or merz is fr. mercor. See Merx.

Mercuriales, merchants, &c. and learned men. As under the protection (Mercurii) of Mercury.

Mercurius, Mercury. Fr. merx, mercia. For Mercury presides over traffic.

Merda, excrement. Fr. μείρα, to divide, separate; pp. μείρεται, whence μείρης. So Excrement is from Excremo, to separate. Compare Muscarda.

Merenda is thought by Scaliger to have been food given (are merentibus) to labourers a little before they were dismissed from their work. Calpurnius: “Σκληρωμινας, cum venerit hora merendas.”

So Praxeo, Præbenda. Dacier remarks: “Merendam tamen idem quod prandum fuisset; nonet Festus. Quare dicendum est priscis temporibus, nondum inducto prandii nomine, merendam pro prandio fuisset; postes vero pro cibo qui post meridiem dabantur, ut apud nos fit.”

Mercea, I earn, acquire, deserve. Fr. μαρτία, whence μαρτος, fut. of ματια, to obtain a share, and also, to take, receive.

Meretrix, a harlot. Fr. me-

reo, meritum, to earn. Quem corpore meretur. Somewhat similarly Whore or Hore is from Hire; and Πηγα in from Πηγανα pf. mid. of Πηγα, to sell.

Merga, a fork, pitchfork. Festus: “A mergis; quia, ut illi se in aquam mergunt, dum pisces sequuntur; 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 μερικα, μερηκι, whence merca, merga. Or μερακι 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 mergo fr. μαρτία, pf. μαρτηκα, I divide, cause to divide i. e. a liquid. As δεια, δείται are to dive from the original notion of separating, as is observed in δια, two; and in the allied forms δέω, δείω, &c. Go, as from τρέω, τρήσα, is τρέφω, and from ἀφέω, ἀπέκα, is ἀπείρα. ¶ Al. from “in mare ago.” Whence marego, mergo.

Mergus, a cormorant. Fr. mergo. From its dipping into the sea. Ovid: “Æquor amat, NOMENQUE TRENÉT QUAIA mergetur.”

Mergus, a layer bent and sunk into the earth a little way, then raised up again. Fr. mergo.
Mēridies, mid-day. For medidies, medius dies. Cicero:
"Meridiem cur non medidiem? Credo, quod erat insauius."  
‡ Al. from μερός, fut. of μερίζω, to divide, and dies. But this would be a hybridos compound.

Mēritis, desert. Fr. merreo, meritum.

Mēros, the bee-eater. Mipol.

Merto, from mergo, mergitum, mertum. So Pulto and Manto. Mergo, mergitum, as Parco, Parcitum.

Mērula, a blackbird, merle. It is said also of a kind of fish. Fr. merus. As being separated from others of its kind and keeping alone. Festus: "Quod solivaga est et solitaria passitur."  
‡ Or from merivola, (from volo, as) merola, merula.

Mērum, pure wine. That is, merum vinum, wine alone without adulteration.

Mērus, alone, bare, solitary; unmixed, pure. Fr. μερός fut. of μερίζω, to sever. Severed from others.

Merx, mercis, any kind of ware or merchandise. "Res ipsa que emitur venditurque."  
Fr. From the Celtic merc, merchandise.  
‡ Scheide: "Fr. μερός, pf. μερίζω. As being sold in parts." That is, Retail. Or perhaps in same way from mereo, to earn, gain, or from the word which gave mercio.  
‡ ‡ Transposed from Hebrew MCR, (MRC, res venalis.)

Ainsw.

Mepiphus, a medlar-tree. Mer-

Mēsis, harvest. Fr. meto, metum, 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 synecdochice fines vel termini alcu- jus regionis."  
‡ Dunbar: "The pf. pass. (μετωμένον) of the obsoletae verb μετω, meo, to go, (pass,) probably furnished meta." Both ἐμετώ and ἐμετώ (which are from μετω) signified to pass.  

Mētallum, a mine; a metal.

Mētallos, Mētāmorphōsis, transformation. Mētāmorphōsis.

Mētāna, repentance. Mē-

Mētaphōra, a metaphor. Mē-

Mētās, raw silk; a clue or skein of silk or thread; a string, rope. Mētās, says Stephens, was silk among the later Greeks. Martini refers it to the Syrian metacca, ordinatus, ornatus.

‡ "Fr. μέτω, whence μετάω, which Hoischius explains τετρας, last." Sal-

‡ ‡ "Fr. the Syrian MTH, perve-

Ainsw.
Methodus, a method. Metabis.

Metidosus, fearful. Fr. metus, whence meticulus, as Funiculus.

Metior, I measure; I measure or deal out; I measure out a path in going forward, I pass through. Ovid: "Celerique cariis Aegaeas metiris aquas." Hemsterhuis: "From μετειν, whence μετεινοω, and (from pf. μετεινα) μετεινοω and modus." Rather from some word which produced μετρον, a measure. Wachter: "Gr. μετρίων, Lat. metiri, Goth. mitan, Anglo-Sax. meten, Belg. meeten, Hebr. mad."

Meto, I mow, reap; I cut down, crop. From Goth. maitan, to cut. Or Fr. ëmietr, harvest; or from ëmietr pp. of ëm, to cut. A dropt, as in Kraus from "Apoosa; and ë changed into ë, as in Fera from ësper.

Metiche, participation. Metoc.

Metropocopa, a physiognomist. Metronomikos.

Meitor, I measure. I measure out the ground for pitching a camp or for building. See Meitor. Al. from meta.

Metreria, a measure of wine, &c. Metryngis.

Metrical, metrical. Metrikois.

Metropoli, the mother city of any country. Metropoli.

Metrum, metre. Metorov.

Metuo, I fear. Fr. metus, dat. metu.

Metus, fear. Fr. metio, metiô, or metio, metiô, to remit, relax. As ënvôs is fr. ëvvo, to hold back; pf. mid. ëvxo, whence ëvgo, ëvgo. Or for methôs, (as puTeo from ëvtôs, paTior from ëvto, fr. ëvôs, explained by Hexachius (inter alia) by ëvôs, fear. O into E, as in ënEu from ënOw.

Meus, my. Fr. me, as from ë is teôs, and from ë is teôs.

Mica, a little piece, crumb, grain. From micca from mikkês, ë, small.

Mico, I have a tremulous motion, quiver, palpitate, vibrate. Applied to rays of light, it means to sparkle, glitter, flash. Mico was applied also to a game in which persons moved their fingers up and down very swiftly, and guessed each at the number of the other. Fr. mica, which is explained by Porcellini (inter alia) "minutissimum auri ramentum, ut quae in arena refugenter." In this case the sense of quivering will be secondary, arising from the sparkling produced by the vibration of helmets, spears, &c.

But, as l in Mica is long, mico will be better perhaps referred to a verb mko, to move; pf. mako, mika. Mico would be allied to mko, whence Blomfield derives Moveo. That the notion of motion is inherent in the verb mko, (whence minkos, minkos, &c.) may gain further confirmation from its being explained by Donnegan 'to wear by motion.' Also,
from this verb μελε, pp. μεμπαι, is perhaps μεμάς, which is explained by Lennep, "genus carminis lascivi, quod gesticulatione et motu corporis exprimebant histriones."

Migidielys, a Carthaginian of Libyan and Tyrian extraction. Fr. μιγίνιον, in a mixed manner; and Αιβέν, Lybian.

Migro: See Appendix.

Mihi, to me. Fr. moi, from μοι, moi, moï, moï, moïhi. Wachter has noticed some German words, where the H has been added in the middle. So Lat. aHenus. Q Or from μοι was formed μοίς, (as in νεφίς), whence moïphi, moïphi, (as νεφίο is for νεφίο), whence miih. See Tibi.

Miles, a soldier. Fr. ιμπλος, a troop of soldiers. Ομίλιος, says Damm, is properly a military word. Homer: ἐν πράσινων ιμιλίοι. Thucydides: τῶν κλαίσιν ιμιλον τῶν ψιλων. And: ἐν χελδε ἱμιλος και στρατιωτής. Omitted, as in Dentes from Ὀλυμπ., Ramus from Ὀμηρ. Q Al. from mille or mile. Eutropius: "Mille pugmoretes delegit Romulus, quos a numero millest appellavit." Haigh: "Because the legion at first consisted of three thousand; each tribe furnishing a thousand."

Miliaria, a kind of linnet.

As feeding on millet. Varro: "Ficedulae et miliaria dicant a cibio, quod alterae fico, alterae milio fiant pingues."

Militia, the service (militis) of a soldier.

Miliun: See Appendix.

Mille and Mille, a thousand. Milla or milia appears to come from μοίρα, ten thousand. As miōn, liïum. Q Al. from χίλια.

Miliürium, a mile stone. Fr. milia, i. e. milita 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.

Miliürium, oftener Miliürum, a caldron. As being of immense bulk, and of a (mille) thousand pound weight.

Mīvūnus, ravenous, like the (mules) kite.

Mīvus, Mīlus, Mīlius, a kite. Fr. μιλωτος, ungenteal, says Lyttleton. Hence amilichus, and amicitus, as perhaps malVa from malaxa, and brevis from βραχύς. Then amicules became miltus, as Ararius Rarus, Arura Kura.

Mīmaltines, priestesses of Bacchus. Mīdallows.

Mimus, a mimic, gesticulator; a mimical performance, buffoonery, farce, &c. Mīus.

Mīna, an Attic coin. Soft for μνα.

Mīna, threats. See Minor.

Mīna murorum, pinnacles, battlements. A minando, i. e.ominendo. Virgil: "Hinc at-
que hinc vaste rupes, geminique minantur in colorem scopulis."
Or from mineo.

Mineo, I hang over. Fr. mina.

Minerva, Minerva. "It has been traced," says Jamieson, "to Gothic minni, ingenium, sapiencia, minnas, meminisse." Or, as Quintilian states that it was anciently written Menerea, it is perhaps fr. menoe, whence memini, and comminiscor. As the Goddess of memory or of invention. "Vel a jugo testorio cui stamen circumbolvit, quod Hebrais menor. Vel à μίξους: a manar, texere." W.

Minerva, a present or fee given to a teacher. From Minereus, who presided over genius and learning.

Mingo, I make water. Fr. à μιξω, à μικα, whence micho (as Dentes from Oboros,) then migod and mingo, as in Lingo. AL. from Anglo-Sax. mician.

Minus, least. Fr. minor. Minster, a servant. Fr. minor, minus. Compare Magister.

Ministro, I serve; I supply, afford. Fr. minister, ri.

Minitor, I threaten. Fr. minor.

Minium, vermilion. Perhaps a Spanish word. Propertius: "Ut Minœtica nix minio si certat ibero." Justin supposes that it gave the name to the river Minho in Spain. Vitruvius reverses the reasoning: "Minium et indicum nominibus ipsius indicant, quibus in locis procreantur."

Mino, as, I threaten. See Minor.

Alino, as, I drive. "Nam mina sunt eiam voces, quibus bubulci increpant boves, et ad progrediendum hortantur." F. So Ovid: "Addiscam Getici quæ norunt verba juvenci, As sueatas illius adjiciamque minas." So Increpio is used. Tibullus: "At stimulo tardos incenfuisse boves." Vossius observes that hence is Belg. menen.

Minor, less. For miror, fr. μειωσ. As LeNis for Leis from Aios. AL. from minos i. e. μιξους, small.

Minor, I threaten. For menor, as Liber for Leber. Minor from minos, rage, or from a verb minamai, minaimai, or minamai, minaimai, formed from it. AL. from Germ. meinen, (allied to our word To mean, and perhaps to minos, the mind,) explained by Wachter: "significare, cogitare sermone vel alio signo demonstrare." Minor is sometimes used in a good sense. Horace: "Atqui vultus erat multa et praecitra minantis." Haigh refers minor to μιξωμ, (whence μιξω,) to put in mind.

Minotaurus, the Minotaur, a
monster. From Minos and Taurus or Taurus. See the fable as explained by Lempriere.

Minōs, I lessen. Fr. minus.

See Minor. ¶ Or fr. μικρός, small; or from a verb μικράω, whence μικρός, I lessen.

Minúrio, Minúrizo, I chirp, twitter. Minúrize.

Minútal, anything very (minutum) small. Meat cut small, minced meat.

Minúlus, made less; made small; small. Fr. minuio.

Miraculum, a wonder. Fr. miror. As Specto, Spectaculum.

Miro, a distorted or deformed person. Fr. miror.

One whom we wonder at. Or from mira, i. e. monstera.

Mirmilio, a kind of gladiator.

Fr. μιμρονιος, 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, pisce peto: quid me fugis, Galle!"

Miro, I wonder, am astonished at. Fr. μαθομαι, I am divided. That is, I am distracted in my mind, stupefied, astonished. Virgil: "Animum nunc hue celerem, nunc dividit illuc." Homer has μιμρονιος ἤγε, splendid works. Μιμρονιος appears to be a reduplication for μιμροι fr. μιμρος, fut. μιμροι, I divide. "Mepízei, says Hemsterhuis, "de cogitationibus divisionis et distractis dicitur."

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Miscellus, mixed, promiscuous. Fr. miscexe.

Miscoe, I mix. Solfeggio fr. мюэро.

Miser, wretched. From σαῖρος, (or perhaps a word σειροι,) abominable, detestable, spicable, and therefore wretched. One of the meanings given by Johnson to Wretched is spicable, hateful, contemptible. Compare a Wretch and Wretched.

Miscreo, Misreor, the miser.

Miséria, wretchedness. miser.

Miséror, I pity. That am (miser) wretched on account of another, I am wretched one who is wretched, I with one who weeps.

Misi, pf. of mitto. So mitsi. So missetum for mitto.

Missicius miles: "Qui sionem honestam impetravi, confectis stipendiiis mission ndus est." F.

Missus, a course or turn of wild beasts. Th one sending or turning of out. From mitto, missetum, sum.

Missa, the service of the Mass.

From Hebr. misah, anotion.

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3 Haigh refers miro to mirus, and minus to μικρός, to desire.
Mitigo, I soften. Fr. mitis, as Levig, Levigo.

Mitis, soft, tender, gentle, meek. Fr. mière pp. of mière, (whence miius, miiusia, which Henychius interprets by skwia, to eat; properly, to make small by biting. Or from a word miius, mière: or even from mius, miius, whence miusos, miusos. (See Lima.) Mitis is thus said of things which are fit to eat. Virgil: "Sunt nobis mitia po-

Maestus, mixed. Fr. migo, mixi, from μίγε, μιγε.

Μνημοσύνη, the mother of the Muses. "Fr. μνημοσύνη, me-

Mnestes, a sutor. Μνηστήρ. Μοβίλις, movable; easy to be moved or to move. For move-

Móctus, ludicrous. Fr. μό-

Módrátus, temperate, modere.

Módeor, I regulate, restrain, govern. Fr. modus. That is, I keep within due bounds. Fr. moderor.

Módestus, moderate; modest, i.e. moderate in one's pretensions or desires. Fr. modus, as Funus, Funestus.

Módisus, moderate, sober; also, middling, ordinary, little, &c. Fr. modus.

Módio, Módiom, a Roman measure. Fr. μύδιo, which is used by Dinarchus. Fr. Al. from μύδιo pf. mid. of μύo, I rule, regulate. This is indeed the derivation of μύδιo. Fr. Al.

Módo, only. Cicero: "Non modo [non] facere, sed ne cogi-

discorost, hisce verbis, quos etiamnum obtinent, prae monumentos fercit, fve, missa aet., l.c., discodio, missio, vobis indicia-
tae. Festos vocem sunt usurpi cep-
tam pro ipsa mysteris, quorum causa catachumene erant dimisi, h.c. pro ce-

Etym.
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 ornarent.” Here modo limits and circumscribes the time. Vossius explains it “intra brevicum durationis modum.” So modo is only just for the present time. So, when Terence says, “Modo sit, modo negat,” he means, “He says so just for the moment or hour, and just for the next moment or hour he says otherwise.”

Mōdōlor, I regulate, measure, harmonize. Fr. modulus.

Mōdōlus, a measure, rule. Fr. modulus.

Mōdus; a rule, measure, method, way; measure in music, tune, note; measure, quantity; rule, limit, bound. Fr. μέτρον, pt. mid. of μετράω, to rule, govern. Wherein Mōdōn 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 of modes, indicative, subjunctive, imperative, infinitive. These are not very accurate.” I “Modus is used to signify different manners of acting verbs, agreeably to different actions or affecting the subject expressed, as showing, manding, &c.”

Machus, an adulterer. χρύς.

Mānēra: See Munus.

Mania, walls, rampart. maen, a stone, rock; word has been left by the Celts.” W. ¶ Ocnia is for maria fr. mar same as maurus. So d is perhaps for doRum fr. ¶ Al. for munia fr. ápē repel. Somewhat as for Orea. Some suppose Maurus also is for Murus.

Mēra, a degree of a sign of the Zodiac. Fr. μόρα, a sion.

Māreo, Māreo, I grieve. Fr. μόρα, translat. Donnegan (inter alia) fato.” That is, from a μωρίω, I am under hard fate, I grieve. “Splor tēn mōria,” says Sc. ¶ Al. from ἄμωρ, I am lucky, unfortunate. As in Rura from Ἀρης Al. from μωρίω, pt. m. μωρίω, to divide. Ovid: βιδόρ baud aliter quàm membra relinquam.”

Mārus, a wall. Fr. μερός, pt. mid. of μερίω, to divide.
This is, a partition. ¶ But Scaliger thus: “A μῦρα, pars. Quòd quisque pro parte sūd μυρος extrueret, reficeret, ser-

varet.”

Mēstus, sad. Fr. marco, marsi, marstum, mastum, as Torreo, Tostum.

Mōla, a mill. Mūla. Also, a cake made of salt, and corn bruised (molfō) by a mill and used in sacrifices. Also, a mole or false conception.

Vossius: “Ex gravitate et motōs difficultate, quasi lapis gest-
taretur molaris.” It is however from Gr. μῦλος, which is so used.

Mūlāres (dentes), the grin-
ders. 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 Gaélic mulfan, a hillock.” Sir W. Drummond. ¶ Or for boles, as Mons for Bons. And as βόλγος and μολγός are interchanged.

Boles from βολας, a mass. ¶ Al. from μωλος, toil; whence μωλος, with difficulty. That is, from μωλος, poetic form of μο-

λος, as νοσος of νοσος. 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 diffi-
culty of being moved. ¶ Haigh refers to μωλος, a mole, harbour.

Mōlestus, troublesome, pain-
ful. Fr. moles, toil. As Nef-

fas, Nefastus. But O here is

long. Yet some derive Lūcerna from Lūceo. ¶ Or from μωλος, 

tooil. As Fanus, Funestus. ¶ Or from mola, a millstone. From the toil attendant on grind-
ing with the millstone. So κάς, 

tooil, is derived fr. κατο, fut. 2, κατό. Damm: “Corn among the ancients was broken by bater-
ing it: and from the troublesome labor of battering corn all troublesome labor was called κατος.”

Mōliten, attempt, effort. Fr. 
motior.

Mōtor, 1 toil, labor, at-
tempt or aim at doing what is laborious; I move or stir any-
thing with great exertion. That is, ago aut moveo aliquid magnā 
mole. Also, I build, raise. That is, statuo molem. Or it is 

properly, I raise (magnā mole) with great toil. Virgil: “Tantē 
molis erat Romanum condere gentem.” Hence, like Struo, 
motior is to contrive, plan, pro-
ject. Motior has also the op-

posite sense of pulling down and overthrowing. Here it seems to be put for demotor. As 

Populator for Depopulator.

Mollis, soft. For mobilis, 
easy to be moved. That is, 

pliant, flexible. “Quòd mollia 
facile trahantur et moveantur 
in quâncunque partem.” Pe-
rett. In Virgil, Georg. 2, 389, 

“ Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu,” Heyne inter-

prets mollia by mobilia. So in 

3, 76, “Altius ingreditur et mollia crura reponit,” Ceruti 

interprets mollia by mobilia. 

In 3, 165, we have: “Dum
faciles animi juvenum, dein mobilis aetas." Motibilis, mobilis, mollis.\[1\]

Mobilia,nux, a kind of nut. Macrobius: "Mobilia, nux dicta est, quod omnibus nucibus mollior sit."

Mido, I grind. Fr. mola.

Molossi canes, mastiffs, dogs from the Molossi, a people of Epirus. Xenophou has Moloes, a foot like molleso. Molosovos. Molibdis, a plummet. Molbdis.

Momen, motion, impulse. For movimentum fr. moreo.

Momentum, motion, impulse; impulsive force, actuating power. For movimentum fr. moreo. 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 motilimentum fr. motior.

Monachus, a monk. Mona-\[2\]chos.

Monas, unity. Monas.

Monasterium, a monastery. Monastigeos.

Monadus, a simple pipe. Mono-\[3\]ados.


Moneo, I put in mind, advise, admonish. See Memini. Moneiris, a ship of one bank of oars. Moneiros.

Moneita, money coined; also, a mint for coined. As Rubeta is from Rubus, so moneta 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: "Quis nota inscripta monet nos acuatoris 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." \[5\] Tooke: "Mint and money are the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. mynegtan, myngtan, 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.\[6\]

\[1\] Al. from melare, soft; whereas melare, as Mollechi is the same as Molleschi. See Calamus. From melare, melare is mollis, as from Calare, Calare is Collis. \[4\] Al. from maloe, 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 desiderabat; exceptis Rheno proximis, quibus vocabulum hodiernum videtur colectum." 

\[3\] Others affirm that moneta is called from its being stamped in the temple of Juno.
stile, a necklace. From muninal, the neck. Vossius refers to monis
ux. Or it is from mon-
quia virtutia et digna-
mentum et signum fo-
V. Somewhat as the
was given to Manlius.
ule may refer to some-
the Catholic rosaries
sh phylacteries. He, as
Cubile.

The words be-
with Monon are all from
, a mountain, high hill.
, a hill. Luke: Πάν
α βουνός ταπεινωθησα-
gan translates βουνώθης,
τάινους, hilly.” Fr.
Æol. βουνός, (as μοῦσα, 
μόσα; and βόσα, Æol.
λόφος, (as Γίος, Gene),
for softness mons. Bol-
γιαλός were the same.
νής and μόρφης. Or
wineo, minium, minium,
uns from στίχος. Or
Al.
ρος, λόφος, whence vora,
, (as perhaps from Πό-
ễnus, is Pons,) whence for
mons. So some derive
from ἄρης.

I inform, point out,

show. Fr. moneo, monis, mon-
sum, whence monstro, (as from
Calce is Calcitro,) then mon-
stro.

Monstrum, a prodigy, mon-
ster. Fr. monstro. As point-
ing out or indicating the will of
the Gods or future events.
The Gentiles, says Forcellini,
thought that everything ex-
traordinary and unusual portended
some future event. Cicero:

“Quorum visi verba ipsa, pruden-
ter a majoribus posita, de-
clarent: quia enim ostendunt,
portendunt, monstrant, pro-
dicunt; ostenta, portenta, mon-
stra, prodigia dicuntur.”

Monumentum, that which
puts us in mind or advises us
of any event, as a statue, se-
pulchre, book, &c. From mone-
neo. So Documentum.

Möra, delay, hindrance. For
mons fr. μοῦσι. As diRus fr.
δυσίς. Or from μακάρα pf.
mid. of μακάρα, to divide, dis-
tract. 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 amoris.” Or Teuton. mer-
ren is to delay; Anglo-Sax. me-
ran is to hinder.

Möra, a division of the Spar-
tan soldiers. Möpa.

Moræus, ended with (mo-
res) manners good or bad.
Also said of pieces in which the
manners of the characters are
well represented.

Morbónia, a place full (mor-
bi) of disease; any horrid place.
Morbust, a disease. Fr. μόρος, which Heaychius explains (inter alia) by νόσος. Hence μόροι, morbus, for softness morbus. Or from μόρος is mor-vious, morbus, morbus, as Superio, Superius, Supervus, Superbus. See Arvum.

Mordeo, I bite. Also, I prick, sting; hence, I say stinging things about another, I slander. Fr. μπόρα, I divide; especially, with the teeth; pp. μπόρησα, whence μπόρην. Compare ten Do. So μαχησα. And thus, as Haigh observes, from γαλάκτων γαλακτίων are γαλάκτων and γαλάκτων, whence Candeo.

Mordicus, with the teeth. Fr. mordeo. That is, by biting. Mūrtium, a kind of salad. Fr. μαργήσω, divided, fr. μαρής, μαρουτς. The Latins call it for a somewhat like reason Intriri.1

Mūrgēeror, I humor, please. That is, morem gero.

Mōrio, a fool. Fr. μαρίων, fr. μαρής.

Mōrior, I die. Fr μόρος, death.

Mormyr, a species of fish. Мори́рос.

Mordogus, babbling. Морду-гус.


Mōrosus, difficult to please, froward, &c. Qui sui moris est.

Morphus, Morpheus. Mor-φος.

Mors, death. Fr. μόρος, which is explained by Heaychius τάνατος. As Γίνει, Gens. Others refer it to mortis, this to μορφές pp. of μελζω, to divide; pp. mid. μελήσα, whence μόρος. "Optimē competit morti, quia animam e corpore separat," says Wachter.2

Morsus, a bite, bit. Fr. mordeo, mordsum, morsum.

Morta, fate. Fr. μορτη, explained by Heaychius μορη.

Mortālis, mortal. Fr. mortis.

Mortarium, a mortar. Fr. μορφές pp. of μελζω, to divide. Johnson defines a Mortar "a vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle." Others think mortarium put for mortelarium from mortem. That is, a vessel in which herbs are bruised which are fit for making salad. Mortarium is also a vessel in which mortar is made. "A similitudine ejus, quod planum latumque habet fundum." F. So also it is the mortar itself.

Mortus, dead. Fr. moritus (mōrtus) fr. morior. As Fa-tus, Ambiguus, Mutius. Or from moritus, mortius. ¶ Al.

1 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 morts to Anglo-Sax. mor.
morsis. \(\text{Al. from } \mu a p\)-which Hesychius explains:
\(\text{drisux, blackish. Fr. } \mu a d-\text{lark. }\)\(\text{Or fr. morum. From color of the mulberry. }\)
\(\text{orun, a mulberry; a black-}\)
\(\text{Fr. } \mu a r a n . \) \(\text{Or from }\)
\(\text{dark.}\)
\(\text{orux, a mulberry-tree. Fr. }\)
\(\text{Or fr. morum. }\)
\(\text{orux, foolish. Magd.}\)
\(\text{os, } m o r i s , \text{ a manner, way,}\)
\(\text{m, fashion. Mores are}\)
\(\text{vers, character, morals.}\)
\(\text{is contracted fr. }\)
\(\text{modus, what as Vis from Volis,}\)
\(\text{Ad from Apud. Modus,}\)
\(\text{mos. So from Super is}\)
\(\text{french Sur. Horace: } \text{"Apis}\)
\(\text{ne } \text{More modoque." }\)
\(\text{ro: } \text{"Multa sunt a nobis}\)
\(\text{eadem } \text{et modo dis-}\)
\(\text{a." }\) \(\text{Al. from } \nu \text{ is, so}\)
\(\text{neglected.}\)
\(\text{ostellum, a little monster.}\)
\(\text{nonstellum, from monstrum,}\)
\(\text{agrum, Flagellum.}\)
\(\text{dictilla, a wag-tail. Fr.}\)
\(\text{I move often, wag. Some-}\)
\(\text{as Navicella. }\)
\(\text{ sto, I move often. Fr.}\)
\(\text{modovum, motum.}\)
\(\text{stux, motion; motion of the}\)
\(\text{gesticulation; commotion,}\)
\(\text{ult; affection of the mind by}\)
\(\text{h it is moved or agitated.}\)
\(\text{noveo, motum.}\)
\(\text{oveo, I move. For }\)
\(\text{movio for } \text{pao, } \text{pala; and}\)
\(\text{for ois, fr. } \rho a o \text{ or } \rho a \text{a,}\)
\(\text{allied to } \mu a o \text{, I move on. } \text{"The}\)
\(\text{primitive root of } \mu o g e o \text{, } \text{says}\)
\(\text{Blomfield, } \text{" was, if I con-}\)
\(\text{jecture rightly, } \mu o \text{, whence }\)
\(\text{moveo. }\)\(\text{At least } \mu a o s \text{, tumult,}\)
\(\text{seems to come from } \mu o s \text{, } \mu a-\)
\(\text{by, to move, disturb. As Lat.}\)
\(\text{motus. Furthermore, Lennep}\)
\(\text{says: } \text{" Molò, I come; fr.}\)
\(\text{mòlo, which compare with } \mu o a,\)
\(\text{mòa, and moveo." Compare}\)
\(\text{Meo. }\) \(\text{Haigh: } \text{"Fr. } \mu a b o a,\)
\(\text{fr. } \mu a o s , \text{ tumult, [disturbance]. }\)
\(\text{That is, from } \mu o b i a , \text{ to disturb,}\)
\(\text{through an } \text{Æolic form } \mu o b i a .}\)
\(\text{Mox, immediately; presently,}\)
\(\text{a little while ago. For } \text{movis (as}\)
\(\text{Nix for Nivos, whence Nivis) fr.}\)
\(\text{moveo. Properly, in as short a}\)
\(\text{time as one can move oneself. }\)
\(\text{Al. for } \text{modis, i.e. } \text{modis,}\)
\(\text{same as Modò.}\)
\(\text{Mù, an expression of mut-}\)
\(\text{tering. }\)
\(\text{Mùceto, said of things mouldy,}\)
\(\text{flat, or dead. } \text{"From the He-}\)
\(\text{brew } \text{Mk, tabescere, corrumpi. }\)
\(\text{V. } \text{"From } \text{Hebr. } \text{muk. }\)
\(\text{Tt. }\) \(\text{Or fr. } \mu o b a , \text{ whence}\)
\(\text{muálaos, mouldy. From pf.}\)
\(\text{muálaa may have been formed}\)
\(\text{muálaa, whence } \mu o b e o , \text{ muceto.}\)
\(\text{Múcidus, mouldy. Fr. } \text{mu-}\)
\(\text{ceo.}\)
\(\text{Mucinimium, } \text{Mucinimium, a}\)
\(\text{nuckender. Fr. } \text{mucus.}\)
\(\text{Mucro: See Appendix.}\)
\(\text{Mucus, slith of the nose. For}\)
\(\text{mugus fr. } \text{mué-ga pf. mid. of}\)
\(\text{múigaa, I blow the nose. Al.}\)
\(\text{from } \text{mago, whence mungo.}\)
\(\text{Múgà, a mullet. As from } \mu i g a ,\)
\(\text{slith of the nose, is } \mu i g a ,\)}
nuptet, because, as Aristotle inform us, the nuptet διώσκεται τω μόρφω κατ’ επιτρεπτόν; so from mucus or mucus seems to have arisen mungil. Tertull says: "A mungil, from its vicinity."

Mugineer, I daily, am tardy in doing anything. From μύγγα, pf. mid. μύγγανος, to grumble, murmur. "In Glossa Isidori legam, Muginatur, caussatur. Ubi causari is causus inanes nectere car obsequi non possis. Quod qui facit, obsequitur, vitelatur." V. Q. Or from mucus or mucus. As βλέννα is sluggish from βλέννα, fifth of the nose. Or mugineer will then mean rather to be silly or stupid in executing a thing. For fifth of the nose was thought a mark of stupidity. Hence Horace's expression, "Emuncta naria." So Lucian uses κροξα (which is properly the same as mucus) in the sense of stupidity: Πάσιν σε μαραίνει, τίν τολμά ταύτα κροξα κατακολομάκεις.

Mugio, I bellow. From the sound μου, whence Gr. μακαω and μικα. "Or for mucio fr. μυκαω. G for C, as Lingo for Lincho, Licho, λυξα." 

Mula, a she-mule. Fr. mula, as Lupa from Lupus.

Mulco, I soften, soothe, appease. Also, I touch gently or stroke with the hand in a soothing manner. As from κάλλος is Culmus, so from μαλλός is mucus, whence mulco. Or fr. μαλλός or μαλλάδιος is muleco. See Culmus. "From Anglo-Sax. milesian." Tooke


Mulco, I cudgel, buffet. Fr. mallece, mallce, I soften; as Kállopas, Calumis. Terence has "sanctulo committigare capt." Or from mulo, whence molico, (as Fodio, Fodico,) molco, mussco. That is, I grind, bruise, beat.

Mulcto, Mulo, I face; punish. Fr. mulgeo, mulctum. Scheller: "In popular discourse Mulgere aliquem pecunia might be used as Emungere, for Private. Hence mulcto is properly a participle, mulcto pecunia." Mulgeo may properly mean to squeeze out, as well as to milk, since μαλακεια has both these meanings:1

Mulctra, a milk-pail. Fr. mulgeo, mulgitum, mulctum.

Mulgeo, I milk. Fr. ἁλιγγα, mallyge, pf. mid. mallygwn, whence mulgeo, mulgeo, as from Πιλγος, Pillega is Folgeo, Fulgeo. "From Anglo-Sax. milesian." Tooke.

Mülebris, feminine. Fr. mulier.

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1 As from militer is milletum.

I set up at a very high rate; so from mulctus some suppose mulco might mean to set a high rate of punishment or fine on a criminal action. Plautus has, "Scio scire te Quam multas te caesus miserias mulierem." But this is a mere pun. From mulitus low shall we account for the spelling mulcto?"

Muleus calceus, and Muleus simply, a kind of shoe or buskin of a red or purple color. From the color of (mullicus) the mulet. Ausonius has "Funicos mul- les." And Ovid "tenui suffusum sanguine mullicum." Dion, says Dacier, calls this shoe ιγιθρωσυς, of a red color. 4

Mullus: See Appendix.

Mulus, mixed with honey. We have Lac mullicus, Aqua mullicus, Vinum mullicum. That is, mullicus melle, softened with honey. From mullico. 3 Others take mullicus in an active sense, softening. Horace: "Leni præcordia mullico Pro- luceris."

Multa, a fine. See Mulcto.

Multifarius, various. Fr. mullicus, and fari, to speak, like Nefarius. As said in many ways. So Donoghane explains

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1 Al. a mola, percola. Horatius: "Aliens permole e uxoros." Sed hoc verbum non satie erat honestum. Ψ Al. a μελλη, labor. Ob partis laborum. Ψ "Al. ab Hebr. MLA, implores. Quia conplicens impletre. Vel quia impiet
museum." V. Ψ Shakespeare's derivation of muler in Cymbeline is amusing: "The piece of tender air thy virtuous daughter which we call mellie air; and mellie air we term it muler."

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.
Richardson's Arabic Dictionary

"magnus, vehemens, ingens."
And moles "magnitudo aut multitudo cujuslibet rei."
Johnson defines Mucch "1. large in quantity, 2. many in number." "Ali from σαλλοστής. And this may be true, if σαλλοστής is ever used for many. But it admits of doubt. For, though in Aristoph. Peace, 359, Brunck translates σαλλοστής χρόνος, "Longo post tempore," it is capable of a different version. It is certain that σαλλοστής means usually, the very least, as in σαλλοστήν μέρος in Demosthenes. However, from σαλλοστής, contr. σαλλώστης, σαλλῆς, would be pl. σαλλῶστης, whence mollus. Thus from Pose Wachter derives the German Mussen, "posses," and adds: "P and M are letters of the same organ, and consequently commutative." We say Molly and Polly, Meggy and Peggy. ¶ "From Hebr. MLA, pleniitudo." V.1

Mulus, a mule. Fr. mâle, dull, stupid. Mulus is used for a blockhead or dunce. Catullus: "Mule, nihil sentis." Α into U, as φίλος, φύσις. ¶ Or from μᾶλα, labor, Poëc. μᾶλλα, as νῦν, Poëc. νῦνος. 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. m-ul," says Turton. In

Mundus, clean, neat. As Muloet was changed to Muloet, munctor might be changed to muncus, which would naturally fall into mundus, as menTax into menDax. Muncus, like emuncus, would be, emungendo purgatus, purged, cleaned, clean. Porcellini explains emuncus, as used of style, "qui purgat, nītīdā nihilque sordidi habente ornatione utitur: ab emunctis nariibus et sordium vacuis."

Mundus, the universe; the world. Fr. mundus, near. From the neatness and grace displayed in the arrangement of things. So καθορος is the world from καθορος, neatness, elegance. Pliny: "Quem καθορος Gracii nomine ornamenti appellavere, cum nos a perfecta absolutaque elegantia mundum." Seneca has: "Dum nitidus certa mundus evolvet vicem."

Mundus, a lady's ornaments, apparatus, or dress. "Instrumentum quo mulieres mundiores et cultiores sunt." F.

Mundus. In mundo is used for, at hand, ready. Plautus: "Nempe habeo in mundo." Forcellini thus accounts for it: "Videtur ductum a mundo maliebi; quia, quia ad corporis cultum pertinent, omnia mulieres in promptu habent, conducente diligenter ut presto ad usum semper sint." Mundus had a wider signification. Apuleius: "Erant et falces et opera messo-

1 Dacier: "A mulcts, mulła, est muli, quod numerando mulcta seminaviatur, et mutlicere numerare. Mulca in primis temporibus in ovibus et bubus non minimis constuit."
viam mundus omnis." Here it means apparatus, furniture, tools. "In mundo" might therefore mean, "among my necessary apparatus," and therefore, at hand. Or mundus is here an adjective, and "in mundo" is sprucely, nicely, neatly, in good order and fit for use.

Munero, I give (munera) presents.

Mungo, I blow or wipe my nose. For mugo, (as N is added in Frango, Linga,) fr. ὀμαγι fut. 2. of ὀμάζω.

Munia, public offices. Allied to munera.

Municeps, municipis. 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 (poverant cepere 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.

Munificus, bountiful. Qui munia aut munera facit.

Munio, I fortify, defend. Fr. murouer. As Punic from Peeni. _avail. from ἀποδί, I defend, repel. A dropt, as in Rura from Ἀποδια.

Munis, grateful. That is, doing what is incumbent on us, doing what is our (munus) part and duty.

Munus, a gift. Also, an office, duty. Munus was for

merly manus, as pUnio from pGenia. Lucretius uses mGen
nus for mUnera. Haigh: "Manus is from μοῖρα, a portion, lot, condition, honor, reward, princely power." Mosaic, from signifying a portion or lot, might signify either a gift or a task allotted or assigned. Thus, we may observe, is used in both these senses. Or manus was from a word μοῖρα or μοῖρον.

Munus is thus for manus, as perhaps doNum from δαύροι, plebNum from θάυμα. Possibly the N came first into the word munus through the genitive muneris, to avoid the repetition of the R: muneris, munus. Ainsworth remarks that munia thus flowed: "Maria, mancia, munia."

Muncus. 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.

Muras, a lamprey. Muris.

Murcia, the Goddess presiding over the slothful. Fr. murcus. See Murcida. This epithet is applied also to Venus, and some suppose it here put for Muritia from μοῖρας, 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 murcidid.

Murcididus, slothful. Fr. μαλαικός, soft, effeminate; whence mulcus, as Κάλαικος, Culmus. Then murcus, somewhat as sīrpe from σίρφι, and as tūrban for tūlbān. Hence a verb murcēo, when murcididus, as Frigōe, Frigidus. Ḫesychius says that among the Syracusans μύρχω meant ἴνος, ἄρως, i. e. dumb; and thence Vossius carries on the meaning to “impotent, ignavus.”

Mūrēx, a shell-fish, from the juice of which purple was dyed; hence used for purple and 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 trap, 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. μωάζε, the edible muscle. R added, as νοίς, νυφῖς; μυρόν, musaRum.

Mūria, sauce or pickle made from the tunny or other fish. Also, salt liquor, strong brine. Fr. αἷμορος, salt; whence αἷμορφω, and, neglecting ἀλ, μυρά. Ḫ Or from μύρω or μύρωμαι, to flow. Manilius: “Hinc saenies pretiosa fluidit, floremque cruroris Evomut, et mixto gustum sale temperat oria.”

Murmur, ursis, a murmure.

Fr. murmuro, and this from μορφός, mormoro.

Murtia, Myrrha, the murphine stone. Paussianus has κρυόττας καί μῦρα. Arista has ἱβδα καί μορφήν. Whence murtinnus, made of this stone.1

Mūrus, a wall. From mārus, as pūnio from pūna. Ḫ Al. from mūw, to block up, to close.

Mūs, a mouse. Mōs. In the genitive muris, from mūw, as νοίς, νυφῖς.

Mūsē, a Muse; hence a song, verse, poetry; and in general learning or literature. Mōsēa.

Musāgētēs, a leader of the Muses. Μουσαγήτης.


Muscipula, a mousetrap. Fr. mus, capio.

Musculus, a little mouse. Fr. mus. Also, a sea fish in its form, which protects the whale. It is described by Claudian, in Europ. II, 425. Also a shed or mantlet used in sieges. Vegetius: “Vocantur a marinis belluis musculi. Nam, quemadmodum illi, cum minores sint, tamen balenis auxiliis adminicularumque jugiter exhibit; ista ista machina breviore, deputate turribus magnis, adventui illa-

1 New Stephens, p. ccxi.
parant viam, itineraque uniam." But Lipsius derives this meaning from the ion mouse: "Quod instar animalculi foderent sub eo a. Aut quod milites, ut y cavum id subirent." a muscle fish. Fr. µυς, a muscle of the body. Critus uses µυς in this sense. ascus, musk. Μυχή, ascus, moss. Fr. µύχα, border. Ovid: "Mollet erat humida musco." ἦν from µύχα, a young and shoot.

μεσωμα, a place consecrated to Muses, to learning and arts. Μουσείων, ἡ μουσική, μουσίκη, skilled in music in the arts. Μουσικής, Μουσομο, Musmo. Pliny: in Hispania non absimile genus musicum, caprinio quam pecoris velleri pro-

Strabo: ἐν θραύσει φοίνικες αἴγιαν ἐνεργούσαν καλοίμενοι διὰ Μουσομομετέχον, of course a Spanish word. μεσωμα, mosaic, tessellated.

For musum fr. pouerion. concinnate et elegantia." Vossius. "Quasi Musamus manibus elaboratum: vel music sepe ex ornamentur Mus-

Spon. Meso, same as musso. Musso, I murmur, mumble. µῦχα, µύχα, musso, Muto, Mutus. , I am silent. Or rather, utter to myself, and not openly. However compare Mutus. Musso is also so used. Terence: "Accipienda et musitandam injuria adolescentium est." Muso is explained by Forcellini, "submissa voce loquor, clam murmuro."

Mutilceus or Musa, a bride-


Mutila, a weasel. From mus. From its shape. "Est enim mus longior," says Be-

man, who refers tela to τήλα, longé. But tela is rather a termi-
nation.

Mutilinus, in color like a weasel. Fr. mutila.

Mutilus, sweet or fresh as (musum) fresh wine.

Mutilus, new, fresh, young. Hence musum, i.e. vinum, fresh wine. As Merum for Merum Vinum. Fr. µύχα, tender; whence mostus, as Gr. κάλαξ is Lat. cal'Ha; hence mostus, musus. Wachter: "Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Suecian, mus: Belg. most: all from Lat. musum."

Mutilius, mutilated. Mū-

ulos, transp. μύχαως.

Mutilus or Mutilus, Pri-

puus. A mutto, onis.

Mūto, I mutter. From the sound mu, whence µῦχα. ἦν At. from mutus.

Mutito, said of persons fasting each other by turns. Fr. muto, as Muso, Musito.

From the notion of exchanging or making returns. "Epulas vicissim commutat," F.

Mūto, I change, exchange,
relate. Fr. gnaruris, anciently used for gnarus. Hence gnarvo, gnarro, then narro, as Nascor for Gnascor. Narro is,
gnarum facio aliquem aliquus rei.

Narthecium, a medicine-chest. Naqhtuiv.

Nascor, I am born. Nascor was anciently gnascor, and natus was gnatus, whence Cognatus.
Gnascor is from gnasco, and this from gnao, as Baw, Baxa; 
Baw, Baxam. Gnao is fr. gowl, gowl, (whence γηςηος,) I produce. 
Nascor, I am produced.

Nāsica, having a sharp nose. Fr. nasus.
Nāsternum, Nasternum, a pail, bucket. Fr. nasus and 
ternus. As having three noses. Juvenal: “Siccabis calicem
natorum quatuor.”

Nasus, a net made of twigs to catch fish. “From Hebr. nash-
lah, seduxit, decepit.” V. ¶ Or from the North. “Franc.
nesi is a net. Gloss. Pex.: Retiacula, neszi.” W. ¶ As 
νιςια is a duck from ναςι, νιςι, to swim; so perhaps νιςια might have been also a twig-net,
as swimming or floating on the water. Dor. νιςια is nassa.
¶ Or from ναςι, to squeeze, jam, stop up.

Nasturtium, the herb cresses. For nastortium, nasortium fr.
nasus and torqueto, tortum. As twisting the nose by its sharp scent. We call it Nose-smart.

Nāsus, the nose. Fr. ναςι, to flow; whence ναςις, a flowing. 
So Damm derives πιι and 
πιι, the nose, from πιι, [rather from πιι, the same as πιι,] to flow: “Quis per nares effluent
humores capitis.” ¶ Al. from the North. “Anglo-Sax. nase,
nae, nose, Franc. nasa.” W.
“Germ. nase is from nais, wet, moist.” Damm.

Nāsītus, having a large nose. Also, jeering, satirical. As mak-
ing a long nose by way of ridicule. So from μυκρη, a 
noose, is μυκρητικο, to ridicule.

Nātālis, pertaining to one’s (natum) birth.

Nātes, the buttocks. Fr. νικτος, (νιτος,) ultimo, extremus. We speak of the poste-
riors and the bottom. ¶ Al. from νικτος pp. of νικσ, to 
flow. “Quis per eas diffluuit hu-
mor.” V.

Nātia, a progeny, breed, race; 
a race of people, a people, na-
tion. Fr. nascor, natus. Cinc-
cius explains it in the latter 
sense: “Qui non alium venge-
runt, sed ibi nati sunt ubi inco-
lunt.”

Nāto, I swim; I float; float 
about, wave. Fr. no, natum.

Nātrix, a water-serpent. Fr. 
no, natum.” From its swim-
mig. So Servatsum, Servatrix.

Nātta: See Nacca.

Nātūra, nature. Fr. nāo, 
natum, to produce. Which is 
producing or is ready to pro-
duce all things. As φοις from 
φως.

1 Wachter seems inclined to refer na-
trix to the North. Germ. nace, Welsh 
Natus, a son. Fr. naor. See Nascor. Or fr. γενάριος, γενάτις.

Navule, a place in which (naves) ships are built.

Navarchus, the captain of a ship. For navarchus, ναοχως.

Naucletus, a ship-owner. Ναυκλητος.

Naus 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 ναος, verily not. So that naus means a thing so vile that it is a nonentity. Or from a word γραχος, Dor. ναοχος, not having anything, poor, beggarly, paucity.

Nafragium, a shipwreck. For navfragium fr. navis, and frago whence Fragilis and Frangus.

Navigium, a boat, ship, in which one (navigator) sails.

Navigo, I steer or row a ship. 

Nauem ago. Also, I order a ship to be steered or rowed. "Revertet ad nautas, nauceros, navarchos, gubernatores: hi enim dicuntur nauem 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 tempus."

Navis, a ship. Fr. vaiss, gen. vaës, whence nauis, navis, as ëis, oVis. Or for navs, navis, fr. vaës.

Navita, a sailor. Fr. navis.

Or from nauëtis, whence nauëta, navïta, (as ναυταχος, ναυχωρ, then navita, as μαχηρ, machina.

Neutum, fare paid for passage in a ship. Νηθλην.

Naumachia, a sea-fight; the place where it is fought. Ναυμαχη.

Nāvo, I perform anything or exert myself (navē) strenuously.

Nausa, sea-sickness, qualm. Ναυσεα.

Nauta, a sailor. Fr. navētis.

Or from navuta, naveta, naueta. As Aviceps, Asveps, Auceps.

Nautæ, explained by some as a filth issuing from the pump of a ship. Fr. vaeth, whence navela, navia, which may have existed in this sense. By others as anything very offensive and causing a (navia) 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 marinera or ships. Ναυτικός.

Nāvus: See Gnavus.

Nē, not. Fr. νη, as in νεωνος, νεωσης. "Ne, (Germ.) non. A Scyth in Persiâ, Græciâ, et Septentrione prosemintas. Pers. neh, Goth. ni, nihi, ne, Anglo-Sax. na, ne," &c. W. So Spenser: "Yet who was that Belphæbe, he ne wist."

Etym.
In such compounds as Necesse, Nefastus, Es is short. 

Nē asks a question. Cicero: "Quarritur sintne Dii uecne."
Here ne is If, and seems formed from ỳ transposed. As from TE is perhaps Et. ¶ Or ne is not, as above. In Cicero, "Jamne vides, jamne sentis, quem sit hominum querela frontis tuae?" Forcellini explains it as well, "Do you not see now?" as "Do you see now?"

Nēbris, idis, the skin of a fawn. Nēbris.

Nēbula, a cloud, mist, fog. Fr. nebly, whence nebela, (as ἅμφω, amBo.) then nebula, as ouscm Elod. scopus. Ulus.

Nēbulo, a rascal, knave, impostor. From ne and obulus, whence nebolo, nebulo. (See Exul.) Of not so much worth as an obulus, vile, contemptible. Forcellini explains it  госудлес ἅς. ¶ Or from nebula. And here various reasons are given. As avoiding the light and seeking (nebulæ) darkness. Lucilius has: "Lucifugus nebulo." Or as desirous of throwing (nebulas) mist in others' eyes, blinding and deceiving them. So from Tenebrae is Tenebrio, which Forcellini explains, "nebulo, lucifugus, qui tenebras sectatur, et in his libenter delitescit flagitii causā. Item qui fraudibus et mendacis tenebras ob oculos hominum obiectit, fallendi artifex." Or as unsubstantial and unreal as a mist. Terence: "Sanē quòd tibi nunc vir videatur esse, hic nebulo magnum est."

Or as trifling and empty as a mist. Lucilius: "Nugator quidam, ac nebulo sit maximum multō." 

Nēc, neither. For neque, neg. So Neve, Nev, Neu.

Necdum, nor as yet. See Nondum.

Necessārii, intimate friends, relations. "In quo necessaria officia conferuntur praeter ceteros," says Elius. Or as being indispensable to our wants.

Necesse, 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.²

Necessitūs, fate. As acting with a power which the nature of things has rendered absolutely necessary. Fr. necesse.

Necessitūdō, intimacy, relationship. See Necessarii.


¶ "From Anglo-Sax. hnaecan."

Tooke.

Necrümantia, necromancy.

Necropovstia.

Nectar, nectar. Nixrop.

Necto, I knit, tie, bind, join. Tooke: "From Anglo-Saxon. nihttan [to knit] or nihtan." ¶ Or from vīn, which Forcellini explains, "filum torquor." Pliny: "Superque omnis nectar ac texitur lane modo." Vossius: "Nēc et nere notat et

¹ Al. from nec esse. Sine quo nec esse i. e. vivere possimus. See Negligō.
congerere. Quia nentes tum sita ducent, tum ducita in suo conjungunt. Quare nectere propri sit nendo conjungere; generatim, vinculo aliquo jungere ac colligare.” As from vis, to swim, was více; so from vío, to spin, might have been víx, pp. víxerat. From πλῆξα, πληξαμεν, we have Plecto. Ἀρχαῖον: “From ἀνάτω, νάτω, Εὐκλ. νάτω.” Then necto, as græsus for grAsus, píasus for píAsus.

Nedum, much less. Cicero: “Vix in ipsis terris frigus vitat, nedum in mari.” Also, much more. Valerius: “Omninuntant legioni, nedum militi, satia multa.” Dum appears to be a termination, as in Agedum, Adesadum; and ne to be put for “ne dicam.”

Nefandus, not to be said or named, abominable. From ne, not. Pandus from for, furis. Nefarius, same as Nefandus. Fr. for, fari. As Multifarius. Nefas, unlawfulness, crime. Quod non est fas.

Nefastus, wicked. Fr. nefas, as Onus, Unustus. “Nefasti dies” see in Fasti.

Nefrenedes, pigs just weaned. As not being yet able (frenêtre) to break with their teeth solid food.

Nefligeo, I disregard, neglect. For nefligo, nectego. As Negotium for Necotium, and like Necopinus. Lego is here to choose. Ovid: “Non nisi servorum, comitis non cura légendi.” Cicero: “Omnia quae leget quaque rejiciet.” So that “non lego” is the same as, I reject, pass by, neglect. The Greeks say ἀδικουῖς λέγω; but it would not be safe to derive the one part from the Latin and the other from the Greek.

Négo, 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 Negibus. Or from ne-atio, neaio, nego, nego. “From Anglo-Sax. niec, not, are Lat. nego, Cambro-Brit. nag, nagea, refusal, repulse, Suec. neka, to deny.”

Négotior, I transact (negotium) business, traffic.

Négotium, state of employment, business. Also, a business of difficulty, as the Greeks use πράγμα, in πράγμα πράγμα, πράγματα. Also, a thing or matter to be employed about, and generally anything whatever. For necotium (as Negligo for Necotium), i.e. non otium. A state opposed to ease or indolence.

Nêma, a thread. Nêma.

Némènis, the Goddess of retribution. Nímēnis.

Nêmo, no one. Ne homo quidem. So Semo.

Nempe, to wit, namely, truly, surely. For nampe, as græsus for grAsus. Fr. nam; and pe as in Queppe, from πη, in any way. Nam is used here more in the sense of μη, Dar. mē, from which it is derived. Ἕρων from μῆνα, says Haigh. Rather, from μῆνη, transp. mēnē.

Nêmus, pasture land, forest.

Fr. νῆμος. Homer: ἐν νῆμω σφηκός.
Nénia, Nénia, a funeral song, dirge. Cicero informs us that it is a Greek word: "Honora-
torum vorum laudes in con-
ciones memorentur, esse etiam
cantu ad tibicinem prosequeantur
cui nomen nénia: quo voca-
bulo etiam Graeci cantus lu-
gubres nominant." Ainsworth
quotes Pollux: "Ṫα Ἰνία [But
Vossius has νέπιον] ἔτσι μὲν
ὄρθιον ἵππον ἀυτοῦ μη-
ψομονίν: "Nenia is a Phyrgian
word: Hipponax mentions it." From
the same word apparently is νεψιοντα, which Hesychius
explains by μεψιονα. Scaliger:
"Nenia is from the He-
brew mi ni, plange plange."

Nénia, any triling song or
common saying. The nénia
being in course of time cor-
ruped and changed from their
specific object, like the Hymus
to Bacchus: Τί πρὸς Δίωνον;
Porcellini supposes it arose from
the funeral songs being sung by
hired persons, who were igno-
rant of literature and mixed many
strange and silly things with
them.

Nénů, not. For nene, ne ne,
nō no. Or from νη or ne, and
Gr. νῦ as an adjunct. Belg.
neem, Germ. nein.

Neo, I spin. New.

Neophytus, a convert. Fr.
neufours, newly planted.

Neoterizus, modern. Neur-
pus.

Nêpa, Nêpās, a scorpion; a
crab-fish. An African word,
says Festus.

Nêpos, a grandson; a ne-
phew. Fr. neveus, néphos, used
by Apollonius Rhodius, Theo-
critus, and Callimachus.

Nêpos, a spendthrift. Dacier:
"Quod nepotibus semper in-
dulgent avi, connivent eorum
delictis, ac impedient quin ea
in parentum conscientiam veni-
ant; unde ii evadunt dissoluti."
Vossius: "Quia nec ipsi ne-
potes sudarunt in paradis divi-
tis, nec aciunt quanto labore esse
suum acquisierit, prodigi esse
consecuerunt."

Népôtor, I squander. Fr.
nepos, nepotis.

Nepitis, a granddaughter. Fr.
nepos, nepotis.

Néptmus, Neptune. Wach-
ter: "From Cett. naf, lord, and
ton, water. Scaliger derives it
fr. νιθμα [somewhat as Portu-
nus from Portus,] from the sea
washing or laving the shore.
How poor, compared to the
former derivation." ¶ Jamies-
on: "From Goth. nepsa, to
restrain, and tun, the sea." He
who restrains the sea.¹

Nêquum, good for naught,
worthless, bad, profligate. For
nequidquam. That is, qui va-
et nequidquam. ¶ Or, qui va-
et ne aliquam rem: Compare
Unquam.

Nêque, nor. That is, que ne,
and not.

Nêqueo, I cannot. Non queo.
See Ne.

Nêquidquam, Nêquicquam,
not in any way, not at all. That
is, secundum quidquam, xatá ιτι.
So Nihil is used. Also, to no

¹ Jamieson adds: "Bochart traces
Neptunus to Hebr. pathah, dilatavit,
which in niphil is miphita."
purpose, in vain. Some prepo-
sition seems omitted, as we say
"For nothing." Or a verb is
omitted. Thus "Nequitiam
implorat" may be "Implorat et
ne quidquam lucratur implo-
rando." So Nihil is used by
Plautus.

Néguiter, badly, wrongly.
Fr. néguam.

Néquitia, worthlessness,
wickedness. Fr. néquiter. See
Negum.

Néves, Neptune. Népós.

Nervus, sinewy, strong. Fr.
nervus.

Nervus, a sinew, tendon,
nerve; and, because in these
consists the strength of the body,
nervus is used for force, strength,
vigor. Also, the string of a
musical instrument; a bow-
string. A cord, thong. Fr.
népou, whence neuron, (as
népou, naVarchus) neuron; then
nervus, the termination being
changed, as in vinum from
w0X. Or fr. népou, whence
népou, (See syla, arVum)
néron, nervus. Or from népou
was neurtius, (See arVum),
nervus, nervus. W Wachter
derives it from the Celtic. Nerv
Armoric, nerve Germ.

Nervus, bonds, stocks, fet-
ters; hence a prison. Properly,
vinculum e nervo, a thong. Vi-
truvius mentions "funes e nervo
tortos." Vegetius: "Nervo-
rum copiam expedite colligi, quia
balsamet eeternaque tormenta, nisi
funibus nervinis intenta, nihil
prosum."

Nescio, I know not. Ne i. e.
non scio.

Neu, neither. For neve, nêv,
neu'. Or nêve, nêve, nêu'.

Nêve, neither. That is, ne
or not.

Neuróbata, a rope-dancer.

Neurobârtos.

Neuter, neither. Ne uter,
not either.

Neutilquam, in no wise. For
ne-utique-quitum, not at all
indeed. W Al. from ne, and
utiquequam considered the same as
utique.

Nex, nécis, violent death;
death. Fr. neco, to kill. Or
fr. vicus, a dead body.

Nexo, I bind. Fr. necto,
nectum, nescum, 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, nescum.

N., if not, unless. For nisi.

Nicièria, rewards of victory.

Niceria.

Nico, I beckon with my hand.
Fr. nico, pf. nicius. I make to
incline or to tend downward.
Or fr. vic, pf. vicus, vós con-
considered the same as vic. See
Nicto. But the word is doubt-
ful.

Nicto, I wink. Fr. nivo, ni,
(ni, Niü: So Nix for
Niva, Nivis,) nictum. See Con-
niveo.

Nictor, I exert myself. Fr.
nitor, nixum, and nictor for
nixum, they say. But why CT
for X? On Lucretius vi, 836,
Faber remarks: "Nictari lege-
rat Festus. Sed hau dubiè
legendum nixari, ut alibi pas-
Nidor, the smell or steam arising from anything roasted or burnt. Soft for condor, fr. ἵνα ἑβα of m. of ἐκτο, to prick, cause a pricking or itching sensation; whence (from fut. κλέα) is κλέα, "nidor." Compare Odor.

Nīdūs, a nest; the young in a nest. Also, a shelf or partition of a shelf in a library. From Celt. need.1 ¶ The Anglo-Sax. verb cniiddan, (cniiddan), to knit, join, may be mentioned. ¶ Al. from κοτός, κτός, a new-born animal; whence κλέα, then niddus, somewhat as clausa from κλέα, and Imbris from *Oμβρός. Then nīdus. ¶ Al. from valo, to dwell; whence valōn.

Niger, black, sable. For nigrus from nwrō, dead; whence nigrus, nigrus, or whence nigrus, neger, neger, as λέκω, llber; κλέα, pl.c. Lucretius: "Omnia suiffundens mor tis nigrome." So death is represented by the Latin Poets as "nigras hora," "niger ille dies." ¶ Or from νέα, νώ, (whence παυτήχως, &c.) the night; whence a word νυχής, νυκτός, black as night; whence nigrus, as φιτ-

γως, φρίγος; and nigrus, as CHirates, Grates. ¶ Al. from nubiger.


Nimbus, a sudden shower. Fr. νῦμμα pp. of νίς, I wash. As θρόμβωs from τρῆω, to coagulate, pp. κτρόμμαι. Or for nībus (M added as in Lambo) fr. νίς, a, i. d. λημ, whence χρυμβος. As washing the earth, the flowers, &c. "The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in the shower," &c. ¶ Or for nībus fr. νυφα, a cloud. Ainsworth explains nībus "a rainy black cloud driven with storms." Nīfōs, nēbus, (as ἄμφως, amBo.) nībus, as λέκω, llber. Or from νυφα, νυφας. Or from νυφα, to obscure; whence (from pf. mid. νυφας) νυφα, γρυφας, darkness. Thus nībus is used also for a bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the Gods. Virgil: "Pallas insedit, nīmus efful gens." Where Servius explains nībò "nubis divinā." So also nībus is a kind of bright shadow worn by women on the forehead, made of cloth embroi dered with gold.3

Nīmirum, the fact is, doubt- less, surely, namely, like δ. Terence: "Nīmirum dabit haec Thais mihi magnum malum." Donatus says here: "Solve ni-


3 Al. from νυφα, in the sense of λεκ- φη, lympha; whence nīmba, as ἄμφως, amBo.
am in labor, bring forth. Also, I tend downwards, lean upon, rest upon. Somewhat as βασις is not only an advance, but that on which any thing rests, a base. 

Fr. νιστοραι, transp. νιτοραι. "Τινασκω, I direct effort towards; I strive, endeavour, strain." Dn. ἦν or fr. νιτοραι, νιτοραι, I move towards. ἦν Al. from νιτοραι, νιτοραι, I spur myself, stimulate myself.

Nixum, nitre. Nixo.

Nixeus, pertaining (ad nixem) to snow; white as snow.

Nix, nivis, snow. Nivis is fr. νις, νιδος, snow. Nix is for nivis. As νιφό, νιβύ, νιβύα, whence νιφάδες, φύα, φύς. ἦν or fr. nigo, (whence Ningo,) nigos, nixi.

Nixor, I endeavour. Fr. nitor, nixum. But how nixum? Perhaps through nitor, nixum, nixum, as uλyξες for uλySSες. The Ionians said τινακτω, δίκτω, for τινακια, δίκια.

Nixus, an effort. A leaning on. Fr. nitor, nixus.

No, I swim, flow. Nixo, νιξο.

Nobilis, known, well-known, famous, distinguished. Fr. nosco, notum. As Moveo, Mobile.

Nobilitas, reputation, distinction; distinction of birth, nobility; ardor, pride, greatness of soul, as belonging to men of distinction. Fr. nobilitis.

Nobilissis, I make (nobilis) illustrious.

Nōceo, I hurt. As τινα became mōla, so νινα (fut. 2. of νινα, L. pierce, puncture, wound,) became nugeo, whence
noccce, as μαρτίς, misCeo. \[ Al. from μοῖχα (μύχα), pf. mid. of a verb νίχω, (whence νίχα, νεκρός, and perhaps nocc.), I kill. \]

\[ "From the Syriac ṈҚΑ, nocce." V. \]

\[ "The Germ. nocce is traced by Wachter to noccce." \]

Noctua, an owl. Ovid: "Lucemque perosse Nocte volant, seroque tenent a vespera nomen."

Nōdis, 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. caitten, to knit, tie." "From Hebr. anad, to tie." "Convenit Hebr. ganad, nodavit." W. Or perhaps for gnodus, like Navus for Gnatus, Natus for Gnatus. From γόν, a knot, might have been a word γονός, γονη, knotty. Or a verb γονεω, whence γονον, γονην.

Nīlo, I am unwilling. For novolo, novolo.

Nōmen, a name. For novimen fr. novi, as Momen from Movi. That by which we are known. Also, money borrowed or lent, as the name of the person intrusted was written in the books. Also, name, reputation, character. Alleged name or title or account, pretense, excuse. Also, a noun, i.e. the name of any thing, what any thing is called. Al. from ἕνωμαι. O omitted, as "Onomaios, Dentes. But O in Nomen is long.

\[ "Naeve, a dead body. Th. νευ, obsol. to kill." Dr. \]

\[ "Haigh: "From ἄγιο and ἄδεια. Because a knot stops the way. \]

\[ "Nomen, (Germ.) monachus prius, dianus: ab Hebr. mis. Abbatis tanquam patris cura et vita. Postea, ut fata sunt vocabulum was crevit honorare, et priores que sanctiores denotare caperi." \]
Novus, ninth. For novēnus
fr. novem.

Norma, a square, rule; also, a rule, pattern, law of conduct. For gnōma, (See Nasco,) fr. γραμμή, (γράμμη) considered as signifying "which makes known." Vossius explains norma, "instrumentum illud quo cognoscit utrum anguli sint recti." So γραμμά is used. ¶ Al. for norima fr. norn, whence ignoro. Like Victima.

Nos, we. Fr. οὐ. S added, perhaps as a Latin plural termination. Or in imitation of Vos, which seems to have been formed fr. σῆ, transp. φῶ. Wachter notices Belg. ons, Germ. uns.

Nosco, I know. For gnosco, (whence Cognosco, Agnosco,) fr. γνῶσκε, γνῶσκα.

Nost, our. Fr. nos.

Nostras, of our country, party, etc. 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: "Instruct secretis notis, per quas haud agnoscerent sua mandata esse." It is true that O is short in Nōta, long in Notus. But we have Cognitus, Agnitus, that is, Cognōtus, Agnōtus, for Cognōtus, Agnōtus. Compare also Duco and Dücem.

Etym.

Notarius, a short hand writer. Manlius: "Hic et scrip- tor erit velox, cui litera verbam est. Quisque notā linguam superet, cursumque loquentis paulo piat longas novas per compendia voces."

Notus, of a mixed or spuri- ous breed. Notos.

Notaeco, I become known, notus fio.

Notio, an idea, conception. Cicero: "In omnibus 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.

Notitia, knowledge. Fr. no- tus, as Sultus, Sultitia.

Not, I mark, remark, etc.


Novācula, a razor, Fr. novo.

"Quod innovat faciem," says Isidorus. So Tertullian has "vultus suos novaculā mutat." 

Novēlis ager, land newly broken up for cultivation, sown after being uncultivated or fallow. Fr. novus. "Propriē de agro novo, cui nunc primum immissum est aratum." F. Or from its being renewed.

The Greeks say νοῦρος.

Novelto, I plant young vines. Fr. novellus.

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Novem, nine. Fr. írīs, írīs, whence enēm, as déxA, decEM; then enovem, as véos, nOVus; then novem, as E is dropt in Remus, Lamina, Rubor.


Novendialis cóena, 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 Diit, certain Gods. For novensides, (as in uLysses, &c.) fr. novus and sedeo. "Quod novissimè in Deorum sedes recepti sint." F. In confirmation, Facciolati remarks that J. Navarre found on a marble the words νεωτίρες Θεοῦ, whom he explains of Livia, the mother of Tiberius Caesar. ¶ Al. from novem and sedeo. On position that the number was nine. ¶ Varro states it to be a Sabine word.

Novenna, a step-mother. Fr. novus; erca being a termination. ¶ Al. from novus and ercuit or hercuit. "Quia nova accedat hereditas," says Scaliger. ¶ Al. for novarca fr. novus and arceo i.e. coerceo. "Novum uxor quam maritus ducit ad coequem

dam familiarium," says Festus.

¶ Al. from vía ápXα, a new rule.

Novicius, new, newly bought; a novice. Fr. novus.

Novo, I make (novem) new.

Novus, new. Fr. réò, whence neVus, noVus, as 'Épà, Vómu, Vomo.

Nov, notis, night. Nòg, νύκτας.


Novia, same as noxia.

Novius, hurtful. Fr. noxia.

Nubes, a cloud. Fr. nubus, (whence obnubus,) to cover. Varro: "Quia cœulum nubit, i.e. operit."

Nūbilarium, a covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed. Fr. nubus, I cover.

Nubilus, cloudy. Fr. nubes. Núbo, I cover. From the obsolete νύφα or νύα, whence νύη, νύμφη. ¶ Al. from νεφώ, νφω, whence nebo, as ἄμφω, amBo. But why nebo into nubo? ¶ Al. from γραϕω, γραφω, whence gnobo, gnubo, as ωμωμα becomes ωμisma. The long quantity in Nubo is an objection; though some refer dUco, I think, to δωκα; and vice versa φιλεξ becomes sūris. Or possibly γραφεω, γραφω, was a poetical form of γραφω, as νοη-
νῦς of νῦσ. From γυνῷ would be νῦβο, as Γνοσσό, Νοσσοί.¹

Νῦβο, I marry, as said of the woman. That is, νῦβο captam
flammeo, I cover my head with a veil, as women did, when pre-
tened to their husband at the marriage rite. Ἡ Ἀλ. from νῦβο
or νῦσσα, pl. νῦσσα, whence νῦφη, νῆφη.²

Nucleus, the kernel of a nut. Fr. nucis, nucis, whence nucu-
leus, nucleus. Plautus: "Quia
e nuce nucleum vult, frangit nu-
cem." Hence, the stone of an
olive, plum, &c.

Νῦδος tertiis, three days ago. Cicero: "Nudius tertiis
ded ad te epistolam longiorem." That is, Nunc dies tertiis est
quo dedi &c. Cicero: "Re-
cordamini, qui dies nudius tertiis
fuerit." Here dies is repeated.

Νῦδος; naked; made naked, stripped, bereaved. From a
word νῦδος, not clothed; transp. νῦδερα, neudius, neudos, nudus.
Or from ne-dul tis, or from ne-
indo tis.

Nüge, verses sung by women hired to make lamentation at
funerals. "From Hebr. nugi, maestit; fem. nugh, maestie. As
Nenia also is from the East." V. And hence, like Nenia, nüga
is said of idle stories, non-
sense, trifles. Ἡ Ἀλ. from νε or
nu ne ago. Quæ nihil agunt, nihil
veniant.

¹ Vossius refers nubes to the oriental
NPH, "stillavit:" and then from nubes
derives nube: "Nubes instar tegae."
² Sp. Burgess refers nube to νῦβο, I nod
ascent, whence νῦ νῷ, νῦβο: "Viri est
petere; virginis est ascendere, ascendere."
merò temporis," i. e. abundè temporis? Plautus: "Numerò huc adventis ad prandium;" You have come in full time, You are full soon enough.

Numerus, 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 palestra, regulated by certain airs. Numerus is fr. vēnīōs pf. mid. of vēnīō, to divide. That is, measure which is made by dividing an aggregate into minute parts and so counting it. Forcellini defines numerus "discretē quantitatis mensura." Fr. vēnīōs or vēnīōs is vēnīōs, vēnīōs, whence numerus, as from ομως, ομως, is Humerus. So Numidae from Νομίδαι, Numisma from Νομίσμα.

Numidae, the Numidians. Νομίδαι.

Numisma, a coin. Νομίσμα.

Nummularius, a money-changer. Qui numeros seu num- milios mutat, numret, &c.

Nummus, Nummus, a piece of money; money. Fr. νόμυμα, used by Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet.

Nunc, now. Fr. vēnīs, vēnīs, nunc, nunc. Or fr. vēnīs, vēnīs, nunc.

Nuncibī, whether in any place, in any thing. For num- cibī, from num alcibī.

Nuncīpsi, I name, call. Fr. nomen cupio, whence nomen- cupo, (as Ocepsio, Occupo,) noncupo, nuncupo. That is, I take out, select, or choose a name for a person or thing. Compare Nundină.

Nundină, a fair held every ninth day. For novendīna for is, whence nondīna, nondīna.

Nundinor, I buy or sell. Fr. nundīna.


Nuntio, Nuncio: See App.

Nuntius, Nuncius, a mes- senger of news; a message. See Nuntio.


Nūper, lately, recently. Fr. novus, whence novipser, as Par- sumper, Paulipser, nōser, nōper, as Providens, Proidens, Prudens. So Gr. νωστήλ.

Nupta, a spouse. Fr. nūdo, nūbudum, nuptum.

Nuptiae, the marriage rite. See Nupta.

Nūrus, a daughter-in-law. Fr. νωρίς, whence nūrus, as μυρίς, μυρίς; μουρίς, musaRum. The Poets use nūrus in a general manner for any woman.

Nunquam, no where. Ne us- quam.

Nūto, I nod. Hence, I wave, shake, totter, vacillate, am doubtful or uncertain. Fr. nuo, nu- tum.

Nūtrio, I nourish, nurture. Fr. νηστηπος, later, more recent, younger; whence νηστηπίς, I attend on the younger ones, bring them up; whence fast. νηστηπόνα, νηστηπίον, whence νη- τις, then nūtrio, as φίλης, fū-
ris. This is a new sense of νυκτηφία, it is true; but, as from παις, χαμός, a child, is καιδεώς, to bring up or educate children; so from νυτηρός, younger, might be νυκτηφία, to bring up young persons, juniors curo. Or there might have been a word νυτηρίω. ¶ Al. from νυτηρός, contr. νυτήριον. Or fr. νυτηρός, νυτηρίον.

Nātrix, a nurse. Fr. nutricia.

Nūtus, a nod; assent. Fr. νότος, nuxum.

Nīx, nōctis, a nut. Fr. νηξ, fut. of νόσσω, to break. Hesychius: Νύσσω: παῖσι, ρέσσω. 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.

Nuctālōps, purblind. Nuctālōs.

Nuctēliōs, Bacchus whose rites were celebrated at night.

Nυκτηλίος.

Nymphā, a spouse. Νυμφὴ. It is perhaps used also for water. See Lymphā.

O.

O, oh! Ο.
Obdo, I place against, bolt. See Abdo and Ob.
Obdico, I cover. Here ob is against or before.
Obiddio, I give ear to, obey. For obaudio, obudio, obedio, as Juro, Dejero. † Or fr. ἑικός. I follow. Sequor, Obsevar. Obeliscus, an obelisk. Ὄβελικός.
Obelsus, a mark in the form of a spit. Ὅβελος.
Obeto mortem, I go and face death, I meet my death, I die. See Ob.
Obesus, fat, plump. Dacier: "From Hebr. abas, to fatten." † If others are right in referring obesus to edo, esseus must be taken in the sense of aedesus, aesesus, wasted away, and so meagre: and ob contradicts it.1 Obex, ob icis, objectis, a bar, bolt, barrier. Obex, obicis is for object, objectis, from objectio, I cast before or in the way of.
Objectio, I cast against a person or argument, object against, upbraid, &c. Fr. jacio.
Obiter, 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.
Obitus, death. Fr. obeo, obitum. From the expression, obeo mortem.
Obligoo, I (jugo) contend against, scold, accuse, rebuke.

1 Jones refers obesus to obser, which Pol- lux explains "the finest part of the ox." † Wachter compares Germ. æsser, ciba- re, and as, food; and Gr. ἄσμα, to sa- tiate.

Obblatus, offered. That is, brought in the way of.
Oblecto, I delight. See Del- lecto.
Obliquus, slanting, awry, oblique. Fr. Êix, which Hesychius explains by ἀλέγος. Êix might make λαξις or λαχ̄ης. † Or from linguo, whence linguo, li- qui. Leaving the straight path and turning sideways. See Li- mus, a, um. † "Fr. ob and linguo. To flow aside." T. Rather, from liquor. As I in liquo is short. For ob, see Ob- situus.
Obliítėro, Obliétėro: I efface. "Literis aliquid superduco, ut priores deleantur. Ob, ut in Obicio, Obduco." V. † Al. from obline, oblitus, I smear over, blot out. But here I is short.
Oblivitum, forgetfulness. See Obliquor.
Obligor, I speak so as to be in another's way and hinder him, I interrupt. Also, I speak against.
Obnorius, who is (ob noxiam) in the way of hurt; exposed or liable to hurt or injury, to sick- ness, &c. Also, who is in the.
accusation or punish-
under fear or awe of a
magistrate, &c.; given
punishment, in the pow-
creditor or a magistrate;
subject, dependent, sub-

These second mean-
also be explained in
word of or exposed
from a creditor, magis-
ior.
I stink (ob) in the
another.
us, a small Greek coin.

ior, I rise up (ob) be-
in the way of another.
go, I invalidate an old
egando) by moving or
in a new one (ob) con-
it.
ossa, Obrusa, Obryzum
y or trial of gold; trial,
βρυξα, Ὀβρυξ. in comp., the same as
in the model of Ab,
 enthus, Obscarius, Obsca-
lucky, ill-boding, of bad
And hence abominable,
is nothing but ill-omened,
inosus,) detestable, dis-
soul. For obscavinus,
and sceva, an omen.
: "Bona sceva est mi-
here is, in the way of,

Al. from obs and
sifl; or from ob and
sceum, as Scelum,
are said to have been
the Sabines for Cœlum,
Virgil, who calls the
" obscenas volucres,"
says also of them: "Contactu-
que omnia pėdant immu-
do." But the meaning of ill-
boding does not seem so well to
follow from that of soul, as vice
versa. 1

Obscarius, dark. Fr. ob and
scerus. Scurus from σκηρός,
shady. Or obscarius is fr. ἰκ-
σκηρός. Or rather scerus is from
σκηρός or σκύρος from σκῦς, I
darken. Blomfield: "From the
ancient root σκῦω were σκῦς,
σκύδια, σκυράρι." So also σκύρα-
να, σκύρος, σκύτος. Donnegan
has: "Σκῦρος, a wood or woody
place, in Tabul. Heracl. p. 232." Germ. schuren is to
cover. 2 Al. from obs and cura.
As referring to intricate and
difficult subjects which oppose
and resist one's care and as-
siduity. But this is rather a
metaphorical meaning arising
from that of shady and dusky.

Obsēcro, I beseech. For ob-
sacrum. Peto ob sacra, i.e. ob
Deos eorumque sacra.

Obscēquium, compliance. Fr.
obsequur, I follow in the way
of.

Observe, I watch, observe,
attend to. Fr. servo, I preserve,
protect, defend.

Obes, obsidis, a hostage; a

1 Al. from the Opecli, used by Emlius
(as quoted by Festus) for the Oepct. Fest-
us: "Supra inconcessa libidinis ob-
sercu dicitur, ab ejus gentis consuetu-
dine inducta." 2 Al. from ob and sceum,
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: "Speculator atque ob-
sidet nostrae."

Osbidea, I besiege. That is, I sit in front of, and I beset. So Gr. ἡφασάμαι, περικαθιζωμαι.

Obstitus, sown so as to be an impediment, set thick, overset, thickly occupied, covered, oppressed. Fr. sero, satum. Ob, as in Obsto.

Obsoleo, Obsolesco, I grow out of use. From obs and oleo; or ob and soleo. Ob or obs, denoting opposition and contradiction.

Obsonium, fish, flesh, meat, &c. For opsonium fr. ὀψώνιον, same as ὀψῶν.

Obisomo, I purchase provisions. ὀψωμα, ὀψῶμα.

Obstaculum, an obstacle. Fr. obsto. As Specto, Spectacu-

Obstétrix, a woman who assists in child-birth. For obsté-
trix fr. obsto, or obsteto, obsti-
tum, I stand in front of or be-
fore. 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."

Obstìnatus, resolved, reso-
lute, firm, obstinate. Fr. obstino.

Obstino, I resolve firmly. Fr.
obs and teneo. Somewhat as Occupo from Obcapio. That is, I hold out against. ¶ Al.
from obsto. See Destino.

Obstipeo, I become doltish. Stipes fio.

Obstipus, bent arwy and in a stiff position. Fr. stipus, fr. στῦξ, firm, rigid. Suetonius: "Incidebat cervice rigidus et obstipd." Ob is "ante," before. Forcellini explains obsti-
pum caput, "in anteriorem partem deflexum, simulque rigi-
dum immotumque." ¶ Al.
from stipes. Stipitis instar im-
mutus.

Obstitus, blasted with lightning. Fr. obsto, obstitum.

Dacier: "As having opposed the Gods. Virgil: Dique Deaque omnes quibus obstitit Illion." Obstitus is also trans-
lated oblique. Apuleius: "Lua-
na radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat." Dacier explains ob-
stitus "obliquo ab obstistendo." Ob is in one's way, thwart, (whence we say To thwart another,) as in Oblivious. In Lucretius iv, 517, "Omnia men-
dosè fieri atque obstita necess-
um est," the 1 is long and therefore opposes the derivation from obsto, obstitum. But the proper reading seems to be obstipa, and so Wakefield reads it.

Obsto, I stand in the way of, withstand.

Obstrigillo, Obstringillo, I oppose. Fr. ob, in the way of; strigo, I rest, stop, stand still. Like Obstob. Strigillo, like Scribillo. ¶ Or from strigo, stringo. I brush, scrape, or rub against. "Strигillo ve-
teri Onomastico exponitur 
ξυν." V.

Obstro, I pile up in the way of, block up.
OBS OCC

Obrum, I am in the way of or against, hinder, oppose, am injurious to.

Obtemper, I comply with.

Tempero me ob i. e. ad alterius voluntatem. Ob, as in Obsequor.

Obtensus, a pretext. That which is (obtention) spread or placed out before another, alleged.

Obtestor, I call solemnly to witness. Also, I solemnly entreat. Cicero: "Deos Deaque imploro atque obtestor &c." Hence obtestor is used so generally. Cicero: "Per omnes Deos te obtestor ut" &c.

Obtico, I am silent. Fr. tacéo.

Obtineo, I hold, possess, &c. Fr. teneo.

Obtingit, it happens. See Continguit.

Obtrecto, I disapprove, traduce. For obstructo. That is, I treat a person to his disadvantage. Ob is contrarily to, in opposition to, as in Obsum, Obato.

Obtūro, I block up. For obsthuro fr. βόχα. That is, I place a door against. The ο in βόχα is short; but this does not seem a strong objection. ¶ Al, from thus, thuris. Varro: "Atque etiam sacerdotes aures suas thure repelabant, ne peregrinis verbis intercedentibus confusâ carminum memoriam turbarentur."

Obtūsus, beaten, battered, blunted. Fr. obtundo.

Obiōam, in one's way so as to Ekyum.

meet with, or to meet against and oppose. Ob viam.

Obvio, I meet. Fr. obvius.

See Obviam.

Occásio, an opportunity. Casus se offerens, i. e. meeting us in our way.

Occidens, the west. Where the sun (occidit) falls or sets.

Occido, I beat, kill. Fr. cedo.

Occillo, I maul. Fr. occo, I break or beat clods. As Scribo, Scribillio.

Occiput, the hinder part of the head. For occupat. Ob is, ex adverso, e regione.

Occo, I harrow, break clods. Wachter: "Ec, wegge, (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. ἀξή, a point, edge; and perhaps a word ἀγρα, whence ἄγρα, a point. So from a verb ἀγα, ἀγα, Valckenaer derives ἀγαί, sharp. "Ox, ox, Dor. ἀγαί, would be occa, whence occo.

Occulo, I cover over, hide. For obceló, as vice versá from Jūro is Dejéro. ¶ Al. for occulo. "Propriè dici volunt, cùm agrum colendo, arando, occando, semina aut plantas terrâ condimus et contegimus." F.

Ocullo, I hide. Fr. occulto, occultum.

Occúpo, I seize, take. From ob and capio. Also, I take up, engross, occupy. Horace: "Nu-

1 Though Damus does not ill derive ἄγα from ἄγα.
Oceānus, the ocean. Οκεανός. Ocelus, a little eye. Fr. ocu-
lus.
Ocimum, the herb sweet basil.
Οκυμον.
Ocior, Ocyor, swifter. Fr. oc-
λιν, swifter. Or at once fr. οκυς.
Ocrea: See Appendix.
Ocris, an eminence. Ὀκρίς.
Octāvus, eighth. Fr. octo.
Octo, eight. ὸκτώ.
October, the eighth month from March. As September.
Octóphorón, a sedan carried
by eight slaves. ὸκτόφορον.
Ocτussis, eight asses. Fr. octo
asses.
Ocǔliśimus, dearest. From
the expression, Dear as one's
eyes.
Oculus, an eye. An eye or
knob, whence buds spring. Fr.
ocus, as Servus, Servulus.
Don-vegian: "Οκας and ἐκος, He-
sych, the eye." Ὁ Wachter:
"Martini attributes to the Scla-
vonians the word ὦκο or ὄχο: 
Frenzel to the Sorabians wo-
ko. And in the Lithuanian version 1
find aki."
Odē, an ode, song. Ὀδή.
Odēum, a singing or music
room. Ὀδεῖον.
Odi, I hate, detest, abhor.
Fr. ὁδέω, ὅδα, I repel, reject.
Horace: "Odi profanum vul-
gus et arceo." So or Do
from ὄφος. See Dea, θ Al
from ὄφος, whence ὄφωστομας, I
am enraged with.
Odium, hatred. Fr. odi.
Odor, a scent, smell. Fr.
ὀρο fut. 2. of ἔχω, to smell.
Odôro, I smell at; I smell
out, hunt out by the smell, trace,
track. Fr. odor, odoris.
Económia, management of
household affairs; management,
economy. Οἰκονομία.
Enôphórum, a cask, flask.
Ονοφόρον.
Enôpolium, a place where
wine is sold. Οἰνοκόλιον.
Estrus, the gad-fly; fury,
frenzy. Ὀστος.
Estýrum, grey wool. Ἑ-
στυς.
Osella, a small piece of
meat. For osella fr. offa, offula, as
Mamma, Mamilla. Osella, as
Ocus, Ocelus, Ocellus.
Offa, a cake made of flour
and honey. Virgil: "Melle
soparatam et medicatis frugibus
offam." From ὀμη, ὀμα, Ἡσ.
ὀτια, whence ὀφα; or from
ὅτια, whence ὀφα, ὀφα. He-
sychius: Ὄματι βίωμα τυφά και
μάλτι δεισιμα. Also: Ὄματι
καταδεικτα τραγάλια. Offa is
also a mass or lump of meat, or
of any thing.
Offendo, I bit 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.

Offermenta, a stripe, cut. Fr. offero, offeritum, whence offermenta. Quam offers faciei.

Officina, a workshop. Fr. opificium, whence officina, officina, officina. Ἄλ from officio, whence officium.

Officio, I hinder. That is, facio ob, I do against. So Obsum, Obstos.

Officiosus, ready to do (officium) a duty, ready to serve.

Officium, a duty, office. For officium. What we do (ob) in service to another. As ob in Obstrix. Ἄλ from opificium, officium. Where opis from opus.

Officio, I struggle. For offcario, as Cauda, Coda. Ob implies hurt, as in Officio.

Officium, paint; disguise, trick. Fr. fucus.

Oh, an interjection of various import. 'Ω, ὦ.

Ohé, toll, ho! 'Ω. Ολε, an olive-tree. For olea fr. οἶα. So 'Ελαιος, Oleum.

Oleaster, the wild olive. Fr. olea. As Οἶα, Poëta, Poëtaster.

Oleo, I smell. For odeo, (as ὁλεσσος, uLysses,) fr. ὐς (i. e. ὀς) fut. 2. of ὀς. Festus states that Odefacit was said for Olfactit, i. e. for Olefacit.

Oleo, I grow. Allied to ala, ἀλω, alie, ἀλω. So not only ἀγω seems to have existed, but ἀγω, whence ἀγριος, a furrow. So we have ἀγριος and ἀγριος; ἀγρίας and ἀγριώς; ἀμβας and ἀμβαλός. So perhaps from the obsolete verbs ἀλω, ἀλω, ἀλω, ἀλω, to roll, we have ἀλωκλω, to roll; ἀλωθέω, to slip. From ἀλω, to roll, and so precipitate, are ἀλω, ἀλωμις, to ruin.

Taci tus: "Multique fortunis provolverantur." I add a remark of Lennep: "Tria verba vicina sunt, ex quibus ingens verborum copia orta est, ἀλω, ἀλω, ἀλω."

Oleo, I destroy. 'Ολα. But it is not certain that the word in this sense ever entered the Latin language. See Aboleo and Deleo.

Oleatum, an olive-yard. Fr. olea. Or for olovetum fr. olea.

Oleatum, a place of bad smell. Fr. oleo.

Oleum, oil. See Olea.

Olfacito, I make to smell, give a scent to. For oleo-facito. 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.

Oltidus, 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 olim fr. olle, ille. Olim seems to be an accusative, as I'm is of In; and to be construed like Alius. 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 "Ollic, illic: ut Olli, illi." From olli is also Ultra, as we shall see. ¶ "From the Hebr. olau or gnolaum." Beem. "Olim, from gnolaum, sæculum: quod idem interdum significat." Ainsworth.1

Ollor, one who raises or sells (oleræ) potheras. For oleritor. Ollin, an olive. Fr. ëlia, whence ëliaVA, eliva, oliva, as 'Elia, Olea; 'Eiain, Oleum. Perhaps ëlia was corrupted to ëlia.

Olivum, oil. Fr. ëliaV. Or fr. olina, which see.

Olla, a pot, jar. Fr. obba, whence ollbula, obla, olla. ¶ Or from ollas, oleris, whence olla, ola, a pot in which herbs are cooked. We say Potthera. Catullus: "Ipse olera olla legite." Ollus, oleris, olera, as Opus, Operis, Opera. Compare also Patera, Arcera. ¶ Or from oala, a pot; whence ola, as cAsh, cÕda, cOda. Then oicula, cut down to oila.

Ollus, that. Ancient form of illus or ille, which was changed from ollis, as Imbris is opposed to Omnibris. Ollis or ille is opposed to Hic. Hic, this: ille, that, or the other, ë Zilles, contr. ëlles, or even ëllas, ollus. Donnegan and Hedic write it ëllas. ¶ Vossius derives ille from Hebr. elle.

Olor, a swan. From ëllis, a singer; ëllis, whence ollor, as Olia for ëllis, ëlysses from ëdryss. Ovid: "Sic, ubi fata vocant, utis abjectus in herbas Ad vada Manadri conçinit albus olor." It is true that in olor is short: but we have ëræ from ënhe; &c.

Ollus, ëlius, ëritis, any kind of pothers. Fr. oleo, to grow. "Nam generatim sic appellabant, quicquid sativum herbas cresceret, cujus foliis et caule in cibum utimur." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. kol, "brassica, et omnis herba quae non immediatè e terrâ, sed e scapo supra terram assurgit." 2


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1 As ëliaV, formerly, is fr. þælæ fut. of þælæ, to shake, from the notion of shaking backwards and forwards: so Scheide brings olim from a verb olæ, the parent of ëlænut, ëlænt, ëlæn, ëlæn, ëlæn, ëlæn), to roll, to roll round. He supposes olim to come from kàt ëlæn, as þælæn be put for kàt þælæn from the same word ëlæn.

2 "Helsigius referat alius or helius to Hebr. echet, cibus, etc." V.

3 "Perhaps omãsm is from ëm, one piece." V.
Omen, an augury, omen. For omen fr. ὄμην, that which is seen, a sight. As depending on seeing and observing birds, &c. Ὡ Or from ος, ὄρις, whence ormen, omen. Vox fortuita. Livy: "Centurio exclamavit, Statue signum. Qua voce auditi, Senatus accipere se omen exclamavit." Or fr. ορο, ὄραμεν. Oro is to utter. Ὡ Or from oscen, oscinis, a bird which foreboded by singing, &c.; whence oscinomen, omen, omen. As Inferrimus becomes Inmus, Imus. Varro says that omen was formerly osmen.

Omentum, the caul, thin membrane which incloses the bowels. The bowels themselves. The membrane which incloses the brain. Fr. operio, whence oremintum, opamentum, omentum. Ὡ Or fr. ὄμην, a membrane; whence umamentum, (as Momen, Momentum,) omentum, as θεραχ, Sorex. Ἠ Al. from omen. Omen being taken from it.

Ominar, I augur. Fr. omen, ominis.

Omitto, I send or throw aside. For omitto, where ob means aside, as in Obliquus, Obstitus. Or, I send behind, as ob means in Occiput.

Omnifārium, in all kinds of ways. See Multifārium.

Omnino, altogether. Fr. omnis.
to. And ὁβ, as in Obdo, Objicio. ὁπακεσ, possibly it might be referred to ὁπακες, a hole, subterranean cavity; whence ὁπακες, as from Merus is Meracus. ὁπακες Al. from ὁπακες, Opis, the earth. Scaliger: "Nam umbra et frigoris captandi causâ in subterraneos specus se abdubant."

Opâcia, festivals in honor (Opis) of Opis.

Opella, a little labor. Fr. opera, operula.

Opéra, work, labor, exertion, service, help. Also, one who does work, a workman. Fr. opus, operis. See Arcera, Patera.

Opercûlum, a cover. Fr. operio, whence operculum.

Opârio, I cover. For obpeârio; as Obmitto, Omitto. Ob opposes or gives a negative to pario, I produce to the light. See Aperio.

Opéror, I work. Fr. opus, operis. Or fr. opera.

Opertus, covered. Fr. operio, operitum, operatum.

Opes, opum, means, resources; powers, supplies, wealth. Also, power, dominion. Opes (like Opus) is from ὁπακες, pf. mid. of ὁπακες, to attend to, to work. And means power (ῥου ὁπακες) 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: "Omnem omnibus 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: "Ἐνσωμοῦ ἤνεγετίστη. So Cicerio: "Ut omnem semper viam, quâcumque ope possent, a vita sua 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 conveys the grand means and resources of life.

Ophîtes, the serpentine-stone.

Ophiuchus, Serpentarius, the constellation. Ωφωγχος.

Ophthalmas, some fish with large eyes. Ὀφθαλμας.

Ophthalmaeus, an oculist. Ὀφθαλμακις.

Opicus, rude, ignorant, barbarous. Fr. ὁπακες, 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, 28: "Ἐν δὶγμαις πλανάμενος καὶ ὀφακες καὶ στυγιάσας καὶ ταῖς ὄπεις τῆς γῆς." On Juvenal, 111, 207: "Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures," Madan notes: "Opicus is taken from the Opici, an ancient, rude, and barbarous people of Italy. Some suppose opici to be applied to mice, fr. ὁπακες, a cavern; alluding to the holes in which they hide themselves." And on vi, 454: "Opicus is from the Opici; and these from Opis, Opis, the
from which they were to spring." ¶ Isaac Voss says: "Ab opes, terra est, rusticus." If opes meant country, this might be true. Or from opus. Belonging to working classes, and so

ŏffex, ōffīcis, a workman. imus and facio.

ilio, a shepherd. For ovilio s. But thus it would rather from ovīle, and so the should be long. ¶ Rather from ovōlion, tending sheep.

ning out I, we have ovōleis, . Somewhat as illīco for o, inquillinus for incūlis.

And from ovōlion we ovilios, (which is used by Ī) as from Īovi is pūnīcos.

imus, fat, plump, plentiful, il, rich. Opina Spolia so called from being in a far manner rich or co-

Cicer.: "Opima et ara præda." For pimius, a word in formation like Īs, fat. Pīnum, fat, is of the genus. All from Īs or pass. Īnum. Lenep: Īs Īs, Īs Īs, Īs Īs, Īs Īs. O added, as in us, which see. ¶ Al. opes, wealth. That is, fruitful, &c. Like Opin-

īno, an opinion. Fr. opin-

ino, Opinor, I judge.

By corruption from Ītransp. Īonio, Īonio, Or Īinion, Īinion. ¶ Al. from Īnon Īnon, I am intelligent or

wise, whence pīvōris, wise, in-

formed. O added, as in Opac-

cus, Opimus, Oportet.

Opipuris, sumptuous. "Ab opis seu opum apparatu." F.

Opis: See Opa.

Opitōlor, I help. Fr. opin al

tuli or todo. See Tuli.

Opobalsamum, the juice of the balsam. Osobalsamum.

Oportet, it is expedient or fits, it behoves. Fr. porto, to carry.

As we say, It is important that it should be done. It imports, from porto. So Refert, and sumptōrit, it is expedient, from φρο. And προσφερή, advantageous. O added, as in Opacus, Opimus. Or it is for ob, as in Omitto, in which O is short as well as long. ¶

Oppérior, I wait for, expect. Fr. perior, (whence experior), I make trials. Virgil: "Hostem opperienis." That is, ten-

tans hostem an venturus sit. Hazarding the chances of his coming. Looking out for. Ter-

tence: "Opperiar ut sciam quidnam hæc turba afferat." ¶ Al. from pario. "Assiseo parturienti, partumque expecto." V.

Oppidō, very much, altogether. "Quod vel oppido satis est," says Festus. As Ingens from Gens.

Oppidum, a town. Fr. is-

navis i.e. Ārnav, a city, situated in a plane or flat country. Ho-

mer: 'En πολιον πουδίστο τοὺς μεγάλους ἀθρόσκων. Hence Īn-

2 Al. from opes. How?
Oppidum, oppidum. O for E, as in Oleum, cErcyra, sOcer, vOmo, for Eleum, cErcyra, sEcer, vEmo. \( \text{Q Al. from πόλις, πολίδος, transp. ἐκπόλις, ἐκπόλιον.} \)

Opportunity, 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 mihì confugìum, qui mihì portus erat.” But the following passage in Euripides seems more to the purpose: Νῦν ἢ λας ἐχθρὸς τοῖς ἱμὼν τίσει δίκην. Οὕτω γὰρ ἀνὴρ, ἵ μάλιστ' ἐκάμην, ΛΙΜΗΝ τίσαν τῶν ἱμῶν βουλευμάτων. Ἐξ τοῦτο ἀνεψιματε ἐνακείμενον κάλον, &c.

Opprobrium, a disgrace. Fr. probrum.

Ops, opis, 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 enter tur ut Senatusconsultum fiat.” Pliny: “Omni ope, labore, gratia juvare.” Or opis is fr. ἔκα pf. mid. of ἔκα, whence ἐμφανώς, and περίστα, to attend to, take care of.

Ops, Opis, the same as Cybele, Magna Mater, Tellus, Proserpina. “It seems derived,” says Lempiere, “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 vitae humanae alimenta queruntur.” Unless it is from ἔκα, (pf. mid. ἔκα), to attend to; and is particularly directed to the earth “quam colendo et exercendo elaboramus.”

Optimates, the principal men in a state, the aristocracy, the nobles; or, their favorers and defenders. Fr. optimismus. As “Ἀρωτοὶ and Ἀρωτοκράτεις among the Greeks.

Optimus, best. Fr. opto.

That is, most desirable. As λάρινος from λαός, λαμίκα, I wish. \( \text{Q Al. for optasismus.} \)

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: quòd, antecedentibus agritudine prae- peditis, hi tanquam adoptati corum atque vicarii solent universaliter curare.”

Opto, I wish, wish for, desire, choose, ask, want. Fr. ψάχισε, ψάλε, whence optko, opto, as λαθεῖα, laTeo. \( \text{Q Or fr. ἐπάσα, whence ἐπιστεῖα, I look at, and so consider and choose. Virgil:} \)

“ Pars optare locum tecto.”

Hence, I wish for, &c. We might observe that ἔκα means not only to see, but to desire. But these senses are both per-
OPU---ORB

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derived from that of seizing, e. with our eyes or our \, expressed by λαμ, whence

̄ιλεν, Opulentus, rich.

xes. As Lutum, Lutulen-

̄ιτος,

us, opēris, work, exertion.

z, public works or build-

Fr. έπα pf. mid. of ἐπο, tend to, give attention to;

τε ἐρωτα, δικα, πέρικα, πτα.

us, need, occasion. Vos-

"Quia, quod necesse

hoc fit opus, ἔργων." So

reck trust ἔργον. Τοι ἔργον

στειν. It is your business

mine this; it is binding on

you so, you must do so.

ορθανέω ὠδηγον ὑγεαθ-

δεσι κατ' εἰλαθός: It is

uniness, who is free, to

no more. It is neces-

s, the extremity, border, a;

a coast; a country or

1 bounded by the coast.

3, a boundary. Indeed, if

a tail, is rightly derived ὂφος, a boundary, end;

may have existed in the

of boundary. However,

ions are not always pre-

as in Imbris from "Ωρ-

Or genders, as in Vinum

Olhos. "Fr. χάσα, says

1. That is, a tract or

γ. X dropt, as in Anser

pater. "Wachter no-

be Welsh or.

iculum, the reply of the

of a temple. The

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, s Cauda, Codia.

Orātio, an uttering, speaking;

speech, harangue, oration. Also,

an edict or mandate. Sueton-

iius: "De quibusdam rebus

orationes ad Senatum mis-

sas, praterito questoribus officio,

per Consules plerumque reca-

tabat." Fr. oro, atum, to utter.

Orātor, a speaker; an ora-

tor; ambassador. Fr. oro, ora-

tum, 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 ὁμ-

bos, anything which whirls round,

by transposition (as in Opto

from Πόλι, and Sorbeo from

'Πολημ), we should have ormbus

or orbimis, (as from ὁμβηδς is

imbr1s,) which would natu-

rally sink into orbis. "Bec-

man says: "Fr. ὀρος or ὀδος,

(B added, as in morbus, ver-

Bum,) 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

πῆκα, pf. mid. ἐπηκα, (πῆκα,

ἐπῆκα,) to tend to, verge to;

from the notion of every line
in the circle verging to a centre."

Orbita, the mark of a wheel describing (orbes) revolutions.

Orbus, desistute of parents or children; desistute. As am-
Bo is from ἄμφως, so orbis is
from ὲφῶς, which Donnegau
has introduced in the sense of ἀφάνς, and also ἀφοβόνως, one
who maintains orphans.

Orca, the ork, a fish. For
organ fr. Ὠργα, (Ὠργα,) acc. of
ὁργή.

Orca, an earthen vessel, jar,
jug. And, from the shape, a
dice-box. Fr. ύγιειν, whence
urca, orca. As from ὄρξες is
Surex, sOrex; from ἦπτως is
nOctis.

Orchestra, the orchestra in a
theatre. Ὠρχήστρα.

Orchis, Orchitis, a kind of
large olive. "Ὀρχίς.

Orcini liberti, men who were
presented in their masters’ will
with their freedom; which will
was of course not to take place
till his death, “donec Orcus tra-
ditus est et in Orci familiā nu-
eratūs.”

Orcus, Pluto; Hell. As be-
ing the God (ἦγαν) of adjura-
tion. “Per Plutonem et Sty-
giam paludem jurare etiam Dis
mos erat et magna religio.” F.
§ Or from ἔρκει, p.f. mid. of ἔρκει,
Tantalum atque Tantalus Genus coer-
cet.” Again: “Pluton . . .
qui ter amplum Geryonesem Ti-
yonque trusi COMPESEIT us-
dā.”

Ordinarius, going on in reg-
ular order, usual. Fr. orde,
inis.

Ordino, I place (ordinem) in
order, arrange, regulate, settle,
appoint.

Ordior, I begin, set about.
From the North. “Ort,
(Germ.) beginning. Anglo-Sax.
ord, Franc. orte. In the Anglo-
Saxon Inscriptions, Adam is
called ord-mon, the commencer of
men.” W. § Or from ἔρδαι,
formed from ἐρας, as ἄρδαι from
ἀλεφ. That is, I rouse myself
to an undertaking, excito me.
As the Latins say, Adorior rem.
§ Al. from ἔρδαι, whence ἔρ-
δαις, explained by Hosychius
wood made ready for spinning.
Pliny: “Araneus orditur TE-
LAS.” 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 rollers,
and to benches at the theatre.
Fr. ἐρδαι, straight, right on as a
road, &c. As Ἐρδαι, Deus; and
as we say murTher and mur-
Der, &c. § Or fr. ἔρδαι, formed
from ἔρας, whence (from a.
1. p. ἔρδαι) in ἔρδαις, and allied to
which is ἐρας, p.f. pass. ἐρας,
whence ἔραμαι, a row. § Or

1 Al. from orbis or orca, urbus or ur-
bus, round. It is clear that the same de-
riveriation, which produces orbis, produces
these also.

2 “From Hebr. urca, the earth.” V.

That is, ἔρκεις, ἔρκετος.

3 Whence Soro and Series, a row....
I utter a request, beg, pray. Fr. ἐρωτάω, discourse, speech; whence ἔρωτα, ἔρως, contr. ἔρως, oro. ¶ Al. from os, oris. Ore profero. But os, oris, is perhaps better derived from oro, than vice versa. ¶ Al. from ἄρω, a prayer; whence ἄρω, ἄρω, (whence ἄρωσις,) I pray. "The Ἑλλάνω said ἄρωσις for ἀρσήν, ἄρω for ἄρση, &c." V. So Doamos from ἄρως.


Ortus, a rising, springing up. Fr. orior, ortum, ortus.


Os, oris, the mouth. Os for ors; and oris fr. oro, to speak. Quo oramus. ¶ Or fr. ἐρωτάω, contr. ἐρως, speech, discourse. 

¶ Others derive os from ὀσῶν, the voice. A quo vox oritur. ¶ Al. from ὄψ, the voice; whence ὄπως, os. ¶ Al. from ἀυτός, (as Cauda, Coda,) fr. αὐτός, αὐτῷ, to cry out.

1 It may be objected that oro is properly to speak in general. But ἀρω also seems properly to be a speech in general; as it is probably from ἄρω, necto, jungo verbs; as ἄρωσις and ἄρων are from ἄρω, ἄρος, ἄρω, jungo. So Sermo from Sero. And from ἄρω, I join, are ἄρως and ἄρωμ. I speak. So again from λέγω, I collect, is λέγω, I speak, i.e. I collect words. 2 Al. from ἄφω, I speak. Rather from the pl. mid. ἄφω, whence a word ἄφως or ἄφως might possibly have been formed.
Os, ossis, a bone. Ossis is for ossea fr. ērīnum, ērīnus, a bone. So Ossē becomes Ossa. See Collia.

Oscedo, a disposition to yawn. For oscētōdo fr. oscēto. As Torpēo, Torpedō.

Oscēn, ossēnis, a bird which foreboded by singing, chirping, croaking, &c. Fr. os et canō. "Avis quae ore canēs factit aulaepicium." F. Or from obs et canō. As singing (obs) before you or in your way. Obs, as in Ostendo.

Oscillātio, 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 figura humana." F. "Ima
guncula in oris humani effigiem." Servius. Oscillum is explained by Heyne,1 "lava e cortice facta." That is, a mask, a representation of the face, made from bark. Al. fr. os, and cillo, to move. "Quod in illâ jacketione ora et capita sursum deorsum moverent." F. "Alii dicunt oscillâ esse membros virilia de floribus facta quae suspendebantur per intercolunmiam; ita ut in ea homines accep
tis clausis personis impingenter, et ea ore cillereant i.e. moverent, ad risum populo commoven
dum." Servius. Al. for oscillum; from cillo, and obs

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as in Ostendo for Obtendo.

From persons moving against

them.

Oscito, I gape, yawn; I am lazy. "Ex ore ciendo i.e. commovendo," says Donatus.

That is, from os and cito, or cio, citem. So vales, to gape or grin, seems to come from vēam, (whence vānum and vānus,) to shake. As from quis in vēas.

Oscūlātor, I kiss. Osculum do.

Osculum, a little mouth. Fr. os. Also, a kiss. "Num basiando os coarctamus atque minuimus; et quasi ex ore oscul
um facimus." F.

Oesor, a hater. Fr. os, odi, od
sum, ossum. As Claudio, Claud
sum, Clausum.

Oxisfragnus, 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." T.

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 alicjus.

Ostentiatio, an ambitious dis
dplay. Fr. ostento.

Ostento, I show, display. I show vainly, display ostentati
osisly. Fr. ostendo, ostenditum, ostentum.

Ostentum, a prodigy, one. As showing something future. Cicero: "Predictiones et prom
sensiones rerum futurarum quid alius declarat, nisi hominibus ea, que sunt, ostendi, monstri, portendi? Ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta dicuntur..."

Ostium, a gate, door. The
ce or mouth of a river.  
A. "Quia sit os domūs," Priscian. In its sense of mouth of a river, it is extended by Forcellini et alius. 
This have been its primary use?  
Or for obstium fr. 
On the passage in Vitr. "Quo lati ducunt aditus in ostia centum." Servius: "Non sine causā et praefixa dicit et ostia. Nam ostium dicit, per quod puo arcemur ingressu, ab uno dicitum; aditus ab uno, per quem ingredimur." 
What similarly σῶς is in the sense of press or shut close, under the same idea, ὀστεῖα formed from ὀστῖα, to thrust out of the mouth. 
So the Scholiast on Ariostes: "Praemia αὐτία τὰς ῥαί ταῖς ἔξωθεν τὸν μενον. Haigh says: "Fr. which may be pushed." 
ῥάχισμος, ostracism. ὄστρακα, an oyster. ὀστράκων, ὀστρακοθή, rough, hard. Like salt (ostrea) of an oyster. 
μυθ., the juice of a shell which produced purple. 
α. ὀστραγ. 
μυθῶς, a spy. ὀστροκοτῆς. 
μυθ., Oditum, case, leisure. 
μ., Fr. ὀστός, alone; 
αὐτία, Oditum, (as Cauda) retirement, quiet. 
As from ὀ, ὀστός, an ear. A state in which we can lend an ear to others. So Scat. 
liger in his Enigma on Odiium: "Quod pauci norunt, Graecō ut dicatur ab aure, Detque ideo studiis nomen et acta sus." 
Al. from ὁδοία, Ἐκλ. ὁδια, possessions, property, as bringing with them ease and leisure. 
Al. for odiium fr. ὀστροχ α. 1. p. of ὀστός, to restrain, hold back. 
From ὀστρόχ is ὀστίν, a bank or mound; and from pf. mid. ὀστίς is ὀστός, sloth. Odiurn would produce odiion or odiom, as ὀτίον or C was neglected. 
Ovis, a sheep. Any enclosure. An enclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the people went to give their votes. Fr. ovin. 
As Cubo, Cubile. 
Ovis, a sheep. Fr. ὄτι, ois, of. So ὄσι, of. 
Ovo, an egg. Fr. ὁς, ois, ovis. So ὁς, of. 
Ovum, an egg. Fr. ὁς, ois, ovis.
ofum. See Ovis. Ova were wooden columns, used for marking the rounds of the charioteers. Adam: "Either as being of an oval form, or having oval spheres on their top."

Oxígarum, a sharp pickle. *Oxígarov.*

Oxíporum, an article of food attended with a quick digestion. *Oxíporov.*

P.

Pábulor, I forage, collect (pátubum) fodder.

Pábulum, food, fodder, forage. For pascibulum fr. pasco. ¶ Al. from πᾶω, to feed, as Fabula from Fabia. But Fabula can be deduced from For, Fari.

Páisco, Páiscor, I make a bargain or agreement. Fr. pacio, whence pactus. Pacio fr. πάγω, pf. πάγων, πάγα. Or for pacio fr. πάγων, as misceo from miscceo. That is, pacio faudus. I make firm, fix on sure grounds, settle, ratify, a treaty. So we have Fango faudus, &c.

Páco, I bring into a state (paciis) of peace, I make still and tranquil.

Pacta, covenanted and promised in marriage. See Pacisco.

Pactio, Pactum, an agreement, covenant, contract. See Pacisco.

Pánon, Apollo. Also, a song to Apollo, a song of triumph. *Pánon.*

Pádágogus, a tutor, guardian, instructor. *Pádágogos.*

Padisco, puerum lascivius amico. A παῖδισκος, idem quod παῖδαραστής. Vel a παῖδις, παῖδης.

Pádissus, fibby. Fr. pador. As Sordes, Sordidus.

Pádor, filth for want of dressing, &c. "Cum pueritia aetas nec sibi a sordibus caviere sciat; et, ubi scit, sordes tamen connectari solet; inde est quod pedorem a παῖδις esse putem, et propriè signare sordes et illiviem puerrorum." V. "It is said to come from παις, and to suggest the dirtiness of children when not properly cared for [or looked after]." Hill. ¶ Al. for fador, (phador), fr. fadus.

Pagniarius, a kind of gladiator. The word is much disputed. If genuine, it seems to come from παγνίον, play.

Panes, Pénè: See Appendix.

Pénula, Pénula, a thick over-all. From penulō, a Doric word. Sappho uses penulís.

Péon, a foot of three short and one long, (as Paéniš), the long being any one of the syllables. *Péon.*

Péönus, healing. From Péon, the physician. Homer: 'Hs fáto, kal Páíhoù kánvou hé-sasvai. Τῆς ἦν Péainōn ὑδρή-φορα δάμμασι πάσσων Ἡκίσσατ.*

Pátus, having a slight cast in the eye. Fr. πάτατια pp. of πατα, to strike. Percussus ocularis. That is, from a word pátoς.

Páganlia, a festival kept by the (pagani) country people.

Págānica pila, and Páganica simply, a stool ball stuffed with feathers, invented for the amuse-
(paganorum) of the coun-
tries. 

A. the peasantry. As-
ging to the (page) villages.

ni were opposed to the
ry, whether they dwelt in
vages or in the city. “In
qui vivunt, otiosam secu-
ere vitam ducent, remoti a
publicis ac laboribus. Pa-
ergo est qui non militat,
i in urbe vivat, ἄστυμος.”

Pagani are also pagans or
men. Either because the
Christian Religion spread more
in cities, and the villagers
the last to embrace it;
because the pagans were
sent to the Christian war-
“Quod non militaret
rupite Jesu Christo.” V.

Persius applies to him
the epithet of semipaganus:
’half rude and illiterate as
man. Unless literature is
here also as a warfare, and
half unwritten are half-il-
Pliny; “Sunt ut in cas-
ic etiam in literis nostris
scultu pagano” &c.

gella, a little page. Fr.

a.

agna, the page or leaf of a

P. pogo, pango. “Quia
fit ex phyliris seu tuncius
pectos et compressis.”

go, (whence pango,) I fix,
Fr. pâge, whence (from
nâge) are nactis and
Or, if A in pago is
from pâge. Dor. pâgô.
gur, perhaps the same as
grus, a sea fish: Gr. ná-
phogî. 

Pâgus, a village; canton,
district. Fr. pâge, Doric of
pâge, a fountain. As drinking
of one common fountain. As Vicini
are the inhabitants of one (vicus)
village. "Pâgos, a hill. From the ancient pâgo,
whence pango. For in early
times they built their cottages
on eminences. Whence in the
more ancient tongue pâgos was
the same as Lat. pactus.”

Others derive pagus from pâgos,
a hill, for a similar reason.

Or was pagus a junction or
union of houses and villages,
joined together by a mutual con-
federacy and compact? Fr.
pago, whence pango, compages,
pactus, &c.

Pâla, a shovel or spade. For
pazulla (See Palus) or pagula
fr. pago, paxi. Because (pango-
gitus) it is driven into the
ground: as δίκελα is from δί
and κέλω, to drive. Though
it seems somewhat of an ob-
jection that pango is said not of
merely driving things, but of
driving things so tight as to fix
them, as a stake or nail. Pâla
is also the bezil of a ring. “In
annulo pars lateri cui gamma
infixa est.” F. Here the
exact meaning of pango is seen.
Vossius refers pala in this sense
to τευλά.

Pâlestra, wrestling and other
exercises; place or school for
them. Gesture or carriage
of the body, which was much at-
tended to in them. Pâlester.

Pâlam, openly. Butler:
“From τελέμοι, the open
hand.” That is, from dat.
Or for palæum, fr. palæa, Dor. palæe, acc. of palæ, shining, clear. As Curtius, manifest, evident, is from Cerno, to see; and as vénæ, clearly, manifestly, is fr. véræ, (as véræs is fr. véræ), to shake, to set; so perhaps palæum is fr. vélæ fut. of vélæ, to shake, and so set.  

Palæa, a foundation made by driving in (palo) piles.

Palæaum, Palæaum, the Palatine Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome. "From palæurn," says Scaliger, "by which word the Greeks call the highest hill. For palæa are citadels and eminences." So Iceland. fall is a mountain. Teuton. phala is a wooden castle. The Etruscan palantum was heaven. Palæurn, like vélæurn. Hence palantum, palæum. Or palæum might have been formed from palæa, palæ, to make (palo) high or conspicuous, whence falo, ex, and palatium or palæum, &c. Solatium is from Solor. See Palæum. "And, because," says Forcellini, "under the Emperors large and magnificent structures were built on it, hence palæum came to signify a palace or magnificent edifice." But, if palæa were both citadels and eminences, palæ might have originated palæum as well as the sense of a splendid citadel or palace as in that of a high hill. Or palæum might have come in this sense from palæa, shining, and so splendid, and magnificent. Wachter refers the Germ. pfala, 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 palæum. Todd: "Palæum: Germ. and Sax. palæum; Welsh palæ, pala; Cornish place, pala. Serenius observes: Originem Latinum vix admittunt linguae antiquae, Camb. Brit. Angl. Sax. &c. Deductum ignorat mutuavit Wachter à Teut. et Suet. antiqua, fala, turris lignea, quod à Su. Goth. fala, fela, tegere." Palatium, the palace or roof

Also, from the roasting or bleating of sheep on it in former days. Tibullus: "Sed tuam placenter horum Palatii vacce."
Fr. πάλλω, to vibrate, toss about. Forcellini explains palla “vestis ampla et FLUES.” Sidonius: “Tegit extima lino Circite palla pedes, qui cùm sub vaste moventur. Cirspato rigide crepitant in syrmate rugae.” Ὡ Ἀl. from φάρος, an outer garment; whence pharula, phalla, palla. See Ralla. Ὡ Ἀl. from the North. Saxon pall is, pallium, amictus; whence our pall. “From the ancient Sueth. fala, fela, to cover,” says Serenius. Compare also the remarks on Pellis.

Pallāca, a concubine. Pallādium, a statue of Minerva. Παλλάδιον.

Pallantius, Pallantius, Auror.a. 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. παλα- λῶ, the same as πάλας and παλες. Donnegan translates παλαινός, “to render WHITISH, PALE or livid.” E into A, as in mΑnus for mΕnus. Wachter explains Hebr. baal “lividus fuit.” Ὡ Ἀl. from πάλας, to shake or palpitate, etc. with fear. Sophocles has πάλλων φέρων. Palleo would thus mean properly, I am pale with fear. Ὡ Ἀl. from παλάς, clay; Dor. παλές. That is, I am of the color of clay. Ὡ Ἀl. from πάλας, whence παλάς, to whiten. Ὡ Ἀl. from the North. Germ. fal, Belg. val, Anglo-Sax. fala, mean pale.

Pallium, the outer robe of 2 a

mouth. From φαλή, an nce, might have been an word φάλας, φαλῶ, phalo, raise high; whence pha- sol, palatum, raised high. om φαλῶς, shining, might been formed phalo and um, as said of the bright 1. Ennius has “cæli pa- latus, enclosed (palis) with . ἕ, a wrestling. Πάλη, leu, chaff. Fr. παλῶ (i. e.) fut. 2. of πάλαιω, to shake . From its being tossed fan, Virgil: “Su genus Zephyrum palaec JAC- UR inanes.” παλάς, the gills of a cock. παλάς, like Pala. From basking about.

lear, the skin which hangs from the neck of oxen, p. As resembling the (pal- la) of a cock.

les, the Goddess of shep- and of feeding cattle. Fr. o feed.

παλίδα, a festival in honor of Pales.

limpeditus, a kind of paper hich what was written, be easily erased, so as to itten on anew. Παλιδι- is.

λιονδιά, a recitation. Πα- λω

τιαύρος, Christ’s thorn. Πα- λα, an upper garment ng down to the ankles. Στυμ.
the Greeks. Of the same origin as palla, or from it.

*Palm*, 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 oat. So Ormston deduces ταραστ, the broad part of the oat, from ταρασ, the palm of the hand: "Because it spreads from the narrow part, as the palm does from the wrist."

*Palmarius*, deserving (*palmam*) the palm, most excellent. *Palmata*, vestas, a robe interwoven with the leaves (*palmarum*) 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, quae quotannis ex vitis brachio emergit, et gemmas product, et indurescit; quae deinde in ramulos abeunt, et palmarum digitos faciunt." F. "Palmites are used also for the lesser branches of other trees.

*Palmo*, I make the print or mark (*palma*) of the palm of my hand.

*Palma*, I tie (*palmae*) the branches of a vine to the stake which supports them. "Perhaps fr. *palma*, the branch of a vine. Or from the Hebrew *BLM*, to bind." V.

*Palmula*, the broad part of an ear. Also, a date. See *Palmam*.

*Palmus*, a palm, hand-breadth. Fr. *palmar*.

*Palo*, I prop (*palis*) with stakes.

*Palar* I wander about, stagger. Contr. from *pabular*, I forage. ¶ Or from *palus*. As said properly of soldiers staggering about in the woods to cut (*palos*) stakes for the camp.¹

*Papblebra*, the eye-lice. Fr. *palpo*, somewhat as from Dolo in Dobla, from Lateo in Letra. "Quia papiant i.e. leviter et blandè tangunt oculos." F. ¶ Or for *papitbebra* fr. *palpito*. Forcellini explains *palpito* "leviter ac frequenter moveor." Compare *Cilium*.

*Palpito*, I beat quick, pant, throb. Fr. *palpo*, (as Muso,²

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¹ Forcellini explains *palm* "majus flagellum in vito unde uve nascentur," and *palmes*, "sarmentum, flagellum, viti ramus utilis ad fructum." *Palmes* then he explains Flagellum, and *palmes* Majus flagellum. Yet in Palmam he states that *palmes* is the same as *palmes*.

² See a Northern origin in the Note to *Palmam*. 
ito,) taken in the sense of to; fr. πάλας, I quiver, te, fut. παλάς, whence παλπος, p. e. palpho, palpo. Com- 
osphyl, ar Vum.

ıpo, I touch softly, feel y, stroke; and hence, I ca-
frondle, wheedle, cajole. Fr. pàw, ψηλαφω, Dor. ψαλαφω, 
, i. e. παλαφω, transp. ψα, whence παλφω, (as λα, Fallo,) i. e. palpho, for παλπo. ¶ Al. from ω φω, palmá tango; cut to παλχω. ¶ Al. from 
, I cherish; Ἀκολ. φάλσω, in Ἀκολ is Φισ. "Quis, 
verum, molliter contrec-

" V. ¶ Al. from παλω of πάλλω, I move with a 
dilus motion. See Pal-

iuda, (whence paludatus, laments, a military cloak. 

in Hebrew PŁA, velare, re." V. Or from Su. 
.sulà, to cover. See Pa-

. ¶ Al. from παλω fut. 
βω, to shake. From its 
ions. ¶ Al. from scull. 
dumps, a wood-pigeon, 

love. Fr. παπω fut. of 
, to shake i. e. with fear. 
epholles has παλπω φεβο.

ῖπων is a dove from ἰπω, 

smile. From παλω then 
lubus and then palumbes. 

ips through a word παλυψ, 

lus, a stake; a peg. For 

lus, as Vexillium, Velum.

¶ Al. for pagulus or pagibulus, 
fr. pago, pango, I fix. This 

is much the same.

Pátus, údis, a marsh, pool. 

From the North. Anglo-Sax. 
put, Irish poll, Belg. poel, 
Welsh and Armor. pwl, poul. 

Germ. pulf. ¶ Al. from παλς, 
Doric of πλς, clay, mud. 

From its muddy nature. But A 
in palus should thus be long. 
¶ Or from λος, Fílòs; whence 
fulus, (as m. Apov. from u. Enw, 
and m. Agnus for m. Egmus,) 

thence (i. e. from phalus) palus. 
Pamptino, I top off the (pam-

pito) leaves or tender shoots of 
vines. 
Pamptinos: See Appendix. 

Pan, the God of shepherds. 

Pàs. 

Panacea: See Appendix. 

Pànúcs, Pànúcs, Pànas, 
the herb panacea. 
Pànàcà, 

πάνας, ἀναφ. 

Panaricium, a whilow. "A 

barbarous word, corrupted from 

paronchimian." F. 

Pànarius, a bread-basket. 

Fr. panis. 

Pancarpus, made up of va-

rious materials. Properly, made 

up of all fruits, fr. πάναγρος. 
Pancrantum medicamentum, 

a sovereign remedy. From πάν-

χρος, all-useful. 
Panchristiarius. What is 

meant by it, is not clear. Ar-
nobius: "FULLONES, lanarios, 
phrygiones, coquo, panchristi-
arios." Turnebus suppose it to 

be pastrycooks: "Nam veluti 
πάντρες, omnino utilis vel 

accommodus est dulciarius pa-

nis." This is a sorry account
of the word. It may come from τάγραςτος. However, it
is evidently of Greek extraction.
Pancretium, a contest in
which boxing and wrestling were
united. Πανκρέατω.
Panda, some Goddess. Sup-
posed 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. Quam pandit ja-
nus.
Pandectes, books treating of
all kinds of subjects; or com-
prehending the whole of any
science. Πανδεκτα.
Pandiculor, I stretch and
yawn as one awakening from sleep.
That is, pando me et mea mem-
bra.

Pando, I set or throw open,
stretch out; I set forth, pub-
lish, relate. For phando fr.
φάνω, φάντος, or φάντα, (whence
άφαντος, άφαντά,) fr. φανα-
τα pp. of φαινομ, I disclose, ex-
pose to view. Compare ten. Do,
mor. Deo, &c. Ψκ Αλ. for pado,
(as N' is added in Ling, &c.)
fr. πτάνω, πτάνον; dropping τ,
as in Penna from Penna. Πα-
τάνου being formed from πτάνω,
I open.

Pando, as, I bend, bow.
From Sax. bendan, to bend.
Allied is our Bandy. Vos-
sius says: "Pandus, bent: qui
se pandit, extendit." So Ainsworth:"Pandus, qui se
pandit." On the contrary, pan-
dus is "qui se contrahit." Un-
less it is a metaphor taken from
a bow, which, the more it is
stretched, the more it is bent.
Panduriso, I play on a pan-
dura or instrument with three
strings. Πανδουρίς.

Pandus, bent. Fr. pande,
as. Or vice versa.
Panegyricus, laudatory. Πα-
νεγυρικός.
Pango, for pago, (See Mus-
go, Linggo,) whence pegaigi, and
(patsum, pactum,) I drive in,
fix in; fix into the ground,
plant. Fr. πάγω, (whence ex-
stia, &c,) same as τέγω, τέγωμ.
Pango versus, I write verses.
Because the stylus fixed letters
into the wax. Pango fudes,
pacem, I make a treaty. That
is, I make firm or fast, I con-
firm or ratify, as τέγωμ is used.

Panicula, gossamer on mil-
let, panic, reeds; a long round
substance growing on nut-trees,
pines, &c. And, from its like-
ness, a pappy tumor in the
body. From pana. From
its likeness to (pangus) the word
about the quill in a shuttle.

Panicum, the herb panic.
"A pannus. Panicum est. A
nugine obsitum." V. Ψκ. Others
less correctly from panicula,
which itself is from pannus.
So Turton: "A herb whose
spike consists of innumerable
thick seeds disposed in many pan-
cules." Ψκ. Al. from pannus.
Miller: "Panic is sown in
several parts of Europe in the
fields as corn for the sustenance
of the inhabitants. It is fre-
quently used in particular places
of Germany to make bread."
Panim. bread. Fr. pain, to
seed. Unless was, is a Doric
word. Athenæus has wains
and seems to say that not the Romans used πανός for, but the Greek writers Παννός, Archilogus, and Rini-

misci, little Pans. Πανός

nus is explained by Forni “textum ex quo vestes item ipsa vestis.” It is said to πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πάνος, Doric of πά

we meant not a garment, piece of cloth; and thence we have been specially applied piece of cloth put into a vast to mend it, a patch, 

Hence panni were exi and pannusus, clothed patches, ragged, tattered, re, &c. Panni were also cut into wounds. Pannus was plenius.” But refers pannus.

emphatia, the source or ger of all oracles. Πανο-

nus, splayfoot. Qui est us pannis, i.e. latis et ex-

πανθεόν, a temple. Πά-

nther, εΐς, Panthéra, a Fr. πάνθος, all-catching. 

Panther, a panther. Πάνθηγ.

nices, um, the paunch, 

For pandices from πάνς, the all-receivers; i.e. nces, pandices, as τήρων, a species of linenus. Or sup-

Λ. τήρων, a species of dilatation.

ntices, intestina. Quia in the jacent expanse extensae
Pärenthalia, feasts or sacrifices at the funerals (parentium) of parents or near relations.

Părengō, I perform the funeral rites (parentium) of parents or near relations.

Păreco, I am at hand, am by, present myself near, make my appearance, appear; and hence, I seem, like Videcor. Also, I am at hand to wait on and attend to another's orders or wishes; I obey, or I humor, gratify. Fr. παρίσις, (whence πάγωσις,) I am near, or I come near. Yet thus the A should be short. Yet Brachium is from Βραχίουμ. Q. Al. from πάρος, before. Q. Or from χώμα, whence φάρσος, φάρσος, manifest; hence φάρσιον, I manifest or show myself, i.e. phareo, pareo.

Păries, a wall. As τάχος and τεῖχος: are from τάχω, the same as τάχω, and τίκα, to produce, create, make, and so construct, form, build; so from pario, to produce, and so build, is paries, as from Specio is Species. Q. Or from παρά fut. 2. of πέρα, (See Pars) to penetrate, and so divide, separate. See Mærus. Haigh refers it to πέρας, a boundary, which is from πεῖρα, πεῖρα. Q. Al. from paro, to prepare, arrange. Q. Al. from πάρος, in front of. As εἰσέπερ (from εἰσέω) are translated "parietes" by Clarke in ll. 6. 455.

Părițāria, the herb pallitory. Fr. paries, parietis. “Because it grows upon old walls and among rubbish.” Tt. It is called Muralia by Pliny.

Părițina, ruinous walls, remnants of walls. Fr. paries, parietis.

Părilia, the same as Părilia, and for euphony, as Cœruleus for Cœlelus.

Părilis, like. Fr. par, pariā.

Părio, I bear or bring forth, produce; I produce to myself, acquire, get. “From Hebr. bara, he created.” V. Allied is Germ. baren, and our bear. “Tatian in our Lord's Genealogy: 'Abraham gibar laaken,’ that is, Abraham begat Isaac. The people of Lombardy have furo for generation.” W. Q. Or fr. φαρώ fut. 2. of φέρω, to bear. Whence φαριγξ, a quiver, and λεφαριγξ. Q. Or rather from παρά fut. 2. of πέρα, to pierce, divide, and so open, lay open, make manifest. See Pareo. These last senses agree well with Aperio, Aperio, Repario. Q. Wachtar refers also to Germ. bar, conspicuous: "Qua perere est in lucem edere.”

Părio, I make my accounts even. Fr. par, pariū.

Păritor, one who is ready and in attendance. Fr. pæreo, paritum. So Apparitor.

Parma, a small round shield. Clemens states it to be a Thracian invention: Θερικές πρώτω τήν καλλόμενην πάρμαν εὖφορ. It was therefore probably a Thracian word. Yet Suidas writes: Πάρμα: θερίκαν θυρίδα περὶ Καρχερίσων: Πάρμα, shields of hide among the Carthaginians. Q. Varro: "Quod a metio ta
supply what is necessary to the salvation of the faithful.” P.
Pārōidia, a parody. Pāρο-
Ūχia.

Pārōnūχia, whitlowa. Pāρ-
Ūνιkia.

Pāropiś, a platter. Pāropiś.
Pārro, ———

Parricida, the murderer of a
parent. For patricida. Hence,
the murderer of near relations,
as the sense of Parents was ex-
tended. And finally, a mur-
derer in general. ¶ It is writ-
ten also paricida. Festus states
that paricida is not one who
kills a parent, but one who kills
any body; and adduces the
Law of Numâ: “Si quis bo-
mimem 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 Lomb-
bardy. Lex Alaman.: ‘Si
quis mortaudit barum aut fæ-
minam.’ Again: ‘Si ancilla fue-
rit, solvat solidum unum. Si
barus fuerit, similitur. Si ser-
vus, 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. πτωγαρία pp. of
πτωγαρία, to make to pass through,
perforate, and so divide. Ho-
mer has πτωγαρία from πτω-
"
μα. Compare Portio. Scheide quotes from Hesychius: Πάρσος κλάσμα. Πάρσος would be from the second person νικαρ-σαι, and would produce pars.

¶ Al. from φαρσος, a piece or portion. ¶ "From Hebr. pars, to divide." Tt.1

Parismônia, sparingness. Fr. parco, parsum. As Queror, Querimonia; Sanctus, Sanctimonia.

Parthenie, sons of unmarried women. Parthenias.

Parthenice, Parthénium, the herb pellitory. Parthenik, Parthenov.

Particeps, participis, taking a part or share in, partaking in. From partem capio.

Participium, a participle. Fr. participis. When 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.

Partiuria, I desire to bring forth. Fr. pario, partium. Like Esurio.

Partus, a birth. Fr. pario, paritum, partum.

Parum, a little. For parvulum, whence parvulum, parum. ¶ Al. from παιoν.

Parumper, for a little while. Fr. parum. Pers as in Paulisper, Tantisper, from παρ, as in θλυγον παρ.

Pârus, Pârus, little, small. As Nervus is from Neîo, so parus is from παιω, small.

Passêolus, a leather bag. Fr. φάσκαλος. ¶ Or for pesculus fr. πέσκος, a skin, hide.

Pascha, the passover. Pascha.

Pâso, I feed, give food to, nourish; I feed myself, graze. Fr. παω, whence πάσκω, as φῶ, φάσκω; βᾶω, βάσκω.

Passum, a pasture. Fr. pasco.

Passer: See Appendix.

Passer marinus, an ostrich. So στροβις μέγας, and στροβις 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.
step. Fr. pando, pansum, pastum. A throwing wide of the feet.

Pasticus, a grass-lamb. Fr. pasco, pastum.

Pastillus, a roll or ball of medicine or perfume. "Pasta, πάστα, [i. e. sprinkled.] a lozenge or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance. Hence pastillus." Tt. Al. from παστίς formed from πάω, (whence πάγω, παγής, &c.) to press close; allied to βάω, whence βάλως, βάλος. Al. from pasco, pastum. "Quia pactit, ut potue cibus." V. 1

Pastinaca, a parsnip. Turnebus: "Quia referat et quasi habeat pastinum."

Pastinaca, a fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. Turnebus: "Quod 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 pastinum, i. e. pastinum, from pogo, paxi, somewhat as from Vexi is Vexillum. Tintum, as in Cras, Crastinum. Columella defines it "ferramentum quo semina PANGUNTUR." Al. from πάω, Doric of πάω, I fix.

Pastophori, priests of Isis and Osiris. Παστοφόροι.

Pastor, one who feeds ani-

mals, a shepherd, goatherd. Fr. pasco, pastum.

Pastus, a grazing, &c. Fr. pasco, pasticum, pastum.

Patagium: See Appendix.

Pataktus, some disease. Perhaps from παταχεῦ, a stroke or blow, as Apoplexy is fr. πάλαιν, παλέω, to strike.

Patēfácio, I lay open. Patere facio.

Patella, a diab, platter. And, from a likeness in form, the knee-pan. Fr. patina, whence patinum, patinella, patella. Or fr. patena, patenula.

Pätēna, a platter. Fr. pateo, as Habeo, Habenae. "Vas latum et patens." F.

Pateo, I lie open, am manifest. Fr. πατεῖς, transp. πατεσ, I expand. Used in a neuter sense. Al. from βάεις, deep. T for Θ, as in Lateo from Abeta. "Or from Hebrew PTT, to open, or PTA, to be large or broad." V. 2

Pater, a father. Πατήρ. 1

Pateres are fathers or forefathers. Also, the senators. Sallust: "Vel utete vel curae 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. ἐπωξία.

Paterinus, paternal. Fr. pater.

Pāthèseicus, pathetic. Πάθητικος.

1 "Fr. panxes, whence paniculuses, panicillus, pastillus," says Dacier. But panicillus will not produce pastillus. If from pansis, it must be for panicillus. 2 Al. from pasco, pastum, to feed. But this is too general a sense.


Pāthicus, a pathetic. Πατήκιος.

Pātībulum, a kind of gibbet made of a stake vertical at the bottom, but open at top and branching out right and left, like the letter Ψ. Fr. pateo, as lateo, Latibusum. Q Al. from patior. As an instrument of suffering.

Pātientia, patience. Fr. patience.

Pātina, a diab. Fr. patine, as µαγέστα, machia.

Pātior, I suffer, endure, put up with. Fr. patire, as pateo from puteus. Perhaps immediately from a verb πατεσθαι, πατεσθαι. ΕΕκ. fut. πατησθαι.

Pātrītus 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, Pater 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. Pατριαρχης.

Pātricii, descendants of the (Patrum) senators.

Pātrimōnium, property left (à patre) by a father; hence, property arising from any quarter. So Matrimonium. And Parthenion, Sanctimoniam.

Pātrimus, one whose father is alive. So Matrimus.

Pātrius, belonging to (pātre) a father or (patres) one's fathers, paternal, hereditary.

Pātro, I effect, perform. Fr. πράττει, transp. τάττω, κέ- τεσ.

Pātro, liber is operam. A pater, patriis. Id est, pater tō. Q Nīn translatum est a generali sensu τον πατρον, quī πατρέω τέταρτον. Ακολούθως.


Pātrōnus, a protector, patron; an advocate in causes. Qui patrem agit erga alterum. So Matrona.

Pātruelis, the son or daughter (patruis) of an uncle.

Pātrius, 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 Hielcu from Hio.
Pat---Pau

Paula, a little, somewhat.
For pauculo or paullilo. If paullo, from pauculo, pauculo, paullo; or pausillo, paullo.
Paullulatum, by little and little. Fr. paululum, paululum.
Paulus, little. For paucius, or paussilus.
Pavo, onis, a peacock. For pao, paonis, as ovis for ois.
Pau, paonis, for tao, taonis, fr. taon, taonis. So we have both Teropas and Teropes, four. Compare also Spatium, Spoliunm.
"Erichus derives it from βόημι, an attendant. As being the attendant of Juno, avia Junonia.
Anglo-Sax. paua." W.
Pavor, fear. See Paveo.
Pauper, poor. Fr. paveo, as πως from πόσο, πόσῳ, which is explained by Valckenaer "mutu 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.
Pause, a pause, stop. Paus-osis.
Pausarius, 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, πάσαω.
Pausus, a God of peace. Qui vult bellum pauzure.
Paullus, very little indeed.
Fr. paucus, whence paucissimus, paucissimus, paucissimus, (as Magnissimus, Maximus); hence
Pax, pæcis, peace. Fr. paix, paix. Either from joining together parties, or from making a treaty or compact. See Pæcisor and Pactum. Marcell. Comes Indict.: "Pax cum Parthis depacta est." § Al. from pacio, whence pæcisor.

Pax! hush, peace! Πάς. § Al. from pax, peace. Sit pax.

Paxillus, a small stake. Fr. poge, paix, whence paxillus, paixillus. From being driven into the ground. So Vexi, Vexillum.

Pecco, I do wrong or amiss, err, sin. Took: "From Anglo-Sax., pæcan." Quayle: "From Celt. peakym or peceym." § Or from pucus, whence pecuco, (like, Fodio, Fodico), pecco. Or fr. pucus, 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 strung instrument. "Instrumentum ad fides pectendas sea pulsandas," says Forcellini. Rightly, if pecto can be employed in the sense given to it by Plautus: "Leno pugnis pectitur." Pecten was also a scallop or similar shellfish, from their indentations resembling the teeth of a comb. It is also used for Lat. pubeus, like the Greek χρυσ., χρυσος.

Pectino, I comb. Fr. pecten, pectinis.

Pecto, I comb, dress the hair; I card, braid. Also, I thump, give one a dressing. Fr. πεκτριά, πεκτά, I card or comb.

Pectore, a breast-plate. Fr. pectus, oris.

Pectus, the breast. Fr. παιρας, compact, firm. So στερνος is στερνον, firm. And στηριξ, a fr. στηρισσω a. 1. p. of στηρω, I make to stand firm, I make firm.

Pecu, the same as pecus.

Peculiarius, pertaining to the (peculium) private property of a son or slave; private, personal, peculiar, especial.

Peculiatus, cujus sibi (que sunt peculium cujusque et privata possessio) bene sunt instructa.

Peculum, 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 solutum adimis dominio pecus, sed etiam servis peculium, quibus
Pec—Ped

ni dant ut pascant.” Hence, Forcellini, we perceive that seculum of servants was first properly a quantity of cat given them by their mas-

ciulor, I rob or embezzle ubique goods or money. For ciulor, as Popular for De- lor, Molior for Demolior. is, de pecu publico aliquid pio. Among the ancients was the chief property.

vania, money. Fr. pecu. the first coin at Rome was pned with the figure of cattle. L. as being given in ex-

ce for cattle which was the imperial commodity. In the

Glaucus exchanges his armour, worth one hundred of oxen, with Dio- for his brazen armour, only nine, ἰκάρηβοι ἵ- ων. ¶ Al. as being first of the hide of cattle. Se-

“Qui aureos debet, et corium formâ publicâ usum, quale apud Laced- miones fuit, quod usum num- pecunia praestat.” pecus, pććoris, cattle. Sup-
to have been properly f sheep. Ovid: “Lani-

male pecus ruricolaque ,” Fr. πίχω, a fleece. As-
g it. ¶ Or fr. πίχω, to

¶ Becman: “From : bakar, pecus, armamentum, Pecoris gives reason to se that pector once existed. e Northern she or fio

is cattle. C might be inserted, as in ἠθος, Spelus. ¶ Or pecus is connected with πῶς, to feed; and πῶς, a herd.

Pecus, pććidis, a beast, animal. Properly, a sheep. Then, any cattle. See above.

Pedamentum, a stake fixed to support vines. Fr. pedo. As Fundo, Fundamentum.

Pēdānēi Judices, judges who took cognizance of minor of.

fences. As sitting (ad pedes) at the feet of the Pretor in the subsella. ¶ Al. as not riding in their carriages like the chief magistrates, but going on foot.

Pēdārii, 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 magis-

tracy, they went to the Senate on foot.”

Pēdāūra, a measuring (pe-

dibus) by feet, and the space measured.

Pēdātu tertio, at the third onset. That is, accessu pedis.

Pēder, a foot-soldier. Fr. pes; pedis.

Pēdētentim, 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 pēdētentim tentabam.” Cicero: “Timide et pēdētentim.”

1 Wachter in Vieh.
**Pedicis** a fetter. Fr. pes, pedis. As Manus, Manica.

**Pediculus** 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 *xap*; from its large (*kara*) head. *Pes, pedis* is used in the same sense.

**Pedicissimus**, a footman, lacquey. Qui *pedem sequitur*.

**Pediatrus**, infancy. Fr. pedes, peditis.

**Pedo**, as, I prop up vines with stakes. "Pede statumino." V. Ῥ Or from *pedo*, *pēdo*, I bind, hold. Ῥ Al. from *xepo*, *xepo*, I make firm.


**Pedo, ōnis, splay-footed. Fr. pes, pedis. Like Capito, Naso.**

**Pēdurum**, a shepherd’s crook. "As supporting (pedes) the feet of the shepherd." V. Ῥ Or from its performing the office (pedis) of a foot. Ῥ "A crooked stick, by which (pedes) the feet of sheep are restrained," says Taubman.

**Pēgāsus**, Pegasus. *Πηγασ*.

**Pegma**, a wooden frame or machine for books, &c. specially a wooden machine consisting of stories, which were raised and depressed in appearance spontaneously. *Πηγμα*.

**Pejūro**, I forswear, perjure myself. For *perjuro*, and this for *perjuro*, like Dejero. *Per*

seems to signify through, so as to pass through a boundary and step beyond it. And *pejuro*, 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 Perfunctoriē.

**Pejor**, worse. Fr. *pessimus*, whence *pessimus*, and comparatively *pessor*, *pexior*, *pejior*, somewhat as from Magior is Major. Ῥ Al. from *wícs*, the extremity of anything. That is, lower, inferior.

**Pēlagius**, belonging to the sea. *Πηλαγιος*.

**Pēlagus**, the sea. *Πηλαγος*.

**Pēlamis**, *Pēlamis*, a young tunny. *Πηλαμις, Πηλαμις*.

**Pēlekairus, Pēlekairus**, a pelican. *Πηλακαιρος*.

**Pellēcia**, enticing. Fr. *pellax*, *acis*.


**Pelllicitus**, allured, Fr. *pellictio*, or rather *pellucio*.

**Pellelix, pelllicos**, a concubine. Fr. *pellicio*, to entice. Ῥ Al. from *πελλεξις*.

**Pelllicatius**, a concubinage. Fr. *pellex, pelliës*.

**Pelllicio**, I draw, allure, entice. For *perlacio*.

**Pellliculo**, I cover the mouth of a vessel (pelliculâ) with a skin.

**Pellio**, a Tanner. Qui *pelles* conficit.

**Pellis**, a skin or hide; garment made of hide; a tent made
me. "Fell, (Germ.) the
I covering of an animal.
altic word. Welsh pil,
fill, Anglo-Sax. fell,
elleris. From Goth. filhan,
le or cover in any man-
So Iceland. fela is to

The Celtic pil covers only the stripped skin or
of a beast, but the bark

seems the Welsh still use

sense the Welsh still use

"W. From Pollux

egan cites πιλάκα, a skin, a

melo, I drive, drive away.

I drive at, strike, as in
"Tune has pepus-

or pepe-

so I strike, feel, touch it. Per-

sees of striking is the

ery one; and so pello may

βιλλα, I strike; a verb

is seen to have existed

ειπιλλα, which cannot be formed

βιλλα, but from βιλλα;

So βύλα, βάλλε, βόλα, re from βίλα; for mid. of

not of βιλλα. Ἡ Or

πιλλα, which seems to

existed formerly. From

pass. πεπιλλαν seems to

πιλτης, a catapult; which
grew erroneously traces to

βιλλα, whence πιλτη-

Some trace to πιλαλα, I shake, and

like Percuto, I strike.

η, to πιλαλα; from whose

πιλατη seems to be

πιλτη, a small shield. Homer

has ψαπιτης, a shaker or

brandisher of a shield. And

σάζει is itself from σάζω, σάζα, to

shake. Ἡ Al. from ἄριλα, I

exclude, shut out. A dropt, as

in Rurs from Ἀρυειν.

Pellōnia, a Goddess powerful in

repeting an enemy. Fr. pello.
Pellūceo, I shine through.

For perlucceo.

Pellōris, a shell-fish. Πωλερής.
Pelta, a small buckler. Πίλτη.

Pelvis, a vessel for washing

things. Fr. πίλως, a bowl;

whence πίλφυς, (as in Sylva,

Arvum,) pelvis. Ἡ Or for

pelvis, (as soluo, solvo,) pel-

luis fr. pelluo i. e. pertuo

(like Pellucceo), to bathe tho-

roughly. Ἡ Al. from pede-

luis, as properly washing the

feet; whence pedelvis, pelvis.

Pēnaxius, a pantry, larder.

Ad pelmen pertinens.

Pēnates, household Gods.

As presiding over the (pelmen)

provisions and stores of a house.

As Magnanm. Magnates. Ἡ Or

fr. penet, within. As inhabiting

and being worshipped in the

inner part of the house. See

Penes.

Pendo: See Appendix.

Pendo, I weigh. That is, I

suspend in a balance. From

pendo. Pandere, facio. As

from Fugo is Fugio, fugere

facio. Hence, I weigh in my

mind, I estimate, esteem, value.

Also, I pay: because money

was so many weighted, not

counted out. So pendo panae

is to pay a penalty, to be pun-

ished or fined.
Penes, 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 tenes." Terence: "Isthaec jam penes vos psalteria est? Ellam intus." From penes is penitus, inward; and penetra. 1 Q Al. from Peninsula. Pénétrale, the interior of a place. Fr. penetralis. Pénétralis, interior. From penetra, i.e. penitus intro. Penetro, I go within or into, pierce or penetrate. For peni- tro from penitus. Eo penitus. Q Al. from penses, within. Penicillum, a painter's brush; a plasterer's brush. A rubber, wiper. Also, a roll of tent put into wounds. From Peniculus. Peniculius, 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. Penis, virile membra. A νικος, unde pēs, penis, ut πλην, plebs, pleus, pleNus; πιες, leis, leNia. Dicitur et de caudā animalium. Quia ex ἐκεῖ pendet ac penis. Sed ali priorem sensum a posteriori ducunt. Et referunt pe- nis pro caudā ad pedeō, quia dependet. Pro penidis ergo.

Sed quod D evasit? Wachter memorat Belg. pēs, nervus. Penitus, inward. Fr. pennes, which see. So Funditus, Cas- litus. Pénitus, inwardly, to the interior or inmost parts, to the very bottom, entirely, wholly. Fr. pennes. Penna, a feather, wing. An arrow, to which feathers are put at one end. Fr. πτενα, ἄλο, of πτερα, πτερα, winged. Hence pienna, for softness penna. Pense, same as Impensē. Pensilia, hanging. Fr. penda, pensum. Pensio, a payment; a stated payment, rate, pension. Fr. pendo, pensum. Pensito, same as penso. As Musso, Mussito. Penso, I weigh. Fr. pendo, pensum. Also, I weigh one thing against another, I counter-balance, requite, recompense, make good. Also, I pay. Also, I abridge. See Compendium. Pensum, a small portion of wool or flax (pensum) weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun. Hence any piece of work, task, office. Pensus, weighed, valued, esteemed. Fr. pendo, pensum, pensum. Pentämeister, having five measures or feet. Πεντάμετρος. Pentàteuchus, Pentécostē: Greek words. Pentēris, a ship of five banks of oars. Πενηρηγος. Penüria, Penuria, want, need. Fr. πενηρα, famine. Q Al. from νιχος, poor. But E is
short. *πῦς* and *πῦρ* are words of near alliance.\(^1\)

*Penum*, *Penum*, *Penum*, 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: "*Penus* 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 domus seposita. \(\|\) Al. for *phenus* fr. *δηψος*, "a dish, income, produce.

*Pēplus*, a woollen embroidered robe, which on solemn occasions was put on the statues of Minerva. Any magnificent robe. *Πέλας*.

*Pepo*, a pompon or pumpkin. *Πέρα*.

*Per*, through. Fr. *παρά*, *παρά*, to pass through; whence *παρά* is quite through, and over or beyond. \(\|\) Al. for *par* from *παρά*, as *παρά* πάντα τον χρόνον, in the course of, during, through.\(^3\)

*Per* ——, very. As in *Periabsurdus*. From *περ*, as in *περικαλλές*. Or from *περ*. "*Per*, much, very. Formed from *περ*, same sense as *περασός*.\(\|\) Dn.

*Per* a wallet. *Πέρα*.

*Pērāgo*, I drive through. Ovid: "*Peragit freta cœrula remo." I pass through in relation, I relate. I pass time, *Peragere* causas, is to plead: properly, I go through them. Also, I go through, accomplish, complete. Also, I settle, dispatch, kill. "*Peragere* reum, deferre inter reos, accusare, et omnia *peragere* quæ ad eum damnandum pertinent." F. *Perago* may mean here, vehementer *ago* seu *agito*. Or *ago*, *agito*, per judicium.

*Pērāgro*, I wander over, traverse. *Per agros circumoe.*

*Pērātum* ductare. "*Argentum* quod in *perā* est, aliqui causet et fraudulentem surripere." F.

*Perbito*, I go through. See *Beto*. Also, I perish, like *Pereco*.

*Perc*, a perch. *Περχ*.

*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*.

*Percussus*, participle of *percello*, percui. *Percussus*, struck. For per-
quassus, *percussus*.
Percutiō, I beat, strike.

'Ex senta perquant. The sense of
seating is frequently perceived
as that of shaking. As in "So-
nitu quattū unguula campum." Forcellini explains quatio, " a-
gito, pulso."

Perdāgōtus, searched tho-
roughly. Falsely formed, as it
seems, on the model of Indaga-
tus.

Perdix, a partridge. Нёбёг.

Perdo, I ruin, destroy. I
lose, i. e. throw away in vain
and so destroy: "jaeturam fa-
cio." Fr. пёдьо, whence perdo,
as we say marTHER and mur-
DER. ¶ Or from per and do.
This seems established by per-
duis, perdiiunt 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 P lero. So that perdo is the
opposite of do, I place. That
is, I remove out of its place,
take away.

Perduellis, a determined ene-
my. Fr. duellum, i.e. bellum.
Perduellio, the crime of one
who commits anything hostile
against the king or the state.1

Perduim, for perdám. From
duo, δώ, δω. Perhaps rather,

for perduerim. From δω-
dui.

Perigrē, abroad, from abroad..
Perigrī, abroad. That is, per-
agros, over the fields. In oppo-
sition to being in the house.
Plautus: "Peregrīque, et do-
mi." See Peragro.

Perigrinor, I go or live
abroad. Fr. peregrinus.

Peregrinus, coming from
abroad, foreigner, stranger. Fr.
peregré. Hence, raw, unex-
perienced. Properly, in the
customs and manners of the city
the stranger comes to.

Peregrina, a kind of augury,
which took place when the ma-
gistrates passed (per annem)
through a river or fountain after
consulting the augurs.

Pereindie, the day after to-
morrow. For peremdie. "Qua-
si peremptē die," says Charialis.
That is, the day after a whole
day has passed.

Pérenna, "Dea cui sacri-
ficia fiebant ut annare et perem-
nare prosperē liceret," says
Macrobius. Or a Goddess to
whom the Romans prayed that
(perennaret) she would make
their prosperity lasting.

Pérennis, unfading. For per-
annis. Durans per annos.

Péreo, I perish, die. That
is, in toto eo, I go totally
away, disappear. ¶ eo in
pessimam rem. ¶ Al. from
φέρω, φέσιω, 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 nvo videtur quovis faci-
nus, captivī, penal digitum, perdullionis
lege comprehensum fuisset. Aliquin
Horatius eō legē reus agi non potinisset."
Per... PER

rfidus, faithless, perfidious. 

persiferico frontem, I cast off 

s. "We say in Yorkshire, ib one's face over with a candlestick." So Bailey

table Editor of Forcellini,
gives this explanation
m, cum in pudore sanguis 
diffundatur, qui erubesce
ri, his solent faciem manu
score ad ruborem illum de
sum, et sanguinem ad in
a repellendum."

perfriccio, a violent shivering.

persiferico, prejudicial, per

persiciciri, carelessly, care-
ly. Fr. junior, function.

seems to mean here the
as pes in perpes and

pe, to overlook. Q. Cum
non serio accuratur, sed ut

o persiciciri videamur, et
tum satis sit aut ad rece
onem vitandam aut ad ve
emerendam." F.

persiciciri, superficial, Fr.

o, fusum. That is, lightly

kleed. See Persiciciri.

, dark, obscure. For per
o is to sprinkle over and so
ower or daub.

pergaminen... charta, parch-

Adam: "The exporta
of paper being prohibited
ne of the Ptolemies out of
against Eunenes, king of

amrus, who endeavoured to
him in the magnificence of
brary, the use of parchment
art of preparing skins for

King was discovered at Perga-

hence called pergamenata.

Iguidas we have pergamenat.

Pergo, I go right on, advance,
go on. For perrego, whence

perregsi, perrexii. That is, per-
rego me. Forcellini explains
rego, "to keep straight or from
gong wrong."

Pergescor, I carouse like

s Greeks. See Gra

cor.

Pergula, a balcony, gallery.

"Quia extra parietem pergeri

seu porrigitus." F. So Tego,

legula. Or for porgula (as
dEnters for dEntere, Evrum for

Orvum,) for porrigula. It is
explained also "Cenaculum," a

garret or attic, with steps
leading down to the street. Fes-
us: "Cenacula, ad quae scalis
ascenditur." Did these garrets
project like balconies? In vine-
yards it is an arbour formed by
a vine. "Ramorum porreg-
ta dispositio in modum per-
ula." F. It is also a butt. Au-
sonius: "Vitis arundinis cohi-
bet quam percula tectus." The
Delphin Editor says: "Hic est
tugurium arundinae tectum, a
similitudine percula seu viitis
jugatis, Gall. treille."

Pergulana, an arbour-vine.

"Vitis quam nuper nibi cognitam
esse ait Columella. Ita fortasse
dicta quod in modum percula
eus palmites disponebantur." F.

Penthibe, I hold forth. Fr.
habebro.

Perticitor, I hazard, try. Fr.

periculum.

Perculum, Periculum, a trial,
risk, hazard, danger. Fr. pe-
rior, whence experior. So Ter-
reo, Terriculum.
Përîmo, I take thoroughly away; I take out of the way, kill. Fr. emo, I take.
Përînde, in a like or equal degree. When Pliny says, "Utilissimum munus, sed non perînde popolare," inde is, on that account, in consequence, in the manner you would expect from it, "pro eo quod ex ea 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: "Hac perînde 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.
Përiôcha, a summary. Periô-

Përiôdus, a period. Periôdos.
Përior: See Experior.
Përipadèctici, the Peripateitics.
Përëpatetikol.
Përipêtasmîta, hangings or arras. Përëpatástâma.
Përîphrâsis, circumlocution.
Pëlerêphâges.
Pëрисëîlia, idis, a garter. Pë-
sîkales.
Përîsîrôma, arras. Përi-
sôrâma.
Përisîlîum, Përisîlîum, a
cloister. Përisîlîon.
Përitis, experienced, expert.
Fr. perior. See Experior.
Përijûrus, forsworn. See
Pejero.
Përrëtto, 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 flammas." So from so, I send, is tâs, I permit.
Përmia, the ham, shoulder, or leg of a pig. A gammon of bacon. Përma. It means also the heel, and is then from stîpma. T dropped, as in Penna for Ptenna.
Perriciaes, destruction. From per and neco or necis.
Perricôus, destructive. Fr.
perricites.
Pernia, a chilblain on the heel. Fr. perma, a heel.
Perniz, perricia, speedy, fleet.
Fr. perrizus, fr. pernitour, I tend forwards vigorously. "Qui multo miu se movet." F.
Përo: See Appendix.
Përoiga, Proriga, ———
Përôo, 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.
Përosus, hating greatly. Fr.
oii, osum. Osus is here de-

ponent.
Perpendicûlum, a plumb-line or level. Fr. perpendo. "Quo rectitudo aut obliquitas operis perpenditur et examinantur, plumbo a filo pendente." F.
Perpëram, rashly, inconsider-
unsteadily; and so amis, ly. Gloss. Philoxen.: μεσς, περηρος, προστηθε-, 
ραμ, ιναμπτας, προστηθ., 
ραμ αγο, περηρωσαι, κομαι." Suidas: "Πηρ-
θεν' προστηθεν." Schleusner 
this sense agrees better 
there with 1 Cor. 13, 4: 
μη οδ περηρωσαι, "non 
ματαντε agere solet, ne 
μεστα." We may translate 
να ειλικτικα δικαία, "non 
γραφηκα τω θεε, και 
ἀναφθαρος, 
νευρ σης ποτομασο 
να των γεραθω των 
λεγοντα τας τοις 
λεγοντα τας λεγοντα τας 
λεγοντα τας λεγοντα τας 
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λεγοντα τας λεγοντα τας 
λεγοντα τας λεγοντα τας 
λεγο

who linger not while on foot. So perpetis would be put for 
perpetus. 
Perpetim, continually. Fr. 
perpes, perpetis. 
Perpetro, I achieve. Fr. patre. 
Perpetuis, continual. Fr. 
perpes, perpetis. As Perpi-
cus, 
Perplexus, ambiguous. That 
is, twisted, involved, intricate. 
Perquam, very. Cicero: 
"Perquam breviter perstrinxi," 
That is, tam perbreviter quam 
maximè. 
Perséphōnē, Proserpine. Περ-
σεφήνη. 
Persēvērō, I persevere. 
"Cum constanti animi et quâ-
dam quasi severitate persto." F. 
Persēa, a peach-tree. Περ-
σεια 
Περσσολάτα, 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 persona to represent 
particular characters, hence per-
sona is applied to playing a 
part or supporting a character, 
and means a character, part, 
office so supported. And, be-
cause 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 persona. "Im-
merito," says Burgon on the other hand, "vires occasum disponi-
cussane putem excitare quantitati-
tem. Namque in certatis, nisi
etiam, non semper quantitates
observant Latin." Q Al. for
persona fr. per\-sonnus, a gird
round: or a word meaning,
a girdle which goes round.
Hence personam, persona.

Persuadite: See Persuadite.
Perspicaz, acute. Qui per-
spicit.

Perspicuous, clear, evident.
Fr. perspicac. So Muso, Mu-
tone.

Percuto, I leap about, bound.
For percuto.

Pertica, a long staff, pole.
Fr. pertiga (as saccer for sacger)
fr. pertigo, pertingo, to reach to.
As from Frago, Frango, is
Fragilia. Or from pertigia. Per-
tica seems properly to be a long
pole for reaching to objects.
Ulpian: "Pertica quibus ara-
nesse deterioruntur." Here the
pertica was used for reaching to
spiders and removing them.

Pertinax, very tenacious, ob-
stante, persevering. Fr. per
and tenax.

Perscrutus, turned very much
the wrong way, distorted, awk-
adward, froward, perverse. Fr.
percerto.

Perecax, obstinate, stubborn.
Fr. percico, persico, as from
Frago, Frango, is Fragilla. One
who will go on till he conquers.
Ad vincendam perseveras.

Pericius, easy to be passed.
Per quem est via.

Pex, pédis, a foot. From the
Eolic νῆς, πῆς, whence νῆς,

Wachter refers to
Cæs. pedis. Also, a foot in
verse, because a verse goes on
so many feet. Also, the mea-
sure of a foot. Also, Rh. Gr.
欢喜,欢喜, the balance in a ship.
Also, a house. See Pedemus.

Pessimus, worst. Properly
lowest in degree or kind. Fr. pes-
sum, down, down to the bottom.
The Latin may Pessum co, to
go to destruction. And Pes-
sando is to destroy.

Pessimus, the bar or bolt of
a door. Fr. vittale, whence
pessimus, (as quaeuclata, cupillia,)
pessaria. Q Or suppose that,
as vittale is from vittas, so vittale was formed from
vittas.

Pessum, down, down to the
bottom. Lucretius: "Mulie
per mare pessum Subsecundae sae
pariter cum civibus urbem.
Whence, if a state is said "in
pessum," it is meant that
such a state is going to the
bottom, or going to be ruined.

Pessum is for pedes, fr.
pedes vittam. In a direction
towards the feet. Q Al. from
bovic, depth, whence bussum

and pessum. Y into E, as στε-
ρια, στηνια, σεντο. Or fr.
βους, deeper. Q Al. from
pendo, pessum, pessum, as Pen-
do, Pansum, Passum. From
the notion of bodies weighing
and sinking by their weight.
Compare Pondus from Pendo.

Pessum, Pessus, a passary.

Pessus, Pessus, I give
or send (pessum) to the bottom,
1 ruin, destroy.
Pestilens, pestilent. Fr. pestis. Like Opulens.

Pestis, a ruin or destruction by plague, fire, &c. For perpestis fr. peredo, I eat away, consume; supine peresum and perestum. For edo makes eum and estum, whence estrix. Al. from πετάσται pp. of πέτασα, whence (from πέταμαι) was πέμα, detriment.Ø

Pėtālium, an ointment made from the leaves of war. Petala

Pėtāminārius, a tumbler or juggler. Fr. πεταμανός, flying. Petamos, a garnon of bacon. Petasos

Pėtasus, a covering for the head like a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the heat of the sun. Petasos

Pėtaurista, one who darted his body from the petarum. Petarum

Pėtāurum, a machine used in the spectacles from which men were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground. Petarum.

Pėtige, same as Impetigo.

Pėtōlis, a little foot; the stalk of fruits. Fr. pediolus fr. pes, pedis.

Pėto, 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. volō, volō, whence petho, (as γων, gōnu), and pēto, as λαθω, la-Teo; volō, puTeo. Ø The Latin beto was to go, which might be changed to pēto. Or pēto might be even from νάω or νισσ, to press, to press on. For βάω, βάω, is properly to press on, as βάως, a base, is from βάω, βάω, to press down. Al. from ἀναφατω or ἀνατω, I beg. Dropping A, as in Rura from Ἀρουχα; or E, as in Ruber, Rufus. But then E should be long. Al. from νεόω, νεόω, I bind, and so compel, bid, &c. Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. bidden, to bid.” The Germ. bieten and bitten, and Dutch pitten are also mentioned by Wachter: who mentions also Germ. bieten, porrigere.

Pėtōritum, Pėtōritum, a Gallic carriage or waggon. From its four wheels. “By the Welsh and Armoricans, the guards of the ancient Gallic and British language, four is to this day expressed by pedwar or petour. Hence petoritum.” W. The Ἐλεικ πέτω, four, bears a strong resemblance. But it seems likely that rītum is from the Celtic. For Irish rit, rhōtha, Welsh rhōd, Germ. rad, Armoric rot, mean a wheel.Ø

Pėtra, a rock, stone. Petra.

Pētro, a ram. Fr. petra.

From the hardness and roughness of its flesh.


1 Al. for pestis from pasco, pastum.
2 Ah from word, to fall.

Etym.
Pétulcvs, apt (petere) to butt or strike, friction, wanton. Fr. petulcvs, then petulcvs, (as Po-pulus, Populicus,) petulcvs. So Hiulcvs.

Pexáus, clothed (pexá veste) in a new garment, with the nap on and combed or dressed.

Phæcíasus, a kind of shoe worn by the Greeks. Φαί-κασιος.

Phæmon, the planet Saturn. Φαίμον.

Phákton, Phaēkton. Φα-κ-των.

Phágō, ὁν, a glutton. Φα-γός.

Phalecscum carmen, the hendecasyllabic verse. From the inventor Phalescvs, say Terentianus and Servius.

Phálange, Pálange, rollers to put under ships to roll them forward. Hence, levers to carry or raise weights with. And large clubs. Φαλαγγα.

Phálax, a phalanx. Φαλάξ.

Phálera, trappings for horses. Any ornaments or finery. Φαλ-ερα.

Phallus, ligneous penis. Φάλ-λος.

Phantasia, fancy, notion, idea. Φαντασία.

Phantasma, a spectre. Φαντασμα.

Pháretra, a quiver. Φάρέτρα.

Pharmacopóla, a druggist. Φαρμακοπολίς.

Pharmacum, a drug. Φάρ-μακον.

Pharmácum, an execrable wretch. Φάρμακος.

Phæclus, a gally, pinnace. Also, a kidney-bean. Both from φάκλος.

Phæscólus, a kidney-bean. Φασκόλος.

Phásianus, a pheasant. Φα-σιανός.

Phengítes, a pellucid stone. Φεγγίτης.

Phílæa, a cup. Φίλα.

Phiditia, Spartan dinners. Φίδιτια.

Phícema, a kiss. Φίκεμα.

Philofógus, a philologist. Φιλοφόγος.

Philosophia, philosophy. Φιλοσοφία.

Philophóbus, a philosopher. Φιλόφοβος.

Philtrum, a love-potion. Φιλ-τρον.

Philóstra, the linden tree. Φιλόστρα.

Phíma, a dice-box. Φίμα.

Phóca, a sea-calf. Φόκα.

Phèbas, a priestess of Phæbus. Φάβας.

Phēbē, Diana. Φήβη.

Phæbus, the Sun. Φαύβος.

Phænix, Paniceus, of a scarlet color. Φαινιξ.

Phaeconipterus, a bird called the phenicopterus. Φαικονιπτέρος.

Phænix, a phenic, the fabulous bird. Φήνη.

Phómacvs, a teacher of eloquence; the leader of a choir. Φομάκος.

Phormio, a mat. Φορμίος.

Phosphórus, the morning star. Φωσφόρος.

Phrasia, diction, style. Φρα-σία.

Phrenesia, frenzy. Φρενίσεις.

Phrygiones, persons who embroidered clothes with see-
k. From the Phrygians, are skilled in it. Pliny:
facere Idaei Phryges in-
" Virgil has "Phryg-
blamymodem."

Pygius, appertaining to who was worshipped on Ida, a mountain of ia, a sound of aversion; bad smell. From the Or from Gr. ἰα, a sound of surprise. Fr.

lāca, a prison. ὀρός,
lacterium, an amulet. τόξον.
larshus, the head of a ὑμερὰς.
lexer, the whirlpool, a 
μυκής.
μυκής, relating to natural ὑγιεζ.,
μικροτόντων, a physiogno-
νολογία, physiology. Φυ-
σις.
cūtum, an expiatory sacri-
A crime which needs ion. Fr. pio. As Spec-
tactulum.
α, a magpie. "Onnino," Ainsworth, "à masc. pi-
As Lupus, Lupa. "Al, from the same derivation icus. "Al from ἱππίας, 
εὐκα, various-colored.
εὐκα uva, a grape which 
the smell and taste (picia) of
eic, the pitch tree. As 
(icem) pitch.
εὐκα, black (instar picis) 
itch.

Picris, idis, bitter lettuce. ἱδιος.

Pictor, a painter. Fr. pingo, 
pintum, pictum, pictum.
Pictūra, a painting. Fr. 
pingo, pictum.

Picus, a woodpecker. Fr. 
πόλκα, same as ἤλκα, 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.

Pietas, piety, affection, &c. Fr. pius.

Pieger, unwilling, loth, list-
less, slothful. Fr. piget. Quem 
piget, quem dolet, cui molestum 
est, to whom any thing is pain-
ful, wearying, irksome, trouble-
some. "Pieger scribendi ferre 
laborem" is one to whom the 
hearing of the labor of writing 
is painful, wearying, or irk-
some.1

Piget, it pains, causes regret 
or sorrow, grieves, troubles, 
wearies; it is painful, unplea-
sant, troublesome, wearsome, 
irksome. For piget from ἱ-
αῖος; or at once from ἱαῖος, 
which Hebraie states to be a 
dialectic form of ἱαῖος, bitter, 
pungent. That is, pungit me, 
εὐκα ὑπερήφανη. Pioger seems to 
have reference rather to regret 
than to irkomeness. Sallust: 
"Dum me civitatis morum piget 
ταδετόν." It gives me re-
gret and it wearies me. Dona-
tus: "Pudet quod turpe est ;

1 "From Hebrew PGD or PGR, de-
bilitaci, tarditi, pigroscere." V;
Pila, a ball to play with or vote with. Anything round as a ball. Also, a ball of wool or rugs, or stuffed with straw, made to represent the human head, and placed in the way of wild beasts to irritate them. Fr. \( \text{vôlo} \), wool stuffed. But the I should thus be short. Yet we have \( \text{sêra} \) from \( \text{êrêf} \). Indeed Eustathius states that \( \text{vôlo} \) signified a ball, and quotes Suidas: 

\[ \text{'H } \text{AÎpêræa } \sigma\phi\alphaÎpÎvoua } \text{pêlo} \]

Though Vossius seems to object that Suidas here states that for \( \sigma\phiÎpêra \) the Greeks said also \( \text{vêlla} \), and that hence the Latins formed their \( \text{pila} \). Or from \( \text{vêlêa} \), the globe; which might be transferred to a globe or globular body. Or fr. \( \text{vêlêa} \), \( \text{vêlêa} \), to roll round. Hence \( \text{pila} \), as \( \text{vênu} \), clinis. \( \text{q. a.}\) from \( \text{pilus} \). As stuffed with hair. Or, (as T is neglected in Penna from \( \text{Pênu} \)) from \( \text{vêlêa} \), a downy feather.

Pilœmentum, a soft easy chariot. As covered with \( \text{vêlêa} \) wool stuffed together to make it easier. Virgil: "Pilenis in mollibus." \( \text{q.}\) Macrobius states that formerly in the sacred processions the sacred instruments used to be placed in the pilenta, and adds, "pellibus aut lanæ continuis (que \( \text{vêlo} \) Graecè dicitur, unde pilentis nomen) contegi consuevisse ne vulgo conspicerentur."

Pileus, a hat. Fr. \( \text{vêlo} \) or \( \text{vêlêa} \), a hat.

Pilo, I pull off (pilum) the hair from. Also, I begin to have hair.

Pîlo, a rob, pillage. Fr. \( \text{fi} \).
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.

Pimples, a Muse. As inhabiting the mountain Pimpias in the neighbourhood of Olympus.

Pinarii and Potiti, two families chosen to preside over the sacrifices made to Hercules. Livy says of them: "Adhibitis ad ministerium despemque Potitii ac Pinarii, quae tum familia maxima inclyta ea loca incolent." The account then of Servius is fictitious: "Fetur Potitius dici, quod eorum acceptor epulis sacrus potitus sit; Pinarius, quod eis fames epularum sacrarum indica sit. Hoc enim eis Hercules dixisse dicitur, 'τρις εις πινακίν.'"

Pincerna, a cupbearer. One who (ὡρυγί τις πινει) mixes wine for drinking. Q Or for picerna (as N is added in Francog, Linggo) from πικερνος, from πικερνος. Pincerna is a word "cadentia Latinitatis."

Pingo, I represent by lines and colors; I color, dye, paint; I adorn, deck. Fr. φηγω, I illuminate. Hence phingo, (as τηγω, τλυγω) and pingo, as Pænus from Φοινε. Seneca: "Stellas pingitur euter." Q Or from τηγω, I fix, set; whence pigo (as from τηγω is also φηγω), and pingo, as N is added in Linggo. So Fingo is from Φηγω. Jones explains pingo,
"I mix colors on anything." ¶ Or from ἀνάξ, ἀνακός, a tablet on which a picture has been painted, and also a picture. Hence ἀνακός, ἀνακό, I imprint on a tablet; whence πίν- 
co, pingo. ¶ Al. from ἅλω, I resemble; taken in the active sense, I make to resemble. From ἅλω, phico, is phigo,
(as plaGa from ἀλάκα), phingo, (as N is added in Lingo,) and 
pingo, as Pænus from Φῖνες.

Pinguis, fat, thick. From ἀνακό, thick; transp. ἀνακός, 
πικίς, pinguis (as seKor, seQUor; linKo, linQUo), pin-
guis. Or, if the N be added, from ἄνακα, whence ἄνακα, 
θic, and the known πίνακ, thickly. ¶ As from ἅλως is 
dENsus, so from πικίς might be pennis, whence penguís, (as 
from ἀλάκα is ΙNGUs), for softness pinquis, as from ἄνακι is 
Intus.

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 Vos-
sius deduces it from pinna, a 
wing; comparing the Greek 
πτέρων and πτερόγυον used for 
the wing of a building. Schleusner 
translates πτερόγυς τοῦ ἱεροῦ

1 Al. from ἀκο, I make plump, whence 
πίνω, fat, and πικλαθ, fatness. As from 
μάχω, μάχω, μάχω was formed μαχώ; 
sorom μάχω, might have been formed 
μάχω, μάχω, μάχω, whence μικλά, pin-
guis. But it is safer to take a word ab-
olutely existing.

"fastigium seus superior pars 
templi." Whence then is pin-
na, a feather, wing? From 
πτερός, winged, Eol. πτερών, 
whence pinna, (as τεγγα, τι-
go; 'Erōs, Intus,) then pinna, 
as Penna is also for Πιννα, 
But Vossius thus: "From the 
ancient pinnus, acute, which is 
from Hebrew PNA, angulus." 
Pinna, acute, is deduced by 
Wachter from the same Celtic 
word pīn, a summit, mentioned 
above. Pinna is also the wing 
of a fish, or fin. Sax. fin, 
Dutch vin.

Pinnaclum, a pinnacle. Fr. 
pinne.

Pinnicillus, a pencil. As 
made (e pinnis) of feathers.

Pinnirapus: "A gladiator 
who aimed at and tried (rapere) 
to seize (pinnam) the summit 
of the helmet of his opponent." 
Forcellini. See Pinna. Me-
dan 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."

Pinnoterès, a fish, the guard 
of the pinna fish. Πιννότηρης.

Pinno, I bray, bruise, beat. 
For piso, as N is added in Līn-
go, &c. Piso is even read in 
some copies or edd. of Varro 
and Pliny. It is fr. πτερας fut. 
of πτερα of πτερα. T dropt, as 
in Penna from Πιννα. Indeed 
Dømmeran states the original 
form of πτερα was πιννα.
PIN—PIT

Welsh peren. From Celt. peren, sweet." W. 

Piscina, a fish-pond. Fr. piscis. Also any pond or place for holding water. Also a bathing place. "Quoniam in piscinae etiam homines natabant, invaluit consuetudo ut omnes in hunc usum collectae aquire, sive frigida, sive calidae, piscinae dicantur, quamvis in his nihil piscium sit." F.

Piscis, a fish. Fr. pêc, pêc, piscâ, piscâ, to drink. We say, He drinks like a fish. \(\text{i} \) Al. from the North. "Goth. fisck, Anglo-Sax. fisck, Armor. pecc, Welsh pygg." W.

Pisium: See Appendix.

Piso: See Pino.

Piso, a mortar. Fr. piso, pinso.

Pistâcium, a pistachio nut.

Pistáxios

Pistillum, a pestle to pound with. Fr. pino, pistum, pistum. Or fr. piso, pistum.

Pistor, a pounder of corn; also, a kneader of corn, a breadmaker, baker. See Pistillum.

Pistilla, a hand-mill. Fr. pistum, whence pistrina, pistri- nula, pistrella. See Pistillum.

So Tonstrilla.

Pistris, Pistris, for Pistis.

Pistum, pease. Ploev.

Pithécium, an ape. Pithes. Pithes. Pithos, a meteor in

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Pistâcium, a pistachio nut.

Pistáxios

Pistillum, a pestle to pound with. Fr. pino, pistum, pistum. Or fr. piso, pistum.

Pistor, a pounder of corn; also, a kneader of corn, a breadmaker, baker. See Pistillum.

Pistilla, a hand-mill. Fr. pistum, whence pistrina, pistri- nula, pistrella. See Pistillum.

So Tonstrilla.

Pistris, Pistris, for Pistis.

Pistum, pease. Ploev.

Pithécium, an ape. Pithes. Pithes. Pithos, a meteor in
shape like a cask. *πίθος, πίθος.

*Pytissos: See Pytisso.

*Pyttēcium, a billet or scroll fixed to something else by means of pitch. Also, a billet generally. Also, a plaster. *πυττήχων.


*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 fr. *πείθω, pertaining to God; *πείθω, (as *θεώ, *θεός,) whence pious, as Parnass from *παρά. As we say Godly, i.e. godlike. And hence it was applied to duty to man. Daum: "*θεωθις, qui Dei reverentiam ob oculos promitt: non exclusit tamen eaque notione quam simulatudo moralis inanimat.

Od. ζ, 121: *'H̄i πλωτοίοι καὶ σερ νῦν ἄρτι λουόμη, i.e. et exemplum divino respondens. *Divinorum enim quam maximè est bene facere indigis."


*Placca, I suit the taste or temper of, please. Fr. *plâlaxo (πλακάζω) pf. of *πλακάω, I came near to. "Non propter accessum ad locum, quod solemus jungi in quam placent, aut separari ab eis usque displacere: sed propter accessum tropicum, qui convenientia naturae, indolentiam voluptatias et morum definitur." W. So the Greeks use *πραγματικος, I come towards. Europa, *πράγματες τοι είσιν ποιόν πραγματικον πρεπειν πελαί. "Oportet hae bene valde se accommodare civitati," is Barber's version. Al. from *πλάκα (i.e. *plâlax).

1 Haigh says: "Fr. *paca, feeding, nourishing." Rather, from *pyça, from *piça, whence madum, to fatten, and so nourish.
Pládúla, a curtain or hanging. As being net-work. Fr. plaga, a net. Forcellini explains "pulvinæs plaga in Nonius, "reticula quibus pulvinis involvuntur." Or fr. πλάξ, πλακώς, a plank, table. So as to answer to Tabulatum, drapery.

Planca, a plank. For planca fr. πλάξ, πλακώς, 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, planctum, planctum.

Planus, having broad feet. For placus fr. πλακώς, πλακώς, broad. N added as in deus. Or for planicus fr. planus.

Planóta, a planet. Planétis.

Plango, I beat, strike; I beat my body for grief on account of, I lament. For plege, (as Pago, Pango,) fr. πλαγώ fut. 2. of πλάξω, I strike.

Planguncula, a little puppet. Fr. πλαγγών.

Plánipèdes, actors of a low order, who acted "non in suggestu scena, sed in plano," on the floor. Others understand them of such as acted with bare feet, and not in socks or buskins.

Plánities, a plain surface. Fr. planus.

Planta, the sole of the foot. Fr. planus, flat; whence planita, planita; or rather planida, planida, for softness planta. Or for planata.

Planta: See Appendix.

Plántarium, a nursery (plantarum) of young trees.
Planto, I plant, transplant.

"Per plantam arborem sero aut transero." F.

Planus, an impostor. Plátoς.

Plánus, plain, flat, level. From πλαξ, πλαξις, whence πλακύς, flat like a plank. Hence plácinus, plánus, plánus. Æl. from a word πλάξις from πλάξ, whence perhaps πλάτος, flat. Pláos seems to be put for πλάξις, whence (through πλάξις) is possibly πλάγιος, the wide sea, and πλάξις, a wide cake. Æl. 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 plátanos, plánus. Æl. from πλάτονω, to make broad. Æl. from πλάτος (πλάτος,) a cake of blood or of any thing concrete.¹

Plánus, plain, manifest, clear. Fr. planus, level. As opposed to things which are rough, rugged, and difficult to go over.

Plasmo, I form. Fr. plasma, or Plásma.

Plásio, I form. Plásteo.

Pláste, a potter, caster in moulds, maker of figures in earth or plaster. Plástitος.

Pláštēa, Plátea, the spoon-bill. Fr. πλάτος, σις, broad, flat. Grew: "The shoveller or spoon-

¹ Æl. from ἰπλάξε, ἰπλάξε, taken in the sense of not causing to err, and so level.
num, is Claustrum. Plaudo make a noise in any man.
Ovid: "Plaudit crepici
con strat. Fr. pla
virgil "
STRIDENTIA plantra."
Ovidus, having broad flaps.
Fr. plantra, contr.
e: Planes, Plebes, the com-
v. Fr. planes, AEol. planes, 
plan, AEol. oplum), whence 
, as amphi, ambo; oplum,
tbs: See Plebes.
eto, I strike, beat. Fr. 
etai, pp. of planum.
e a verb planum, planum.
eto, I twist, twine. Fr. 
etai, pp. of planum.
etrum, a quill for striking 
. Planum.
*ides, the Pleiades. Plan-
itus, full. For pleius fr.
So leios, leis, lenis. pleo, to fill. Al. from 
or planes, (whence planas 
perhaps doNUM from 
so, I fill. Pla.
planas, pleonasm. Plae-

"Plericus, most, the greater 
Plerumque, for the most 
Plerique omnes is ex-
d by Scaliger: Vel ple-
vel omnes. As "Sex 
"Planum is Vel sex vel septem.
Almost is, Or All or 
Plerique is fr. plerus 
planes, full, crowded, al-
which is planes, a multi-
Pacuvius: "Plera pars 
data est." Que added,
thing overflowing or excessive. See Fleo.1

Ploutellum, a little waggon. For ploustellum.

Ploxënum, Ploxium, a kind of chest. Festus explains it "capsa in cisio." Fr. πλοξιον, μων, formed from πλαξεω pp. of πληξω; as being wattled. A twig-basket.

Pluit, it rains. Fr. βλεω or φλεω, to spring or gush out. if Al. from πλιων, whence πλοτω, to wash.

Pluma, a small or soft feather. Plumae were the scales on corsets, being like feather-work. Fr. πτερον, a downy feather; whence πτελω, πτελωμαι, and πτελομαι, whence πτελομαι, for softness πτελωμαι, whence pluma, as from πληω is fur.4

Plumbum nummos, money (a plumb) of lead, i.e. of no value.

Plumbum, lead; a leaden ball or pipe. For plumbum fr. palumbae. As being dove-colored. if Or shall we have recourse to the transforming alambic? From μελαθυς, transp. ἄλαθυς, ἄλαθμος, whence βλαθυς, (as βάςες, βάρθες; βάτες, βάρσες,) then blumus, for softness plumbus. Or fr. μελαθυς, transp. βλαθυς, βλαθμος, for softness βλαθμος, blumus, plumbus.

Wachter notes the Welsh and Armorican plum.3

Plūtikia numerus, the plural number. Fr. plus, pluris. As containing (πλαξεον quidam unus) more than one.

Plurimum, very many, most. Fr. pluris.

Plus, pluris, more. Plures are the dead, as being more than the living. So the Greeks use ταλιον and πλαξεον. Pluris is for pluris, fr. πλυνως, Εκλ. of πλυνον, gen. of πλαξον, more. So ισος, diRus. if Or plus is from πλυνος, contr. πληξων, as from Modus is Mox. if Al. from πληξω, contr. πληξ. But plus is more than πληξ.4

Pluteus, 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) "ta-

bule omnes quibus aliquid præsepitur," he adds: "Es haeec forsan prima notio: Nempe a πληξω, tabula." Rather, from πλατυς, broad or flat, gen. πλατος, Ἑκλ. πλατις. Vexillum: "The Eolianus said ἄριοις for ἄριοις, ἄριοις for ἄριοις, &c." Then we have plebeus and plebeus, as nUmidas from nUmidas, nUmerus for nUmerus, hUme-

rus for hUmerus. Forcellini gives the following senses of plebeus, connected with Tabula: "Sponda lecti interior quae ta-

1 A1. from πληξων, πληρω. Al. from πληρεραιας, λαπεραιας, φλεραιας.
2 Haigh: "Fr. πληξω, fr. πλης, to tride."
3 Haigh: "Fr. πτελωμαι, blumness,
4 Pl. from πληξων, πλης, full; whence, plus, as φυι, fur.
BUSCA claudioebatur. Lecti tricliniiarii TABULA quâ ejus pars exterior et a mensâ remota muniebat. TABULA affixa parieti, et repositorium librorum, statuarum, &c. Pluteus is also a baulestrade, “septum quo intercoliumnium claudi et separi solet.”

프일 from πλατον, Dor. for πλατόν, near. As the pluteus was used in approaching towns. But Α in πλατόν is long. And the general sense of pluteus is against it.


Pocillator, a cup-bearer. Fr. pochelium, fr. poculum. Pocidens, fit to drink. For poticulentus fr. potus, somewhat as Moticulous from Metus. Al. from poculum, a draught.

Poculum, a cup. For potaculum fr. poto.1

Podagra, gout in the feet. Ψόδαγρα.

Poderes, a garment which came down to the feet. Fr. podaire, descending to the feet.

Podea, the fundament. Fr. pédéa. Ex quo pedetus. So pEndo, pOndus.

Podium, a balcony. Also, a place which projected over the wall which surrounded the arena, where the Consuls, Praetors, &c. sat. Also, any elevated place.

Fr. θοῦ, θοῖ, whence νοῦ. Because it projects as a foot

does from the body. The reader may remember the expression of Euripides: Λεγω τὸν προικοντα λόγου ποδα. Poema, a poem. 


Painientia, regret, repentance. Fr. painiet or painiteo, fr. painitens, exitis.

Painiet, it causes me pain, torture, trouble, vexation, displeasure, it makes me to sorrow and to regret, it repents me. Fr. pana. Interdum pana est labor, molestia,” says Forcellini. And now is explained by Donnegan (inter alia) “pain, torture.” Or painiet may refer properly to that after concern and pain which acts as a retribution and punishment for offences.

Painiet. Plautus: “Duns dabo, una si parum est. Et, si duarum painiet, addentur duae.” That is, if it causes you dissatisfaction and displeasure, if you are not satisfied or pleased with.

Pana is here deprived of its retributive meaning, and conveys the simple idea of “labor, molestia,” mentioned above.

Panus, a Carthaginian. For Phanus from Phöniss.

Poésis, poetry. 

Poëta, a poet. Pourpis.

Poi, by Pollux. Per Podlucem. Perpet is also used.

Póleta, coarse food made of toasted barley-meal. Fr. ψαλλον, to sprinkle with meal or flour, or to sprinkle flour with anything; whence (from pp.
Polio, I prevail much, am of much avail, am of much power or force. Fr. pollo, much.

Pollex, the thumb; the great toe. Properly, pollex digitus, which Cesar joins. Fr. pollet.

Being of great efficacy, as compared with the other fingers. The Greek ἄρτιχως, a thumb, is generally explained "manus altera."

Polliceo, 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. Polliceer is for pollicer 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 pelliccecor from per.

Pollicitor, I promise. Fr. pollicecer, pollicicium.

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 lino, whence linco, as Fodio, Fodisco; Vello, Vellico. Pollingo, (See Polliceer,) is from porro and linio, lino. That is, I put a body out and anoint it. Or, if Pollicceor is for Pellicceor from Per and Liceor, then pollingo may be for pellingo for perlincio, pellinco, pollingo. Fr. Al. for

1 Al. from πόλεως gen. of πόλις, a city. Polliceor being "polished," like Urbanus from Urbis, a city, from "urbano. But this sense flows from that of furnishing and embellishing. Fr. Al. from polles, white; whence phoetis, as ἐλαξις, d'Om; and polios, as φοίνις, Phoenix.
polligeo, (N added as in Frango, Linggo,) from ligo. That is, corpus ligo et involv. vestibus. Polluceo, I offer in sacrifice to the Gods. "Quod in eo sacrificii genere lumina admodum lucerent; seu quod splendor epulis pellucereet." V. Or from porro, to a distance, and lucceo. But luceo is here rather used in an active sense, I make to shine.

Pollucibilia cena, a costly supper. Fr. polluceo, to prepare for and sacrifice to the Gods a costly banquet. See Pollucatum.

Pollucatum, a costly banquet as was usual in the sacrifices to the Gods. Fr. polluceo, pollucatum. It was also what remained of the sacrifice and was given to the people.

Pollucitura, good cheer. See Pollucibilia.

Pollucus, entertained with good cheer. Hence, in a jocose 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: "Hoccine de Dies quiaquum vel exigu dixerit eorum opinione pollucus?" That is, communicavit praeditus.

Polluo, I defile, taint, pollute. For poluo fr. polloe, whence poluceo, I defile. As Pannus from PeineG. Or from luo, I dissolve, rot, putrify, whence lues. Then polluo is for polluo for perluo. See Polluceor, Pollingo.

Pollux, Pollux. From Poluxion, whence Polluones, Poluxus, Pollux. See Collus.

Polus, a pole on which the heavens turn; the pole-star. Also, the heavens. Polus.

Poly——. All words, beginning thus, are from the Greeks. As Polyhymnia.

Polypo, a polyopus, a semi-animal. And a disease in the nose. Polypoza. Also, a gripping fellow. Pliny says of the polyopus fish: "Adheret firmissime petris, nec avelli inde potest."

Pomerium, an orchard. Fr. pomum.

Pomeridies, the afternoon. Fr. post meridiem.

Pomerium, Pomerium, a space on the inside and outside of the walls of a city left free from building. Fr. post maxum i.e. murum.

Pomona, the Goddess of fruits. Fr. pomum. So Annum, Anona.

Pompa, a solemn procession; train, equipage; pomp, show, pageantry. Pomphe.

Pomphilus, the pilot fish. Pomphilus.

Pomum, any fruit, as an ap-

1 Al. from luo, I wash. But Vossius justly remarks: "Qui polluit, non sorcida abeste, sed munis iniquitatis."
ple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, grape, olive, nut. A fruit-tree. \footnote{1} Fr. 

*fruits*, drink. Fruit being in general more of the nature of a liquid than of a solid. Scaliger says: "Quia sitim tollerant eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo et potui." \footnote{2} Or from a word *βόταν*, food, formed (as *νάμα* from *νῷ, νώμα*), from *βάν* (*βάνα*), to feed. From *βάν* are *βοτάν*, *βόταν*, *βοτάν*. \footnote{3} Al. from *pomus*, a fruit-tree; and this from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *beam*, *bem*, Belg. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a tree. Helvig deduces these from Hebr. *boom*, excelsus fuit, eminent. Martini from the Germ. *bauen*, to build; as we build with wood." \footnote{4} W.

*Pomus*, a fruit-tree. See *Pomum*.

*Pondéra*, I weigh. Fr. *pondéra*, the weights of a balance.

*Pondo*, weight. Also, a pound weight. "Quia hac ponderis quantitas notissima omnium et usitatisissima est." \footnote{5} F. From *pendo*, like *Pondus*.

*Pondus*, weight; anything weighty. Fr. *pendo*, to weigh. That which is weighed or weigh't. As *pōdēx* from *pōdē*, So the Greek *παθόδη* from *παθάδη*, &c.

*Pōné*, 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 Siné and Sino. See however *Poserius* 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 warry; I put down to the account of, as "Quod consolationis loco ponas." 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. *bonn*, *boun*, same as *buny*, I heap up, pile. \footnote{6} *Eol. *bun*, as *Mouna*, *Eolic* *Mouna*. Hence *bono*, *pono*. As properly said of heaping up stones, and laying them 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*. \footnote{7} The same reason militates against a derivation from the Hebr. *bawnwh*, he built. \footnote{8} Suppose then that *pono* is for *poo*, as *leNia* for *leis*. For the *N* in *pono* is lost in *posi*. And suppose that *poo* is from *iāw*, (as *Kaw* and *Paw* are interchanged), whence are *kām*, *kām*, *kāmus*, and *kōm*, *kōn*, *kōm*, *kōm*.

*Kōw* is the same as *iāw*, I place, whence *kōs*, *kōs*, which Donnellan translates "to be laid or placed."

*Pons*, a bridge. Soft for *pors* *pōvōs*, a bridge, as it is...
POND——POP


2. catissimis epulis saginatus, ut 
opae solebant victimarum car- 
nibus expleri; vel qui tot pene 
caedit pecudes ad mensan in- 
struendum, quot opae sacrorum 
causa."

3. Pōpānum, a round wide cake. 

4. Pōpina, a cook’s shop, eating- 

5. house. Fr. ποπις (πίς) pf. 

6. mid. of πιτα, to cook. ρ. Al. 

7. from popa. As thiser men 

8. resorted, led by the "popa ven- 

9. ter." Or as the victuals there 

10. rivalled those prepared by the 

11. popa. See Popa.

12. Pōpina, a frequenter of ta- 

13. verns, glutton. Fr. popinea.

14. Pōpiles, the ham of the knee. 

15. For postplices, poplices. "Quia 

16. post genu plicitur ac curvatur." 

17. F. Or popiles is soft for poplex, 

18. like Supplex.

19. Pōplicus, public. For popu- 

20. licus.

21. Poppyuma, a smacking of the 

22. lips as in kissing, a caressing, 

23. made as a token of applause. 

24. Pōptyuma.

25. Pōpulāria, the place where the 

26. (populūs) common folk sat at 

27. the games.

28. Pōpulāris, belonging to a 

29. people; born among a people; 

30. one of the same country, city, 

31. or even party; one who courts 

32. or is admired by the people. 

33. Fr. populus.

34. Pōpulus, of a poplar tree. 

35. For populinus.

36. Pōpulo, for depopulo, I waste 

37. (populum) a people or country, 

38. lay waste. Wachter otherwise: 

39. "Perdo manu militari et immis- 

40. so populo."
Populonia, some Goddess. "Ex Senecā colligias non esse Junonem, et videri dictam noa a populo tuoendo, sed a populo lando, aut certe mali aliquid nomine continere: ait enim mirum non esse quod ei petitor defuerit." F.

Populus, anciently popōlus, a people, common people, multitude. Fr. πόλις, many; redupl. πολιλός. As Tiōla, Tiullo. "Ποβελ, pōfel, Germ. Pobel Welsh. Populus Lat. A people, multitude. A Celtic word. From the British pob, omnis." W.

Populus, a poplar. As παῖς, πάς, became νοῖς, νός, whence νόιρ and puer; so πολλά (fut. of παύολλα, to shake, vibrate,) could become πολλά, whence populus, then populus, as θραμμάλ, crapula.

Por, a servant. As Marciopor, Caipor. Fr. παίς, πάς, νοῖς, νός, as arboS, arboR. Porca, a sow pig. Fr. porcus, as Leo, Lea.

Porca, τὸ αἰδοὸν γυναικόον, ut Gr. φιλην.

Porca, a ridge. For porca fr. porgo, to lay along, stretch out, in longum extend. "Γερμ. furch is a furrow.

Porcellio, a millipede insect called a sow. So the Latin word is from porcellus.

Porco, I keep off, drive away. For porro aerea, I drive off at a distance.

Porciōna, purslain. Fr. porcius, as χριστότης from χήρης. Nicomedes Iatrosothista: Χρυστότης, ἀνδράχυς. Ἀνδράχυς is purslain.

Porcūlus, a little (porcūs) pig. Also, an implement belonging to the oil-press which held the rope which wound round the sucula or windle. See the note on Sucula.

Porco, a hog, pig. Fr. τίρης, which is used by Lycephon. "Γερμ. 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).

Porphyrites, porphyrity. Porrectus, stretched out. Fr. porrege, porregulum. See Porrego.

Porricio, I cast or stretch forward, offer, &c. From porrojacio, I cast to a distance; whence porrojocio, porricio, as Amiacio, Amicio, Amicio.

Porriso, scurf or scales in the head, dandruff. "Fr. porro- rigo. From its spreading about." Ti. Or from its stretching out wide. But I is short in the verb porrigo, says Vossius. True: but, as from Impeto is Impetigo, so from porrigo is porrigo, contr. porrigo. Fr. Al. from porous. "Ut porrum in tunica involucro, ut cutis velut in squamam resolvitur." V.

Porrigo, I stretch out. Fr. porreregio, porrrego, as Porricio. Regio is ἱππας, 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! Πέμπω.
Porr--Por 355

*Porr* in English: a leek, scallion. Fr. *v*, transp. *pârón*, *pâro*, *pôr*, *pór*, *pórre*, *pôrre*), whence *wm* and *portum*, as perhaps *Pallen* for *Pallone*, *Domo* for *Domo*, *Dumühr*. Vossius ob- sers that the *Eolians* said *n* for *Στράτις*, *βρόθσ* for *ν*et, &c.

**Porta**, a gate, door, outlet, w pass, defile. Fr. *vèтра*, pp. of *vète*, to penetrate through (from pf. mid. *w*), *vètus*, a passage, hence the name of *Porto*. Al. from *Portia*. Because, when a founder marked out its place with a plough, he raised the plough at the place where he meant that the passage should be. Or simply, passe through it things are d.

*Portendo*, I foreshow, beto- foresage. That is, *tendo* I out or show what will be (porro) hereafter. Plaut. "Malum quod in quiete circumventum est."


**Portheus**, a ferryman. *Portheus*:

See Appendix.

**Portio**, a portion, part; a ration. As *Partis* is from *πάρτα*, so *portio* is *pòra*, *pòrtae*. See *Parti*.


Also, one who watches (*portus*) the harbours and exacts the customs, a custom-house officer. Vossius says: "Dicere licet etiam a portento: quia pro mercibus expor- tundis non in portu solum, sed etiam in pontis transitu solva- tur." Or *portus* (from *porto*) is any place wherever goods are imported and exported, and *portitor* is one who has the care of it.

*Porto*, I bear, carry. Fr. *vèrora* pp. of *vèro*, I carry. Hence *phorto*, and *porto*, as *Phorti*, *Pomus*. Al. from *pòros*, a load; whence *porro*, *porro*, I carry a load.

*Portiurium*, toll paid for goods imported or exported, customs, &c. For *portiorium* fr. *portitor*, *oris*. Al. from *portus* or *porto*. See Portitor.

*Portium*, the God (*por- tum*) of harbours, or (*porta- rum*) 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 *Anigoportus*. But
Dacier says: "Portus antiquis viam significabant." If then portus in angloportus is properly a way or pass, not a house, it will come from τάφος, τάφωρια, to pass; or from φάσ, φασια, to carry, as οἷα from οἷος, οἷος, oἷας.

Posca, wine mixed with vinegar. "Fr. φώς, to drink: as from Edo is Esca, says Forcellini. And Plautus has, "Alii poscam potiunt." But Esca is from Esum. How shall we account for S in posca from φώς? From φάς, drink; whence potica, posca, as Esum, Esica, Esca. So Manus, Manicus, Marcus.

Posco, I call for, call upon, invoke, ask, supplicate, demand. As from ἀκο is ἀκόα, so from βόαω, (I call out,) would be βόακω, contr. βόκω, as from βοατρία is by contraction βοτρία. From βόκω then is bosco, posco.

Positius, a mode of placing or disposing. Fr. pono, posui. See Pono.

Possessiva nomina, possessive nouns, as showing by whom a thing is possessed, as Meus liber. Fr. possideo, possessum.

Possibilitis, possible. Fr. possuum, as Tango, Tangibilis.

Possideo, I possess, am master of. For potissideo, as Poss. for Potissius. Potissideo 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 terraque fre-tumque Emensis sedisse dabis?" Ovid: "Hac profugos possuisse 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."

Posidio, same as possideo; and from sido as posideo from sedeo.

Possum, I am able. For potissium, i. e. potis sum, I am able. So potis-es becomes po-tēs; poti-is, potest; poti-is-su-mus, possessus; potis-estis, po-tēs-is; poti-sunt, possunt. So potis-eram, poteram; potis-ero, potero; potis-fui, potui; &c. Virgil: "At non Evandrum potis est via illa tenera."

Post, after. See Posterus and Ponē.

Postē, afterwards. That is, post ex negotia. Or post nego-tia facta ed tempestate.

Posterior, properly, more late in time or order. Fr. posterius.

Posttritas, posterity. Fr. pos-terus.

Hill: "It comes from pos and sedeo; and suggests the possessor as sitting before his property with a view to secure it." That is, presideo, possideo, possi-deo. "Or fr. porro sedeo. So as to mark the perpetuity of the occupation." V. Perro would thus mean "in porro," in futurum. Sedeo et occupo nume et occupabo olim.
Postērida, a back door. Fr. posterus.

Posterus, coming after. Posteri, descendents as coming after. Fr. διότερος, later; i.e. διότερος, transp. διότερος, whence posterus, as Ramus, Dentes, for Ormus, Odentes. § Or from post, if post is not shortened from posterus, as Citra from the adjective Citer, &c. See Pone.

Posthabeo, I (have) hold one thing in estimation (post) after another, I undervalue in comparison.

Posthac, after this. For post negotia facta hac tempestate. § Al. for posthac. Or for posthanc. See Quapropter.

Posthumus: See Postumus.

Postica, Posticum, the back part of a house. A back door. The fundament. Fr. posticus.

Posticus, which is behind. Fr. post. As Amo, Amicus. Compare Anticus.

Postidea, after that. For post id factum eâ 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.

Postilcna, a horse's crupper which reaches from the saddle to the tail or hinder part of a horse. Fr. post, as Cantus, Cantilenae. "Lorum e citellâ sub caudâ et posterioribus jumenti coxis alligatum, ne sarcina in anteriorem partem decidat." F.

Postis, a door-post. Hence, a door, gate. Fr. postis, postis from pono, to place, erect.


Postliminium, 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 reedit. Some understand limen here in the sense of limis. Dacier: "Limina sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem limen esse Veters voluerunt."

Postmodo, shortly. That is, modò post hoc tempus.

Postquam, after that. See Antequam.

Postremus, last. Fr. posterus, posterrimus, transp. postreimus, postremus. So Supremus.

Postridie, the day after. For posteriade, i.e. postero die.

Postcerta Dea, the Goddess of perversive births, where not the head, but the feet come first into the world. Quæ verit res ut sint post que ante esse debent.

Postulo, I ask, demand; I demand a writ from a magistrate to prosecute; hence, I accuse. Fr. posco, posticum, postum, whence postulo, as Uro, Ustum, Ustulo.

Postumns, last, late. Forpost-
Pótior, of more authority or avail. "Potior dicitur est qui jure aliquo, auctoritate, potentia, gratia, silvae re prestat et potentiore 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.

Pótis, able, possible. Fr. ould, just by, near, at hand, within our reach and power.

Pótissimum, principally, chiefly. Said of things of greatest consequence. See the second Pótior.

Pótii: See Pinarii.


Pótio, I drink. Fr. pâte, πότιον, pp. πνεύματος. So from πνεύματος is πνεύμα, a cup. Or at once from poot, whence supine potium; thence pooto, potus, potor. So perhaps Loo, Lotum.

Pótor, a drinker. See Poto. Pótus, having drunk a good deal. See Poto.

Pótus, a drinking, draught. See Poto. Also, urine. That is, potús humani excrementum, as Pliny explains it. So "humane dapes" are the same as "merda."

Pótus: See Appendix.

Prae, before. Butler: "Probably from πρὶ, which may have been turned into πρᾶ, as ἀριθμός and ὑπάρχω are sometimes read ἀριτί and ἀριτά." Or from πρῶ.
he poetic form of παρὰ, which means properly the side of,” has often the same meaning as προ. lotus: ἦν παρὰ Καμήλως. Damas Lexicon translates it “Antides.” Again: πρα is, in the sense of LIBros Atticos πρα se pene putat.” This sense of a notorious. Again: πρα is often used for, which comes from πρα its suits well with παρὰ, which is the very preposition high Forcellini explains . Perhaps πρα will come παρα for παρὰ in some cases, παρα for παρὰ in others.

śevo, I show, exhibit; I give, supply. For πρα I hold out before another. śevo is often used by us. śiba, orum, an allowance. śebu, præbitum. śecdo, I go before; I s. Fr. cedo, I go. ścello, I excel. See Ex-

cept, præciptus, headlong. præ and caput, capitis. the head foremost. In πρωκάρνν. řectum, a command, inon. Fr. præcipio. řcia. Festus: “Præcius ant qui a Flaminibus praesentur ut denuntiarent opis, manus abinenter abloune, si vidisset sacerdos et opus, sacra poliet-
entur.” From πρα, and cio, to rouse, excite. Or cio is to call out to. 

Præcidanus, going before, preceding. For præcedamus from præcendo. Thus Férn prœcidaeus, holiday eyes which preceded the solemn festivals. So Porca prœcidanea, which Scaliger compares to προτίμω, sacrifices preliminary to a marriage. But in this sense others refer it to præcito i.e. præcendo. Gellius: “Præcidentes hostis dicuuntur quae ante sacrificia solemnia pridie caduntur.” And perhaps at the Férn prœcidentae sacrifices were made; and these likewise may be referred to præcito. For præcito for præcendo seems uncommon.

Præcipio, I suggest, advise, instruct, command. That is, (capio) I take a thing and throw it (πρα) before a person. Somewhat as the Greeks say προβάλλω, προτίμω, ὑποβάλλω. Præcippo is also the same as Anticipo, I take a thing into my mind before it happens, I foresee.

Præcipientium, a precipice. As hurrying down (præcipitem) headlong. 

Præcipito, I throw (præcipitem) headlong. Also, I press on, urge. 

Præcipitus, particular, special; principal, chief. Fr. præcapio. That which is taken and selected in preference to others.

Præcisis, briefly. Fr. præci-

do, præcium. Præcido, I cut off from the forepart; hence, I cut off generally.
Præclarus, very clear, sc. Clarus pra aliis.
Præcônium, the office or voice (praconis) of the common crier; a proclaiming; hence, a celebration, praising, renown.
Præcordia, the diaphragm. Pliny: "Exa homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separatun membranâ, quâ præcordia appellatur, quia cordi pretendiitur." Turton: "Because it separates the heart as if by a curtain from the intestines." Vossius: "Immo et ita appellantur partes laterales præcordiis subjectae, Gr. ἴκεχονσια.
Pracox, præcocis, ripe before the usual time, premature. Fr. præcoxi fr. præcoquo, properly used of things baked or matured by the sun before the time. Or praco is fr. præcoquis, which is also used. Præcoquis, pracoquis, pracoix, as Quam, Cùm.
Præda, a prey, booty. Fr. pario, whence parita, praita, præta, præda. Cicero has "praedâ improbâ parte." &c. Haigh: "For prædâ bestia; i.e. which is laid in one's way." 
Prædicto, I publish, proclaim. From dico, I tell; pra, before others. See Abdisco. &c. Al. from bisca, I show. See Indico.
Præditus, endowed or gifted with. For prædâtus. That is, datus, donatus, aliqua re pra aliis. Unless præ has reference to the previous endowments of nature, which are dependent on no labor or exercise of man.
Praedium, 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 prædis cavisset." Forcellini: "A. præs, prædis. Ut propriè sit, bonum quo quispiam alteri se obligat, et pro re aliqua eidem caveat, pignori id opponendo." &c. Al. from præda. As the ancients

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1 Vossius: "Bono, quo quis, velit prædis, potest se obligare. Alia prædis, alia bona prædis. Aquinonis: 'Bona prædis dicuntur bona salvationibus obsolueas, sive sint in mancipuis sive in pecunia numeratas: prædis verò donas, agri.' Sed haec res minus impedita quo minus origo eadem sit. Sané prædis quoque, quà vox ea signat donum et agros, a prædisibus dicta esse, absque ejus facti tum quid ágri Ciceros legere est prædis vendere,' i.e. bona prædis addicere saeclioni, (ut Budaeus interpretebat); tum quód, a quibus prædis non exigereit, prædis se tarnen prædisibus obstringerent, contra quâm ait solent qui creditoribus malè credulae et prædis et prædisibus cavissent. Hinc maius vetus formula: 'Prædis prædisaque cavere.' Cicero: 'In bona prædisibus prædisaque vendenda.' Livius: 'Cunænae prædis captionis: Alii daxam ex senario mutum pecuniam, prædis prædisibusque cavendum populo censerebant.' Inscriptio vetus: 'Lex parieti faciendo, in aere quod est ante Ædem Serapi trans viam qui rodemert prædis dato prædisique subjicere, Duumvirum arbitror.'
red as a booty the terri-
y acquired in war.

Præl. Plato, a plunderer. Præ-
 Plato. Fr. prada.

Præ. a preface. Fr. for,

Præstiganeum vinum, wine
made from grapes before the
vintage. From prælego. The
grapes being gathered before the
time.

Prælogium: See Prælogium.

Prænum, any profit or ad-

vantage derived from anything;
prey, booty; prize, reward;
money or property derived in any
way. For præbium from præ-
beco. ¶ Or for præstigium 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, sup-
plicia viitis." ¶ Al. for præ-
dimium from præda and emo, to
take. As properly a booty.¹

Prænum.—

Præpedio, I obstruct. That
is, I go (præ pedibus) before
another's feet, and block up his
way.

Præpet, ēdis, swift in flying,
nimble. Hence used for a bird or
fowl. Qui petit loca præ
alii, one who makes for places
quicker than others. See Per-
pes. Some explain it as an au-
gural word of a bird which seeks
the regions above, and opposed
to an insauspicious bird which
seekes the regions below in its
flight. ¶ Al. from víre, whence
vīratio, to fly. ¶ Al. from vī-
re, to fall; whence vīsere, to
headlong. Ennius has "præ-

¹ Al. from prædisio, a prise of combat;
transp. prædisio, præstigium, prænum, præ-
miium. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. xplima, (xpó-
ma,) a segment, a purchase."
pote portu,” and “præpete men-
to.”

Præpīlatus, blunt at the point.
“In obtusum desinens et instar pile rotundus ne ledat.” F.

Præposītio, a preposition.
Fr. præpositus. As generally set before its case.

Præposterus, having that last which ought to be first, or vice
versa. Fr. præ and posterus.

Præputium. Pro præpotium, a potus, penis. Penis anterior
pars. Vide Potus. Aut a præ et νόθη, penis. Unde νόθηs,
νοτήs, a quo derivant potus.
Et aut a præpoto. Ob Judæ-
orum circumcisionem. Oblo-
quitur Vossius: “Præputium
vocarunt Romani, antequam de
Judaeicâ circumcisione scirent.”
At necio quis usus sit nisi Ju-
venalem, qui ipse de Judaicus in
Sat. xiv. 99 hoc verbo utitur.
At U debet esse brevis? Per-
sona tamen habet O longam a
Persöno.

Prærogativus. The Tribe
or Century was called præroga-
tiva, which (rogata est) was
asked its opinion first, or which
voted first. Hence prærogati-
va was a peculiar privilege
granted to one person in pre-
fERENCE 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 præsit,
præs, somewhat as Præses is
for Præsidés, and from Modus,
Modus, is Mos. “Quia, altero
non stante pacto, cogatur præ-
stare alienum culpam.” V. See
Præst. Or because he stands
as it were before another, and
proteets and covers him. So
Antistès. Præs, prædis, as
Hæres, Hæredis. In such cases
the D may be inserted as in
Prodeo for Proceo. Præs, Hæ-
reis; Prædis, Hæredis.¹

Prescribo, I bring an ex-
ception or objection against an
action in law. That is, I write
down something (præs) in the
way of it.

Præsens, present. For præ-
ens, as otherwise D is added for
euphony. Or S is added on
the model of Absens.

Præsenti, presence; presence
of mind. Fr. præsens, præsens.

Prescipe, Præsêpe, a stall,
manger, crib, bee-hive. From
præsepio, to put anything be-
fore something else so as to
fence it.

Præsertim, especially. Fr.
præsertis fr. præsoro. As Ex-
ero and Prosoro are to put or
thrust out, or to draw out, so
præsoro may be to put one
thing before another, to select.
Compare Excellens, Excelsus.

¹ Scaliger reads in Festus: “Præs, qui a magistratum interrogatus in publicum
praevas, dicit præs! and supposes
that præs was put for prævses. As
perhaps præsena is prævena. So An-
sonius has: “Spondere quia nos, nolu-
qua prævsa, vetas.”
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 convertis unam pra aliis sumas.
“Quando quid serie est ante alia,” says Vossius. Or, as Deserо is to forsake, abandon, so sero may be to adhere to, cling to. Then praestitum is said of things to which we attach ourselves beyond all others.

Præses, præsidis, one who presides. Fr. praesedo, I sit before another.

Præsidium, a guard, garrison, defence. From praesedio. As sitting before a place. Præsidium is also a station or post before which a garrison sits.

Præsignit, illustrious. Fr. signum, a mark. One who is remarkable above others.

Præstantia, excellence. Fr. præstans, antis.

Præstaga, a kind of porch. Fr. strēgy, a roof.

Præstes, præstitis, a president, guardian. From sto, stetit. Qui stat pra alis.

Præstigiae, jugglers' tricks, sleight of hand. Soft for præstigiae. As Fragilis from Frago, Frango, so præstigiae is from præstrego, præstringo. As dazzling the eyes by their rapidity. “Quod oculorum aciem prastringunt.” F.


Præsto, at hand. Fr. praesto, I stand before one ready. Or, we will say, for præstito, fr. præsto, præstitus, like Op-tato, Sortitio.

Præsto, I stand before, sto pra. 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, quan tibi et iucunda et honesta præstabo.” So in the preface of Herodotus tа Baebdagiови ифльдверта is, the things displayed or performed by the Barbarians. So, I perform, keep to, make good, abide by. Cicero: “Quamcumque ei fidem dereris, ego præstabo.” So, I maintain, preserve. Cicero: “Præstat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque quam debet.” Also, I stand to it, I affirm, maintain. Cicero: “Predones nullo 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 aliqui 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] aliciu
damnum. Perhaps præsto is
here, præsto fidem. That is,
præsto mean fidem aliciy, non
fore sibi damnum.

Præstósor, I wait for, expect.
Fr. præsto, at hand. I am at
hand and ready to receive a
person. Or perhaps fr. σταλῇ,
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 for-
mer.

Præsul, præsúlis, the chief of
the Salii or priests of Mars, who
came to caper through the city.
Qui salit præ alis, who dances
at the head of the others.
Hence præsul is in general one
who is at the head or presides
over others.

Præsum, I am (præ) at the
head of others.

Præsumo, I presume. That
is, (sumo) I take to myself (præ-
ter 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) be-
fore it happens.

Prætendo, I stretch or lay
out before another, show, allege,
allege as an excuse.

Præter, before, close by, be-
side, along, paét; beyond, con-
trary to; beside, except; be-
sides, over. Fr. præ, as Subter
from Sub. See Præm.

Præterea, besides. Præter-
ea.

Prætiritus, 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 weav-
ing things on garments, and so
disguising what is underneath.

Prætexta, a white toga (præ-
texta) woven in front or bor-
dered 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 præ-
texta, were introduced.

Prætextus, a disguise, pre-
tence, excuse. Fr. prætexo.

Prætor, a chief commander,
magistrate, officer. For præ-
tor fr. præsus, præsiun.

Prætorium, the tent of the
general in a camp. Fr. prætor,
the commander of an army.
Also, a palace or magnificent
vill in the country. "Perhaps,
because it was as much superior
to the neighbouring buts and
cottages, as the prætorian tent
was to the other tents.” F. Or
because these palaces were
usually the residence of magis-
trates and chief officers. For
prætor (for prætor) was used in
a very wide sense.
Præsturæ, the office (prætoris) of a prætor. So Quaestura.

Præværicular, 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. Prævarus.

Prævius, going before. Qui præecessit viam monstrat.

Pragmaticus, relating to business, or to state affairs; skilful in managing the business of the law, a practitioner in the law. Præværæviævænætævæ.

Præviænum, a repast which was taken formerly in the morning, but afterwards at noon. "Fr. ἐφαστά, Doric of ἐφην, in the morning," says Vossius. But ἐφαστά is not ἐφην, but ἐφήν, lately, whence ἐφην, ἐφής. Neither ἐφης nor ἐφήν seem ever used for, in the morning. Præviænum would be better referred to ἐφηνας, matutinum: this being cut down to ἐφήν. Then diēnum might be formed from diēs. Or rather it would be a termination, as in μεσημβρία. Or Præviænum is for Præviænum (as Ardea for Erdes, mΛagnus for mÆgnus,) from ἐφηνιας from ἐφη (τοῦ) ἐφηνιος; so as to mean a meal taken at any time before noon. Or from a word ἐφηνιος. Some refer Præviænum to Præverænum, this to the verb ὑπαρχεῖν, ὑπαρχεῖον, (ὑπαρχεῖον) from ἐνεργεῖς, at noon.

Præviænus, having dined. Fr. Præverædeo, Præviænum, Præviænum. See Præviænum.

Præviænus, of a green color. Præviænæcæ.

Præviænum, a meadow. As παρακολας, wet, moist, seems to come from παρακλησ from παρακλησ βας, pp. of παρεῖν, to penetrate, hence penetrate with wet, (as δόντω is from δύο); so Præviænum may be from παρακλησ, παρακλησ, which is formed from παρεῖν fut. of παρεῖν. From παρακλησ, pp. παρακλησ, might be Præviænus, which would be so called from its general moisture. Proprius: "Et circumriguo surgentibus lilia præto." Thus παρακλης, mild, gentle, is probably from παρακλησ, παρακλησ, παρακλησ. Qui facile penetrari potest. As opposed to one who is impenetrable and unkind. ¶ Haigh: "From παρακλησ, παρακλησ, passable, open." ¶ Al. from παρακλήσ, Dor. of παρακλησ, of a green color.

Præviænus, crooked, distorted; untoward, perverse; going wrong, bad, depraved. For præbus from παραβίασ, (παραβίας, παραβίας,) to transgress. But παραβίας will rather mean here, to go (παραβίας) contrary to what one should.¹

Præviæarius, precocious. Fr. præcessus. Obtained by petition, and therefore dependent on another's will and pleasure.

Præviææ nites, ——

¹ Vossius: "Præbus fr. παραβίας, mild, tame. It will be said that such men should be rather called good than bad. True: but we must take into the account the age in which all virtues consisted in courage, and meekness was condemned." The original meaning of præbus opposes this derivation.
Précior, I pray, beseech. From βρέχουμαι, I am bedewed i. e. with tears. So precor agrees with Imploro. [Al. from a verb πράξωμαι, whence πράξωμαι, precor. Or was πράξωμαι used for holding up one’s hands before the Gods or before another in supplication? Hence πράξωμαι, precor. Somewhat as Procer from Προερχεσθαι, was πράξωμαι used in this sense? ¶ “From Hebrew BRK, whence BRKH, (brecach), precatio, benedictio.” V. And elsewhere: “They derive precor from Hebr. BRK, to fall on one’s knees.” Prehendo, I lay hold of, seize. From prae and hando. Hando from χάδω, fut. 2. of χάσω, I receive, hold, contain. Hence chando, (as N is added in Tango, Pango,) and hando. Or at once from χάσω, whence χανδω. [Al. from hendo. Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. heantan.” So Goth. handa, to lay hold of. Fairfax: “With that the servants bent the young man stout.” Allied is our hand.

Prehendo, I take hold of so as to solicit one’s vote, I canvass. Fr. prehendo, prehensum. Präulum, an oil-press, vine-press. For premulsum fr. premo.

Prémo, I press, squeeze, &c. From βρέμω, (βρήμα), a weight. Hence bremo, premo. E should thus be long. But we have fera from φηρσ. Prendo, for prehendo.

Prenso, for prehensum.

Presbyter, an elder, priest. Presbiteros.

Presso, I squeeze. Fr. premo, presum, pressum.

Presler, a fiery whirlwind. A species of poisonous serpent. Pristis.

Prétiosus, costly, precious. Qui est magni pretii.

Prätium, the price of anything sold; price, value; price paid for wages or hire; award; price paid for vicious actions, punishment. Opera prætium est, there is a price and reward for one’s pains, it is profitable. Saluusius: “From πρατίσω, the price paid (τῷ πρατίσθαν) to the seller.” Vossius: “The Αsioians said ἀρτος for κρατոς, ἄρεμα for ἀρκεσαμ.” We have pEasus, from pEasalos, iEvir i. e. dEvir from ἄρη. Haigh: “From πρατίσων, to be sold.”

Prex, præcis, prayer. Fr. precor.

Priapus, Priapus. Præanos.

Præidiem, lately, awhile ago. Pri is fr. πρι, before, previously. See Prior. Dem is a termination, as in Idem, Tantundem. [Al. for præsidem.

Prædie, on the day before.

1 Al. from πρατεγίςμαι, I come before another in supplication, whence ρατεγίςμαι, a beggar. But then it would be præcor. ¶ Al. from προκάδσι, poor; or προθάλ, προίκος, a gift. ¶ Al. for precor.
i die. Or from pri, (as in m,) and die.

imicerius, a prime minister, officer. "De ejus etym. varii varia; sed plures nores its dictum putant, qui s scriberetur in cerd, h. e. bulat cerat seu catalogus us ordinis." F.
imipilus, a centurion (pripo) of the first rank.
imixia, the first fruits of ing. Fr. primus. As Stultititia.
imittus, the earliest. Fr. tis fr. primum.
imoplastus, first formed.
imoritus, the beginning. a exordia.
imotinus, ripening early.
used to Serotonin.
imus, the first most. Sub- ive of the word of which is the comparative.
incps, chief, foremost.
incipit, the chief place.
principis, principis.
incipium, the beginning.
incps, principis.
ior, former, earlier, older, in rank. Fr. prae, whence r, prior. Or fr. pream, r, whence prior, prior.
chius: Priaos, priapos. Fr. om pri, formerly; whence See Priscem. F. Al. from See priscus.

Priscus, ancient, out of date or use. From prius, contr. pris.
Scheide supposes that πρή was a nominative, whose accusative was πρήν. See Pristinus. F. Al. from πριου, last year, formerly; whence a word προσκύνης, προ- σκύνης.

Pristinus, former, ancient, of some time standing. Fr. pris, as Cras, Crastinus. See Priscus.

Pristis, transp. pistris, and pistrix, (as Αλαξ, Αλακ) some large fish. Also, a ship of war of a long shape. Πρίστης, πι- στής, πιστής, πιστής.

Privatus, private, one's own, particular. Fr. prisus.

Privignus, a step-son. "Pri- vignus dictus, quod ante quam mater secundò nubaret, est pro- genitus." F. For privius, from prius, whence priviogus, somewhat as from Aper, Apri, is Aprugus; from Abies is Abi- egnus. The Greeks said πριγ- γυος. Or for privignus. Fr. privus, single; or privē, 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 άμφος from άμφι, seorsim.

Privigium, a law inflicting an extraordinary punishment, or conferring an extraordinary favor or privilege on an individual. Fr. lex, legis, and privus.

Privo, I deprive, take away.
Fr. πλευ (as δίς, oVis,) I cut or divide by sawing; I cut away.

Pr. Al. from privus. Privus facio, I make my own individual property.

Privus, individual, each, particular, one’s own. Fr. priva. Cut off from others, by oneself. Somewhat as ἰματος is from ἰμας. Pr. Al. from πλευ, to cut off. Scaliger: “Quia in familia herciscundas, que ante commuina erant heredum, hac secantur in portiones, ut queque priva et propria fiat.”

Pr., before, in front of: for, instead of, in defence of; for, equivalent to, according to, in comparison of. Livy: “Castra metatus laeti quis pro copias.”

Pr. Pro, in compounds, at a distance. For porro. Pr. Al. for procul.

Pr. Pr., o! For per o! per oh! Cicero: “Proh Deföm atque hominum fidem.” That is, “Per, oh! Defém,” &c. Then proh came to be used generally for oh. Proh Jupiter, &c. Properly, Per te, oh Jupiter.

Pragōrus, a Sicilian high magistrate. Πραγόρος.

Prōvus, a great grandfather. As going (pro) before a grandfather.

Prōbabītis, probable, likely to be truth. Fr. probo. Such a supposition is worthy of being approved of or is probable.

Prōba. “Pero proh,” 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 marx, proba clava, probum argenteum.

Prōbitus, probity, &c. Fr. probus.

Prōblem, a problem. Πρόβλημα.

Prōbo, I approve, praise. That is, I judge to be (probus) good. “Meo judicio probum esse judico.” Pr. Also, I show, prove. That is, probum esse monstr. We say, To make good. Also, I try or examine whether a thing be (probus) good. So δουματω is to judge if a thing be (δουματω) approvable. Pr. Haigh: “Fr. βαθέω, he who awarded the prize of victory. Hence probo is to examine.” As ἄμω, dOmo. If there was a word βαθεω, as well as βαθεω, this would be well. Pr. Tooko: “From Anglo-Sax: profinian.” 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.”

Prōbōtē, a throwing out, &c. Προβότης.

Prōbos in the trunk of an elephant. Πρόβοσις.

Prōbrum, a disgrace, disgraceful action, rape, &c.; disgraceful language, abuse. “Pro prohibrum. Quod prohibere nobis debemus,” says Dacier. Rather, Quod prohibent legis et vetant. So that prōbrum answers to Veitum. Lucretius has probeat for prohibeat: “Nam sive est aliquid quod probeat officiaque.” Pr. is here long: but HI may be
wholly omitted. ¶ Haigh.

"From προβεος, for προβεον, light, rash."

Prōbus, good, honest, upright, worthy, &c. For prōbius fr. prohībeō. “Quis se a delinquendo prohibet,” says Festus. ¶ Al. from probo. Quem probes. And, if Tooke is right in referring prōbo to the Northern languages, this is a correct derivation of probus. ¶ Al. from προβεω π. mid. of πρω, whence πρωβεω, eminence, distinction, merit, worth. Hence propus, probus. ¶ Al. from πρωβς: Ἑκλ. πρωβς, (as πως, πώς, Ἑκλ. πώς), whence probus, probus. But πρωβς is meek, mild; a meaning too remote from that of probus.

Prōcear, cæcis, wanton, skittish, frolicksome. Fr. proco, I ask, woo. "De meretrice, que usque ingerit, Da mihi, Affer mihi." F. ¶ Or from procus. ¶ Or fr. πρός, προς, a fawn. Like a fawn. ¶ Or from procio, i. e. provoco et lascio. So Parens from Pario.

Prōcella, a storm. Fr. proccello, to drive. A driving storm. Prōcello, I drive forward, strike, upset. See cello.

Prōcĕres, the nobles, leading men. From ing. procer, and this from προχρ., having the precedence; Ἑκλ. προχρ., whence προχρ., procer. But from προχρ. should we not expect proceēres? No more than Celēres from κήλεται, κήλεται.

3 Al. from proges. Qui gerit se pro (i. e. præ) aliis. ¶ Al. from εἰσαερ.
ENAM.” F. See Procurator.
Also, I expiate, avert by sacrificia. “Curo et exequor ea quae ad expiatione prodigia pertinere.” F. Perhaps pro is porro: cura ut expellam porro. r. e. procul. Or pro is instead of, as an equivalent for. Curo piscula pro prodigia, ut prodigia compensetur pisculis.
Prōcis, a wooer, suitor. Fr. proco.
Prōcioun, a star which rises before the dog-star. Prōxins.
Prōdeo, I come forth, go out. Soft for proeo, as Reeo, Redeo; Meulla, Medulla.
Prōdigium, a prodigy, omen. Fr. prodico, whence prodicium, prodigium. Or fr. prodicto, like Pradico, Abdico. Or from prodigo. That which we cast to a distance, ἔνωσιμον. Ἠ Al. from προδίκα, praemonstro.
Prōdigo, 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.
Prōdiguea, prodigal. Fr. prodiro.
Prōditor, a betraye. Fr. prodia, prodium. One who gives out, discovers, discloses the secrets of another.
Prōdo, I give out, produce, disclose, discover, publish. Fr. pro for porro, and do. Also, I cast out, throw away, abandon.
Prōdrōmus, a forerunner.
Prōdico, I lead or bring forth.
Prō for porro.
Prōductus, lengthened. That is, led or brought out to a distance. Prō for porro.
Pratialium: See Appendix.
Prōfano, I profane. From profanus.
Prōfanus, not initiated in the sacred mysteries. Qui est procul a farni. Virgil: “Procul o prōcul esse profani, Exclamat vates.” Hence, impious. Also, common, secular, not sacred. So Proestus is procul a festis, non festus.
Prōfecto, a going. See Pro efficier.
Prōfecto, indeed, assuredly. For pro facto. As from Fac- tum is Affecto. We say, It is so for a fact.
Prōfectus, an advancement in anything, profit. Fr. proficio.
Prōfetustus, not holy, not kept holy. See Profanus.
Prōficio, I make progress, get on, succeed, profit. Facio iter pro i.e. porro.
Prōflictor, I set out or onward, go away. Fr. proficio, whence the perfect profectus sum. That is, facto iter pro i.e. porro, as in Proficio.
Prōfiter, I confess openly.
Fr. futeur.
Prōficio, 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.
Prōfigus, fleeing far. Qui pro i.e. porro fugit.
Prōfundus, deep. Having its
(fundum) depth (pro i. e. porro) at a great distance.

Profligio, extravagance. Quæ
profundit divitas, casts them forth and dissipates them. Fr.
profusus.

Progenies, an offspring. Fr.
progeno, or progeneo, progenui.

Pro, as in Prodo, Produco.

See Geno.

Prognosticum, a token. Pro-
γνωστικόν.

Prograxe, to have bawled out. For procraxe, procraxisse fr. κραξω, κραξω, I bawl out. But the notion is dubious.

Prohibeo, I keep off, hinder, &c. Fr. habeo, I hold, and pro i. e. porro or procul.

Prohinc, therefore. As Pro-
inde.

Projectura, a jutting out. Fr.
projicio, projectus. A casting or putting forward.

Proia, for proinde.

Proinde, therefore. Fr. pro,
for porro, hereafter; and inde, on this account. Cicero: "Pro-
inde aut excent aut quiescant." Also, just so, equally. See Per-
inde.

Proliato, I defer. Fr. pro-
latum. That is, I carry forward, put off to a distant time.

Prolecto, I allure. Fr. lacio,
lactium, lactum. I draw forth, entice.

Proles, an offspring. Fr.
pro (as in Progenies) and olen, to grow. As springing forth and growing. See Soboles.

Proletarius, 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.

Prolixus, long, tall, big; long in speech, prox. From pro and laxus. "In longitudinem laxus, protentus." Fr. From the notion of metals relaxing and extending themselves. So from τάω, τάων, to extend, is τάω, to melt. Hence pro-
líxus is also bountiful, lavish of presents. That is, loose and unconfined in one's bounty. Also, prosperous, "afluentus."

Prólogus, a prologue. Pró-
λόγος.

Prolubium, whim, humor, inclination. Fr. lubet. Where the will puts itself forth. Or pro is according to.

Proliatio, a flourish, prelude. Fr. ludo, lusum. Where we play merely, before we come to something serious.

Prólūvies, a flood; flux. See Alluvies.

Prómineo, I hang over. See Mineo.

Prömicus, mingled without order or distinction. Fr. mis-
ceo.

Prómium, a promise. See promitto.

Prömissus, suffered to grow to a great length. Fr is porro, to a distance; missus the same as prætermissus.

Prömitto, I send or cast (pro) to a distance. I suffer to grow to a great length. See Promissus. Also, I promise, engage, vow. That is, I put forward, hold out, hold forth a promise. So ἀποστῆλω is to pro-
mise.

Prōmo, I take out, bring forth, produce, show. Fr. pro i. e. porro, and emo, I take.
Promontorium, a promontory, high land jutting into the sea. Fr. promineo, whence prominitorium, promontorium. So s Ontis for slintis. Or for promontorium, as recUpero for reciplero. ¶ Al. quia est pro monte, loco montis.

Prōmātus, advanced. Moved (pro) forward.

Promuāria cella, a cellar whence estables (proma sunt) are brought out.

Promus, drawn out. Fr. proomo. Set forth, manifest, clear. Ready to be brought out, prepared, at hand. Hence easy.

Ready, prompt, active. Things "in promu" are things ready at hand.


¶ Al. for promulgo fr. bulga, a bag. Or from μαλγη, a bag.

Prōmulsis, a whet to the appetite. Fr. muslum. "Not given instead of the muslam, but before it." F.

Prōnus, a steward, butler. One who (promit) brings out estables from the pantry.

Prōmuscis, a trunk of an elephant. Fr. promoknis, whence promoscis, promuscis. But others read proboscis.

Prōnomēn, a pronoun. As being (pro nomine) instead of the name of a person.

Prōnūba, presiding over marriage. Fr. nudo. Qum praest nuptias. Also, one who preceded 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. πρῳς, πρῶς, the prominence of a rock. That is, bending forward like it. ¶ Al. from πρῳς, same as pronus. Rather, from πρῳς, which Isaac Vossius states was the same as πρῶς.

¶ Al. from pro, forward.

Procecum, a prelude, preface.

Prōpago, a layer; branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth without disjoining it from the parent stock, that new shoots may spring from it. Hence a shoot; offspring. Fr. pago, pango, to drive in. Pro seems to mean, laid out at length.

Prōpago, I propagate (propagine) by a layer, increase, extend.

Propālo, I make manifest. So that it shall be (propalam) in sight of all.

Prope, near. From περί, just by: Auol. περί, (See pōs from φύς, φύς), whence promote, as περί, fer E. ¶ Al. from περιπατεo pr. mid. of περίω, to suit. ¶ Al. from pro and pet. Before the feet.

Propediæm, shortly, within a few days. That is, we are propedeu, near the day. Or, (diem) on a day which is (propo) near.

Prōpensus, hanging forward, bending down, inclined towards, favorable to, prone to, ready to
please or benefit. Fr. propende.

Prōpēro, I make haste with a thing, get it ready. For pro-
pepro. I get ready one thing be-
fore anything else. ¶ Al. from pro-
pepro. “Quia, qui properat, 
hoc agit ut magis et magis ap-
propinquet.” V. 

Prōperus, quick. Fr. pro-
pepro.

Prōphēta, a prophet. Pro-
pepro.

Prōpino, I taste a little of a 
cup and then give it to another to 
drink. Also, I drink to any 
one. Prōxīvo.

Prōpinquus, near in habita-
tion or in race. Prōpinqui, re-
lations. Fr. prope. As Longe, 
Longinquus.

Prōpitio, I make (propit-
tium) propitious.

Prōpitius, propitious, favor-
able. Fr. prope, as Fictius, 
Institius. Qui prope est ac 
pressae. Virgil: “Præsentia 
numinis, Fauni.” That is, pro-
pepita, says Servius. Where O is 
long, it is lengthened from the 
number of short syllables, as I 
in Italia. ¶ Al. from prōpius, 
primpst.

Prōpōda, a retailer. Prōpō-
day. So Pro is sometimes long 
in Prologus from Prōlovem.

Prōpōlis, the honey made in 
the fore-part of a hive, of a 
thicker and coarser substance, 
to keep out the cold. Fr. prō-
lavus, the fore-part of a hive.

Prōpōno, I propose. That 
is, I put before myself or before 
as another. As Gr. προτιμήν.

Prōportio, a proportion. From 
the frequent expression pro-
portiones.

Prōopusitum, anything pro-
posed. 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 pecu-
liarily to each case. So also, 
apposite, pertinent. Cicero: 
“Res ut omnes certis ac pro-
pris vocabulis nominentur.” 
Also, absolutely and lastingly 
one's own, stable, permanent. 
Lucilius: “Cūm sciam nihil in 
vitā prōprīum mortali datum 
esse.” From prope. That which 
is at hand, in our power. So 
Potis is from Prēt. R added, as 
in putRīs, putReo. So perhaps 
Rius in Fbrius.

Propter, near. For propeler 
fr. prope, as Sub, Subter; Prē, 
Prēter. 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 ac-
tion.”

Prōpugnācilum, a fortress. 
Pro quo, gratiā cujus, pugna-
tur.

Prōpūlagum, the porch of a 
temple. Prōpūlagum.

Prōra, the prow of a ship. 
Prōra.
Prōrīta, the keeper of the prow. 

Prōrito, "I irritate, provoke. Also, I allure, invite." 

F. The second sense suggests a derivation from ἱδρατα pp. of ἱδρω, I draw, whence ἱδρίπ, a rope to draw with. U into I, as φρύω, frlgo, λτρῶ, ligo. From rito is perhaps also Inrito, Irrito, which is used in the first sense of prórito above. From the sense of drawing forth, drawing out, we have that of irritating, as Provoce 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.

Prosum, Prorsus, straight on. For procersum, 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 periti," 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 prosera, (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. προσατίας, continuous; whence προσάφια, or προσάφια, (like συνάφια) 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 προσατιος formed from ἄτος, like Atavus, that is Adatus, from Avus.

Prosechium, the stage. 

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.

Prōsceda, a harlot. Fr. sdeo. Compare Prostibula.

Prōsēlytus, a proselyte. Prōsēlytus.

Prōserpa, See Exero.

Prōserppina, Proserpine. Fr. Persephone, whence by corruption Proserphōn, Proserphon, Proserpōn, Proserphina, Proserpina.

Prōseschuch, a Jewish synagogue. Prōseschūch.

Prōsicia, the same as Prosecta. Fr. prosico, prosico.

Prōsidia, accent. Prōsidia.

Prōsēphēs, Prosper, favorable, prosperous. Fr. θρόπος, advantageous. Hence provopus, and prosperus.
bida, Prostibulum, a. Fr. prosto, whence stem, (as Sto, Stabulum, or for Stabulorum). Or for *stla fr. prosisto, as in asfandibulum. Prosto, exposed before the ze, to stand to be hired. n, I am on the side of, self for, am profitable a pro. Opposed to vo, I protect. That is, I o) before a person and over him.

I push or draw for- t continuous and unin- impulse, I draw on extend, prolong. Also, draw off, repel. Apu- Mutud ut ex tum com- rotelarent, cohortati.”

“Ne te iratus suis lietis protelet.” From Compare Tract. on pro, and τῆς, at a

im, a continuous un- d pulling of oxen unike. Also, a continual forward of any thing. ἀποτελέω is in rapid and succession. Fr. telum, is properly the con- nt (teli) of a weapon on a string, or the conven- ent onward of any at forward like such a. V. Compare Perpes, m τῆς, to a distance.

|| Al. for proteńulum from temo. Temonis: continua pro- jectio.

Próterus, wanton, skittish, saucy, wayward, lascivious. For protérivus fr. protero, as Cado, Cadivus. As beating down or bruising every thing in its way. Compare Petulans and Petulmus from Peto. || Al. for pro- terivus fr. terreo. || Al. from torvus.

Prōtīnam, Prōtīnus, directly on, continually forward. Without pause or interruption, immediately. Also, far onwards. From tenus, which expresses a reaching onward from one spot to another. || Or at once from teneo, to hold on.

Prōtomysta, Prōto plastus, Prōtōdomus: Greek words.

Prōtrepticum, an exhortatory discourse. Proptereidous.

Prōventus, a produce, crop, productions, revenue. That is, a coming forth. Fr. vendio.

Prōverbium, a proverb, say- ing. 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.

Prōvinciā, a conquered coun- try governed by a Roman mag- nistrate, 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.
Prōvico, I call forth; I challenge; I rouse, stir up; hence, I stir up the passions, exasperate, provoke.

Proxēnta, a go-between in making bargains. Προξένητας.

Proximus, nearest, next; nearest in kin. Fr. prope, whence propisimus, propimus, and proximus, somewhat as nívès becomes nix. Ἡ Or for propisimus, proximus. As Ulyxēs for Ulysses.

Prudens, seeing or knowing beforehand; provident, prudent. For provident, whence prōvidens, prudens, as φθνᾶς, pūnicus.

Prūina, hoar-frost. Fr. prūin, of the morning. Ovid has "M A T U T I N E Ε Ν Ρ Ρ U Ν Ι Ν Α Α Ν Ω Α." Prūna, a burning or live coal. Fr. prūna, belonging to fire, fiery; whence prūn, pruna. Ἡ The Iceland. brūne is heat; Anglo-Sax. brûne is a burning; and byrnan, to burn. These seem allied to prūn, prūn.

Prūnum, a plum, prune. Prūnum, a plum-tree. "From Gr. πρυόν, if πρόπυν is the same ἀοικονομάς, as Stephens thinks. But I think he is mistaken. It is rather from προύμων, an Asiatic word for the fruit of the plum, or at least of the wild plum." V. "Προύμως, the wild plum tree. Also, the cultivated species. Προύμων, the wild plum. Προύνη, the plum tree: prunus domestica." Du.

Prūrigo, an itching; the itch. Fr. prurigo. As Orior, Origo.

Prūrio, I itch or cause an itching; I have an itching or propensity for. Fr. persevo, whence perururio, (as Sceac, Scaturo), contr. prurio. From the burning and irritating feeling.

Prūtānes, a chief magistrate. Prūtānēs.

Prūtānēcum, a place where the Prutenes tried causes, etc. Prūtānōvōs.

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.

Psalterium, a kind of harp; a song sung to it. Ψαλτήριον.

Psaltēs, a minstrel. Ψάλτης.

Psaltēria, a music-girl. Ψαλτηρία.

Psēcas, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress. Gr. ψελας 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 grove 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."

Psēphismos, a decree. Ψφήσιμον.

Pseudo ——: Words beginning with pseudo are of Greek origin, (at least in part) from φύσις, falsehood.

Psila, velvet. Ψιλή.

Psilothrum, an ointment to take away hair. Ψιλοθρον.

Psittacus, a parrot. Ψίττακος.
Publican, a farmer (publicorum) of the public taxes.

Publico, I make public property, confiscate. I make public. Fr. publicus.

Publicus, public, belonging to the public, common. Fr. populus, whence populicus, poplicus, (which is still found) poplicus, publicus.

Püdena. Ut Gr. αἰδίαι ab aidiōs.

Püdet me, it shames me. I am ashamed of. Fr. izovōritai, Εολ. izovōritai, (as παις, Εολ. παις; παιδίς, Εολ. παιδίς) whence eparedet, (the middle being turned into an active,) epudet, (as pUnio from πυρής) and pudet, as E is dropt in Ruber, Rufus, Liber, Remus. But U should be long i. Yet we have φαρ from φησις, φυς from φης. Or suppose that izovōritai was corruped to izovōritai. ¶ Or pudet is from pudor, and pudor is from παις, παιδίς, Εολ. παις, παιδίς, ποδίς, πυγής. As being a quality belonging peculiarly to boys.

¶ "From Chaldee PHT, puduit." V. If so, the D in Pudet is for T.

Püdicus, chaste. Fr. pudor, as, Amo, Amicus.

Püder, shame, modesty. See pudet.

Puella, a girl. Fr. puer, whence pueria, puerula, puerella.

Puer, a boy; a servant, &c. Fr. παις, παις, Εολ. παις and

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[^2]: Also, locus ipse in quo rubes nascitur, ingenu.
Puerpéra, a woman lately delivered. Que nuper peperit puerum aut pueram.

Págæ, the buttocks. Págil, a boxer. For pugnil, puguilís, (like Agilis) fr. pugnus, as Figulus from Fingo, Figo. The N in pugnus is dropt also in Pugillus. fr. or fr. vética, with the fist: i.e. πυγή.

Págilares, tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with the stylus. Fr. pugillus. As being a kind of manuals. "Ita ut pugillo facile teneretur." F. In Juvenal "pugillares testiculas" is explained by Forcellini "grandiores et pugnās implentes" who adds: "Prudentius shortens the U: but he is a bad prosodion." Facciolati remarks that Prudentius is right, and Juvenal wrong: as PU in pugillus is short. Al. from pugo, pungo. "Quia stylo in pungendo scribatur." V. Al. from πυγή pf. mid. of πυγᾶ, to fold. Soft for pugillares, as Penna from Πτένα. Homer himself uses πυγαί for πυγαί for folded tablets.

Págillus, a little fist. For pugmillus. As Flagrum, Flagellum.

Púgio, a dagger, stiletto. Fr. pugo, pongo, to pierce. Al. for pugnio fr. pugnus as grasped by the fist. See Pugil. The Greeks say ἰχθυίδιον. N omitted as in Pugil, Pugillus.

Pugna, a single combat; any combat, battle. Properly, fought (pugno) with the fist. Horace: "Unguibus et pugnis, dein fistibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis."

Pugno, I fight. Fr. pugna. Pugnus, a fist. Fr. pugne, solid, close. That is, the band closed or close. Hence pugnās, pugnus, as χόνιος, cygnus.

Pulcher, beautiful. For pulchrus fr. χαλκωτος, with much color or complexion. Hence pulchris, pulchrum. Al. from χαλκωτος, with much grace and elegance. Hence pulchris, pulchrum. Al. from χαλκωτος, considered as meaning, having much avail in the hand, strong. Florus: "Tum etiam manu pulcher apparuit." Virgil: "Satius Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinum." Heyne says here: "Noli nec de Herculis nec de Aventini pulcheritum dubitare. Rem satis declarant signa vetera. Sed cogiendum est de pulcheritum 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 χαλκωτος and give it a meaning it never bears.

Pulchrum, Pulchrum, the herb pennyroyal. For pulcium. Fr. pulex. Because the smell of its leaves burnt destroys fleab. Tt. This is taken, I suppose, from Pliny: "Flos pulegii recentis incensum pulcens necat odore." These derivations are usually suspicious. I leave this as I find it.
Pulëx, a flea. Fr. ψόλλα, psulla, psula, for softness pula. Or fr. ψόλλα, σύλλα, σύλλα, spula, pula. The termination is changed. So in Pausa from Πάσος, Nervus from Νέφος, Vinum from Οἶνος. We have Cornix from Κοράς.

Pullátus, 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. παλός, a foal, colt. Polulus, pullus. Hence any young animal. Damm explains παλός “pullus, maximè equinus.” Donnegan: “Παλότρέfferos, that rears horses, Applied also to other animals. Παλικός, of colts. Sometimes also said of young oxen.” Pullus is applied to boys, in which sense παλός is used. Though some derive pullus here from psullus for purulus. Or from pupulus, whence pupulus, pullus.

Pullus, blackish, dun, brown. Fr. παλόλα, livid, brownish. As Ἐλος, Ulcus. Ἔρ αl. from purus, whence purulus, pullus. As said of wool in its natural color, unwhitened by art.

Pulmentum, the same as pullus, pullitis, for pullimentum. Also, any food which was eaten first with pullus, then with bread, except fish and flesh. “Appellatio iis orta temporibus, quibus usus panis nondum erat, sed pro eo pulte utebantur.” "F.

Pulo, the lungs. Fr. πλαύ-

Pulpa: See Appendix.
Pulpamentum, delicate food. “Cibus e pulpâ concisâ factus.” F.
Pulpitum: See Appendix.
Puls, pullis, a food composed of flour and pulse, pottage.
Póntos.
Pulo, I beat. Fr. pello, peltum, pulsum.
Pulsus, the pulse. Fr. pello, pulsum. From its beating.
Pultarius, a pan in which pottage was made. Fr. puls, pullis.
Pulpiphagus, a pottage-eater. Fr. puls, pullis, and φάγω, to eat.
Pulto, I beat. Fr. pello, peltitum, peltum, pulsum. 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.
Pulvinar, a cushion; pillow, couch. A couch on which the images of the Gods were placed on solemn occasions. See Pulvinus.
Pulvínus, Polvínus, a cushion; pillow: a flower-bed raised in the form of a cushion; a sandbank. Fr. φολβίς, Ἑσ. φολλίς, (whence Latin Follix,) a bag, pod, &c. Whence φολβίς, like ferVo, pulVis. Then polvínus, (as Incolinus, &c.) then polvínus. Or from πέλλα, a ball, Ἑσ. πέλλα. Ἐρ αl. from βαλεσ, a leek. “Quia instar bulbi tumet,” says Martini. Ἐρ αl. from Germ. bol, the head, whence
our Bolster. ¶ "Fr. pulvis, dust or chaff with which it was filled." Ti.

Pulvis. Policis, dust. The dust of the arena; hence, the arena, place of exercise. Fr. pou, flour, small dust; whence polva, as sysylva, and pulva, as ulmus from ulmus. Or fr. polis, Eol polis, polva. The termination is changed, as vice versa paula from fading.

Pumex, a pumice-stone. A rock full of holes. Fr. poma, same as polis; whence pomy. From drinking in or imbibing moisture. ¶ Al. for pumex fr. pumplus pp. of pum, to spitt. "As being generated from the foam of the sea." V. Or as being the foam or dregs of liquer-factions. ¶ Or for spumex fr. spuma.

Pumbilio, a dwarf, pigmy. Fr. pumulus. The U made long, as I in Italia. Or from a Greek word pumlalos.

Pumitis, a dwarf. Fr. a word pumallor, formed fr. pumg, whence ponymas, a pigmy. Or at once from ponyma. G dropt, as in Stimulus for StGmulus.

Punctatum, 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. pungen, punctum, punctum.

Pungo, a prick, pierce; sting; penetrate; gall or fret the mind. For pugo, whence pupugi. So N is added in Pango. Whence is pugn? As pynay (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 pyn, pynca, pyna, pyn, pynug, pyno—so from pyn, pynca was formed pynca, pynca, pynug, whence pynca, pugo, and hence pungo, properly to drive or fix in, as a sting, point of a dart, &c. From this pynca, pynca or pynca was formed pynca, a fist, (from pynca); pynca, the box-tree, (from pynca); pyn, the buttocks; &c. &c. Pyn, pyn, pyn, &c. meant to press close or tight, to make thick, compact, &c. ¶ Others derive pugo at once from pynca. But this change of y into U does not seem satisfactory. ¶ Took: "From Anglo-Sax. pungen." And Wachter refers to Welsh pigo, Germ. picken, to pick. ¶ Al. from pynca, bitterness. Hence a verb pynca, pynca, puc, pugo, as said properly of pungent things.

Punicus, of a reddish color, not so deep as purple. But it is used also for purple. Fr. phiwiske, red, dark red, purple.

Punicum malum, Punicum, a pomegranate. "As being very plentifully found in Africa about Carthage. Or because its bark, flowers, and grains were (punicus color) of a red color." F.
Pun——pus 391

**Pun**, a young boy. Bec-
man: "From Hebr. böb, pupus
fuit." And Wachter refers to
Germ. bube, "puer, parvus et
magnus." \(\text{\textcopyright} \) "From bo
evus, \(\text{\textcopyright}\) "From bo
evus, [Æol. bo
evus,] valde puer."\n
Ainsw. Hence bu
pus, pépus.

But bo
evus is rather a large
full-grown boy. \(\text{\textcopyright}\) Al.
from p
pusus, whence p
pusus, p
pusus.

Purgamentum, diet, refuse.
Quod ex purgatione oritur.

Purgo, I make pure, clean;
cleanse; I make clear of a
charge. For purigo fr. p
rus.

As Mitis, Mitigo.

Purpura, the shell-fish from
which purple-dye was produced;
purple; the purple-dress of
kings and magistrates; k
-
things, magistrates, &c. so
drest. Fr. urf

dora, whence porphura, por-
phura, purpura.

Purpuro, I die (purpuré)
with purple.

Purus, pure, clean, fine;
clear; pure in mind. Pure,
simple. Purrum i.e. culum,
the clear sky. Purrus is
properly pure as (â\text{ê}
porph) by fire.

Pus, puris, the corrupt matter
of a sore. Fr. vi
ds, as ßos,

Thus. Puris, like Mus, Muris.

Pusillis, tiny. Fr. p

us.

We have Mâmila from Mâmm
ma.

Pustio, a little boy. Fr. p

usus.

\(\text{\textcopyright}\) Or fr. v

dis, Æol. v

ts, whence

vastum, Æol. v

tum, whence

pustio, as from p

ri is p

io.

\(\text{\textcopyright}\) Or dei roburum, whence t

volum, t

vus.
Pustula, a blister, pimple. "Fr. pus. Because it contains it. Though it is said as well of things which have it not." F. Q Or fr. πυσσαμ pp. of παυσ, fut. πυσσαι, whence πυσσαμ, to puff out. From this παυσ appear to come πυστι and πυσκα. Q Or fr. πυσαμ, blotted; contr. πυστι. See Fistula.

Pusula, same as pustula.

Pusulatum argentum, very refined. "So called from the (pusula) blasers which silver receives in melting, and by which the silver becomes rugged; or from those which the graving and recent impression have raised." F.

Pusus, a little boy. Fr. παῖς, Ἑκλ. παῖς, whence poius, pūsus, as pūrio from pūsī. Compare Crassus from Kρᾶς.

Pūtā, for instance. Persians: "Hoc putā non justum est, illud malē, rectius istud." Pūtas, imagine this case.

Pūtāmen, a husk. Fr. puto. As being cut off or taken off.

Pūtel, the cover (putēr) 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 pretor used to be, and where the usurers met."

Pūteo, I stick. Fr. πάσω or ποιμα, to puttely. Hence are putris and puteo.

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 βαται, Ἑκλ. of βαται, gen. of βαται, deep. So Plato from Ἐραιος, Ἐραιος. T for θ, as in puTeo, laTeo. Q Or fr. βατε, depth, or βατον, deep. Q Al. from πετοι, drinkable. Q Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. pit, pyt, Belg. pūit. From Celt. bod, deep." W.

Pūtidus, nasty, foul. Also, disgusting, unpleasant, affected; i.e. offending the ears, as bad smells the nose. Fr. puteo. So Rancidus is used.

Pūtilus, vox blandientis. "A puta [aut putus], à πύθα, unde etiam pripitium. [Quod vide.] Apud Plautum Libanius Philemoniam ca ratione poscit ut se appellat puteulum, quâ Augustus Horatium vocavit putissimum penem." V. The reading however of puteilus 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. πύθα, 1 enquire

1 Whence is ποιμα; 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 which rejected. Gallus: "Putate veteres dixerunt, vacantia ex quaque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere et quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur reliqueret. Sic nuncque vites et sic etiam rationes putari dictum." The second sense is closely allied to this. Or, (as from Pius examined, essayed, and so separated and purified, is Pitus, pure,) so puto from Piveo may mean generally, I purify, cleanse, clean, clear, clear away, and so prune. Vossius: "Putare rationes est quod Graeci dicunt ἐκχαλαίρει λογισμον. Item putare dicimus vites; quia, cum id quod impedimento erat rectum est, remanent pura." Others refer puto to putus, pure, clean. That is, putum facio. But pu in putus is long. 1

Puteo, I rot. Fr. putris.
Putris, rotten, fœtid; crumbling, limp, lax. Fr. poteo.
Pýrîtes, the fire-stone. Pópèntes.
Pýróis, the planet. Mars. Póarélos. Columella has βυτί-
Pýrhhichius pes, a foot like chius. Pópphixas.
Pýrus: See Pirus. Pythaules, one who plays the Pythian air on the flute. Pólabas.
Pýthia, the priestess of Apollo. Pólbá. Pýthia, the Pythian games. Pólbá.

τά, φωνά, to prune: from φωνά, a plant, shoot." But φωνά should mean to plant or transplant.
Pythius, Apollo. Πυθιος.
Pythion, the serpent. Πυθιον.
Pythismo, spittle. Πυθισμος.
But the reading is much disputed.
Pytisco, I spit out. Fr. Πυτίσκο, πυτίσκω, πυτίσκων. Others read πυτίσκο, I sip. Fr. Πυτίςκο from τιςκο, τισκων. Vossius quotes Πυτίσκο from Athenaeus. But Donnegan has πυτίσκο in the sense of sipping also.
Pyrimum, the name of a salve, mentioned by Celsius. "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. Πυκνος.
Pyxis, a box. Πυκνος.

Q.

Qua, which way, &c. Qua via, ratione.
Quadam, to a certain extent. Quádam parte tenus. For quadamenus. So Aliquatenus. Quádra, a square. A square table. The fourth part of anything, a bit, piece. For quatra from quater. Or quastra is quarta. Hence Quadrupes, Quadriga, &c.
Quadráginta, forty. For quarraginta. See Quadra and Viginti.
Quadrans, the fourth part of an as, for quadrus, from quater and as. Or at once fr. quadrus. Hence a fourth of anything.
Quadrans, a solid square. Also, a measure having a square foot every way. "A quadrata figurâ," says Dacier. So that it is put for quadratal. It seems to come from quadrans, quadrantis, which yet has nothing to do with it. In Pliny 13, 99, "Magnitudo amplissima fuit, quatuor pedum et semipedum per medium ambitum, cras situdine quadrantali," "quadrantis" is one-fourth of a foot, fr. quadrans, antis.
Quadrantaria, a bath. For a quadrans was paid for bathing.
Quadratarius, a stone-cutter. Fr. quadratus. That is, a squarer.
Quadratus, 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.
Quadrifidus, cleft into four parts. Fr. quater, and fido, fendo. See Quadra.
Quadriga, a team of four horses. For quadriage, fr. ago. Τ Or for quadriguga. See Biga.
Quadrimus, of four years. See Bimus.
Quadra, 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.
Quadrupes, a four-footed animal. Fr. pes.
Quadruplato, one who gives or takes (quadruplum) four times as much. Also, a public in-
As giving information concerning crimes for which
as were fined four times as
as the sum in question.
understand it as if the
ners received a fourth part
a conviction. But what
is to do with quadruplus?
adruplex, four-fold. Like

adruplex, four-fold. Plus,
Duplus.

adrus, square. See Quadra,
æ, which, fem. of Qui.

xai σ. (See Qui.) Hence
quae.

xero, I seek, search. I get
seeking. I ask, inquire.

says Donnegian, is for
w. From ἵζω suppose a
ound κατεῖσαι, κατεῖπα, in
some sense. Drop the T;
νε κατεῖπα, quæro. We
V drop in Prudens from
dens. 4 Or quaro is from
a, Dor. καταίπα, I am in
of; transp. καταίπα, κατεῖπα,
καταίπα. Or from χιπορ;
suppose 1 χιπορ, χιπορ, Dor.
χιπορ, το χιπορ, quaro. Or χιπ-
fr. χιπορ, whence χιπορ.
from ταύ, I stretch out
ends i. e. to search for (See
); whence ταύο, (as ψάω,
Æol. κατεῖπα, as Te in
became Κατεῖπα, whence Quæ.
From Hebrew ΚΑΑ, vo-
Ainsw. 5

Quætor, a judge. Fr. qua-
ro, or rather queso, quæstum.
An examiner of charges.

Quaeo, I seek, &c. Fr. qua-
ro, quaerum, (as Curro, Cur-
sum,) quaerum.

Quæstio, an enquiry, &c. Fr.
queso, quaestum, quaestum.

Quæstor, an examiner of capi-
tal charges, inquisitor. For
quaestor. See Questio. Also
a city and a provincial magis-
trate who busied himself in
making enquiries into the state of
the treasury and into the method
necessary for filling it. Or quae-
ro is here "quaerō compellendi
et exigendi gratiā." Vossius:
"Why the term was applied to
the Questors under Augustus is
not clear. They read his edicts
to the Senate. Cujacius supposes
that they were made questors
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 questores can-
didati, "because," says Adam,
"they sued for higher prefer-
ments, which by the interest of
the Emperor they were sure to
obtain. Quintilian: Petis tan-
quam Caesaris candidatus." Put
Quarri for Petis, and a third
reason of the name appears.

Quaestūra, the office (questo-
ris) of questor. So Prætor,
Præitura.

3 c
Quaestus, a trade. Fr. questus, quem, questum, questum. A mode of seeking a livelihood. Cicero: "Qui honeste rem questunt mercaturis faciendis." Hence gain, profit, accruing from trade.

Qualis, of what kind. Fr. qualis, Dor. *qualis* and *xalxos* (as *woes*, *xos*) whence *qualis*, as *from TaLixos* is Talis. Al. from guá, as *Olo* from *Ol*. For *qualitis*, as in Agilis, Virilis, &c. Al. from *quaum*. See Talis.

*Jamieson: "From Meso-Goth. *quhileiks*, which is from *quhe*, to whom or what, and *leiks*, like."*

Qualitatis, the kind or quality. From *qualis*.

Quálus, a twig-basket. For *quasillus*. So Velum, &c.

"Quám, how much. Cicero: "Quam cupiunt laudari!" Properly, the accusative of *quis*, as *tý* and *týs* for *tý* and *týs* from *týs*. That is, secundum quam rationem? Or some such ellipsis. So Aliás is Secundum alias rationes seu temperantes. Compare Unquam. Al. for *quantum*. Valerius: "Quam potuit, constanter cum populo egit" &c. But there is an elision: *Tam* constanter *quaum* potuit. And *quantum* itself requires the ellipsis of *tantum*. In fact *quantum* is from *quaum*.

*Jamieson: "If we look for the Meso-Goth. ablative, what if it should be found in the Lat. *tam* and *quaum*, as abbreviations of *thamma*, in it, and of *quhamma*, in what?"

Quaum, as. Livy: "Nihil æquè eos terruit quaum robur imperatoris." Here æquè is in the place of *tam*: Nihil *tam* . . . *quaum* . . . Or quaum is, "secundum eam rationem secundum quam." *Quaum*, than. Cicero: "Contrah faciunt quaum professi sunt." Contra seems to be in the place of "non tam." Hence Secus, Aliter, &c. precede quaum. Or say the above sentence is put for: "Contrah eam rationem faciunt quam professi sunt." Again, after a comparative. Cicero: "Nobis nihil est timendum magis quaum ille consul." Magis is in the place of *tam*: only it expresses something more.

Quamde, for *quaum*. So Tandem for *Tam*. De is perhaps Gr. *eta*.

Quamôbre, why. Quam ob rem.

Quamplures, very many. That is, how very many!

Quamprimum, as soon as possible. That is, *tam primum quaum* maximè.

Quamquam, Quamquam, although. Properly, howmuchsoever. (See Quamvis.) The accusative of *quisquis*. As *quaum* is the accusative of *Quis*.

Quamvis, as much as you will. That is, tam multum *quaum* 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 generat, quamvis reipublicae calamitossae, attamen magno." Be they ever
so, suppose them even so, although they be. So ἡμίπερ, from signifying Very, signifies Although; ὁλογος περ ἕως, Ἀγαθύς περ ἕως.

Quando, when. For quâ endo, i.e. in quâ re, parte, hora, &c. So quâ depends on viâ, ratione, &c. So Scheller thinks Unquam, that is, Unicam, to depend on Partem or Rem. Compare Quâm. Quando is also, seeing that, since. That is, in quâ re, in which case. The Greeks say ἄρι, i.e. ἄρι δ, because.

Quandòque, for quandocunque (See Quincekus), at whatever time, whenever also. Also, at one time or other. That is, at some time whenever that shall be. Also, sometimes. That is, at some times whenever those shall or do arrive.

Quantillus, how little. Fr. quantulus.

Quantitates, quantity, &c. Fr. quantus.

Quantulus, how little. Fr. quantus. Ulus diminishes, as in Parvulus: and is from Greek —όλος. Fr. quantus, how great. Fr. quam. For quantus.

Quapropter, why. For quapropter, or for quampropter rem. Quære, on which account, &c.

De quâ re.

Quartâna, a quartan ague. Fr. quartus. As returning every fourth day.

Quartus, fourth. Fr. quater, whence quaterus, quaratus, quartus. ¶ Al. from quatuor.

Quasi, as if. For quassi, a Quapropter for Quampropter. Cicero: "Qui, quasi sua res agatur, ita diligenter morem gerunt." That is, ita or tam dilegenter quam si &c. Or quasi is "ea ratione quâ sì."

Quasillus, a small wicker basket. For kasilus, (as linkul Olivia, for linko, from a word casis or casus, derived from the same source as casa, which see. ¶ Al. for quassillus (as Mamna, Mămilla), fr. quatio, quassio. From its shaking about.

Quasso, I shake about. Fr. quatio, quatum, quassum.

Quanter, four times. From Eol. xëtrapa, xëtrapa, whence xëtrap, quetor. Or thus: τίτσαρες, τίτσαρες, τίτσαρες, Eol. xëtrash, xëtrap, transp. xëtrap, quater. ¶ Al. from quatuor.

Quatio, I shake. As from ὀσι is x̄ατασία, x̄αταία, x̄ατσία, I sew; so from ὀσι, I shake, x̄ατασία, may have been x̄ατελία, x̄ατελία. But from κατσία may have been also x̄ατελία, (as ἡπάξια, ἕπάτελε) whence quatio, quatio. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. κάθε, κάθημεν, to cast down, to cast." ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. acuanian or cm cyanian."

Quatriduum, the space of four days. So Biduum.

Quatuor, Quattuor, four. Fr. τέταρτας, τέταρτας, Eol. κιτ-
Que——Que

τορ, κέτταρ, quetuer. A for E, as in prAndium, mAgnum.

Que, and. From τε, Ἀσιλ.
us, que. As from Ti, Ἀσιλικ, is Quis. This derivation gives a reason why que is postponed, for so is τε. folio. Al. from xai, quaе, short que.

Quemadmodum, in what manner. Quem ad modum.

Queo, I am able. Fr. κράω, (κράω,) I come up to, attain, "assequo." Or from σχίσω, same as κράω, I am able; whence σχεδεω, queo. S dropt, as in Capisternum from Σχαπιστίριον, and in Cio from Σχίω.¹

Quercus, an oak. "Fr. κρακαλός, rough. For its bark is rough." V. So Forcellini explains it (inter alia) "arbore corticie aeperi." Κρακαλός then is cut down to κράως, кρακов. Or quercus may be from a word κρακούς, κρακούς, formed (like κρακαλός) from κράω or κρακια, to render dry or rough. Dacier: "From κάκρας, an acorn, knoth. For the oak is reckoned by Theophrastus among (cachryphora) the plants which bear acorns. Fr. кάκρας, changed to κάκρας, κάκρας, is quercus."

Querèlæ, a complaint. Fr. queror. Like Loquela.

Quirimónia, a complaint. Fr. queror. Su Sanctimonia.

Quernus, oaken. For querinus.

Queror, I complain, lament. Fr. κοιμομαι, cut down to κρα-

muа, whence quieror, quерor.

Or from καρπόμαθα fut. mid. of καλχω, I clip off, cut, that is, I cut the hair or limbs in grief. Somewhat as διελαφωμα fr. ἄλαφω, διαφω, to pluck or tear off. And Herodotus has ἄραγροφαιμ (fr. ἄραγω, ἄραγρα, to tear,) for tailing, vi, 77. V. Haigh: "Fr. κτής, a funeral: taking away T." Jamieson: "The Suio-Goth, kera is exactly syno

nymous with Lat. queri." The old Germ. kirren, quiren, girren, gemere, queri, is compared by Wacht er, but referred by him to queror. Wachter elsewhere notices "Germ. keren, queri; and kar, grief. Anglo-Sax. ce

arian, queri."

Querquédula, a teal. From Gr. κρακαλίς, Varro: "Item alia a Graecis, ut Querquédula, Cerceris: Halcedo, Halcyon."

If this is true, querquédula is from gen. κρακαλίδης, whence querqueridula, querquédula. V. fr. κρακαλίλας, says Scaliger. That is, κρακαλίλας, κρακαλίλας, querquédula. But κρακαλίλας is explained by Hesychius ἵππη

τις, a heron.²

Querquéra febris is understood to mean a fever attended with chillness and quivering in the limbs. Fr. καρπαρω fut. of καρπαρω, to shake or tremble; though many understand καρπα-

¹ "Plainly from Arab. ʔъъ." V.

² Al. from querquéra, which some translate shaking with cold, chill. (See Querquerus.) From its making its appearance in the beginning of the cold weather. Varro: "Aur frigidos imbrebus quern caduciter ruentis Praeninae aquatiles querquedulas natantes."
mean to resound. Homer: ὑπὲρ ὅ αἰνα τὸ δειστὶν Ὀμήρος. Festus: "Santra querim om Ex Graeco deducit, qui morem ejusmodi κάραχαν αὐτ." ¶ Dacier: "Fr. καράχαν, explained by Hesychius ῥάς, ἤφος, διψαλίς, rough, thirsty: all which agree a fever. Hence cercelus, erus, querquerus." ¶ Al. κάραχαν, rough, sharp, nestus, a complaint. Fr. vire, querstum, questum. ξι, who, which. From καλ ὁ he. Homer: 'Ο γάρ: For he came. Hence quaoi, qui. ¶ Or for quos, from καλ δι, ¶ Al. for from τις, Ἑολ. ἤς, ἀφ, by which. Formerly απο quoi, from the Greek inflection of τις, e. o. as in Χ. Qui is also, how? That is, that thing? οὖ, because. Fr. καλ, καλ, tuned by Donnegan, in what? how? but capable of explained, for what reason? As Donnegan explains: only how, but Why? ce quoia, quia. If I say: sink, because I am thirsty:" may be expressed thus: "I — why? — I am thirsty." A was shortened for rapi sake, as in Puta. Quia—means why? ¶ Al. for κα, κα, whence quai, quia. ¶. for quā-via, cut down to. ¶ Al. from qui, or Hebr. But whence the A? niumque, whosoever. Cum perhaps aliucem or aliquum, as we have Aliquando. (See Quondam.) Qui: aliquum, he who at any time. Que seems the Gr. η, as for quicumque they say ὅτις η. Or it is the same as que in Absque, Uterque. Quia, what? Allied to quis, as Quod to Qui. ¶ Or, if quis is from τις, quid may be from τί, τί, τί, τί, Ἑολ. τί, as from τις, Ὑελικίς, is Quis. Quidam, a certain one. For quidam, i. e. aliquidam. So quoddam and quiddam are aliquoddam and aliquidam. Dam added, as in Quondam, and as Dem in Pridem, Idem. Dam may be formed from τ' αυ. N to M, as μοναν, musaM. Quidem, indeed. It seems to be properly a qualifying particle, and to be put for quiddem, i. e. aliquidem, 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 Salm. Plautus: "Unum quidem hercule certum promitto tibi." Cicero: "Hoc quidem certe manifestum erit." Quies, repose, rest, quiet. Fr. quieco, whence quiesco. Quiesco, I repose, take rest. Fr. quieco, (whence quievit,) fr. kio, kies, I lay down; in a neuter sense, I lay myself down, I lie down, like ξεκαί. Quietus, quiet, calm. Fr. quiés, quiétis.
Quin, why not? For quid ne? i.e. quif non? In such sentences also as, "Non dubito quin sit venturus," quin is quif 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: Qu in 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. quin non. Cicero: "Non quin ipse dissentiam, sed quod" &c.

Quincunx, quincuncis, having (quinque uactus) 5 ounces out of 12. Generally, having 5 parts out of a whole. Quincunx was also a row or rank in this form:

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"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:

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The mark of an ounce was ", or , or $, or °. Hence a Triens was written ( ), or $, or °. A Quadrans $ or °.

Quincuplex, five-fold. For quinquexplex, quinquplex. Or quinquexplex, quinquplexus, as copulus from exès Èlès.

Quingenti, five hundred. For quincenti, from quinquies and centum.

Quini, five. For quinquis fr. quinque. So Seni from Sex, &c.

Quinquatria, Quinquatrus, vum, 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. ripas, five; whence ×ιψε, (as εἶναι and δύο, δύοις and δύοις, were said,) quemque, quenque, (as quodcumque, quodcumque,) quinque, as τρίγωνο, lino.

Quinquennis, of five years.

Fr. annus.

Quintilis, July. Fr. quintus.

The fifth month from March.

Quintus, fifth. For quintus, quinguis, fr. quinque.

Quippe, because for. Because forsooth. For quidque. Pœ, as in Neupe. Quid, why?

"I drink, because I am thirsty:" for this we may say: "I drink—why?—I am thirsty." See Quia.

Quirinus, Romulus. Supposed to be called from curia, a dart. (See Quirites.) That is, has a dart. Others refer it to κύριος, lord. And others to the inhabitants of Cures of whom he became king. Quirinius having the same termination
colinus. Janus also was
iris, a Sabine word for a . Ovid: "Sive quod hacta prisci est dicta Sabinis." : Sabine words generally to the Northern languages:. Warchter notices that quiris quir agrees with Germ. which signifies not only war
iris, Romans. Supposed called from their coaleswith the Cures, a Sabine . Others refer it to quiris, ur: Hesigeri. However, such names as Quirites work does not profess to ere.
irito, I implore the aid (titium) of the Romans. re, I implore, generally. is, who? From τις, ΄Εο. So Four was expressed by Τετέρα and Κείτερα, whence uor. ΄΄ Al. from κοίς, τ. Whence κοίς, quois,
Warchter compares . κωνα, and Jamesion o-Goth. quahas.
ismam, who? That is, for τις γλαρ;
isquiam, any one, some one. uliquispiam, piam being a ision, as in Usipiam, Nu-
pian is perhaps from της (τεις, poi,) ε. N turned b, as μουσαε, musaM. is quam, any one. For isquam. Quam seems to termination, as perhaps in Neutiquam. It is possibly formed from καρ, the Doric fem. acc. of κας for κας: i. e. aliquo aut ullo modo. Al. from καρ, i. e. καλ ε. N to M, as δολοκ, dolM.
Quisque, every one. Qui is aliquis. So Gr. τις. Homer: Εὖ μὴ τις δέων θείην, έί δέ βοσ- θία κατέθεν Εὖ δέ τις &c. Clarke translates τις here. "qui同期." Que may be a termination, as in Absque, Utqueque.
Quisquiliae, rubbish, ruff-ruff. From a word κοκυλλαι fr. κακυ- λω, to tear in pieces: fut. κοκυλ, redupl. κοκυλλα; whence (from pf. pass. κοκύλλυμαι) is κοκυλ- κάτω, parings of leather. ΄ Al. from quisque. Quidquid obivium.
Quisquis, whoever. Reduplication of quis. Who who? So έσος, as many as, is well suposed by Parkhurst to be a reduplication of ὑς. So Quotquot, and Ut ut, and Ubi ubi.
Quiris, any one you please. Quem quis. Or quiris is quiris (for we find quidvis), i. e. aliiquis quem vis.
Quod, whither? See Ed. Quod, as far as. Ad quod. See Adeo.
quiocirca, wherefore. See Idiccro.
Quod, which (thing). For καλ 6, καλ δ. See Qui and Que. Or quod is for quid from qui, as ille, illUD; istE, is-
tUD. But quod is rather for quod: as Ilid for Ilod.
Quodd, because. That is, proper quod. As Gr. δι, i. e. δι 6. So δ is said singly.
Quondam, at any time; at
some time, or sometimes, whenever it may be. At some past
time, formerly. "That is, quandem tempore." F. Rather, for
quipem, i.e. quemdam, i.e. aliquem. Ab quam, He
aliquando, at some time. See Quamunque and Quidam.

Quam, since. For quom-
jam, quoniam, quoniam, as et-
jam, etiam. Jam quam or
quum, since now.

Quoique, also. For quoique,
i.e. cuique. Cui et hoc accedat. O made short for rapidi-
ty of speaking, as A in Quasi.

Quorium, towards what place,
to what end. For quorium.
Quo versus. So Retrorum, &c.

Quot, how many.

Quot ... tot ...: how many ... so many ...
From vicem, Eol. xéva,
(as εκείνος for εῖπες; &c.) and
xéva, as ἓπει was the Eolic form
of ἔπει, πρέπει of πρέπεια.
From vicem, xéva is quot. "Or
rather, as we find πρέπεια, quot is from vicem, Eol. xéve,
xéva.

Quodannis, every year. That
is, singulis annis quotquot sunt.

Quotidie, (Cotidie, dropping
the U, as Quum, Cum, daily.)
Short for quotidiens. That is,
singulos dies quotquot sunt.
See Quodannis. "Al. for quanto
die.

Quoties, Quotiens, how often.
Fr. quot.

Quotuor, how many soever.
See Quosquis.

Quotus, how many. Fr. quot.
Or from xéros. See Quot.
Also, what in number, and so as

well how few, as how many.

"Hera quae est?" what num-
ber is the boar?

Quum: See Cwm.

R.

Rabidus, mad. Fr. rabid, as
Rapio, Rapimus.

Rabies, madness of dogs;
madness. Fr. rabies, as Specio,
Species.

Rabio, Rabo, I am mad as a
dog, am mad. Rabo is from
áxése, ápěs, I seize; whence
rapo, rabo, and rabio, like rapio.
For a mad dog seizes at every
thing. Wachter mentions "So-
rab. rabo, Germ. rauben, ra-
pio."

Rabo, a token. For arrabo.

Rabula, a wrangler, brawler,
forward noisy speaker. From
rabo, I am furious. Like Radula from Rado. Gellius:
"Clamator tantum, et facundia
rabidae jurgiosaque pollens."
Seneca: "Clamosi rabiosa fori
jurgia vendens improbus, iras et
verba locat." "Al. from μάζα,
to bark. Dacier: "Nam veri-
rum rabulam latrare dixeris
quam loqui: quare et eorum
facundia canina etiam dicta."

"Al. for racula fr. racus,
hoarse. But RA should be long.

Rabulana pix, pitch of a
color approaching to yellow. For
raculana fr. racus. But
the word is doubtful. So

1 Al. from λῆσαι, to maul, bark. But
whence is B in rabo? "Al. from λῆ
βερα, to go up and down stamping with
the feet.
Ruscus, the plant, is explained as having leaves of a tawny color. For ruscus, fr. ramosus. Ketham, I glean after a vintager. Recemos colligo praterit."  

Ruscus: See Appendix. 

att dicis, a rod or staff used in the art of constructing, &c. From pseudo, a small rod; whence pseudo, save nerves from nudo.  

us is also a ray or beam from the sun, long and red like a rod. Also, the rod of a wheel. A weaver's e. "As terminating each in a point." F. Also, a rod or thorn on the tail of the cock's spur. And a ray or oblong olive. 

idix, a root. "Fr. pseudo, pseudo is a branch or twig; but, as the higher part of an olive spreads out into branches, a lower part spreads out in twigs and little branches." "Ex ramis frunt radices."  

isaac Vossius. Ainsworth. "Pseudo est ramus in or." Whence did he get information? "Ex ab ab a pie, humecto," says Vossius. Because the tree exudes, derives its moisture from the roots. "The Danish ed, allied to which is our anglo-saxon "darix, a radish. "Per estiam, quia ejus usus in praeipitus." F. 

rico, I glare, rub, scrape; I coast along, i.e. al. 

graze the coast. I glide along. Bailey compares Milton: "Shaves with liquid wing the deep." From χέα, whence χανά, I graze; hence χανάω, and (dropping the guttural) χανάω, whence rado. Compare teado, mardeo, rodo, áqua. Our verb To graze may be allied. ¶ Al. from χέ αποστα pf. mid. of χέ ασταω, to shave. Hence a verb χανάω, χανάω, whence rado, as Lact. tis from Γάλλως. Wachter: "Hebr. garad, sculptit. Gr. χανάω, sculpere. Rado often means scalpo, seco."  

Raia, a ray or skate. "From Celt. raé." Ainsw. 

Rallia, a thin fine garment. Fr. rara, rarula, ralla. From its thin texture. ¶ Tookes: "From Anglo-Sax. regel, to cover." 

Rallum, a ploughstaff by which the earth is scraped from the shore. Fr. rado, whence radulum, rallum. 

Rámale, a useless or withered (ramus) branch. 

Ramentum, a little piece scraped from any thing, a chip, filiing. Fr. rado, whence radiementum, ramentum. So Momentum, &c. 

Rámer, 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 'Epsus, a branch, shoot. "From its protruding forward 

¶ Al. from hema, apelum, apértum, 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. “Ramusurn instar diducuntur: et, cum vocem aut spiritum intemimus, inflantur.” F.

Ramos, the knights. They were properly one of the three first centuries of Roman knights, called Ramnenses, Luceres, Tantienses.

Ramos, a branch. Fr. tremus; as Remus from Erepsus, and our Rice from Oryza. That is, from ἱππος, ramus, ramus. ¶ Al. from ἱππος, a flexible branch.

Rana, a frog. Fr. ζώοις, a toad; (dropping ζ.) ὅνις; whence rana, as κανις, caNiς. ¶ Al. from γάρις, (γάρις,) frog spawn. ¶ “From Hebr. ra-nah, to croak.” Tt. Or fr. rau- us, 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. βατραχός is explained by Domneg: “a tumor under the tongue, impeding articulate utterance.”

Ranceo: See Appendix.

Rancidus, affected. Fr. ranceo. See Putidus.

Rancunculus, crow-foot. Fr. ranu, as Gr. βατράχιος. “It seems to be called from its growing in places where frogs abound.” F.

Rapax, ravenous. Fr. rapio.

As Fagio, Fugax.

Raphanus, a radish. The singular punishment with a radish. ‘Ράφανος.

Rapidus, rapid. Fr. rapio.

As Gellidus, Frigidus. Said properly of torrents seizing and bearing down quickly every thing with them. Compare Pithon from Pitho.

Rapina, robbery. Fr. rapio.

As Ruo, Ruina.

Rapio, I snatch, seize. Fr. δραμα, transp. παχαμ. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. reafian, rapere.” Wachter: “Allied are Arab. raphaa, Sorab. rabu, Anglo-Sax. reafian, bereafian, (bereave), Germ. rauben, (rob).”

Rapio, I seize. Fr. rapio, raputum.

Rapum, Rapo, a turnip. Fr. πάτις and βάτος.

Raro, seldom. That is, thinly. Fr. rarus.

Rarus, thin, not close or thick, scanty. Referred to time, scarce, seldom occurring. Fr. ραπός, ἅπος, whence aroiús, araRus, (as μουσá, musRus,) rarús, as αγους, Rura; Erepsus, Remus.

Rastrum, a hoe, rake, harrow, drag to break clods. Fr. rado, rasum, as Clausum, Caustrum. Rado, I shave, rub. It is used

1 So also Turton in Ramunculus. But under Batrachism he says: “From its likeness to a frog.” I fear such contradictions are indications of ignorance of his subject.
with Marrn. Pliny has "her-
bam marris ad solum radere."
§ Al. from πεπερτός, (περτός),
broken to pieces. This suits
well some senses of rastrum.

Rāsitēre, lighters, barges.
"It. Perhaps as having the form of
the raetis." F.

Rāto seems to mean the act
or consequence (rendi) of think-
ing and judging. Fr. reor, ra-
tus. Nepos: "Utilissimum
ratus inpendentem vitare tem-
pestatem." Hence ratio is the
reason of man, rationality.
Hence it means also reflect-
ing, reasoning, arguing, and sig-
nifies an argument or dispute.
Also a determination or plan
of action, intention, purpose,
scheme, thought upon and chos-
en after reflection. Caesar:
"In presentia Pompeii insec-
quendi rationem omittit: in
Hispaniam proficisci con-
stituit." Also, a plan, expe-
dient, way, manner of bringing
about an object, resolved on by
reflection and judgment. Nep-
los: "Ad hunc interficiendum
talem ininit rationem." Also, a
plan, mode, method. Cicero:
"Splendida dicendi ratio."
Also, a cause, reason, motive,
supposing judgment and reflec-
tion. Cicero: "Cur sic opi-
netur, rationem subjicit." Also,
a reckoning, calculation, ac-
count, which is one with thinking
and judging. Horace: "Lon-
gis rationibus assem In partes
ecentum diducere." That is,
by long calculations. Seneca:
"Ponitis rationem singulorum,
quibus pecuniam credituri
estis." You make calculations
respecting. Hence rationes re-
do, re ferro, I give in my accounts.
Also, an estimation, valuing,
regard, respect. And propor-
tion. Cicero: "Pro rationes
pecunia liberalius est Brutus
tractatus quàm Pompeius."
The Latins said Rata portio.
§ Wachtet refers ratio to Goth.
ratjo, Germ. rat, rede, Anglo-
Sax. red, red, red.

Rātēcinor, I consider, rea-
son; calculate, compute. Fr.
ration. As Sermo, Sermocinor.

Rātīs: See Appendix.

Rātis, stamped with the
figure of a ratio.

Rātus, thinking, judging.
See Reor. Also, in a passive
sense, judged, decreed, deter-
mind ed, established by law, rati-
ified, fixed, valid. Rata pars,
or portio, a proportion deter-
mind ed on, fixed on. "Certa et
determinate." F.

Rauca, an earthworm injuri-
ous to the roots of trees. "Ex
colore ravo," says Ainsworth.
That is, as rauco is formed
perhaps from rauco in the sense
of hoarse, so it is in the sense of
tawny, &c.

Rauacus, hoarse. Fr. rauus,
whence rauicus (as Teter, Terri-
cus), and rauco, as Avicco pe,
Auceps. § Al. from καυω, a
bawling. For rauicus.

Raudus, ēris, ———

Rāvus, hoarse, ———

Rāvus, tawny, ———

Rē,— back. Fr. retro. Re-
moveo, I move back, withdraw,
remove. So Recede, I go back,
recede. Hence Repono is, I
lay back in a retired part, lay by. Re—is also, again, as return: as in Reddo. So we say To give back. Hence re—expresses reciprocity. Hence re—is, against. Pugno, I fight; Repugno, I fight so as to give back the blow of one who fights. So Rebello, Resistio, Reluctor. From signifying against or in opposition, re—gives a contrary sense to a word. Claude, I shut; Recludo, I open. Or this sense flows from that of reciprocity. Also, again, a second time. Waller: "This Caesar 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.

Reapae, in very deed. For re capae. Festus: "Eapiæ, et ipsa." Eapiæ was put for capaé, for brevity's sake. Or regard was had to Gr. ψι, whence ipse.

Recitus, the state (rei) of one accused.

Rèbello, I wage (bellum) war against. See Re—. Forcellini thinks it means properly, to wage war again.

Rèbito, I return. See Beto.

Récapituló, I recapitulate. That is, I go back again so as to state the (capita) heads of my argument.

Recens, récentis, fresh, new. From re and cando, (whence Candeo,) canum, as Tendo, Tentum. As said of things made white and shining again. Or say recens is for recandis, recandin, recensis, recens.

Rechius : See Appendix.

Récidivos, recovering, restored. Fr. cadivos. Re opposite. See Re—.

Recinuum : See Recinium.

Reciperó : See Recupero.

Reciprocus, alternate, reciprocal. Fr. reciproco. From recipéro, recipero, I take in turn. Somewhat as Præsto, Præstolar. Or reciprocus is from recipéro, whence recipericus, (as Tetrus, Tetricus), recipricus. Then Í into O, somewhat as U for I in Recupero for Recepero. Í Al. from re, and proto; that is, I demand back. Of being supposed to be inserted here, and in Incitaga, Concipilo. But no reason is given for this insertion.

Récito, 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.

Récitado, I open. See Re—.

Recottiis, well-practised, expert. Francis: "Properly, double-dyed, who has fully taken

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1 Others bring recentis from ἑρώρρος, transp. ἑρωρρος, (as Rapius from ἀρωρρος), ἑρωρρος. Hevychius explains ἑρωρρος by ρερος, new. And, if recent were written recentis, this derivation would be excellent. Í Al. from re and susárbo, (susari), new.
"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, sic, are properly referred by Wachter and Tooke to rectus, which is for rectus from rego, the same as dirigo.

Récula, a little thing. sic. Fr. res, rei, as Spes, Specula. Recipero, Recipère, I get back, recover. Fr. recipere, whence recipero. Recupero, as occUpo. Considere, Desidero, Tolero, are similarly formed from Considere, Desidere, Tolere. cf. Al. from re and pero; whence reporo, recipero: as CI is thought to be added in Reciprocus, Incipite, Concipilo. Recitano, I refuse. Fr. cause. That is, I allege reasons against. See Excusco.

Récitatus, having (cutem) the skin grown again. But, when

Thus Forcellini: who states a different reason on the words of Stauthius: Con- vivatur et assidu, nec unquam sit recta: "Rectus hic ideae vocari putat, quis ordine discumbentibus protrabetur; cum spurius sine ordine ac discrimina promiscuus clientibus afferenda objec- rentur."

This is a pretty clear proof that the northern nations took this word from the Latins, and not vice versa. A useful work might be written by accumulating such proofs. I now go to the Greeks. Wachter states that Germ. Eben, Engl. looser, is allied to Gr. Ἀδικός, Adikon. Is not the S a plain indication that the northern words are from the Greek, since it does not appear in the present of Ἀδικον, 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 Realdudo, and to give an opposite sense. Forcellini understands it thus: "Cui praetutium praeclarium fuit: quia eo loco cutes quidem utcunque refexerat, glandem tamen non umplius tegit, cum sit illa brevior."

\[\text{Rédémo, I love in return. Soft for reemno, as Reeqo, Redeo. But why should D be chosen? Perhaps, for T in Retro. So Retro-do, Ret-do, Reddo; Retro-líquie, Ret-liquie, Relliquie. Reddo, I give back. See Redamo.}
\]

\[\text{Rédemtor, a contractor, undertaker, farmer of the public taxes. Fr. redimo, redentus. Emo is to take, to take on oneself. And re denotes the return or gain made in return for such an undertaking.}
\]

\[\text{Rédeo, I return. See Redamo. Rédico, I drive or force back, repulse. Fr. ago. See Redamo. Also, I force a person who wishes to go (retro) back, I bring forcibly, as in Redigo sub potentatem, &c.}
\]

\[\text{Rédimículum, a fillet, ribbon. Fr. redimio.}
\]

\[\text{Rédismo, I bind, crown. For redimicio from amicio, taken in its pure sense of amjicio, I cast round. Al. for redipio from re and apio, I bind. Al. from re and bima, a binding. Al. from re-am-ee.}
\]

\[\text{Rédimo, I buy back or in return. Fr. emo. Also, I contract for. See Redemtor.}
\]

\[\text{Réditus, a yearly return, profit or produce. "Quia quotannis rediti." F.}
\]

\[\text{Redivia, Redavia, a whitlow. Redivia for redavia, and this for relavia, as meditor is referred to meditar. Festus says that some call it relivium. Turnebus: "Est redavia quam so reluit ac solvit cutis circa unguem." So Diluo, Diluvius. Or we will suppose that these words are put for redituvia, fr. reditus, formed somewhat like Redivivus. Then we have redivia or redavia, according as we reject LU or IL. Again: Sidonius calls "redævias escafærum" the remnants of food sticking in teeth. That is, esse quæ reluviantur. He calls "redævias conchyliorum" fragments of shells thrown up by the sea. As being in a state of resolution. Some read reluvias.}
\]

\[\text{Redivius, springing up again. Qui redit ad eam conditionem ut vivat.}
\]

\[\text{Redo, some fish in the Moselle, mentioned by Ausonius. Probably a Gallic word. See Alos.}
\]

\[\text{Reductus, sequestered. That is, removed back. So Repono. Reandulo, I overflow. Taken from (undae) waters checked in their course and going back in consequence of being too copious to flow down the channel. Virgil: "Ceu pingui fluminis Nilus Cæm refluat campis." Forcellini supposes re here to mean "valde," without assigning a reason.}
\]

\[\text{Reduvia: See Redivia.}
\]
Edox, redceans, who has re-
{}
regione" means in a direct line.
Cicero: "Ut cum due individuas per inantisatem ferantur, alterum e regione moveatur, alterum declinet." The one moves in the direction just facing it.

Régium, royal. Fr. rex, regis.
Regno, I reign. Fr. regnum.
Regnum, a kingdom. For reginum fr. rex, regis. 
Régio, I stretch out straight. I move in a straight line. Lucan: "Tela regem per vacera Cassiria." I lead straight out, as a ship, horses, &c. Hence, I guide, direct; and hence, I govern. Fr. régira, révrna, I stretch forth. So régiris is to thrust forwards a spear and wound. This primary sense of rego is clear in the compounds Porrigio, Dirigo, Surgo, in Rectus the participle of Rego, and in Regula. The O is dropt in Opéó, as in Remus and Ramus. Other languages however afford words cognate with rego and ópera. "Recken, (Germ.), tendere, extendere, expandere. Hebr. rakag, Goth. rakjan, Franc. recchen, Island. rekia." W. "Caninius deduces rego for rágo fr. ópera, transp. ópera. Junius from the Babylonian raq, a king." V. But these derivations do not at all agree with the primary senses of rego.

Régula, a square or rule by which lines (reguntur) are led straight on. Hence a pattern, rule, example. So from Tégola is Tégula.

Régularis, regular. That is, according to (regulum) rule.
Régulus, a petty king. Fr. rex, regis.
Rechulus, Rechulus, worthless, vile. Fr. regis.
Dignus regis. Virgil has Reice for Rejice; "Pasceat a flammea reice capella."

Relativa pronomina, relative pronouns. Fr. referro, relatiss. Scheller: "They refer generally to a word preceding, but sometimes to one which is to follow. As Qui, Is." "Quem antecedens nomen quodammodo referunt, et valut in memoriam reducunt." F.

Régulo, I send out of the way to a retired place, banish. Fr. lego, I send.

Relicium: See Appendix.
Relicuis, for reliquus.
Régilio, Régiligo, scruple, fear in a religious sense, a scrupulous fear of offending the Gods. Pliny: "Subit tacent religio animos." Awe and veneration towards the Gods, piety, religion. Scrupulousness caused by the obligation of duty; exactness, delicacy, sincerity, faith. Fr. religio, avvi, to bind and keep back. Quo inibimus quippe et secerum. Servius: "Religio, metus, ab eo quod mentem deligit." Lactantius: "Hoc pietatis vinculo obstruit Deo et religati sumus. Unde ipsa religion nomen acceperit; non, ut Cicero interpretatus est, a relegendo." Herold: "Quod res divine et humanum vim superantes horrorem injiciend a animoque quasi tensantium constric-
tos." Or religio is from relicio, fr. tacio, to draw back. Reliquus. Cicer.: "Qui omnis, qui ad cultum Deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, dic-ti sunt religiosi ex relegendo."


Reliquiae, remains. Fr. reliques. E long, as I in Italia. Or see Redamo.

Reliquor, I am in arrears. "Reliqua debeto, reliquis ob-moxius sum." F.

Reliquus, remaining. Fr. reliquio, relinqvo, as Fragilis from Franco, Frago.

Reluctor, I struggle against. See Re-.

Remasse, to return. For remedisse. But the reading is very dubious.

Remedium, a remedy. Fr. medecor. Re means bringing back to health.

Remigio, a fish said to stay the course of a ship by sticking to its keel. Fr. pêch, to delay. But this word rests on the testimony of Festus. In Plut. Cæs. 4, 3, 6, which he adduces, the edd. read otherwise.

Remex, remigis, a rower. Qui remum agit. Or, qui remo agit navem.

Remigo, I row. See Remex.

Reminiscent, I call to mind. See Memini.

Remitto, I let go back, let loose, slacken; I give up, permit; I pardon, like Condono; I dispense with; I let go, forbear, desist. See Omitto, Prermitto.

Remora, a fish which sticks to a ship and retards its progress. Fr. mora.

Rémotus, remote. That is, moved far back. See Reductus.

Remulco, I tow a ship. Fr. remouile, remouile.

Remulus, a rope to tow a ship with. Fr. remule. Or from a word remouile. Remuria, days kept sacred to Remus.

Remus, an oar. Fr. ierps, whence retmus, remus. E is dropped, as in Rufus, Ruber, Lib. Qually refers to Celt. rama. 1

Ren: See Appendix.

Renido, I shine, am bright or resplendent. Also, I laugh. For laughter gives resplendence to the face. As Nito is traced to nila, vivra, to wash; so from the same nila, fut. nilo, is nide, whence remideo, like Refulgo.

Rexo, I deny. Fr. reno, I nod assent. Re contradicts.

Rencunio, I renounce. Re contradicts. "Quasi contra-rario 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. Ratus is for rētus. Some refer ratus to

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1 Classical Journal, No. 5, p. 128.
Germ. *raten*, to number or compute. *Then, to think, as λογίζομαι from λόγος, computation. But whence is reor? Shall we bring it fr. ἰδεῖμαι, to question, inquire; and so by enquiry to form an opinion? E being neglected, as in Lamia, Liber, Remus, Ruber, Rufus. Or rather, as ἰπτω was to speak, could ἰδεῖμαι have meant, I speak to myself, reflect, like φανέρω; Or could reo been a word prior to reor: ἰπτω being taken in the sense of thinking, as φησί is often in Homer? Or, as ἰπτω and ἰπτω were to connect, could ἰοῦ and ἰδεῖμαι have meant to connect ideas in the mind, and so to think and judge? As ἰπτω, to speak, is from the idea of connecting words.¹

Répagula, barriers, bars, bolts. Fr. pago, pango. As fastened in so as to oppose entrance. Re is against. See Re—

Réparo, I repair. Re is again.

Répido, I go back. Pedem retraho.

Répens, sudden. "Fr. þerm, 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 is posy, in a moment." V.

Répentinus, same as repens, enitis.

¹ From rea, ref, says Sipontinus. That is, I judge a thing to be (rem) a reality. Tooke says: "Reor, a thing, gives us reor, that is, I am thing-ed: re-reor, I am strongly thing-ed." The Reader will give these words meaning, if he can.

Répério, 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.

Réperio, I go back to the beginning, trace back. Also, I call back to my mind, recollect.

Rèpétunda, illegal exactions, extortion. For repetenda pecunia. Or rather repetundarum is for repetendarum pecuniam, and repetundis is for repetendis pecunia. Crimen repetundarum is a charge of repeatedly demanding and extorting sums of money. Re, again and again.

Répleo, I replenish, recruit. Fr. pieo. That is, I fill again, I fill a vessel which has been emptied. Generally, I fill.

Replum: See Appendix.

Répo, I creep or crawl. Fr. ipro, transp. ipro, as Rapiro from Ἀπραίο. Vice versa, we have fera from φανέρω.

Rèpätia, 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."

Répresento, I make present to one, exhibit or lay before one, represent. Presentem 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
future time. Frontinus: "Ut aetimet qua represeantando, quae 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 represeantabo, si advereri." Rerprehendo, I reprove. That is, I lay hold of a person and pull him back, I check. "Verbis ab agendo retrabo." F. Repto, I creep. Fr. repo, reptum.


Reseda, dock, a kind of herb. Fr. sedo, reseddo. Re, as in Re medium. Pliny: "Discutit (reseda) inflammationes omnes. Quo curant ea, addunt haec verba: Reseda, morbos resedae. Hae ter dicunt tolesque despuunt."

Reser, I unbolt, set open. Fr. sera. Re contradicts.

Residus, left, remaining. Fr. resideo, I keep back and rest still, I continue, remain.

Resigno, I break open what I had sealed and ratified, I disannul, invalidate. Horace of Fortune: "Laudo manentem: si celeres quattu Pennas, resigno quae dedit." It seems to mean irritum facio, I nullify or cancel her gifts. Baxter's note is: "Demeter signo chirurgium dissolvimus." Some understand it as equivalent to Rescribo. Dacier: "Rescribere, i. e. sibi creditam pecuniam reddere. Nam creditores scribire sine dictare dicebatur, cüm credent. Debitores verò, cüm solvetabat, rescribere. Resignare igitur pro rescribere, i. e. reddere." Others understand it, I sign away from myself.

Resina, resin, rosin. Fr. resine. Or say fr. ρησίν, which could come from ὑπηραίω, as μηρίσθω, as ὑπηραίω, perf. pass. of μηρίσθω.

Resipisco, I recover my senses, return to a right understanding, reform. Fr. sopio, respicio.

Resisto, 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.

Response, I oppose, resist. Properly, I answer to a charge, rebut or resist it. Fr. responders, responsum.

Respuno, I spit back what I have swallowed; I reject, nauseate, dislike.

Restauruo, I repair. See Instauro.

Restitutius, uninterrupted, perpetual. Pliny has "restititutim seecunditatem." Also, cultivated year after year without intermission, as Ager restitulius. Fr. resto, whence restabilitus, restitulius. Resto, I last, endure, remain.

Restinguo, I put out, extinguish. See Exstinguo.

Reticia, a cord, rope. Fr. ponde, to draw, haul. That is, from postum, transp. ponde. If without this transposition, E will be for U, as in sEntio: and as some derive pEsum from aRtov. "From resto. "Quod restes ligata stare faciunt." V.

Rete, Reto. Wachter: "Gelius" does not hit on the right sense of these words. Messianus 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, re; for from these are reta and reto." See Reta.

Rete, a net, gin, trap. Fr. ponde, 'ponde, to keep in, stop, hinder. "From or, since ponde is from ponde pp. of a verb ponde, to draw, to draw back, allied to ponde, whence ponde, to keep in;—rete is from this ponde, i.e. from a verb ponde, pondre, pondre. "From ponde, to draw," says Wachter. "From al from ponde, Acol. pondre, to throw. As lana from lana, lanaer."

Rentento, I hold back, check. Fr. retineo, retentum.

Retiarus, a gladiator who endeavoured to throw (retom) a net over the head of his antagonist.

Reticulum, net-work; a netted bag, reticule. Fr. rete.

Retiiculum, that by which a thing is tied or held back, cable, rein. Fr. retineo.

Reracto, I retract. Fr. retralo, retractum, I draw back, recall.

Rertractus, retired. See Reductus.

1 Gelius: "In quodam edicto antiquo scriptum invenimus: Quis femina retanda publice redemta habent. Retenda quid esset quaebatur. Dicit amicus meus in libro se Gavii de Origine Vocabulorum septimo legiue retas vocari arboreae, que aut ex ripis fluminum eminenter, aut in alveis eorum extarent, appellatasque esse a retibus, quod praeerunt naves impedirent et quae irrepertae: kicircoque esse arbitrori retendas femina locari solita esse, id est, purganda: ne quid aut more aut peculio navibus in ea virgulta incidentibus fieret."
Rēstrimentum, dregs. Fr. ratero, retrivi, like Destrimentum. Properly, dregs remaining from olives after they have been bruised.

Rēstrīo : See Appendix.

Rētōrusum, in a direction backward. Retroversum.

Rētūro, I open. See Obtūro.

Rēvēlo, I unveil, uncover.

Rēvēlo, as in Recludo.

Rēvīmentum, a fringe. Fr. rivio, I bind. Reviec, same as Revincio.

Reus, one bound or obliged to perform. Fr. ċpiēcs, 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 Λάνα. 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: 'Res appello non eos modo qui arguentur, sed omnes quorum de re disceptatur.' It applies equally to one concerned in civil and in criminal processes.

Vossius: "Qua ejus res, h. e. causa agitur. Res enim notat causam seu litem." Ælius says: "Reus est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive est egit, sive cum eo acutum est."

Rex, régis, a king. Fr. rexi fr. rego. Or from regens, shortened to regnus, rega.

Rha, rhubarb. As growing on the banks of the Rha i.e. the Volga.

Rhādīnē, slender, thin, emaciated. 'Pāsvī.

Rhapsoûsia, a book of Homer. 'Pασφία.

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. řvěs, a skin.

Or from the northern rhēn, whence our reindeer. As made of its skin. Wachter notices the Anglo-Sax. reon, estrangulum. Al. from the river Rheus, Rhine: as used by its borderers.

Rhētōr, a rhetorician. 'Pē-riag.

Rhētra, a law. 'Pēiga.

Rheuma, a catarrh. 'Pēigma.

Rhīnīcēros, a rhinoceros. 'Pī-senākos.

Rhīnthōm. Forcellini: "A Tarentine comic poet, a contemptible trifler, (nugator vilissimus): others say he was a tragic poet. Varro uses the"

1 Wachter objects: "Quis fasi potest ut hodie opinioni tet corponbus in Galliâ et Germaniâ tegendas usum mangiferorum genus sufficiat? Admissionem mangiferorum excusias, sed aliarum ferrum pelles non anphitomon."
word for a contemptible, trifling, or extravagant fellow: Quis contra nunc Rhinthos non dicit sua interesse, utrum iis piscibus stagnum habeat plenum, an ranis. Columella: Itaque Terentius Varro, Nullus est, inquit, nebulo ac rhinthon qui &c.

Rhododaphne, the rose-bay. 'Φοδόδαφνη.

Rhombus, a reel or winder. Also, a rhomb. And a birt or turbot. 'Ρόμβος.

Rhomphea, a kind of lance. 'Ρομφαία.

Rhonchus, snorting, snoring. 'Ρόνχος. 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. 'Ροῦς.

Rhythmus, harmony, proportion, metre. 'Ρυθμός.

Rhîtînum, a kind of cup. 'Ρυθιόν, ρήταν.

Rica: See Appendix.

Riciûnum, Ricinium, Recinium, Reicinium: See Appendix.

Ricinus, —

Ricetus, a scornful opening of the mouth in grinning; the whole part of the mouth thus open, the jaw, mouth, &c. Fr. ringer, ringtum, rigitum, ricium.

Rideo, I smile, laugh. Abbreviated from reinedo, I smile; whence reideo, rideo. Horace has "DULCE ridentem." ¶ Al. from the North. "Rüttet, (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.

Ridica, the prop of a vine. Fr. ripière to fix firmly. Ica, as in Manica. E dropt, as in Lamina from 'Ελαιων; and in Ruber, Rufus.

Ridiculus, worthy to be laughed at. Fr. rideo.

Rigeo, I am very chill, stiff or benumbed with cold. 'Ρίγεω.

Rigidus, stiff with cold; still, hard, firm, rigid; severe. Fr. rigeo. As Frigidus.

Rigo, I water, wet, moisten. Fr. βρέχω, whence brego, (as from λιθός is linChô, linGo); and brigo, as Leber became Lâber, and Pleco Plico. Hence rigo, as perhaps B is dropt in Rugio; and A in Ros from Δρός. ¶ Germ. reges is rain.

Rima, a cleft, fissure. Fr. βρέχω, whence rigma, rimma, rima. Compare Remus.

Rimir, I pry into, search narrowly. That is, I look into (rimas) chinks and crannies to find.

Ringer, I grin or show my teeth like a dog. Fr. hynropnas, hynropnas, I am wrinkled; transl. hynropnas, whence rincor, ringer: Forcellini explains ringer "nasres corRugo," and adds: "Translaté dicitur de plantis

1 Al. from sâmbô. Why R for M?
2 Julius Scaliger makes the first I in ridica short, the second long. I know not on what authority. I have followed Ainsworth.
re astrictae corrupt cortice finduntur." 1 ρη, the nose. 1 he bank of a river. 1 ρως, an osier. As with osiers. Livy: 1 te inter salicta inlateral hostes." Or 1 ρη, a reed. Sta-
riph arundineae." 1 "She caused it to be song the high reeds w on the banks of Gray: "Beside some ushry brine." 1 ρη, impetus. From 1 e of the waves beating 1 This would be well, re the sea-shore. Isi-
1 true, uses it in this it is very rare. 1 Al. 1 σεικα, to break, as 1 us. Forcellini: "Liti-
1 um est atque humile: eet præruption." 1 ut Gr. 1 παγή, fr. 1 πα-
1 at. 1 Al. from πενω, 1 a coffer. 1 Πλαγις, 1 a laughter. Fr. 1 vide, 1 sum. 1 a due form. Secun-
1 rite, ceremony, usage, m. Fr. 1 προτες, (as ῥίμα μα), agreed on, deter-
1 picated. Or, to be 1 In relation to certain 1 forms of words. 1 τριπός, custom, habit; 1 βρος. Hence ritus; 1 as 1 ῥήμας, 1 προτες,
1 a βροχόμα, I gash my remus. 1 Al. from προς, from 1 ῥω, to flow, to flow on in a regular order. Whence ῥήμας, arrangement of parts according to due order and proportion. So 1 τρημης, fr.lgo. 1 Or from προς, from 1 μοι, to guard, preserve. Euripides: 1 ἤρων ἄργειν νη-
1 μον Σάμωνα. 1 Al. from Anglo-Sax. 1 rihl, law. 1 Rivoles, a rival in love. 1 Ri-
valles were, properly, persons who got water from the same (rivas) brook, and were liable to contentions about the carrying or using of it. Ulpian: "Si inter rivotales, i.e. qui per eundem rivos aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu." Or from the contentions arising from the changes of a river's course, and its inroads on one person's property to the detri-
1 ment of another's. Some refer it to wild beasts coming thirsty to a common fountain, and stir-
1 ring up strife together. Homer: 1 θεος 1 ὡς ἃν ἄκμιστοι λιον ἵησαν ταχευμ. 1 ὡς ὁ ὁρο-
1 τος ἐν μέγα φρονίμῳ ἡγούμενος Πλαγις ἀγρό διήγης. 1 Nonius 1 expiae risus "in unam amo-
1 rem derivantes." 1 Rivos, a stream, brook. Fr. 1 πος, poet. 1 ρης, whence rius, 1 ri-
1 ves. 1 Al. from 1 πλως: 1 changing to S, perhaps as 1 κόλπος, 1 κολπός; 1 ἄλταρι, vulpeus. 1 Rixo, Risor, I bicker, con-
1 tend. Fr. 1 ἵης, ἐλικοϊς form of 1 ἵης, fut. of ἴης. 1 E dropt, as in Ruber, Remus. 1 Some 1 derive rix from 1 προς, a rupture; and hence a schism. As 1 pausA from 1 παύω. 1 Al.
word for a contemptible, tritling, or extravagant fellow: Quis contra nunc Rhinthon non dicit sua interesse, utrum iis piscibus stagnum habeat plenum, an ranis. Columella: Itaque Terentius Varro, Nullus est, inquit, uebulo ac rhinthon qui &c."

Rhododaphne, the rose-bay. 'Ροδόδαφνη.

Rhombus, a reel or winder. Also, a rhomb. And a birt or turbot. 'Ρόμβος.

Rhomphea, a kind of lance. 'Ρομφαία.

Rhonchus, snorting, snoring. 'Ρόγχος. 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. 'Ροιχ.

Rhythmus, harmony, proportion, metre. 'Ρούχος.

Rhytium, a kind of cup. 'Ρούτίος, ρύτιον.

Rica: See Appendix.

Ricinum, Ricium, Recinium, Reicinium, Reicinum: See Appendix.

Ricinus. —

Ricitus, a scornful opening of the mouth in grinning; the whole part of the mouth thus open, the jaw, mouth, &c. Fr. ringer, ringtum, righet, rictum.

Rideo, I smile, laugh. Abbreviated from renideo, I smile; whence reideo, rideo. Horace has "dulce rididentem." § 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.

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RIP—RIX

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πατός, an osier. As
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m βρυχόμεθα, I gnash my
remus.  Al. from πατος, from
τρίβω, to flow, to flow on in a
regular order. Whence ποδος,
arrangement of parts according
to due order and proportion. So
προποδος, fr. γόγ.  Or from πατος,
from πατος, to guard, preserve.
Euripides: Προποδος ἐργαίος νί-
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πάνω<ν Κέλπος ἀμφ' ἄλτης.
Nomius
explains rivales "in unam amo-
rem derivantes."

Rivus, a stream, brook. Fr.
ρος, poët. ρος, whence rivus,
rivus.  Al. from ῥοῖς: E
changing to S, perhaps as φλός,
ilion; ἀλαβρός, vulpes.

Rizo, Rizor, I bicker, con-
tend. Fr. ῥίζο, Ἀσιatic form of
ῥίζω, fut. of ῥίζω. E dropt, as
in Ruber, Remus.  Some
derive rixsa from ῥίζος, a rup-
ture; and hence a schism. As
pausan from παυσαν.  Al.
from ringor, ringsum, rinxum, rixum.

Rōbigo, Rūbigo, rust, mildew. Fr. robus, 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 ῥῶς, dirt, filth. Al. from ῥῶς, to draw, attract, contract.

Rōbigus, a God whom the Romans invoked to keep off mildew from the corn. Fr. robigo.

Robius: same as Robus.

Robur, oak of the hardest kind. Hence anything hard and strong; hardihood, strength. Fr. robus, red. Haigh: "Because oak is full of red veins." If from ῥῶς (whence ῥῶμα, ῥῶς, ῥῶς) to give strength to, and in the middle, to be strong —then the senses must be reversed. From ῥῶς might be roitis, roBurn. Or from ῥῶμας, (same as ῥῶμα, strength, Aescl. ῥῶμας, we might have romur, robur.

Robur, a shell for culprits. Dacier: "As being formerly made of strong oak."

Robus, red. Compare Ruber and Rufus. O for v, as in μῦλα, mOla; στάλλες, fOlia. Robus was also the oak, like Robur. And a kind of red wheat.

Robustus, hard and strong like oak. Fr. robus same as robur. So Augustus.

Rōdo, I gnaw. By the omission of the first letter, from βρόδο, βρόδην; (See Rigo,) or τρόδο, (whence τρόγυς) τρόδην; or γρόδο, (whence perhaps γραο- φος and γρόσφος,) γρόδην. Or —supposing rodō to be put for raudo, as Coda for Caudo,— from τραῦν, (whence τραῦμα), τραυδήν; or κραῦμα, κραυδήν. Compare nDo, 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. δροάω, δροῦ, I desire earnestly; transp. δροῦ, rogo. As Rapió from ῥαπία. Al. from ῥαυ χa pf. mid. of δροάω, whence ῥαυχαμι, I long earnestly for. Whence a verb ῥαυχάω, ῥαυχά, ῥαυχάω.

Rōgus, a funeral pile. Fr. ῥάζ, ῥάρος, a cleft, split; and so applied to pieces of split wood raised for a pile. Euripides: Οἳ πληροῦσιν πυρόν, Κορίνθος φίλρος πευκίνους. We have fera from φλη- ρος, farris from φλορος. Al. from ῥύσαω, to raise; pf. mid. ῥύσαω, transp. ῥύσαω, (ῥύσαω). Hail: "From rogo. Because, when a dead body was placed on a funeral pile, it was customary to call upon the departed spirit by name."


Rōvārīi, light-armed soldiers.

Fr. rois, rois. Because these frequently preceded the regular troops, as dew or a dewy shower frequently precedes rain." F.

Rōvātio, a blasting of vines by the fall of a cold (rois) dew.
Rostrum, the beak of a bird, snout of a fish. Fr. rodo, rosum, as Clausum, Claustrum; Rasum, Rastrum. Pliny has, “Corvi aratoris vestigia ipsa rodentes:” where Forcellini notes: “Hoc est, rostro tundentes cibi exquirendi gratia.” Rostrum was also the beak of a ship. And a pulpit in the Forum where those who addressed the people stood. Because it was adorned with the BEAKS of the ships taken from the Antitastes.

Rota, a wheel; a car; anything round, as the sun’s disk; a course or revolution; a wheel or rack for criminals. “From Celt. roth.” Quayle. “Red, Germ. A Celtic word. Welsh rhod, Armoric rat, Irish rit, rhotha, Franc. rad. It signifies properly a runner or a foot running. For wheels are like feet by which a chariot (poth) runs. [As τρέχεις fr. τρέχω, τρέχον.] Staden derives rad from Iceland, rota, to drive round.” W. ‘Poth jis to rush with a loud noise and impetuosity. Rota, if from potho, is for rotha. “Plainly from Hebr. ratah, rotavit, rotam gyravit,” says Becman.

Rotundus, round like a (rota) wheel. Said also of periods well rounded, full or equable. Forcellini explains Vestis ro-
tunda "equaliter ab omni parte fluxa et undanti ambitu composita."

Rübello, a roach. Fr. rubellus, reddish. So Gr. ἱσχύοσ, ἵσχύος, red.

Rüdeo. I am red; 1 blush. Fr. ruber. ¶ Or from ῥῆβηα, (whence ῥῆβυμα, redness, blush,) Ἑσί. ἱσχύος, whence ἱσχύος, rubeo, as ἄμφος, amBo.

Rüber, red. For rubrus, whence rubra. Rubrus from ῥῆβης, Ἑσί. ἱσχύος, whence ἱσχύος, and rubrus, as ἄμφος, amBo.

Rübeda, a toad often found among (rubos) brambles. Pliny: "Sunt quae in ἑρπίδωσ τινάν γιον, ob id rubetarum nomine."

Rubia, madder, a herb with a root which is red and used by dyers. Fr. rubeo.

Rübidos, of a deep swarthy red. Fr. rubeo. As Prigo, Frigidus.

Rübigo: 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.

Rübüs, the bramble or blackberry bush. Pliny says of it: "Ferena mora ante maturitatem rubetia unde fortasse nomen." Turton: "Named from its red fruit." ¶ Rather from ρόδος, ρόδος, a bramble: whence rōpus, (as ρόδος, ρόδος,) then rubus.

Ructo, to belch. Fr. ἰχυτός pp. of ἰχυεῖν: whence a verb ἰχυεῖσθαι, ἰχυεῖσθαι, ἰχυεῖται. Or from ἰχυέ, ἰχυεῖς was ru-

Růdectus, full of rubbish. Fr. rudus. As Humectus.

Rūdens, a cable, rope. Properly, the participle of rudo, to make a great noise. Virgil: "Insequor clamorique virum stridorque rudens." Ov-

Rūdimentum, first trial or instruction in a science. For in the first stage a learner is (rūdis) 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 spattle for stirring a liquid when boiling. "Virga impolita," says Forcellini. That is, virga rūdis. ¶ Or from ἱᾶδος, whence ἱᾶδος, and this changed to rūdis, as Hūmus from χάμος, ÆUtem from άλατος, Ælumus from άλαμμος, άλαμμος. ¶ Or it is a northern word. Waechter explains Germ. rute, "virga, sur-

Rūdo, I make a noise, as an ass, a lion, a bear, &c. It is applied to Cacus by Virgil. Fr. arùdô, (rubôr,) in a howling or roaring manner. Donnegan explains àgeo, "a bellowing, low-
roasting, braying, howling. 

**Rudus**, *cris*, unwrought ore. 

**Rumius** has "arae rudere." 

**Raudus**, as *Caupa*, *Cupa*, *ves* is rubbish, shards torn broken and shattered, so traced to *ruio*, whence 

1. "Fragmens minuta level lapidum et durat in edificis prolapsus." 

**Rudus** novum, is new rubbing from stones hewn. 

**Rudus** pingue in Culus. is composed, a mixture of substances for enriching sound. 

**Rush**, reddish, tawny. 

Fr. *réudá*, whence *réos*, *grémus*, *réos*, redness. 

**Rus**, as *óðare*; **Róló; vó**. 

See Ruber. 

**Rga**, a wrinkle. From a *gráγγ* (γράγγ) formed from 

Fr. *pów*, I draw, act; whence *póli*, a wrinkle; *póri*, wrinkled. 

Fr. *fen* was *póe*, *êu*, pf. mid. 

x. Wachter has "póga*), a ling." 

2. Quayle notices 

**Ragio**, I roar as a lion. 

*yuγγ*, *yuγγ*, a roaring. 

Fr. *βρύγγ*, pf. mid. *béγγ*; (βρύγγ) to roar, belch. 

**Ridus**, rough. See Rudis, e. 

**Rina**, a downful, ruin, desolation. 

Fr. *ruo. 

**Ruma**, *Rumia*, a teat, dung. 

Fr. *répmai* to draw to myself. 

and so suck; *pp. éropma*, whence a word *prému*; 

1. Al. from *prému*, a flowing. 

**Ruma**, **Rumen**, the gullet, throat. 

Fr. *prému*, a flowing; or place of flowing. Where the liquid flows which we take into our mouths. 

3. *Or* from *prému*, tractus. *via.* That is, a canal or passage for the food we take. 

4. *Al. from rému*, to draw; *pp. éropmu*. Thus Festus derives *subrumpa* haedi, "quia runime tranhunc lac sydena," Turton explains it differently: "From rému. The hollow part of the throat drawn in by sucking in the breath." Forcellini explains *runa*, "cavus gutturis locus." 

**Rumex**: See Appendix. 

**Rumina** and **Ruminatus**, the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found hanging (ruminitus) to the dugs of the wolf. 

**Ruminis**, said of cows chewing the cud, i.e. bringing the food back (a runime) from the throat to the mouth. Hence *rumino* is to bring back things past to remembrance, reflect, muse, runimate. 

**Rumor**, noise, murmur; common report, rumor. From Germ. *rum*, clamor, referred by Wachter to Anglo-Sax. *hrum*, clamor, and compared by him

1. Al. from *prému*. 

2. "*prému*, primary sense, to draw to myself." 

3. *Al. from rée, for rému. "Quod inde abbas reft in stomachum." 

Ainus.
Sævis, cruel. "For sævisus."

F. Sævisus is, untoward, perverse; sævisus was primarily applied to one of untoward, malignant, temper. A sævisus factum was also a sævisus fatum. Vossius says on Dierectus: "Festo dici videtur dies minus rectus, sed sævisus ac sævisus."

"From sāvus, I am furious." Ainaw. That is, sūr Vm.

Sāga, a wise woman, witch. From sāgio, (whence praesagio,) I have keen perception or discernment.

Sāgas, quick-scented. Applied to the mind, sagacious. Fr. sāgio. So dico, dicax.

Sāgina, meat for cramming animals. And the place where they are fattened. Fr. sāgō, fut. 2. of sētō, I cram, stuff.

Sāgio: See Appendix.

Sāgitta, a dart. Fr. āxēs, pointed, fr. āxē. Acista, acitia, (as vivus for vivus) acitās (as ipa, Sero), sētita. Vossius compares Segsia from 'Axēsma.

Sāgmen, vervain, herbapure. For sagimen fr. āgus, pure. So Regimen.

Sāgum, Sāgus, a soldier's cloak. Xāgos.

Sal, sālis, salt. Fr. ālē, gen. of ālē. As ǣ, Sex.

Sālācon, a poor man boasting of riches. Xālāxus.

Sālāmandra, a salamander. Xālāepaeta.

Salar, a salmon peel; and salmo, for salmo, a salmon. Fr. salio. Our term, Salmon LEAF, agrees with this.
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.” Ainsworth.

Sālāx, lecherous. Fr. salio.

Varro: "Cūm equus matrem ut saliret adduci non posset." Al. from σαλώς, motion of the sea. From libidinous motions of the body.

Sālēbra, a rough place. Fr. salio, as Latēbra from Lateo. Over which it is necessary to leap perpetually.

Sālēx, priest of Mars. Fr. salio; from their leaping and capering as they carried the sacred bucklers. Livy: "Salios duodecim legit, ac per Urbem ire caenentes carmina cum tripudiis solennique sallatam jussit." Hence Saliare Epulae in Horace.

Sālio, I leap. Fr. αλλα, whence ἄλλαμαι, I leap. As αλλας, allus.

Sālīva, spit. Fr. σιλας, whence σιλος, σιλος, salis, salīva. Or whence salīva. Or fr. salis, salis, from its briny nature. As Cado, Cadi-

Sālīx, a willow. Todd: "Sali Sax. The Sax. sal, black, is considered by Thwattes as the root. Morin remarks that salix is properly salix fr. salīx, signifying the same thing." That is, salicis is from iλη, and salix abridged from salicis. Or salis is fr. salēx, which Haigh says is the same as salis. E into A, as μήλος, māneos. Quayle refers to Celt. sailog.

Salto, I salt. Fr. sal.

Salmacidus, brine and sour. Fr. σαλμ, brine; and σαλις, acidus.

Salmo: See Salar.

Salōpīgium, a wag-tail. Fr. σαλος, motion; νυξ, rump or tail.

Salpa, a stock-fish. Σαλητρη. Salpicta, Salpicta, a trumpet. Σαληπτητης.

Saltam, at least. From ἀλα, altar, whence allar, saltar, (as 'Aρτιος, Saricio, Saricio,) whence saltam, as Autum from Astrap.

Al. for saccurm, (as vice verā the Cretan αλοκα for ἀλα) sin autem: But if not this, at least that. Donatus derives it from the cry of Saliem 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 animals in a lawn or open space in a grove. Ἄρη or from αλας p. pass. of αλα, to cause to grow, whence αλος, a grove. Said, as in Sagitta, Si, &c. Wachter notices a word αλος.

Sałuter, healthful. Fr. salus.

Salum, sea, deep sea, rough sea. Σαλος.

Sālus, safety, health. From σαλε, safe.

Sālūto, I greet. I wish (salutem) health to.

Salvis, sage. Fr. salvis, from its salutary qualities. "Cur moritur homo, cui salvis crescit in horto?" Schola Salentina.

Salvus, safe, whole. Fr. salvis, whence salvis, like Cado, Cadivus: then salvus.
Sambúca, a sackbut; a drawbridge. Σαμβοκα.

Sambucus, an elder tree. Fr. sambuca, a sackbut, which was made of it.

Sāmina, a kind of cake. From the island Samos, where the best sāmita were made and used in the sacrifices of Juno.

Sancio, I decree, ordain. For sacio fr. sacer. Or fr. ἁγιός, ἁγιάζω, I consecrate. I CONSECRATE a law by the offering of a victim.

Sanctus, made sacred by decree or law; sacred. Fr. sanctio, sanctitium, sanctum. "Deo aut rebus divinis sanctius, ut sunt tempora et loca." W.

Sancus: See Appendix.

Sandálium, a sandal. Σανδαλίων.

Sandápila: See Appendix.

Sandáracha, a kind of red paint. Σανδάραχα.

Sândix, Sandix, a kind of red pigment. Σάνδιξ, σάνδιξ.

Sānè, truly, of a truth, indeed. It seems properly to mean, fide integra et incorrupta, integrē, omnino. Without any reservation. "Sanè dictur quod sanè mente dictur, a cujusmodi dic-tis 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 qui-dem." Yes wholly so, entirely so, unreservedly, &c.

Sanguinarius, blood-thirsty. Gaudens sanguine et cædibus.

Sanguineus, of the color (sanguinis) of blood.

Sanguis, Sanguen,——

Sānes: See Appendix.

Sānna: See Appendix.

Sāno, I heal. Sanum facio.

Sanquâlis avis, an ospray.

As being under the protection of the God Sancus or Sanquens.

So the pie was devoted to Mars, the eagle to Jove, the peacock to Juno, &c.

Saníonica herba, wormwood.

From the Santones, a people of Aquitanian Gaul, where it vegetated.

Sānus, sound, whole, in a sound state of body or mind.

For saîs fr. σάις. So Πλους, PleNus.

Sāpa,—

Sāperda, some fish caught in the Euxine. Σαπερδαῖος.

Sāpiens, wise. Fr. sapio.

Sapinus, Sappinus: 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, sop. A Gallic word.


Sāpor, relish, savor, smack.
Wit or raillery, from its high zest or gout. See Sapio.

Sapphicum carmen, a verse imitated from Sappho. Σαπφικόν.

Sapphirus, a sapphire. Σάφφηρος.

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 σαραβάρα ἀδιάβροχα τῆς φλοιοῦσας. Sarcastus, a sarcasm. Σαρκασμός.

Sarcula, a bundle, pack, baggage. Fr. sarcio. As made of pieces botched and patched together.

Sarcio, 1 patch, mend, repair; I make amends for, compensate. Fr. apprû fut. of apprîro, I repair. Hence sarto, sarco."¹

Sarcophagus, a sarcophagus, a tomb. Σαρκοφάγος.

Sarcitum, a hoe, rake. For sarcicalum fr. sarrio. As Verro, Verriculum.

Sarda: See Appendix.

Sardinia, Sardina, a kind of fish. "From the island of Sardinia." F.

Sardónius riusus, a sardonic grin. Σαρδόνιος γέλας.

Sardónyx, a sardonyx. Σαρδώνυχος.

Sardoa herb, a herb resembling smallage. Σαρδῶνα.

Sargus, an Egyptian fish. Σάργος.

Sārisa, a Macedonian spear. Σάρισα.

Sarmadacus: See Appendix.

Sarmentum, the lopping of a vine, twig cut off. For sarpimentum fr. sarpo, I prune, lop. As Moneo, Monimentum.


Sarricium: See Appendix.

Sarrico, Sario, I weed, hoe, rake. Fr. sarçari, or sarçâ fut. of sarco, explained by Donnegan, "to sweep, brush, or clean in general." That is, I clean or clear the ground.

Sartăgo, a frying-pan. Hence a motley mixture. For sartăgâ, from σαρτάς, σαρτάς, flesh; and τῆς γας Doric pl. mid. of τῆς, to melt. That is, a flesh-melter. "Or for sarmentago fr. sarmentum, a twig. Somehow as Craticula is a gridiron from Crates, a hurdle."²

Sartue, patched, repaired. Fr. sarçio, sartium, sartum.

Sas, for Eas. Sos for Eos. Sum for Eum. For has, hox, hum. Has and hos are the accus. pl. of hic, and hum may be for hume, hunc. As Sic for Hic. "Or from αἶς, oès, əs, whom. As Homer uses ὅ; for He. "Or Janieson refers nom. sa to Meso-Goth. si, so, soh, Franc. sia, icel. su.

Sat, for satis.

Sâtâgo, I have my hands full of business, sat habeo quod.

¹ Al. from ədu bëaah, I make good or repair regs; whence sarco, sarto.

² "Cassonubon thinks it of Syriac origin." V.
again. I am busily occupied, busy.

Satan, Satanás, Satan. Σατάν, Σατάνας.

Sætælæs.

Sätas, sufficiency, satiety. Fr. satis or satio. Or for satis-
tiates.

Säties, Sätīētas, satiety. Fr. satis or satio.

Sätio, I satisfy, satiate, cloy. Fr. sèter, I stuff. The second T
turned to Ι, as the second L in "Ἀλεξ., Alius." \(\text{𝒚}\) Al. from
sætis.

Sätior, better. Fr. satis. That is, more sufficient for any
purpose, more adapted. Or, more satisfactory.

Sätis, enough. Fr. satio. \(\text{𝒚}\) Al. from αδεσ, satiety. For
sædis. \(\text{𝒚}\) 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.

Sätrepēs, a satrap. Σα-
τρέπησ.

Sätur, stuffed, well-fed. Bearing a full crop, fertile. Well
dyed, saturated. Fr. satis.

Sätūra i. e. lanx, a platter (satura) crammed with various
kinds of fruits. Also, a law embracing various distinct parti-
culars.

Sätūria: See Appendix.

Sæturnāla, festivals (Saturni) of Saturn.

Sæturnus, Saturn. Jamieson: "The Saxons, a nation of Scy-
thic 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,
Math. xvi, 1, it is called se-
ternes-deg. It has been deduced
from the Phrygian word sadors,
strong or potent. But the scythe
or reaping-hook given to Sa-
turn, 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. se-
dere, Goth. sadur, signify a
sower, from sæda, to sow, 
whence sad, seed. Varro assigns
a similar origin to the Latin
name: Ab sætu est dictus Saturn-
us." Wachter: "Baxter re-
fers Turnus and Saturnus to
the Celt. tevyn, 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." \(\text{𝒚}\) Jamieson states in a note: "Our
fathers, says Macrobius, called
Saturn xare την σάθην, virile
membrum. Goth. sæter is syn-
onymous with sāthn."

Sätūro, I sate, fill full. Fr.
satur.

Sætus, sown, planted. Fr.
sero, say all. But satus and sero
are not very like. Is satus for
setus, as rÆor, rætus. Setus
for serius. Goth. sæda is to
sow. Wachter mentions the
Belg. saat, seed, Pers. sade, a
son, Slavonic siati, to sow.

Sāiyra, a satire. "There

1 Vossius refers Saturnus to Hebrew
S̄T̄R̄, to hide oneself: whence the god
Lutius.
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 (Satyr) Satyr, from their wit and raillery; or because it treated of ridiculous and obscene subjects, like the topics chosen by the Satyr; 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. Xατύριαν.

Sάτυρος, a Satyr. Σάτυρος.

Satyros, wounded. From σάτυρος, formed from σάτυρος or σάτυρς, to wound. Hence autius, (as άθων, H.Aud.) and saucius, as Sarcoio from ἁτύρια. Wachter notices the Scythian "σακ, noxa; sakα, nocere." Whiter notices the Scotch seach, to cut.

Sātium, for Suavium.

Saturum, a rock, crag; a rock, stone, stint. Fr. ãgis fut. of ãgius, ãgius, to break: as Sarcoio from ἁτύρια. So Rupes from Rumpo. ¶ Al. from σάτια fut. of σάτια, once.

Scabellum, a little bench. For scrambleum, (as by Bernus for byMernus,) from scammum. As Flagrum, Flagellum. Scaber, rough, rugged, scaly; of a rugged skin, and so scabby. Fr. scabo, to scratch. Rough as if scratched and clawed.

Scabies, roughness; roughness of skin, scab, scall, mange, itch; and hence excitement, allurement. See Scaber.

Scabo, I scratch, claw. Fr. σακά, fut. 2. of σάκτα, I dig. As Fodico is allied to Fodio. Germ. schaben.

Scabreus, roughness. Fr. scaber, scabra.

Scæcum, 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 scævus fr. σκέφος. As λακός, laVus.

Scæle, a ladder. For scæule, scandle, fr. scando. ¶ Vossius thinks it a Gothic word.

Scalenus, uneven, scalene. Scæulitas.

Scalum, a thowl, a round piece of wood to which an oar was tied. Scæulæ.

Scalpo, I cut, carve. Fr. γλάφω, γλάφω, (as Σ is added in Σικέω, Σικάνω, &c.) thence scalipo, scalpo, scalpo. So Scalpo is from Σικάνω, whence Σικάλα, Sclupho, Sculpho, Scalpo, Scalpo.
Scambus, bowlegged. Ἑκαμ-βές.

Scāmili, steps on the pedestals of columns. For scannili fr. scamnum. So Flagellum for Flagellum.

Scamma, άης, the pit of a stage for wrestlers. Σκάμμα.

Scammōnia, scammone. Σκαμ-μανία.

Scannum, a pair of steps for mounting a high bed; a stool. Stephens: "Σκάμμα, scamma, apud Isocr. Unde σκαμνία, apud eundem. Vulg. lex." I do not find this word in the Index to Isocrates. ¶ Or perhaps from σκάμνα, to lean or rest on; whence a word σκη-νίν, Dor. σκαμνίν, σκαμνίν, scapnum, then scannum, as daMinum for daPnum.

Scandānum, a stumbling-block. Σκάνδαλον.

Scandiana māla. "Pliny says they are called from one Scandius, as Maniliana 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 σκάλα, fr. σκάδο fut. 2. of σκαίνα, to limp. For one, who climbs, represents the motion of one who limps.¹

Scandula or Scindula, a lath, shingle. Fr. scindo, if we admit 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 Ves- sius, it must have been first said of laths used for roofing houses.

Scapha, a skiff. Σκάφη.

Scaphē, Scaphium, a chamberpot. A vessel to drink out of in shape like a boat; &c. Σκάφη, σκαψίον.

Scaphula, 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 cavi-tatem." 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 ὀμφαλόν. 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 σκάφα fut. 2. of σκάτω, to cover, protect. ¶ "From Hebr. schiphā." Tt.

Scapus, the stalk or stem of a herb. Anything in its form. From scapus, Dor. scānto; or σκάτος, Dor. σκάτης.

Scarrabaeus, a beetle. Fr. κάραβος, σκάραβος, a beetle.

Scarifico or rather Scarifiço, I make an incision. Σκαριφέω.
Scänus, a char fish. Σκάρος.
Scáteo, I bubble or flow. Like water from a spring. Transposed for staceo, as Specio for Scepio. Staceo is soft for stageo, (as misceo from μικρέω,) from στάγιο σταγιον or σταγιον fut. 2. of στάξω, I drop, distill.
Scàurus, having projecting ancles. Fr. σκάυρος, which word Donnegan has admitted.
Scàzon, a limping iambic verse. Σκάζων.
Scelestus, a skeleton. Sκλατός.
Scélius, wickedness. Fr. σκάλας, (σκάλας,) perverse, allied to σκύλας, oblique. Compare the senses of Prævus.
Sceina, a bower; a stage shaded by foliage. Σχηνή.
Sceptrum, a spear, staff, sceptre. Σχέτρον.
Scepticus, one who holds a sceptre, a ruler. Σχεπτικός.
Schòda, a scroll or leaf. Σχῦς.
Schédios, made in haste or at the instant. Σχόδιος.
Schéma, a habit, garb; figure of speech; &c. Σχήμα.
Schédès, chips. Fr. σχίδες: or a word σχιδίαι.
Schisma, a sect, schism. Σχίσαμα.
Schindobates, a rope-dancer. Σχινδόβαιτης.
Schexemum, a rush. Σχισμός.
Schóla, a school; &c. Σχολή.
Sciaticus, for ischiadicus.
Sceiliecet, you may know; to wit; you may be sure, surely; &c. For scire licet. So lieticet, Videlicet.
Scilla, a squill, sea-onion. Σχίλλα.
Scimboedium, a small couch. Σκυμβοείον.
Scindo, I rend. For scido, (as N is added in Lingo,) fr. σκιδόν fut. 2. of σκίξω. The Greeks themselves introduced the N in σκιδολως. Wachter notices Germ. scheiden.
Scindula: See Scandula.
Scintilla, a spark. Fr. σκινθό, a spark; Εολ. σκινθό, whence scintlerula, scintella, scintilla, or scintlerula, scintherilla, scintilla.
Scio, I know. From ἴκεω, ἴκλω.
Scipio, a staff. Σχίπων.
Scirpus, a rush without a knot. Fr. σκίρψος, a reed, straw, &c. whence σκύρψος, σκύρφος, scirphus.
Scisctor, 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: "Quis non solet dici sententia, neque decerni nisi de ipsis quae plane scientur." So γνώσκω is both know and to decree. Compare Notio. " Al. for sancisco from sancio.
Scissus, for scidus, from scido whence scindo.
Scitamenta, dainties. Fr. scitus, fine, elegant, delicate.
Sciuct, I enquire that I may know. Fr. scio, scitum or sciscio, sciscium.

Sciutum, an ordinance. Fr. sciscio, sciscium, scitum.

Sciitmus, knowing, skillful, dexterous, clever; exquisitely or finely done; fine, elegant. Fr. scio, scitum.

Sciurus, a squirrel. Συλουρος.

Scobs, scobi, sawdust, scappings. From a verb σκέπτω, (formed from σκάτω, to hew: as from Συχλάφω for Γλάφω is Scalpo, and from Συχλάφω for Γλάφω is Scalpo,) fut. 2. σκόπω or σκοφά. Or for cobis, cobis, from σκότω, κόφω. ¶ Al. for scabs, scabies. That which comes to scabendo.

Scelopendra, a scolopendra. Σκολοπένδρα.

Scoumer, ri, a mackerel. Σκόμβρος.

Scopa, ———

Scopia, Scopus,———

Scopius, a high rock. Σκίπωλος.

Scopus, an end, design. Σκοπή.

Scordalus, swaggering, vaporizing. For scorodulus fr. σκόρδος, garlic. Salmiasius: "It is used for bold; for garlic was given to gamecocks to make them fight with greater boldness."

Scoria, dress. Σκορια.

Scorpio, a scorpion. Σκιρπίος.

Scortum, a skin, hide. Fr. χαρτί, cut off or drawn off. See Corium and Cortex. S added as in Scalpo, Scalpo.

¶ Al. from γαρπον, γαρπά, a quiver made of skin, supposed to have signified originally anything made of leather. Hence scortum, scortum. See Scalpo.


Screo, I hawk, retch. Fr. σχειρο upon σχειριομαν. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Scribilata, a kind of tart. Fr. scribebo. From marks or characters inscribed on it. But others read strabilata and strebliata fr. στρηβλήτη, twisted. As our Tart is from Tortus.

Scribo, I write. For scripho, (as ἱφω, amBo,) fr. σχειριφω (σχειριφω), I make a scratch, trace or mark with a pencil, pin, &c. The Germ. schreiben, Belg. schryven, are referred by Wachter to scribo.

Scrinium, an escritoire, desk. For scribinium fr. scribebo. ¶ Al. for secrinum or secrinum à secernendo. Or under the same notion for crinum from σχελω.

Scriptum, a scruple. Witten also scriptum, scriptulum fr. scribebo, scriptum; as γράμμα from γράφω is so used.

Scrubs, scrobis, a ditch, furrow. From the North. "Germ. grube, Goth. grobs, Anglo-Sax. graf, grap, Franc. graobo, kruepe. With which agrees Lat. scrobi. All from graben,
to dig." W. Graber is much the same as γράφω. Ὡ Or scrobis may be from a word γράφω, γράφω, or γράπε, to cut, grave, furrow; whence appear to come γράφεις, a javelin, and γράμφως, a sow. Γράπος is allied to γράπε, whence γράφω. Scrobis from Γράπος, as Sculpo from Γλάφος. Ὡ Or γράφω was written γράφαι, as Vossius states the Æolians said στροίς for στράτης, &c. Ὡ Al. for scrobas, scrobis, (as some think Scobs, Scobis, is put for Scabs, Scabis,) from γράφω, or from γράματος, (whence γραμματ-, γράμμα, γράφω, &c.

Scrofa, a sow which has bad pigs. Soft for scrobsa fr. γράμφω, See Scalpo. Or for scrobis, scrofa.¹

Scrofula, the king's evil. Fr. scrofa. Because swine are subject to it. So Gr. κυπαφας fr. κυπάφος.

Scrotum. Pro scortum, pelvis. Ὡ Seu a γυναυτής, (γυναυτής seu γυναεις,) theca sagittarum. Sei Scalpo a Πλάξος.

Scrupulus, a small stone; an obstacle; a doubt, difficulty. Fr. scrupus.

Scrupus, a rough stone or pebble. Σκυράφως is stony, rocky, from σκύραφος, a hard substance, and so a stone or rock. From σκύραφος might have been a word σκύραφος, as from σκυρός is σκυράφος, a die. From σκύραφος we should have σκύραφες, scruphus, scrupus.

Scruta, σκῦρα, old trash or trumpery. Fr. γράφω. See Scalpo.

Scrutor, I seek diligently. That is, I hunt after (scutula) the veriest minutiae.

Sculcatioriae naves, ships of observation. From Goth. skiolka, to skulk.

Sculna, the same as sequentia; and for secunla or sequilna, fr. sequor, like sequentia. So Ficus, Fusulna. Ὡ Al. from secio. "Quod lites secret ac dirimat." W.

Sculpo: See Scalpo.

Sculponeae, wooden shoes or clogs. Fr. scalpo, somewhat as Scribonius from Scribo. Rustic shoes hollowered out from solid wood.

Scurra, a buffoon. Fr. σκαρπα, 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. Ὡ 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 asecla. Ὡ Wachter notices Germ. scheren, illudo, subsanno.

Scutale, the thong of a sling. Σκυτάλη.

Scutella, a trencher or platter. From scutra, or scutula. Ὡ Al. from Celt. scutell, scuttle.

Scutica, a leathern thong. Fr. σκυτική fr. σκυτός, hide.

Scutra, a chaffern, vessel to warm water in. "Perhaps from
its being in the shape of a (scutum) shield." F. ¶ Al. from χώρας, a pot made from earthenware.

Scūtūla, a rod; roller, cylinder. Σκυράλη.

Scūtūla, from signifying a rod, signifies (like 'Ράδδας and Virga) a stripe or streak. Hence scutulata vestis is explained by Forcellini "streaked, striped, checkered like a cobweb." As in Virgil, "Virgatīs lūcent sagulis," he explains Virgatīs "distinctis maculis et plagulis in modum reis et cancellorum distinctis; diamonded, checkered." From this checkering in the form of cobwebs, nets, and balustrades, scutulae were applied to little pieces of stone or marble inlaid in tesselated 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 (σκύρας) hide.

Scyμnus, a lion's whelp. Σκυμος.

Scyφus, a large cup. Σκύφος.

Scūtūla, a staff used by the Lacedemonians in sending private orders to their generals. Σκυράλη.

Se-, himself. From τ, as Sex from "EK. 

Se--, six, as in Sejugi. For sex.

Se--, privately. For seorusum.

Se--, half. For semis.

Sebūm, Sevum, tallow, suet. For suebūm, suevum, fr. sēs, suis. "Quōd plus pinguitudinis hoc animal habet." Ainsw. We say, As fat as a pig or a hog. ¶ Welsh sevon is soap. See Sapo.

Secēpīta, a long knife used in sacrifices. A secondo. We may in some measure compare the termination pitis in Caspirīs.

Secūtus, more or less otherwise; not otherwise for that, not the less for that, nevertheless. Fr. sēcus.

Secō, I cut. Fr. ἔκα, i. e. ceo, transp. seco. On the other hand, Scio is from ἵκνω, Ξλω. "Gr. ξυν, Lat. seco, Germ. sāgen, Bohem. sekm, Engl. saw." W.

Secōrs, same as Socors. Fr. scorsim and cors. We have secors or socors, as we neglect the O or the E.

Secrētus, 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; abut; in conformity with, according to. For sequundum fr. sequor. That is, in that situation as to follow close with.

Secundus, second. For sequundus, (like Gerundus, whence Gerunds,) because one who is second follows the first.

Secundus, helping and assisting. As applied to things following us as we go, and coinciding with our wishes. See above.

Sécūris, an axe. Fr. seco.1


Sécus, the same as secundum, and for sequus fr. sequor, whence secundum. "In this sense it occurs in intrinsequ, extrinsequ." V.

Sécus, in another way, otherwise. Also, otherwise than what could be wished, unsuccesfully, in vain, as Gr. ἄλλης. Fr. hâtes, far. That is, far differently. § Al. from seco, to cut, divide, separate.

Sècus, a sex. Fr. sècux, otherwise. The sexes having their formation different from each other. "Quia aliter se habet corpus feminæ se marin." 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 sèt, transp. sè, whence sed, as from Eī is Seī, Si. § Al. from sèd-eco, for se-eco, i.e. seorsim-eco, as in Seditio. § Jamieson refers to Suio-Gothic sæct, satt, truly; as the Latin Verum is used for But.

Sèdeo, I sit. Fr. sèc, a seat; as *Eg, Sex.

Sèditio, dissension, brouil. For se-ito (as proiē, proDeo), a going separately or in diverse ways.

Sèdo, I allay, settle. Fr. sèdi pf. of sedeo. I make to sit. Virgil: "Cùm venti posuerere omnium repente resedid Flatus."

Séditus, attentive. Fr. sedi pf. of sedeo, like Assiduus. § Some translate it also, faithful, honest: for sèdulüs, apart from deceit. So Securus, Secora.

Sèges, land fit for sowing; land sown, a cornfield; corn; crop. For seriges fr. sèræ. Compare Strages.

Sègestre, a straw-mat, coarse

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1 "Al. for semi and curia, a spear (though as for semi is long, and co in curia is short) from its being on one side sharp, on the other flat for digging with; whereas, if it is sharp on both sides, it is called Bipenna. Or, because it has a hilt half as short as that of a spear." F. Etym.

2 Haigh refers sed to sede, so as to make it a qualifying particle.
coverlet. Soft for stegestre fr. στέγεστρον, by which it is explained in Vett. Gloss. That is, from στέγα, 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 Momentum. A particle cut off from gold, silk, &c.

Segnis, slothful, cowardly. Fr. ὀξυς, sloth, fear; or, as Haigh observes, from an adjective ὀξύς. Hence sognis, (as Signum is from 'ΣΥΣ) then segnis, as vEster for vOster, dEntes for dOntes from ὄντες. ¶ Al. for se-ignis, without fire and ardor of mind.

Seliquastrum, an old-fashioned seat. For sediquastrum fr. sedeo. As ἴωσίως, uLyses. Or from salsa.

Sella, a seat, chair, sedan; close-stool. For sedula fr. sedes.

Sembella, for semilibella, half a libella.

Sēmel, at once, once. Allied to simul. "Things, which are effected with one effort, are done simul and semel." V.

Semen, seed. For serimen fr. sero; or for serimen fr. scrip. of sero. See Nomen. ¶ Al. from the North. "Franc. samo, Polon. siemie, Bohem. semen, Russ. seime, Germ. same, samen." W.

Semestrís, half yearly. For se-menstris, fr. sex-men sis.

Semi-, half. Fr. demi, as Εδή, Sex.

Semia, half. "Ἡμεροεἰς.

Semissis, the half of an as.

Semissis.

Semisterius: See Sestertius.

Sèmita, a narrow path. Fr. semis, as Navis, Navita. That is, half a way. Martial: "Jussisit tenues, Germanicis, crescere vicos; Et modo quod fuerat semita, facta via est." ¶ Al. from semi, and eo, ilum.

Sêmo, a man transferred to the gods or deified. For semi-homo. So Ne-homo, Nemus.

Semper, continually, always. For samper, (as grAssus for grAssus, fr. ἑμπεσίς, διμπασίς), continually. S added, as in sigitta, Signum, Sidus. Or ἥμπεσίς existed, whence ἥμπεσίς.

Semiperternus, continual. For semiperternum fr. semper. ¶ Al. for semper-ternus.

Senācium, a Senate-house. For Senaticulum from Senatus.

Senātus, a Senate. Fr. senex. From being composed of old men. Ovid: "Nomen et ἐτάτις mite Senatus habet."

Siecta, old age. Fr. senicis, the old gen. of senex. As Cur- recta from Carex, Carcina.

Senex, old. Fr. seox, a year. One in years or full of years. So Vetus from "Ερος, Ammosus

* Wacher gives a refined northern derivation in voc. Same.

* Scaliger: "Semper is semi-opera, as Toper in To-to-opera. Toper is expeditiously, so that the whole is finished. Semper is only half-done, and so in a state of continuation."
from Annus. Wachter notices Celt. *hen*, old. § Al. for semi-

er, gen. semi-necis.

Sent, six. Fr. sex, as Biai

from Biai.

Sénica, a bag, beldam. Fr. senicis, the old gen. of senex.

See Senecta.

Sénium, old age. Fr. senex, sens.

Sensim, by little and little. Fr. sentio, sensum, as Rapiio, Rapti-

um, Raptum. By small de-

grees, so that we only just per-

ceive it. We however say

In-sensibly: and Forcellini ex-

plains sensim “paulatim et

quasi motu sennum fallente.”

But this would be insensim.

Sensim is rather leisurely, slow-

ly, and so by little and little.

Péstian: “Quia ea maxime

faciunt sensum, quem morantur.”

Sensus, the faculty of per-

ceiving. Fr. sentio, sensum,

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, signi-

fication, sense. Also, a sentence

as conveying a thought or senti-

ment. Fr. sentio. For senten-

tia, fr. sentiens, entis.

Sententiosus, full of pithy

(sententia) sentences.

Sentina, the bottom of a ship

where the bilge-water is. Fr.

séntis, dung; whence a word

senthis, as Segnis from *Oxyns;

then senthina, sentina.

Sentina, I work at the senti-

na. Also, I avoid danger. A

naval metaphor, taken from

sailors in a storm emptying the

sink of the ship to preserve them-

selves from impending danger.

Sentio, I discern, perceive.

“For sentio fr. *sveris* fut. of

*sveris*, I make to understand.”

Ainsw. In Donnegan we have

*sverisa* to perceive or re-

mark.” § “It is properly said

of hearing, if it is fr. sentitus.”

V. As Audio from addu, a

voice.

Sentis: See Appendix.

Sentus, prickly. Fr. sentis.

Seorsum, apart. For se-vor-

sum, i. e. vorum ad seipsum, et

ab aliis. So Quorsum is Ver-

sum-quod. § Or, as Priscian

thinks, se is for secus. Vorum

secus, turned in a contrary direc-

tion, in a direction contrary

to others.

Separ, aris, separate, apart.

That is, seorsim pur. Compare

Impar.

Separo, I sever. Fr. separ,

separate. That is, I make se-

parate. § Al. from se and

paro.

Sepelio: See Appendix.

Sepes, a hedge. For sekés,

(as λο锲s, luPus), fr. σχαῖς.

§ Haigh: “Fr. sepia, i. e. sepio,

fr. avin, high.” § “From the

oriental SB, to surround.”

Ainsw.

Sepia, a cuttle-fish; ink from

it. *Σεπία*.

Sepio, I hedge in. See Sepes.

Sépláisia, perfumes. From

Séplasia, a street or market-

place of Capua. Festus: “Se-

plasia, forum Capua, in quo

plurimi unguentarii erant.”

Seps, sépis, an eft or small
serpent whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy. Fr. σῆρα, to make to putrefy.

Septem, seven. Fr. sept, whence heptem, (aselixA, de-CEM,) then septem, as EZe makes Sex.

September, September. Fr. septem. The seventh month, reckoning from March.

Septentrio, ònis, the seven stars forming the constellation of the Bear. Fr. septem tróines, as resembling seven yoked oxen. The Seven-ox. Others consider trio a termination.

Septiciàna libra, the Septician pound weight. Forcellini: "Dicta creditur a Septis, quo loco Romae negotiatores versa-bantur, et ad pondus vendebant." Unless it was from one Septicìus.

Septicus, putrefactive. Σητικός.

Septum, a place hedged or fenced in, an inclosure; an inclosure for selling merchandise; a damstake. Fr. sepio, septimum, septum.

Sepulcrum, a tomb. Fr. sepelio, sepelitum, sepelium, then sepultum, as pElio, pÜsium. So Fulcrum from Fultum.

Sèguéster, ris, re, an umpire, referee; one in whose hands anything agreed between parties is deposited. Fr. seguor. One whose decision either party follow. §§ Al. from śew, I say, speak; as seQUOr fr. śpar.

Séguéstro, I deposit, put down, put by, lay aside. See above.

Sequior, worse, inferior. Fr. sequor. For the worse follows the better, as a servant, &c. §§ Al. from sexus, otherwise, i.e., otherwise than it should be, like δίκλος.

Séguor, I follow. Fr. śewuis, I sol. śewai, whence he-quir, (as xalob, linQUO,) then sequor, as EZe, Sex. §§ "From Anglo-Sax. secen," says Tooke.

Sèra, a bar, bolt. Fr. śempal, a chain, rope; which is defined also by Scapula "sera et obex forum: eò quod antiquitus Fug communire janas solent." Or sera was a doorchain.

Sèrenus, fair and dry, serene. For xerenus fr. ępōb, dry. Virgil: "Serenas Ventus agat nubes." §§ Al. from sero, as applied to weather fit for sowing.

Seresco, I grow dry. For xeresco fr. ępōb, dry. §§ Al. for serenosco.

Sèria, a jar, cag, pot. For xel ia fr. śylia, a meal tub, &c. So śaśia, vaRsia.

Sèricus, silk. As exported by the Seres, a people who dwell in the eastern parts of Asia.

Sèries, a row, order, course. Fr. sero, to connect.

Sèrius, grave, in earnest, se-

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1 "Between śewais and seguor there is an extraordinary disgression 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. Findar: γεώς δέος γεώς." Classical Journal, No. 70, P. 266.

2 Halgh: "Fr. sēlē, peace, tranquillity."
rimon. Abbreviated from seri-
sius, (as perhaps Abatemius for
Abatemetius,) fr. se and rius. Being
without laughter. Compare
Securus.

Sermon, discourse, talk. Fr.
φυλάζ, σημάδιον, a connexion, series
i.e. of words and sentences. Gr.
ἐγκαίνω, to speak, is from ἑγκαίνω, to
connect. So ἑκαίνω and ἀκαίνω, to
speak, are nothing but ἑγκαίνω and ἀκαί
to join. And ἀκαίνω, to speak, is ἑκαί
το, to collect. [ Or for serno fr. sero, to
connect. As Salio, Salmo. [ Or from
sero, to sow, plant; as in the
expression sero sermones. Virgil:
"Mutat inter se sevaro
sermones servantes." [ Al. from
ἐγκαίνω, to speak; pp. ἑγκαίνῳ.

Sero, I connect, join; knit, plait. Fr.
ἐγκαίνω, to speak, I connect.

Sero, I sow, plant. Fr. sem-
plum, fut. semer, transpl. semer,
semant, 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.
zero, to sow."

Serōtīniōs: See Anmotinos.

Serpens, a serpent. Fr. serpo.
A creeping thing. Forcellini
explains serpo "ānguīum
more incedo." And Donegan
explains ēgōw "to wind along
like a serpent."

Serpēstra, ēorum, —

Sero, I creep. Fr. ēgōw, as
Sex from "Eē.

Serpullum, wild thyme. "Eē-
vullov.

Serra, a saw. For secerra fr.
seclo. Or thus: from seco is
secera, (like Patera,) then secra,
sera.

Serta, a rope. As being
(serta) plaited or twined. See
Sero.

Sertā, ēorum, wreaths. As
being (serta) plaited.

Sertum, whey. Fr. ąkhes, whey;
whence sertum, (as ēgōw, Sero),
then sertum, as ąkhes, ękheu.
Gender changed, as in vinum
from ękheu.

Serrūq, I save, preserve. Fr.
έγκαίνω, whence ēgru, (as solvo
for soluo,) and seruo, S being added
as in Signum, Sidus, Sagitta.

Serus, late. Fr. ąkhes, whence
jąkhes, psērus, (as Dentes
is from "Oδορκη") and for soft-
ness serus.

Seruos, a slave. Fr. seruo.
A captive preserved in war.
[ Al. à servando res hierles.
[ Or from ēgru, (as arVum,
sylVas,) whence ēgru and ēgru,
slavery.

Seasum, sesame. Σθραύσων.
Sescentīris bovis: See Ap-
pendix.

Seselis, hortwort. Ξιελίς.

Sesqui, as much and half as
much more. "For semisqui i.e.
semisque," says Vossius. That
is, (a whole) and a half. The
reason of the I for the E seems
to appear in the compounds.
Thus sesquipes might become

1 Haigh: "Fr. ąkhes, (in the time) of
wild beasts, because they begin to prowl
in the evening." [ "Fr. ēgōw, an end. For
serum is that which regards the end. As
Livy speaks of serum diem." V.
sents, especially by parents to
their children.

Sigištístim, individually. For
singillatim fr. singuli.

Signillum, a little image or
figure. For signillum fr. sig-
num. As Tigillum from Tig-
num.

Siga, ōrum, short notes,
ciphers. For sigilla fr. signum.

Little signs or notes.

Sigma, átis, a couch for re-
clining on at supper, in the
form of the Greek letter (Sig-
ma) Σ or C.

Significum opus, a kind of
plastering made with shreds and
tiles beaten to powder, and tem-
pered 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. signe,
a trace; whence significum, (S
added as in Si and Sidus), then
signus, as cyGnus for cyGnus.

Al. for signum fr. signus (G
vis) gen. of signum, an image.

Sil.

Silánus: See Appendix.

Silénus, the fosterfather of
Bacchus. Σίληνος.

Sileo, I am silent. Fr. sige-
lias, silent, whence sigillás, or
signálas, signálus. I am silent;
contr. sigillás. But I in sileo
should thus be long. Rather
then from signálas, contr. sign-
álas, whence sileo, as Igmitor,
imitor; Stigmulus, Stímulus.

Or from sigeías, silent; contr.
signálas, whence sigeías, sileo.

Siler, —

Silex, a flintstone. Fr. xálés,
transp. xáláx, whence silex, as
Seta for Cheta. "For seci-
ler, i. e. lapis sectus," says C.
Scaliger. "From Hebr. selag." Tu.

Silícium: See Appendix.

Siligo: See Appendix.

Silícula, the husk of a bean.
Soft for silicula, xylícula, fr.
ξυλίκαι, wooden; as properly ap-
plying to a kernel. So from
Example, Xample, we say
Sample.

Silígraphus, a writer of lan-
poons. Σιλιγράφος.

Silo: See Silus.

Silúrus, the shadfish. Σιλωρός.

Silus, Sileo, having the nose
turned upwards, subnosed. Fr.
σίλος, which Donnegan explains
"having a cocked nose, flat-
tened towards the root."

Sima, the blunt part on the
top of a pillar. From simus.

"Instar nasi caprarum, unde
nomen." F.

Simia, an ape. From its
being (simia) subnosed.

Simila, Similago, fine meal
of corn. For simidala fr. sým-
álas.

Similis, like. Fr. ἱμαλός,
whence somalis, (as *Σιμ, Sex.)
somilis, (as μαχάνα, machina.)
then similis, as κόκινος, clyis; ὁμομοιότατος. Inימים. \[\] “From Máeso-Gothic samaleiks.” says Jameson. The Germ. sami is like, like as.

Similis, at the same time, at once. For similis, similitus, contracted from similis fr. si-milis, as Funditus, Radicitus.

Simplex, ics, single, simple. From sine pícéd, without a fold. Simpilo, one who indulges in potations. Fr. simpulum.

Simpulum, a cup used in sacrifices. For sipulum, (as τόξα-νος, τόξαψαν,) soft for siphulum (as scaPula for scaPHelus,) diminutive fr. σφών, a vessel for tasting wine. Dacier: “Fr. σφών, whence simpó, and simpulum.” \[\] “From Hebrew sephéd, any wine vessel.” V.

Simplicium, — — —

Simul, together. For simul or simile fr. similis, as Facal from Facialis. Said of persons using LIKE efforts in doing the same thing.

Simulá, an image. Fr. simuló, as Lat. Lavaeum. That is, a fictitious appearance.

Simulo, I feign. Fr. simulis or similis. I make LIKE the reality.

Simultus, grudge, maleice. Fr. simulo, for simulátas. Properly, a dissembled or disguised maleice. \[\] Al. from similis or simulís (whence Simulíter; ) as founded on likeness of pursuits.

Hesiod: Καλοπάλης παραμεί νομίμων ναν βοήσοι δοκειν. Simulitter, in like manner.

For simulíter, simulíter.

Simus, flatnosed. Χυψός, Elthym.
Sino, I suffer; suffer to be, let alone. Sino is for sio, whence sivi; and sio is fr. ɪa, or iə, iə, whence ɪmi, "mitto, permitto, dimitto, omitto." ¶ Others derive sine from ɪn, ɪn, as Sicharbas from Ἀχέρβας. 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 ἱλως is used in Greek. "Velut sinum praebens aquis incurrentibus." F. Fr. sīφος, (explained by Hesychius κεφαλή, hollow; whence ἱπος, the mole,) whence siphon, for softness silusus, (as veCHo became veHo,) then sinus. ¶ Or from ἴα, ἴα, to empty, make hollow: whence Ioanis. S added, as in Sero, Si, &c.

Siparium, the veil or curtain of a theatre. For sipharium fr. sīφος, a sail. ¶ "From φόρος, an outer garment; whence sēparium, (i.e. semiparium, ὀμφαρός) or siparium." Hemsterh.1

Siphon, a tube, pipe. Ἐλεον. Sipo, Sipo. See Dissipo.

Siquidem, since, seeing that. That is, si-quisdem, since indeed. Si is fr. sì, since.

1 Vossius derives it from sio, to cast, as Done, Domarium. 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 Domarium is long.

Sirōn, one who talks confusedly. Fr. vōba, tumult.
Sirēdoces, Sirens. Συρῆδος.
Sirēmpes, Sirempose, quite alike, the same. For sirēpe, sirēpēs: abbreviated fr. similis re ipsa. Pse, as in Espe. ¶ Or for similis secundam rem ipsam.

Siren, a Siren. ΢υρῆ.
Sirim, for sierim fr. sīna, sīvi.

Sirius, the dogstar. Συρῆς.
Sirpe, laserwort. For silpe, silphe, fr. σίλφη. We say turban for tuLban.

Sirpea, a mat made (e sirpēs) of twigs. Or fr. sirpo: Quae sirpatur virgis.

Sirpo, I bind or hoop with twigs. Fr. sirpus, a twig; for hirpus (as τζ, Sex) fr. ἵππη; transposed for ἵππηs, gen. of ἵππη, a twig. As Sorbeo from Ρόπηος. ¶ Al. from sīpe, I bind.

Sirpus, a net made of twigs. See Sirpo. Also, a riddle; either from the involutions of a net, or from its entangling manner as a net entangles fishes.

Sirus, a subterraneous granary. Συρῆς.

Siēs, if thou wilt. For si òiēs.
Siser, the white carrot or yellow parsnip. Σιράγος.

Sisto, I cause to stand still, stop. Fr. latvās, latvā, as ɛζ, Sex.

Sistrum, a timbrel used in the rites of Isis. Σιστρον.

Sisurna, a common coveret. Σισυρνα.

Sisymbrium, water-mint. Σισύμβριον.
Sitānius: See Setanius.

Sitarcia, provisions for a voyage. Ἰταρκάλα. Ἡ Others read sitarchia from Ἰταρκάλα.

Sitella. A little situla.

Siticines, persons who used (canere) to sing mournful songs among (sitae) the dead and buried. Situs, as in the epitaph by Eunius: “Hic est ille situs cui nemo” &c. Ὅ “From Icel. sita, to wait, sit, mourning. Siticines are Lucticines.”

W.

Sitis, thirst. Fr. δέος, which Wachter explains “heat and sweat.” Wachter notices Germ. sieden, to be hot. And eisen, to be burnt or hot. Ὅ Al. from ὅδος, transp. ὅδες, whence piétia, as μίκεο for miDeo, and μελθείσαι from μίκος, μελθείσαι from ἑλός. Then sitis, as the Greeks said ξίττα, ξύθες, for ἤππα, ἤππα. Ὅ Haigh: “Fr. θέος, violent impulse; from ἠθος, to be carried with violence.”

S added, as in Sidus. But the I should thus rather be long. Ὅ “Fr. situs. The situs of fields is σφυξίς, drought. Hence fields are said sitire.” Isaac Voss.

Sitōnia, the office of provost. Στιτώνια.

Sititba, the covering of a book. Στιτόβθα.

Situla.—

Situa, situation. Fr. sino, situm. For everything is there placed where it was (situm) suffered to be or where it was left.

Situa, faith of mouldiness arising from things which are (sit) suffered to be left alone, and neglected.

Sitae, whether. That is, ve si, or if.

Smāragdus, an emerald. Ἑρακλ. Ὅ Ἐρακλ.

Smāris, some small fish. Ἑρακλ.

Smecticus, abstentious. Ἐρακλ.

Smegma, sitis, a washball.

Smintheus, Apollo. Ἐρακλ.

Sōbōles, Sōbōles, an offspring. Sōbōles is soft for subōles. Fr. sub and oleo, to grow. Sub is, from under, up. That which grows up. We speak of children grown up. Tibullus: “At ubi succrescat proles, que facta parentis Auges.” Vossius: “Suboles proprie vocantur stolones seu pulli arborum stipitibus accrescentes.”

Sōbrini, Consōbrini: See Appendix.

Sōbrius, sober. Fr. sensis and bria. Apart from wine vessels, Ὅ Or for sobrius. See Ebrius. Ὅ Al. from σφυξóν.

Soccus, a sock, kind of low-heeled shoe. Fr. νύχα, a Phrygian shoe. Todd: “Sock, Lat. sox, Sax. soc, Teut. socke, Icel. sockr. A word common to most languages, very ancient, and of Phrygian origin.” Vossius: “From Hebr. SKK, test, operuit.”

Sōcerus, Sōcer, a husband’s father, &c. Socer is for secer fr. σκύλος. We have vOmo for vEmo, vOves for vEves, vOvo for vEveo.
Stocius, a partner, fellow. Haigh: "Fr. ζυγός, yoked, united." Hence for softness su-grius, then sogius, (as Obolus for Oboles,) and socius, as misCeo from ματίας. Ψ Or from ζωοίς, (ζωις,) S added, as in Sagitta, &c. We have Familiaris from Family. Ψ Al. from Σωματ, to follow, pf. ζωμα, Σολ. ζωμ, whence socius, as "SE, Sex.

Sócor, heartless, lazy; dull, heavy, senseless, stupid. Socor-dis is from seorsim and cordis. Without heart or soul.

Sódalis, a comrade, companion. Fr. sodus fr. ιδις, a way. One who is the companion of another's way. Alia, as Αίγυπτ, Lethalis.

Sódes, I pray you, I beseech you, as Dic sodes. For si audes, if you can prevail on yourself.

Sol, sólis, a sun. Wachter: "Hell, (Germ.) light, is allied to the most ancient tongues, Hebr. halal is Splendid; solel is Lucifer. "Ἡλία is the sun, Ἰως is the splendor and heat of the sun. [Χλακ is splendor.] Goth. sol is the sun; and Welsh and Armoric haw, Pers. el. Hence too Lat. sol, the aspirate being changed to S." Rather, sol is from ὂ λιας, (Doric of ὅ λιας,) the sun: contr. ὅ λιας. So Solus is perhaps for Solius. Ψ Jones: "Σλιε, a round plate or quoit. Hence sol, the sun, a plate of fire." Σλιε is a quoit or discus; and we speak of the sun's disk.

Sólánum, the east wind. Fr. sol, solis, as ἀπηλώντας from ἡλιός.

Sólarium, a sandal. Fr. sólaris fr. sol.

Sólátus, sun-struck. Fr. sol, solis. Also, desolate. Fr. solus.

Soldàrii among the Gauls were retainers devoted to the service of some great men. Caesar: "Cum saecentia devotis quos illi soldàriiius appellat." Wachter: "These soldàrii were in truth heldàrii from the German holà, devotum." As we say Held i.e. bound from Hold.

Sólídum, the whole. For solidum.

Sólea, a kind of slipper covering only (solum) the sole of the foot and laced on. Also a sole, a fish plain like the soles. In German Plateis, which Wachter explains "piscis latius et planus."

Sóleníis, Sollemeníis, performed at certain times with certain rites. Fr. sullis fr. δις, whole, entire, and annus. That which is done every year, no year being omitted, as opposed to biennial, triennial, &c.

Sóleo: See Appendix.

Sólers, Sollers, ingenuous, dexterous, shrewd, quick. For soll-ars fr. sollus (See Solennis) and ara. "Qui omnem integratam artem novit." V. Or, qui artem intègræ novit.

Sóldíus, massive, solid. Fr. sólus, (as Vivus, Vvidus,) fr. ὅ λιας, whole, entire.

Sólístinum tripudium, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens when they eat the corn so greedily that some of it fell
from their mouths and struck (solum) the ground. § Al. from sólus fr. ὅς, whole.

Soliaturlia (festæ), a sacrifice of victims. "Quod id sole i.e. solidæ, non castratæ, præbentur hostie, inter quas principem locum obtinet taurus." V. §

Others write su-ove-taurilia, as made (per suem, ovem, et taurum) by a sow, a sheep, and a bull.

Solitudo, a lonely place. Fr. sólis. So Multitudo.

Solum, a regal seat. Fr. sólus, fr. ὅς, as made of one entire or solid piece of wood. See Solennia and Solidus. § Al. for sodium (as ὅσωσεν, ὅλυσε), fr. ὅσω formed from ὅς pt. mid. of ἔσω, to seat.

Sollicitio, Sólicitio, 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 Abaxas, Italia.] Or fr. sólum cito, I move [or disturb] another entirely or completely. See Solennia. Or for sollicitio, [as Sóboles for sUbóles,] sublicitio fr. sub and lecio." Thus Vossius, who adds: "Sanè sollicitare dicuntur qui aliéntem apè aliquà aut metu. Sollicitus may be the prior word; from sólum or sólum, entirely, and cito, moved. And hence sollicito.

Sóllicitus: See Solennia.

Solaciscus, a solevism. Σολακισμός.

Sólor, I comfort, solace. Fr. sólus or sólum fr. ὅς, (See Sol...
by division it becomes many." V.

Sommium, a dream. Fr. somme.

Sommus, sleep. Fr. ősôs; whence suprus, sopinus, (as γνώ-

Sominus, sleep. Fr. ősôs; whence suprus, sopinus, (as γνώ-

Sonius, making a sound. Fr. sonus. Vius, as Bie in Ma-

Sôno, I sound. Sonum facio.

Sons, sontis, hurtful, noxious; guilty. Fr. őînvôs, hurtful. We have promontorium from prom-

Sonicus 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 sonicus morbus.

Sôns, a sound. For tonus, fr. tōnôs. In Greek οὖ and τῷ, πάλησσαν and πάληται, σῆμερον and τίμιαν, σύνεξες and τίμιες are interchanged. \[ Or for thonus, (as Dor. ὑπός for ὑπόθεσις) fr. τίθημα pf. mid. of ὑπό, to strike. \[ Al. from στόνας, a lamentation. T dropt for softness.

Sophia, wisdom. Σοφία.

Sophisma, a sophism. Σω-

Sophista, a sophist. Σωφι-

Sóphos, Sóphus, wise. Σοφίς.

Sopio, I pull to rest. Fr. sopor. Or allied to it.

Sôpor, a deep sleep. For supor, (as μελαι, melas,) fr. őpôs, a dream.

Sôrâcum, a basket or chest. Σάραξας.

Sorbeo, I sup up. Fr. ψαφέω, transp. ἕψαφε, whence sorphec, then sorbeo, as ἐμφάω, am Bo.

Sorbus: See Appendix.

Sordes, filth. Fr. σώρης (as στιχός, nOctius) fr. σῶρον, to sweep or brush into a heap. Sweeping, \[ Al. from σῶρης, fr. σῶρον, to sweep. \[ Al. from σῶρον, to sweep. \[ Al. from σῶρον, to sweep. \[ " Fr. σῶρις, a heap. That is, the filth of a house collected into a heap." V. So Caenum is explained by Forcellini "variarum sordium collectio."

Sôrêx, a fieldhouse. For su-

Sôrites, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Σωρίτης.

Sôrôr, a sister. Wachter: "Gracias eûa est necto, copulo: unde recentioribus ἐγένετο, conexus sive propinquus." In a feminine sense, ἐγένετο would mean "connexa sive propinquus," and would apply well to a sister. From ἐγένετο might be soros, as Socrer or Socrerus is from Ξωρές. Then soror, as we have arboś and arboř. \[ Or from ἐγένετο, pf. mid. of ἐγένετο, to connect. Hence ἐγερός, as Ξωρές from Ξωρές. \[ Al. for saror fr. soro.

As before, connected as a sister to a brother. "Quidam à soro, quod eodem memem semem sata ac genita sit." F.²

Sororiculâta: See Appendix.

² "From Hebr. SĂRH, caro, aut secundum causam propinquus." V.
Speciæ, 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 mean, 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.

Specillum, a surgical instrument for looking into or searching wounds and ulcers. Fr. specio.

Specisem, a glass. Fr. specie.

Specimen, an instance, specimen, pattern. Fr. specio, as Regimen. As in buying wares (specimens) we look at particular articles in order to estimate the whole.

Specio, I see, view. For specio fr. specio (whence spectare), I view. So the French estincelle, i.e. Estincelle, Stincelle, is for Scintelle from Scintilla.

Speciæus, beautiful to the sight, sightly; showy. Fr. species. Somewhat as Forousus from Forus.

Specto, I view frequently or much. Fr. specio, spectum.

Spectrum, the form or image of a thing represented to the mind, an idea, phantom. Fr. specio, spectum.

Spécula, a small hope. Fr. spec, as Res, Recula.

Spécula, a high place for viewing things from. Fr. specio.

Spéculæris lapis, a kind of transparent stone used for glass. Fr. speculæ, as being seen through. Or fr. speculum.

Spéculum, a looking-glass. Fr. specio.


Spélunca, a den. For spelunga fr. spélguc, spélgycus. Sperma, àtis, seed. Sperma.

Sperno, I despise. For perno (as Hwán, SPhô) fr. spéos, the heel. That is, I tread on, insult. L. Al. from spéos, the ankle and the heel. L. From spéos fut. of spéos, I scatter; as fr. spéos or spéos is spéos. So that is properly said sperni, which is scattered in the way, as Temno is derived from cutting off. Or for sepano fr. separe, as from Nato is Natus, whence Natusico. Ennius uses sperno in this sense: "Jus atque æquum est, quia malis spernit præculum." Or for sepano fr. separe." V. No in sepano, as in Orno. Sperno into sperno, as grAusus into grAussus, &c.

Spéro: See Appendix.

Spes, hope. Short for the ancient speres, which is allied to spero.
Sphaira, a sphere, ball. 
Sphæromachia, a tennis-match. 
Sphinx, the Sphinx. 
Sphragitis, a mark, impression. 
Spica: See Appendix. 
Spicis, I view. Short for specio. Ὅ Prazonius refers it to Celt. spi, an eye; whence our spy.

Spiculum, the point of a dart.

Fr. spica.

Spina, a thorn. Fr. spica, whence spicinus, spicina, spina.

 aliqua for spiculina from spiculum, which is from spica. Ὅ Haigh: "Fr. στὼν, Ἑκλ. σπίνα." Whence is spina? Fr. stèle, to prick, fut. 2. στρες, whence streptes, contracted στρογγυλος; 1

Spinet, a bracelet. Soft for spincetier, σφαγησφαγη, a clasp.

Spinastra: "Repertor monstrorum libidinis novique concubitus. A σπιναστρα, scintilla. A monstrorum libidinis ardores." F.

Spinturnix, a monstrous bird.

Dacier: "Avis incendiariorum, 

στρογγυλοσ, a scintilla, quae Græcè στρογγυλοσ. Plinius: "INCIENDIARIUM AVEM ALIUM SPUTTURNICEM VOCANT." Dicta quid de busto audem tectis inferret, atque ita INCENDIUM FACERET." Compare Coturnix.

Spinus, a sloe-tree or black thorn. Fr. spina.

Spionia, ———

1 aliqua from σπινα, to stretch out. "Quin inuenies extenditur." V. Etym.
Spond. is a board or beam; and spunden, to plank together. Vossius says: "Properly a bed-room fr. σπόνδης, a treaty, or spondeo whence sponza, a spouse." Hall: "The sponda was a couch for married persons. Fr. spondeo, to assure or engage."

Spondeus, a spondee. Στριχος.

Spondaulae, men who sang in sacrifices. Στριχολαί.

Spondeo, I pledge my word, promise, engage. Fr. στριχός, a treaty, engagement.

Spondeum, a chalice used in making libations. Στριχεύον.

Spondylus, a joint of the spine; &c. Στριχολοχος.

Spongia, a sponge. Στρωγγυλία.

Sponza, a spouse. Fr. spondeo, spondium, sponsum. One engaged or betrothed.

Sponitis, Sponite, of one's own free will. Sponitis is soft for spondis (as spora for spora) from στριχός, as Dicis from Δικύς. And sponite is from στριχός, Στριχεύον and στριχός being considered as meaning by engagement, agreement. Thus "sponde met" means "pacto meo, i.e. me promittente et obligante me ipsum pactis, me non cogente me et obligante me minis." Or sponitis and sponite are from spondeo, sponditum, spondutum.

Sports, a basket. Soft for sporda (as stul' Tus for stul'Dus) fr. σφής, acc. σφείδα, σφειδα, whence sporda, as from ντις is nOctis.

Spretus, participle of sperno, spernitum, sprenitum, spretum.

Sperma, foam. Fr. spuio, whence spuma, spuma. Compare Gluma, Gemma.

Spuo, I spit. Hesychius has Σφυτος. Supposing that a word Σφυτος produced Σφυτος, by transposition we have Σφυτος, spuo. If Al. from Σφυτος, transp. Σφυτος, whence Σφυτος, and T being commuted in Σφ, Το; Σφυτος, Τησ; and Sonus being perhaps put for Nous. Rather, from Σφυτος, I spit into or upon: whence Σφυτος, for softness Σφυτος. If Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. speciun, Goth. speiwan, Germ. speien, Eng. spew.

Sparcus, foul, nasty. Fr. σφκογ, dung; whence a word σκοπικά, Ecol. σκοπαλέ, as from σκόλος, Ecol. σπόλος, is spoliun. Hence sparcus, sparsus. If Al. from τρόχος, a bog: Σ being prefixed. That is, bogghis.

Spurius: See Appendix.

Sputum, spit. Fr. spuio, sprietum, sputum.

Squaleo, spital. Iam fouler dirty from neglect, am rough or horrid. Hill: "Squaler 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 omnem gerere sordium, squalar appellatur." From squama then is squamillus, squamius, squallus, then squaleo and squalor. If Al. from Σχέλεος, Σχέλλας, to
Squa—sta

S qua—tau. A little image

Stacta, an oilier gum distilling from trees. Ἱερά. 243

Stadium, a place where they contended in wrestling and in the race. Also, 125 paces. Ἱεράνων.

Stagma, stamna, útis, a drop. Ἱστέμια.

Stagno, I stiffen. Fr. ἄτερνο. As μαγνίς for μεγ-

Stagnum, a lake, pool. Fr. ἄτερνο, which keeps shut in that which otherwise would flow out. Dacier: "Α τερνον, quod minimè rimusum est et fideliter continet, a στέμα, tego." Ὅ Al. from sto. Standing water. But how shall we account for the termination? Abiegnus, &c., do not apply.

Stâlagmia, ὀρυμ, earrings. Ἱστεγία.

Stâmen, yarn, spun wool. Fr. στέμαν, yarn. Or fr. sto, like Flamen; or στέμαν fr. στάμ, στά.

Stannum: See Appendix.

Stâtûrus, steady, fixed. Fr. sto, statum.

Stâtûria Pugna is an engagement in which the combatants do not change their place, but keep standing in one place. Gr. στατήρα μέρη.

Stâter, a weight. And a coin. Ἱερά.

Stâtera, a steeleard. Fr. στα-

Stâbula, a stall, stable. Fr. sto. A place where cattle stand. Homer has σταβίς ἤ

Stâbilis, firm. For statibilis fr. statum.

Stâbilum, a stall, stable. Fr. sto. A place where cattle stand. Homer has σταβίς ἤ

Stâbilus, a stall, stable. Fr. sto. A place where cattle stand. Homer has σταβίς ἤ

Stâbilis, firm. For statibilis fr. statum.

Stâbilum, a stall, stable. Fr. sto. A place where cattle stand. Homer has σταβίς ἤ

Stâbilis, firm. For statibilis fr. statum.

Stâbilum, a stall, stable. Fr. sto. A place where cattle stand. Homer has σταβίς ἤ
or Stattis. For statuiculum fr. statua. ¶ Al. from sto, statum.

"Stattis, a kind of stationary dance, in which the dancers remained on the same spot. Forcellini explains it, "genus saltationis staturar, ἄγγης στά-

συος." Fr. sto, statum.

Stattis, firmly, constantly. Fr. sto, statum, like Senesim: In the manner of one standing firm.

Stattis, immediately. Fr. statum. In the place or in the position in which we stand, without leaving the spot or the position in which we stand, on the spot. See Illico.

Statina, the Goddess who presided over children on their first beginning to stand firm. Fr. statum.

Statio, the act of standing; a place of standing, station, post, place, &c. Fr. statum.

Stativa castra, a standing camp, station, quarters. Fr. statum.

Stator Jupiter. Livy represents Romulus as thus addressing Jupiter: "Tu pater Deum bominunque, deme terrorem Romanae, faram fugam siste. Hic ego tibi templum Statori Jovi voyce." Seneca opposes this derivation: "Et Jovem illum optimum ac maximum rite dices et tonamet et statorem: qui non, ut historici tradiderunt, ex eo quod post vatum suscep-
tum acies Romanorum fugientium stetit; sed, quod stant beneficio ejus omnis, stator stabilitorque est."

Status, a statue. Fr. statuo,


to set up. Plautus: "Hic est decet statuum statuor ex auro."

Statumina, um, props of a vine; ribs of a ship; coating of floor. Properly, things which (statumae) fix others or keep them firm.

Stato, 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.

Statura, size or bigness of body. Fr. statum. Compare Status, state or condition.

Status, a standing still; a standing up, standing position or posture; posture, attitude, manner, air; posture of affairs, state of affairs; size of body, as shown by a standing posture, &c. Fr. statum.

Status, fixed, settled, stated, determined. Fr. sto, statum, or from Gr. στατός. That is, made to stand still, fixed. Status in is also presented, shown: i.e. made to stand before another.

Stiga, the deck of a ship. Στίγα.

Stili, a pilaster. Στῦλον.

Stella, a star. Fr. étoile, étois, whence asterula, astella, stella.

Stellatūra, 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. στιλλα, to dismiss. Temporary dismis-
sion of the soldiery being the plea they held out for the fraud. [Or fr. στιλλα, to contract, and
no diminuish,]. Or for stellionatus fr. stellionatus, crimen stellonis." V.

Stellio, a lizard having its back variegated with spots like (stella) stars. Ovid: "Aptumque colori Nomen habet varius stellatis: corpore guttis." Gr. Αργατος.

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: "Opere pretium est scire quomodo præcipitari, cuius exuitur membrana hyberna, alia devo ranti eam, quoniam nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt: inde stellianem nomen arum in meladictum translatum." If. Al. from the northern stelan, stela, to steal, rob.

Stemma, altis, a garland. Στεπίμα. Also, a pedigree. For with garlands the Romans used to intwine the images and names of their forefathers. The Swedish term for pedigree is στέμα, the German staama.

Sterea, matrix. Ab stēga, stēpa.

Stercus, dung. Fr. στεργος, dung, in Hesychius; cut down to στεργος, or to στεργος, στης (See Grus), whence stergus, stercus. If. Al. for stercicus, fr. sterno, to swell, to scatter. Forcellini explains Stercoro "ster cus per agro spargo." If. Al. from στεργος, or a word στης, hard, firm.

Sterilia, barren. Fr. stēga, same as στεργος, barren.

Sternae equus, a horse which (sterinit) throws or casts its rider. As Vivo, Vivax.

Sterna, one who στερνηθήκας. Strews himself on the ground in fear or supplication.

Sterno, I strew, spread; strew on the ground, lie flat, overthrow, &c. Fr. στερινος, cut down to στερνος, whence sterno, and sterno, as Vester became vEster. Or from sterna might be sterno by transposition.

Sternumo, I sneeze. Soft, as some say, for sternuo, fr. στερινος. Rather, from a word στερινος or κυταρεια, to sneeze into or upon; whence στερινος, for softness στερινος, whence sterno, as pEssuls and grEssus for pAssulus and grAssus.

Sterquito, a dunghill; a stinking fellow. For sterquotium fr. stercus, dung.

Sterto,—

Stibadium, a kind of couch. Στιβάδιον.

Stibi, Stibium, antimony. Στίβη.

Stica alii, a clove of garlic. Vossius asks; "Num stica ex στιτια, ut proprie sic dicatur χιτον καταστηματικος, tunica notis variegata: atque inde generatim de quibus tunicās cooperit usur pari, et traductum ad tunicas cœpas?" Stica might thus be deduced from στια, στης. See Sticha. But Forcellini remarks that Pontederia defends with justice the old reading spica.

Sticha, a kind of grape. Fr.
or statue. For *statuiculum* fr. *statua*. Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

"Stāticulus, a kind of stationary dance, in which the dancers remained on the same spot. Forcellini explains it, "genus saultationis statarius, ἑρχυμα στάτικου." Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

*Stātim*, firmly, constantly. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, like Sensim: In the manner of one standing firm.

*Stātim*, 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.

*Stātīna*, the Goddess who presided over children on their first beginning to stand firm. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātio*, the act of standing; a place of standing, station, post, place, &c. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātīna castra*, a standing camp, station, quarters. Fr. *statum*.

*Stātor* Jupiter. Livy represents Romulus as thus addressing Jupiter: "Tu pater Deum hominumque, deme terrorem Romaniam, sedem fugam siste. Hic ego tibi templum Statori Jovi voveo." Seneca opposes this derivation: "Et Jovem illum optimum ac maximum rite dices et tonantem et statorem: qui non, ut historici tradiderunt, ex eo quod post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium stitit; sed, quod stant beneficio ejus omam, stator stabilitorque est."

*Statua*, a statue. Fr. *statuo*, to set up. Plautus: "Tunc decet statuam statui ex vario?"

*Statūmina*, um, props of a vine; ribs of a ship; coating of a floor. Properly, things which (statuunt) fix others or keep them firm.

*Statuo*, I make to stand up, set up, raise; I make to stand still, stop; I hold fixed in my mind, am steadily resolved, am of firm or decided opinion; resolve, decree, &c. From *sto*, *statum*.

*Statūra*, size or bigness of body. Fr. *statum*. Compare *Status*, state or condition.

*Status*, a standing still; a standing up, standing position or posture; posture, attitude, manner, air; posture of affairs, state of affairs; size of body, as shown by a standing posture, &c. Fr. *statum*.

*Statūs*, fixed, settled, stated, determined. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, or from Gr. στατής. 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. Στῆγα.

*Stēla*, a pilaster. Στῆλα.

*Stella*, a star. Fr. *étoile*, *stella*, whence asterula, asterella, *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 soldiers. "Fr. στελλατήρα, to dismiss. Temporary dismission of the soldiers being the plea they held out for the fraud. [Or fr. στηλλατήρα, to contract, and
Of stellionata, fr. stellionatus, crimen steliosis. V.

Stellicus, barres. Fr. étige, same as étique, barren.

Sternax equus, a horse which (sternit) throws or casts its rider. As Vivo, Vivax.

Sternax, one who (sternit) stirs himself on the ground in fear or supplication.

Sterno, I strew, spread; strew on the ground, lay flat, overthrow, &c. Fr. stercrérer, cut down to stérre, whence sterno, and sterno, as vester became vester became vEster became vEstor became vOster became vOster became vOster. Or from stér- rer re might be sterno by transposition.

Sternuo, I sneeze. Soft, as somnem, for sterno, fr. stérare. Rather, from a word stérter or stérter, to sneeze into or upon; whence 'stérare, for softness stérare, whence sténuo, as pEssusus and grEssus for Assusus and grAssus.

Sterquelinium, a dunghill; a stinking fellow. For stereu- linium fr. stercus, dung.

Sterto,——

Stibadum, a kind of couch.

Stibi, Stibium, antimony.

Stib, a kind of grape. Fr.
σηλις, στρυγίς, a row. From its bearing raisins striped with lines or little veins.

Stigma, átis, a puncture, brand. Στρυγίς.

Stigmáta, a slave branded. Στρυγμάτας.

Stigmo, (whence instigo) I prick. Fr. στρυγίς fut. 2. or ἤστρυγμα pf. mid. of στριγχ, I prick.

Stilla, a drop. Fr. stiria, whence stiriola, stirida, stilla, as Asterula, Astella. ¶ Or from στιλά, 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. Στίλας.

Stimulus, a good; instigation. Soft for stigmulus fr. ἄστρυγμα pp. of στριγχ, to prick.

Stinguo, I erase. For stiguo (as Pago, Pango,) fr. στριγχ fut. 2. of στριγχ, I prick. For ex-stinguo. As Molior, Populor, are used for Demolior, Depopulor. "Pungendo deleo." V. 

Stipa, the same as Stypa, Stupa.

Stipátōres, the bodyguard of a king. For (stipant) they crowd his person.³

Stipendium, the pay of soldiers. For stipendium. A stipe pendendā. For, before brass was stamped, it was weighed and not counted out. Hence stipendium was used for a campaign. And for tribute, for at first tributes were imposed to obtain (stipendium) pay for the soldiery.

Stipes, Stîpes, a stake fixed in the ground. Στρύγος.

Stipo, I stuff; cram; through, encompass. Fr. stibo fr. στρυγίς. Or fr. στόφω.

Stips or Stipes: See Appendix.

Stipula, the stem, stalk, or blade of corn. Fr. στρύγα, a stem.

Stipulor, I make a bargain or contract in a set form. Fr. stipula. For in their contracts, which were chiefly about land, the ancients used to hold a stipula in their hand as a representation of the whole estate. ¶ Al. from stipa, stipis, money. "Quod stipem posceret creditor, debitor sponderet; quod erat stipulari et restipulari." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for stipulor (somewhat as Stimulus for Stigmulus,) fr. stipulum, fr. στρύγα, taken actively as that which binds fast.

Stiria, a congealed drop of water, an icicle. Fr. στρύγα, hard, solid. As Gloria from Γλούρας. ¶ Al. for stilia, (as βαλείας, vatius; οὐρα, seRia,) fr. στριγχ, a minute particle.

Stirps is thus explained by Forcellini: "Radix, et imus truncus arboris quâ hæret radicibus: item totus ipse truncus ex quo rami exunt." In each sense stirps may be from στριγχ, (στριγχ, στριφτος,) or στριγχ,
solid. * τύβς, * στύβς, * στύβς,) a, the plough-handle. As στάς, firm, hard, στίφα, whence στίφα, a kind of pirate vessel. Festus: us navigii latum magis illum, et a latitudine ap- m, eō consuetudine quā n pro Locum, Stilitem item dicebant.”

opus, the sound made by ηπυ one’s cheeks and έος them. From the sound. I stand. Fr. στάω, στῶ, to stand.

τις, the Stoics. Στικολ, ζ, a matron’s robe. Fr. a garment.

ίδως, senseless, dull, sott-
r, stolo, a useless suckler, 

ίδιος, senseless as a stolo; or nothing, insipid, sense-
ill, &c. Some read in a τις of Ausonius, “Sed jam

ties, O stolo, doceri:” but
ding is disputed. * Al. 

τόπος, a pillar, as mOlα

τόπος. As senseless as a

ο, a shoot or scion spring-

of the root or side of the 

a tree; a useless sucker.

s: “Ab Hebr. STIL,”

e, surculos aut stolones 

ε. Vel a στόλος a στόλος,

quia emittitur a radi-

Bus aut cuadicius lateribus.”

Wachter says of a sprout; “Propriē est id quod motu na-
turali a frutice protruditur, et quasi ejaculatur. Grecia βλαχ-

τας a βέλλα, jacio.” Domenech 

explains στάς “a stalk” in 

Aristotle Part. Anim.

Sitōmāchor, 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.”

Sitōmāchus, the gullet; sto-
mach. Στριγίζω.

Sitōmātice, a medicine for 

sores in the mouth. Στριγιατά.

Sitōra, anything spread on 

the ground; a mat. Fr. στρι-

gia, to strew.

Strābō, squinteyed. Στρι-

βάρ.

Strāges, a scattering here and 

there of things fallen and broken; 

havoc, carnage. For straviges 

fr. stravi. See Seges.

Strāgulōn, a cover or cover-

let for a couch. For stravi-

gulōn. See Strages.

Strāmen, anything spread or 

strewed on the ground for rest-

ing on; straw, litter. For stra-

vimen fr. stravi. So Nomen 

for Novimen.

Strangulō, I choke, strangle.

Στραγγυλα. 

Strangūria, a strangury. 

Στραγγυοπια.
Strægnema, a stratagem: ἡ παραθύμησις.
Strægus, a general. ἡ παραθύμησις.

Strætor, one who saddles and bridles a horse for his master to mount. Fr. stratum. Qui sernit equum stratis.

Stratum, a horsecloth, blanket, packsaddle, &c. As being strewed or spread. See Stravi.

Strætura, the paving of causeways, &c. Fr. stratum. Sermendi opus.

Strævi, stratum, I have strewed, &c. From a verb stræs, stræs, whence stræt, a camp: shortened from a verb stræsæm, which was allied to stræsæm.

Stræbola caro, the flesh about the hips. "Fr. stræbola, curvus: from the curvature of the hips. Varro says: 'Græcum est ab hujus loci versus.' Whence Turnebus concluded it is fr. stræsæm, to turn. But analogy favors the former derivation." V.

Stræna, a new year's gift. Fr. strænæa, 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."


Stræpa, I make a harsh sound. Fr. stræpa, to turn. From the notion of a door turning on its hinges. Fr. sœrpæe is sœrpæe, a hunge.

Stria, —

Striblægo, a solacism. Fr. sœrbelle, crooked, "a rosto de-flexus."

Stribliota: See Seribilita.

Stricitum, closely, tightly, conceivably. Fr. stringo, string tum, strinctum, strictum.

Strictura, a mass of iron in the furnace. Fr. strictum. Because (stringitur) it is pressed hard or beaten close by the hammer.

Strictura, a flake or spark which flies from a piece of iron while (stringitur) it is pressed hard with the hammer. Persius: "Et stringere venas Ferentis massa cruco de pulvere jussit."

Striculus: See Hystriculus.

Strideo, I utter a shrill or grating sound. Fr. sœrbæ fut. 2. of sœrbæm.

Striga, a bag. The same as strix, strigis.

Striga is explained an interval between the ranks of an army, in which the horses (stringatm: Compare Strigilia) 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. streach, Belg. streck.

Strigilia, a currycomb used in baths for rubbing off filth from the body. Fr. strigo, stringo. Wachter derives it from Germ. streichen, tricare.
Strigmentum, filth scraped from the body. Fr. strigo, stringo.

Stringo, 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 stringo is to pause or rest generally. 'We saw 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. Στρῆξις. Strix, a hag, witch. "For it was supposed that hags changed themselves into the ill-omened bird, the (strix) screechowl." V. "Quia in eas uves figurantur. Quare et Volaticus dicta sunt." Dacier. Perhaps too, because they uttered their shrieks in the night-time to terrify and alarm.

Strōma, ātis, a mattress. Στρωμα.

Strōpha, a strophe. A shift, trick. Στροφή.

Strōphium, a girdle, belt; a garland. Στροφῖος.

Strōpus, Stroppus, Struppus, a strap. Fr. στροφός or τροφός. Sax. stropp.

Structor, a provider of victuals, caterer. Fr. struo, struzi, structure. One who piles up food.

Strūna, a wen or glandular swelling. "Fr. struo, to heap up." Tt. For struina. "From στρῶμα. Quod guttiuri 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. στρῶω, I strew, and
so I heap up by strewing one thing on another. It is certain that strew very nearly agrees with strepō and Sterno in some of its senses. Thus Strues is like Strages used of a carnage, which is defined by Todd hears of slain. Struxi, as Pluo, Fluxi. ¶ Al. from στρεξω, στρεω, I make firm or solid.

Struppus: See Stropus.

Strūthnea māla, quince pears. 

Strūthio, an ostrich. Στρουθιόν.

Stūdeo, I pursue, attend to, study. Fr. στυδέω, στυδῶ fut. 2. of στυδεω. We have Pavo- nis from Ταῦνος.

Stultus, foolish, silly, sottish. Fr. stolidus, whence stolidus, stultus. Thus Soldan (Paradise Lost, I, 764) we call Sultan. ¶ Tooke refers stultus to Sax. stylian, "obstupescere."

Stūpeo, I am stupid, torpid, motionless. Fr. στυπεως, a trunk, stock. I am like a stock. Terence: "In me quidvis harum rerum convenit, quae sunt dicta in stultum; caudex, stipes, atinus."

Stuppa, Stūpa, tow. Στύπων, στυπῆ.

Stūprum: See Appendix.

Sturnus, a stare or starling. "Anglo-Sax. staer, staern, Germ. star. Is it from sturnus? Be it so, since Martini thinks so. But whence is sturnus? Perhaps from torno: as turning or whirling round with its companions. Pliny says of starlings 'quodam pilae orbe circum- agi.'" W. ¶ Or possibly, from φαῖς, φαῖς, whence φαῖς, transp. σταῖς, whence σταῖς, (as Tudeo from τοῦδε, sturnus, and sturnus, as mūceo from μαλακῶ, cōlucita from cēlco. Vossius: "Σὰρ- κας was in Ἑλληνικά στόρκα." 

Siūbātā, the pedestal of a pillar. Στολοβής.

Stylus: See Stilus.

Stypticus, astringent. Στυπτικός.

Styrax, the tree storax. Στέραξ.

Styx, Stýgis, the river Styx. 

Suadeo, I advise. Fr. acon, I speak, speak to. S added, as in Signum, &c. And A and T transposed. Or from a word ειςωδεω or ουκωδοω, 'ευκωδεω, 'ευκωδω. ¶ Al. from suavis: i. e. suavi more aut suavi alloquia inducere tento. But how suadeo from suavis?

Suūsum and Insuūsum are applied to that which has thoroughly imibed some color and has been saturated. Salmasius: "Quae inveniatis colorata sunt et saturata, Graeci ξυνωσμια dicunt; Latina suasa. Epigramma: Ξυνωσμια βαμμεθα ποδαμοσις. (Yielding to.) Strabo: Πεντεκυκλον ηπειξαιωθας τηγ χρωμια. The expression then is taken from the Greek. Festus explains it "quod quasi permaneat in alium colorem ex albo transire."

Suavis, ———

Suūsum, a kind of cheese-cake. Fr. suavis. From its sweetness.

Suūsum, a kiss. Fr. suavis. From its sweetness.
Sub, under, &c. Fr. un, où, whence sub, as Ab from 'Ab; then sub, as Sex from 'Eg.

Sub in composition is used, like un, for privately; privily; from under; close to, just by; in the place of; somewhat, in some little degree, &c.

Subdo, I place under. See Abd.

Suber, the cork-tree. Vossius: "For suber 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 on her shoes.' Or suber is from σάρῳ, which is used of the outer skin, as of the cast off skin of a serpent, &c. Thus the tree is called suber, like σαλίς, 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 infacete Gracie 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 caves of a house which protect the walls from the rain. For subgerunda, subgerenda. From its being added or annexed. "Suggestus terre" is a mound of earth.

Subices nubes humide déum, the clouds. Fr. subjicio, as Obices from Objicio. As being cast under the Gods. Festus explains it Subjectae. Al. from subevo, to ascend.

Subiculum, that which is cast under. For subjiculum.

Subidus: See Appendix.

Subinde, 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.

Subitus, sudden. Fr. subevo, 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 "Cun clamem, quere me taceor dicis?" the words "Cun clamem" are of no meaning, if the latter part is not subjunctive.

Sublatus, lifted up. Borne (sub) from under.


Sublica, a stake or pilae of wood driven into the ground for building on. Fr. σύλλυκτος or σύλλυκτον, to receive. Whence a word σύλλυκτος, subdica, (See Subleus,) then subdica, as terminus from τέρμανος; then sublica, as uLyses from δάλυς, uLacus from δάλας. Forcellini explains it, "Trabès erec-
ta ad sustinendum." Some-
what as δοξή, a beam, is fr.
δικαίωσις same as δικαίωσις. Q. Dacier:
"Placeat quod monet Scaliger,
sublicam dictam ut obliquam, et
intelligi Trabem. Vetus auc-
tor: " Omne summa summatem me-
tiendi observationes sunt duæ:
enormis et liquis. Enormis,
quæ in omnem actum rectis an-
gulis continetur: liquis, que
minuendi laboris causâ, et salvâ
rectorum ratione angulorum, se-
cundum ipsam extremitatem
subtenditur." But would not
thus the be long? Q. Al. for
subligia from subligio, to bind
togather and keep (sub) up.

Sublimis, high, exalted. Fr.
limus. Sub is from under, up.
Horace: "UDAM Spernit hu-
mum fugiante penâna." Where
UDAM is explained by the
Delphin Editor "cornosam et
lutosam." Q. Al. from sublimen,
an upper threshold.

Submissus, low, lowly. Fr.
mitto. Placed under. See Com-
mitto.

Submiceo, I move to a pri-
vate place, out of sight, remove,
&c.

Sibô, i. q. καπρών. Et est à
sus, suis, ut καπρῶν a κάπρος.
Aut à subus dat. pl. Q. Al.
a réβαζε, libidinosus.

Sibolae: See Soboles.

Siborno, I bribe, suborn. Fr.
orno. I furnish with secret
instructions, equip for under-
hand purposes.

Subrigo, I raise up. Sub is
from under, up. Compare Er-
go.

Subrōgo, I put in the place
of, substitute; I add to. A
senatorial term. For "rogare
legem" was used of introducing
a law. See the second Sub.

Subeaces, uidis, a form of join-
ing 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 ham-
mer as in forging. Tarnebus:
"Quod fit cudendo scapris
malleo percussis." Sub per-
haps means here, close to.

Subsecivus or Subsecivus is
applied to spare time or leisure
hours, considered as (subsectum)
cut off privately from more im-
portant ones. Also to land cut
off from the territory which was
assigned to the centuries: "Sive," 
says Vossius, "quia non ex-
plorat modum centuriae, coequo
extra subsecantem lineam in ex-
tremis assignationis finibus re-
linqueretur; sive quia in medio
quidem centuriarum esset, et
fortass explere centuriam pos-
set, assignari tamen nulli possit;
idque ob maciem soli et sterili-
tatem." 

Subsideo, I sit or lie privately
or in ambush. Fr. sedeo.

Subsidium, a body of troops
in reserve; help, assistance. Fr.
sedeo. As sitting still and in a
retired situation against a mo-
ment of need.

Substantia, the essence or
foundation of anything, as stand-
ing under and supporting it. So
Gr. στήριγμα. Also, subsis-
tence, 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.

**Substivuo, I put under**; I put in the place of. Fr. statuo, to place, fr. sto, statum, I make to stand.

**Subste, I stand firm, stand my ground. Properly, I stand from under, I stand up.**

**Subtemen. Adam:** “The threads inserted into the warp; the woof or weft. For subteximen or substamen.”

Forcellini unites both derivations: “Filkum molle et parum tortum quod transversum in tella sub staminem texitur.” Varro: “Subtemen, quod subit stamini.” It is written also subtegmen, i.e. subteximen, subtexmen, subtegmen, subtexmen.

**Subter, under. From sub.** Compare Inter, Praeter.

**Subtilis, thin, fine, small.** Fr. tilai, minute particles. Sub, as in Subdolus. Al. for subtellis, 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 subtetilis.

**Subtus, underneath. Fr. sub.** Like Intus.

**Subicula, an under tunic or garment worn near the skin.** For subducula, (as Exduo, Exuo,) fr. subduo. See Induo.

**Subverbustus, a slave. Fr. sub verber, (as Augur, Augustus,) one who is under the scourge.**

**Subula, a bodkin, awl. For suibula fr. suo. An instrument of sewing.**

**Subalus, a swineherd. Fr. sus, suis. See Bubulus.**

**Subulo: Dicitur pasdoco, quasi subula perforans. F.**

**Subulo: See Appendix.**

**Suburra, Subura: See Appendix.**

**Succedo, I come or go under, into, &c. See Accedo.**

**Succendo, I light up. See Accendo.**

**Successo, I am angry. In sum succensus.**

**Succidio, bacon or lard. As kept for frequent use and so wont (succidi) to be cut as occasion required. See Subsecivus.**

**Succinum, amber. Pliny:** “Arboris succum prisci nostri credidere: ob id succinum appellantes.”

**Succurro, I run up to another’s assistance. So Subvenio.**

**Succussator, a horse which trots and jolts. Fr. succutio, succussum.**

**Succerda, swine’s dung. See Muscreda.**

**Succula, a little sow. For sucula fr. sus, suis. The Latins called the Hyades Sucula; erroneously supposing that the Greek údôs came from ùdîs, údôs, a sow. Cicero: “Has Graci stellas ùdôs vocitare suerunt a plundo: sum enim est pluere. Nostrorum imperit succu-**

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1 Wachter refers it to Welsh cynas, to burn; and translates succinum “lapis ustilia.”
leis, quasi a suibus essent, non ab imbribus nominates." 1

Sucus, Succus, juice. For sugus or sugicus, fr. sugo. That which we suck. Or for suctus, That which is sucked. ¶ Al. from brēs, brēs, brēc. ¶ From Hebr. sākah. Tt. Others refer it to the Celtic.

Sudarium, a cloth for wiping off (sudorem) the sweat, handkerchief, napkin.

Sudēs, a thick stake. Fr. vérons, (transp. sōrōs,) ᾲοlic form of δถอน, a branch. "τυμπα is used by Sappho. ¶ From σῦπω, impetuously: for with these stakes they formerly rushed impetuously to battle." V. 2

Sudo, I sweat. Fr. dēsos, moisture. Hence a word dēsōm, dēsō, sudo. ¶ Al. from sudor, which thus is referred to dēsō, water. But sudo produces sudor, as Amo Amor.

Sudor, sweat. See Sudo.

Sudus, fair and dry. Fr. scūdus, i. e. scorēsum ab undo,

without wet. ¶ Al. from sūle, fine weather.

Sueo, Sæesco, I am worth.

Isaac Vossius: "From sōle, sōe, Ἑολ. form of θεο, I put on." Isaac Voss. Compare Habit, a custom, from Habeo, to wear. ¶ Al. from sūsa.

To be made one's own by habit, to be made familiar. ¶ Rather, from soles was solesco, abbrev. soesco, suesco. Then sueso was from suesco, or it was from soles, soēo.

Sufes, a Carthaginian chief magistrate. A Punic word.

Suffertus, stuffed. From suffercio i. e. suffarcio. Compare Refertus.

Sufficio, I substitute. Fr. facio. I make to be in the place of another. See Substituo.

Sufficio, I afford, or furnish. That is, I make to be under another's power; or I place under or by him.

Sufficit, it does or suffices.

Vossius: "Facit seu valet sub eā conditione de quā actum." Or is sufficit short for superficit?

Sufficio, I perfume. For sub fio. Fio (i. e. fyo) is fr. φυω, Ἑολ. form of būo (whence bōs and Thus,) originally, I perfume.

Sufflamen, a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain.

Vossius: "Properly said of anything rushing with impetuosity and stopped (flamdo) by blowing in a contrary direction." Or it is properly said of that which causes us to stop and
(sufflare) take breath.  Or is sufflamen for subblamen (as ἁράθω, amBo,) fr. ἱλλοπεῦμα, (i.e. ὅπεῦμα,) Dor. ἱλλόπεῦμα, one thing cast under another?  Or for suffragimen, whence sufframen, for softness sufflamen? From breaking underneath the force of the wheel.

Suffoco, I choke, suffocate. For suffusuo, (as Plaudo, Explodo,) fr. sub and fauex, fauces, the windpipe. I put my hand under another's throat and press it close. So our Throttle from Throat.

Suffragio, 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, pi necandi et vertendi pedis causâ, in medio cruris fractum fecit, quam Graci a flexu xanum- ψερ, Latini a frangendo suffragi- nem, Saxones ab incidendo sectionem vel mismum vocant." W.

Suffragor: See Appendix.

Suggiro, 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, Suggillo, I make lived by a bruise; I beat, insult, affront. For succillo from sub, and σῶλον, the hollow part under the lower eyelid. The Greeks say ἑκτερίζω from ἑκτερίζω and ἑκτρ. Scaliger says: "From sub; and cinnus, cilium, palpebra; diminutiv. cillus." But Porcellini observes that cinnus is not yet supported by the use of a Latin writer. Or Al. from sub and occultus, whence subcello, subcello, subcello. Or Al. from sub and citium. I strike under the eyelid. Or Al. from sub and collum. A blow under the neck. Hence succollo, then succello, as convulcìa, illlicco, inquillinus, for convolvitio, illlicco, incollinus. Or Al. from sub and cello, I strike.

Suggrunda: See Subgrunda.

Sugro, I suck. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. sucan." Wachter notices "Germ. saugen, Anglo- Sax. sycon, sugan, sucan, sucian. Suec. suga, Franc. sugan." Or Al. from sus, to let fall rain; whence a word sus, to make drop moisture, and hence to suck; fut. 2. ὄψισ, (sug- go,) whence ὄψις, moist.

Sui, of himself, &c. Doubtless allied to φῦ or τῆ, S being put for H, as in Sex from ἅρξ; but, how exactly it was formed, its not easy to say. Perhaps,—as for ψεύ, Εολ. τῆς, was said τῆς, (ll. θ, 37, 468,)—so for φῦ was said κοί, λοί, contr. φῦ, whence hui, sui. So perhaps from τουί, τοί, contr. τοί, is Tui.

Sūle, a hog-sty. Fr. sus, suis. So Bovile.

Sulcus, a furrow. For solcus fr. ἀλόξες.

Sulphur, Sulfur. From ἰδρωτός, taken in the sense of alli- fery; whence ἰδρωτός, solφur, solphur. Or Al. from ἀλόξες, ἀλάς, salt, and πῦρ, πῦρ, fire. As
composed partly of fossil salt, and as being fiery. Hence sal-
pur, and solpur, as perhaps cOrdis for cArdis. Ë Al. from ἔκως, (in Hezychius,) oil, ἕκωλ, ἕκρα; for sulphur is bitumi-
nous. U for E, as in Uclem.
Sultis, if you wish. For si-
vultis.

Sum, I am. Fr. ëµµ, ëµ'.
S added as in Si or Sei from 
E. And E changed to U, as in Uclem from ἔκως. Or, as
Valpy in his Grammar states ἕκρι to be an ἕκιolic form of
eki, perhaps for ëµ or ëµ the ἕκωλians said ëµµ, ëµ', whence
sum would more immediately flow. Ë Some suppose that
esum was the old form, and refer it to ἕκωµ, ἕκρα', I will be.²

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.³

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 num-
ers? The Welsh and Armo-
rics also say som, summ." W.

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¹ * The ancients thus declined the present: esum, este, esti, essumus, essitis, essunt. Whence by contraction sum, es, este, sumus, este, sunt." V.
² * Nemius Luciliam pro multieris uber-
ibus sumum docet. Sed propriè est ea
pars saulli ventris quà ubera continen-
tur." V.
³ Summāsō, I snatch away or
devour greedily. Properly as
greedily as (Summanus) Pluto.
"Omnia rapio ac devoro Pluton-
is instar." F. But Carey re-
jects this sense of summanno, and
understands it of gently flowing,
from mano, as.

Summanus, Pluto or Orcus.
For summimanus, i.e. summus
Monium.

Summus, topmost, highest,
greatest. For supimus superi-
of superus, as Inferus, Infimus.
Hence supmus, and then sum-
mus, as soPnus became soM-
nus.

Summus, last, opposed to
Primus. Cicero: "Ad summam
seunctetum." That is, ad max-
imam. 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 Sum-
ma. So "Æstate summā" &c.
Hence summus is directly oppo-
sed to Primus. Lucan: "In
dfluviō primi cecidere, in cor-
pora summi."

Sūmo, I take up, take in
hand, take; take for granted or
for certain, presuppose, assume;
I take to myself, arrogate,
vault. For subēmo or subāmo.
Sub here is from under, i.e. up.
Emo is, I take. Compare Aď-
mo.

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.

Sumtūōsus, costly, expensive.
Fr. summus, expensive; fr. sumo,
suntum, to spend.
Sunt, they are. Fr. ęvors, an Æolic form of ıo. Hence ęvors, and sunt, as Sei from El. Ę Or from ęvors for ęvors from ıo, (whence ęvors, ęvors, &c.) as λέγος for λέγειν. From ęvors, contr. ęvors, might be sunt. ¶ Al. from ęvors, (ęvors,) they will be. See Sum. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. synt.

Suo, I sew, stitch, Fr. sée, whence vaxath for vaxathum.

Supellex, supellectilis, 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 cubiculare vel triclinia lectos) on beds or couches, as coverlets, counterpanes, &c., and that it afterwards assumed a more general sense." V.

Super, above, over, upon, &c. Fr. supr, as Sex from Eg.

Superbus, 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 supero might be superius, whence superbus.

Superbus. ¶ Al. from żuřhβες, going above others. ¶ Al. from ężhβος, violent.

Supercilium, the ridge of hair (super cilia) above the eyelids; eyebrow; pride, gravity as exhibited by the eyebrow.

Superficie, houses built on another's ground, whose property by civil right they are, as being the master of the ground: See Superficies.

Superficies, 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.

Superintendo, I superintend.

Super aliquid animum intendo.

Supero, I surpass, exceed, excel. That is, I am (super) above others. Supero is used also like Supersum.

Supersedeo, I omit doing a thing. That is, I sit over it negligently, I loiter and leave it undone. "Super aliquid re cunctor et sedendo nihil ago." F.

Superstes, stitis, present. Fr. st, statum. One who stops or stays over or over against another.

Superstes, surviving. One who stays or remains over the time that another dies. See above.

Superstitio, false worship, a groundless dread of the Gods. Fr. superstio, superstition. "A worship which (superstat) exceeds the due bounds, or in which any one exceeds the due bounds." V. So Wachter:
“Super aliquid superfluum denotare videtur, quod modum rectum excidit, et quasi superstatis.” Isaac Vossius understands it otherwise: “He is superstitosus who (subsitiit) stands still and remains fixed in the same place, fearing where no fear is.”

Superstum, I am (super) beyond another, I surpass, am superior to; I survive, remain behind. See Superates. 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.

Supervacuus, very idle, needless, unprofitable. Super is “satis superque,” over and above.

Supervenio, I come on another unexpectedly; surprise; &c.

Superus, upper. Fr. super.

Superius, with the face turned upwards, lying on the back; indolent. Why Amaturn, Vi- sum, &c. were called supina, supines, I must leave to the acuteness of the reader to discover. Supinus is from supus

1 Lyne says: “A Supine is a noun, so named from its being always ousa [in Greek ousa, whence ousos, supina,] 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 subcations, how do we account for an accusative after an active supine: “Vidimus Tiberim or suppus, which last Lucius uses. Inus, as in Libertinus. Dacier: “Suppus is from Gr. ουτις, whence ουτος, ουτος, suprus, supus.” Or from ουτος was ουτος, ουτος, suprus. Q Lennep says: “Τετος is from the obsolete ουτος, Lat. supinus.” Q Al. for subinus from sub, from under, upward, as in Suspicio; &c. Or for superinus from super. Q Al. from supra, to cast, and so to cast prostrate, to lay flat.

Sùpo: See Diasipo.

Suppàrum, Suppàrum, Supàrum: 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.” Q Al. from pedito sub al quo. As applying to lackeys, who, while they are on foot themselves, supply their masters, who are on horseback, with what they want. Q Al. from the notion of furnishing (peditem) infantry for a campaign, which was afterwards applied in a general way.

Suppetiae, aid, succour. Quæ suppetiant, 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
nearness necessary to give id required."

suppetit is said of things present or at hand. Hos.: "Pauper enim non est, erum suppetit usus." Livy: nibuscunque vires suppetead arma ferenda." Cicero: ribentur plura, si vita sup.
Ammianus: "Archis, cujus nomen non suppete.
An architect, whose name t present to my memory, not occur to me. Nepos: cunia deesse coepit, neque manus potrigeret suppete.
Nor did it occur to him, did it suggest itself to him, ius: "Because, what is bt for, is often obtained, petit is put for Adeit, i.e. petendo sit imperatrum." observed by Scaliger that comes nearer in sense to ciscor, than Volo does.
I aim at, arrive at; sub, to. ¶ Or may petit be tirns, to fall, tirs, it falls? applanlo, I trip up one's a. That is, I upset (plantâ osida) by putting my foot on another's.
spera, I fill up or comply. Fr. sub, from under, and plea.
spera, icas, suppliant. Fr. lico, I entreat. That is, I my knees under, bend the s.
applicium, entreaty, prayer. above.
applicium, condign punish-. Scaliger: "Cum sacrum t pro eo, cujus caput de-

votum esset; quo [sacro] sup-
plcarent Dies et deprecarentur tò repnów, quia interficerent civem; propetara supplicium dici ceptum pro peaná capitali. Sanè ariete aut vervece solebant amoliri piaculum contractum ex nece alicujus."

Suppöño, I put one thing or person in place of another, substitute; counterfeit; bring up another's child for my own. See Substuto.

Suppus, Supus: See Supi-
nus.
Süpra, above, over. For superà parte, fr. superus. See Infra.
Süprenus, highest, greatest. Also, last: See Sumnus. For superrimus, supreimus, superl. of superus. As Extremus, Extrenus.
Süra, the calf of the leg. For sura cruris. Sura is fr. oipá. The binder part of the leg. Kej oipâ is, â tergo, at the back, behind. ¶ "From Hebr. SAR, flesh. As being a fleshy part." V.
Syrculus, a small branch or sprig. For surculus fr. surus. ¶ "A surgo. Latinis omnia vegetabilia, què se sponte suâ tolunt 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 aurum.' Or for seoridus, i.e. sine ore or orae, whence oricula, oricilla. Horace has Auritas quercus. V. So-audius, Seurdus, Surdus.

Surgo, I arise or lift up; I lift myself up, rise. For surrego, (whence Surrexi,) fr. sub, from under, up; and rego, whence rectus. I raise right up. See Ergo.

Suri, libidine prurio. A sueris, apud antiquos in usu pro suis à suis. Aut rectà à suis, ut voci, nurtus.

Surpīte, for surripite.

Sursum, Sursus, upwards, on high. For subversum, subversus. So Retroversum, Retrosum. Sub is here from under, up, as in Suspicio, Surrinci. Or sursum is for superversum fr. superus.

Surus, a stake. Isaac Vossius quotes the gloss of Hexachius: Συρος, τὸν κλάκα, a branch. Sursus then is for surus.1

Sūs, a swine. Σῦς.

Susque désque, up and down. For sursumque (or sursusque) deorsumque. "Susque désque fero or Susque désque habeo is nothing but, I care not a jot whether a thing goes up or down." V.

Suscepio, I take up, take in hand, undertake; bear up, sustain; take up another's words, reply. For subcepio fr. capio.

Sub is from-under, as Under in our Undertake.

Suscito, I rouse up. For sub-cito.

Susius, made of lilies. For συδος, a lily.

Suspensus, in doubt, anxious. Fr. pendεo. As hanging or suspended between hope and fear. Livy: "Tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos."

Suscipio, I look from under, I look up. For subspecio.

Suspecor, I suspect, mistrust; I suspect, imagine, conjecture. Fr. sub and specio. The Greeks use ὑπονοια, ὑποθέσεως, &c. in the same sense of mistrusting.

Suspiriium, a sigh. For subspirium. A breathing up heavily from the heart.

Sustento, I hold up, support, sustain, maintain; hold up against, resist, check; &c. Fr. substeneo, substantem.

Suvsum, upwards. Fr. sursum, or subversum.

Suisuro, I whisper. From the sound. Or perhaps the Greek ψυθερες, whisper, may have led the way: psithirus, susitus. "Hexachius explains σωματις by ψυθερες." V.

Sušeta, guile, craft. Fr. suai, satum, to stitch, stitch together. Plautus has Consutis dolia. So Medela, Tutela.

Sūs, one's own. Fr. sui.
Sycamimns, a sycamine or sycamore tree. Συκάμινος.
Sycophanta, a false informer, calumniator; knave, cheat. Συ-κόφαντης.
Syllaba, a syllable. Συλλαβή.
Syllabus, a compendium. Σύλλαβος.
Syllogismus, a syllogism. Συλλογισμός.
Sylila, Silva, a wood. Fr. Σιλα, whence syla, (as Σν, Sex,) Sylva, as arVum fr. άροι. Or fr. syla, whence sylliva, sylva. § Or from Συλον, wood; whence xyliva, (as Cado, Cadiva,) xyliva, sylva, as Siliqua for Xiliqua, and our Sample for 'Xample, and Spend for 'Xpend.
Symbola, one's share in a reckoning. Συμβολή.
Symbolum, a ring, ringsel, signet; impression, type. Fr. symboles, a sign, mark.
Symmetria, proportion. Συμ-μετρία.
Symphonía, harmony of mingled sounds. Συμφωνία.
Symposium: See Simpu- vium.
Symposiwm, a drinking togeth- her. Συμπόσιον.
Synarésis, the contraction of two vowels into one. Συναλγε-σίς.
Synagôga, a synagogue. Συνα-γώγη.
Synanché, a quinsey. Συν-άντη.
Synchysis, a confused order of words. Fr. σύγχυσις, a confu- sion.
Synäpôsa, a cutting off in words. Συγκόπη.
Synchrôs, a senator. Συνε- ρος.
Syngrápha, any written obliga- tion or contract between two or more parties. Συγγραφή.
Synódus, a synod. Συνόδος.
Synônýma, synonyme. Συ- νώνυμα.
Syntaxis, syntax. Fr. σύντα- σις, an arrangement.
Syntéthesis, 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 subterrane- ous passage. Σύριγξ.
Syralma, a loose flowing robe with a long train. Σύρμα.
Syrta, sands, quicksands. Σύρτις.
Syrus, a broom. Fr. σώρα, to draw. From its drawing the dirt together.

T.

Tabanús, a gadsby. "From tabeo, to grow thin. From its taper shape." Tt. "Quod corpore tabeat, gracilis sit." Aignaw.
Tabella, 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.
Tabellarius, a letter carrier.
Fr. tabella.
Tabeo, I melt away, waste away, am dissolved, rot. Fr. tabère Doric of τάπαι (whence τάπεω.)
same as τήκα. Hence tapeo, (καὶ λυκός, λυπός; σφηκός, σέλες,) tabeo. ¶ Or fr. tabes, and this from τήκα, Dor. τάκω, whence tacites, tabes, somewhat as Faccio, Faciber, Faber.

Taberna, 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.

Tabernaculum, a tent, pavilion. Fr. tabernacle.

Tabes, a melting, flowing, wasting, dissolution; rotting, corruption, disease; corrupt or corrupting moisture, gore, poison; wasting, consumption. See Tabeo.

Tabulum, a place where (tabula) records or pictures were kept. Also, a walk on the top of a house covered over (tabula) with planks. For tabulium.

Tabula, a board, plank, table. Fr. tâme, to stretch out, stretch out in length. Forcellini defines tabula “lamina arboris in longitudinem et latitudinem secta.” Hence tabula, as from For, Paris, is Fabula. Or from tām was taulā or taulī, extended, whence taola, tabola, tabula. Or from taō fut. of taū (whence taunia) was tani-bula, tabula, as Figo, Figibula, Figula. Thus from tām, taulīs, taulōs, is taula, a board, stand, table, &c. Some refer tabula to διά, to make to sit, to place, whence διασώ, διάνοο, a seat, &c. The Germ. tafel Wachter refers to Lat. tabula. ¶ 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. Tabula was drapery. “Quia instar tabularum alie rugae et plicature in vestibus super alias insident et supespositae sunt.” F. Tabularius, an accountant, registrar. Fr. tabula.

Tabulatio, a boarded floor, story in a building; a deck; a layer or row. Fr. tabula or tabula.

Tabum, gore, poison. See Tabes.

Taceo, I am silent, still. Fr. στάμ, I stand, stand still; pf. θισκα, whence στακέα, then τακέα (as Στέγα, Στέγα, taceo). ¶ Or from βάκιω, I sit. As from ήσαι, ἦσαι, is ἦσο, quiet. ¶ Al. from ἄσκεω, whence ἄσκο, quiet. Hence κατάκειο, κατάκειο. ¶ Al. from Germ. tagen and decken, Goth. thaham, Franc. thagacn, Icel. thaka.

Wachter: “Similium nos a Latinis hanc vocem accepsisse, quam illos a nobis.” But Wachter elsewhere seems to refer tabula to the Armorica feal, a plank, Martini: “A Chaldæo TBLA, cojungan, connectens: quia ad coassationes ejus usus est.”
Tac—Tal

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TALASSA, tibi." Livy on the rape of the Sabine women: "Unam longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine inasem a globo Talassii cujusdam raptam ferunt. Multisper acisciantibus cuimam eam ferrent, identidem ne quia violaret, Talassio ferri clamitatum. Inde nuptiæm hanc vocem factam." \(\text{q}\) Al. from τάλασσος, one that spins wool.

Táleo, the branch of a tree sharpened like a stake and planted in the ground, a cutting, set, slip, graph. Also, a branch, stake, pile, &c. "Táleo dicuntur graciliores trabes quibus murorum compages connectur: quia talearum instar sunt recte et etereos." V. Táleo is fr. ἀλάς, a sprig, branch, sprout, sucker; or fr. ἄλας, ἄλας, the same; or fr. ἄλας or ἄλας, which seem to mean the same. \(\text{q}\) Al. from ἀλας, flourishing. \(\text{q}\) "From Germ. teilen, Goth. dailfan, to divide, to cut." W.\(^8\)

Tálentum, a talent. Tálavros.

Tállo, retaliation. Fr. talis. Like for like.

Tális, such. Fr. τάλις, Dor. ταλίς, whence τάλις, ταλής; and talis, as ἀλωτης, vulpeS. Or fr. ταλίς, by omitting xe, is ταλής, talis. See Qualis.\(^9\)

Tálitrum: See Appendix.

Tálpa, a mole. Fr. ταφλη, \(\text{q}\) A tali similitudine." Perotti.

\(\text{q}\) Al. from tame, for tâmâ, as Agilis: somewhat as Tantis is from Tām. Then Qualis would be from Quām. \(\text{q}\) Al. from Goth. thālik, thâlik, tolíc.
TAN—TAM

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t[ṵl̩]a, blind; transp. tu[̩]l̩a, tu[̩]l̩a, tu[̩]l̩a, whence talpa. We have c[̩]A[̩]nis from x[̩]Τ[̩]ο[̩]ς, c[̩]A[̩]lis from x[̩]Υ[̩]ς. Virgil: "Au[̩]t oculis capti fodere cubilia talpa." ¶ "From the Chaldaic TLP, to cleave. As Virgil applies Fodore to them." ¶

Talus, 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 Vezillum, Veilum.

Tam, so, so much. Fr. tê, Dor. tâ, whence tâm, as µε[̩]νεί, mus. M. Tê, for xêrê, used like τῆς, which Doonegan explains "in this way or manner." So órê; and so Sic is nothing but Hic. Quâm seems to be the accus. feminine like Tam. ¶ "From Hebr. dam, likeness," says Jones.

Tâmarix, Tâmaricë, Tâmariscus, the tamarisk. "From Hebr. tamaric, abstersion. From its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood." ¶

Tâmen, notwithstanding.

From ταμ[̩]v, i. e. xatâ ταμ[̩]v, xatâ ταμ[̩]v, i. e. órêm, ταμ[̩]v. Mêv being considered the same as in περιτοι. ¶ "Al. transposed from πέρτα, i. e. τε πέρτα."

Tâmetsi, although. For tamensesi.

Tamminia uva: See Appendix.

Tandum, at length, at last.

"For tamem demum, or tam demum. ¶ Al. for dandem fr. δης, a long time, Dor. δές; dem added, as in Prudem. ¶ Al. from tam and δης; or τάς (whence Tam) and δης.

Tango, I touch. For tâgo, as Pango for Pago. Tâgo fr. ταγ[̩]v fut. 2. of ταξ, I stretch out, I stretch out my hand, I stretch out my hand to touch or take. Homer has τάξιον ταγείαν, laying hold of by the foot. From tâgo is têtago, têtigei, (as µα[̩]ξαρ, machina,) whence têtigi. ¶ Others suppose tâgo put for tîgo fr. ὅνα. Then têtigi is for têtigî. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. tekan," says Tolkien. Whence our take. Wachter refers to Suec. taga, which is near to tâgo. He refers also to Gr. ἐχομαι, I take. The fut. 2. of ἔχω might be ἐχαῖ, which might produce tâgo. 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, chose. Plautus: "Istia te têtigi trignuta minas." Perhaps from tango, I steal, steal from, rob. After the Greek construction ἐρωτούσαι σε. Forcellini deduces this sense from the expression Tangere aves. Petronius: "Volucres quas tectis arundinibus peritus artifex têtigi." Secondly from tango in..."
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 Exbusuit, 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 Paramper, Nuper. So Paulisper.

Tantôpore, 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.

Tantis, so great. For tantus fr. tam. As Quam, Quantus.

Tâpanta, a factotum. Tâ pânta.

Tâpes, Tâpêum, tapestry. Tâny, pâno.

Tâpînîmôna, a sinking or lowering expression. Tâpînîmêa.

Tarandus, a Scythian animal. A Scythian word.

Târûtalla, a pun in Martial on Homer's words 'Mêrûllûn t'épâ tâllâa.'

Tardus, slow. Fr. bradôs, whence prôdo, (as vice versa li- Bra from lîgê: and somewhat as Trans is perhaps for Prans,) transp. râdôs. ï Al. from râdôs, in a tired manner; from râdôspp. of râgo. See Tar-

mes. ï Al. from râgôdôs, dismayed, timorous, from râgos, as Tâgôchos, Tâgôchôdos. Tâgôdôs cut down to râhôs. Gr. ðômôs is both timidity and sluggishness.

Tarmos, a woodworm. Fr. têrâvâpp. of têhôa, to wear out, fret. So Gr. têhôn.

Tartârus, Tartarus. Tâgrâ-

geôs.

Tasconium: See Appendix.

Tata, papa, daddy. Têm. "The Germ. tatte is, pater, tutor, nutritus." W.

Tâta, strange! wonderful! Imitated from babô̆ and pâpa, bâsoul and évâl.

Taura, a barren cow. Tâpoa.

Taurêa, a leather thong. As made from the hide (tauri) of a bull.

Taurii, Taurilia: See Appendix.

Taurôbôâlos, I make a (tav-
ôbôâlos) sacrifice of bulls.

Taurus, a bull. Tâpoâs. Also, a bull-fly or bull-bee.1

Tax, the sound of a stroke with a whip. Plautus: "Tax tax tergo meo erit: non euro." Formed from the whim of the poet. "Vox fictitia," says Forcellini. ï Al. from tarepf. of tago, whence tengo, to touch or strike. Horace: "Sublimi flagello Tange Chioen."

Tâxiûsus,

1 "Taurus est item pars ea que est inter podicum et scrotum, Gr. ðêps. Vel ipsum alboem." F. "Arrâvôreus, expers viri. Rectè Hâdnus notavit virginem sic vocari, quia tâpis est alboem ârâbûs." Blomfield.
Taxim, softly, gently, gradually. Fr. tago (whence tango), taxi. "Quasi, sensim tendendo." F.

Tazo, 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 denari. sex mill. taxat Varro." Vossius: "Budeus refers it to τάσσω, τάξω. For among the Greeks a seller is said τάσσω τὴν ἀγίαν τῶν ὄνων, to fix the price of what he sells. So Thucydides has τάσσετος ἄργυρου πωλοῦ, cum taurassent argento multo sive pretio ingenti."

Taxus, the yew tree. Fr. hêtre, which Donnegan translates "to corrode," and whence tasso, which he translates "an animal whose bite is venomous." This tree bears poisonous berries. Q. "From Hebr. tassam." Ti. Q. "Galen has τάξας, which Stephens asserts to have been taken from the Latin."

Τέ, accus. of τό. From τή, Ἑκ. τί.

Techna, a trick. Τέχνη.

Tectōrium, plastering or plaster for a wall. Fr. tego, tectum. As covering it.

1. Al. from τέφος, a bow. As if bows were formed from it.

Tectum, a roof; a house. Fr. tego, tegum.

Télē: See Tēda.

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.

Tego, I cover. Fr. τέγω, (same as στέγω,) whence τέγας and τέγη.

Tegula, a tile. Fr. tego, As Rêgo, Rêgula.

Têla, a web of cloth; thread for weaving. Fr. têro, whence texela, as Tutor, Tuta. Then tela, as Vexillum, Velum.

Têlâmônes, figures of men supporting cornices in buildings. From têlêmânes, which was doubtless used in this sense. As Vossius observes, têlêko existed as well as têlêa, to support; then from têlêa, pp. têlêmaei, was têlêmai.

Telēne ficus,—

Telêta, an initiation. Τελιτη.

Têlos, fenugreek. Τεῖλος.

Têllênes trice. Arnobius: "Tergiversari; trices, quammodom dictur, conduplicate Tellenas." Heraldus: "Taken perhaps from the Greek proverb, Τά τοι Τέληνος ἀδεξίος, for repeating again and again the same song." Others read Atellanæ.

Tellus, the earth. "The Anglo-Sax. tiliæ, Belg. teelæ, is to generate. Tiel means the same. Hence Gr. ἔδαφος, fasci-"
Tél—Tem

cine; and Lat. tellus, the common parent of all." W. Téllo is explained by Donegan, "to make, to cause to exist, to produce." Téllo then is tellus. Perhaps through τελέων (τελέων’) i. e. γά. Some refer it to τελος, (τελος) fruitful. And Joseph Scaliger refers tellus to τελέω, τελεια, (whence τελειων) same as τελέω, to sustain, bear up: as it sustains everything. Somewhat as Atlas from α, much, and τελεια, sustaining. || Tooke: "Tellus is that which is tilled, from Anglo-Sax. tilian." The Greek τελεια is to pluck up or out, and might have been transferred to tilling. || Quayle refers to Celt. thalloo. || "From the Punic tall." Cambius.

Téléionism, a toll-booth. Téléion.

Télum, a missile weapon. "Fr. télle, as far," says Festus. || But tellus 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. κυάρ, which seems capable of being used of any weapon; Ἑσσ. τελος, as γέρος for κεφάλος, that is, κυάρ, κυάρος. || Or to τελεια, to extend, whence τελειεια, τελος. "From τελος i. e. βαλος was telum, jaceulum in longum protessum." Hemastor.

Temérarii, rash. Fr. temere or temere.

Temère, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, without reason, rashly. Carelessly, confusedly, here and there. Lightly, readily, easily. Plautus: "Rapidus fluvis est hic: non hac temere transitum potest." Fr. échaudés, unsteadily, imprudently. Henychius: θήραρην συνόν, βάλουν, συνάζης. θηραρῆς συν- μετοί, στροφάς. From àthrépes was atemerus, atelerus, whence temerus, as Lamina for Elamina, Stella for Sterula for Asterula. || Al. from θηραρῇς, ardent, hasty, from θηράς. But why γι into ε̣?

Téméro, I profane, violate, pollute. That is, temerà, I act towards, so as to betray lightness of thought where consideration and care are greatly necessary.

Téméti microphone, wine. Soft for sémitum from τεμήτων fr. τέθηκε, to cut. As Merum-vinum is from Μερός, Μερός, to divide. That is, pure.||

Tèmo, I despise. Fr. témè, I cut, that is, I cut off from my acquaintance. We say commonly "To cut a person," in the same sense.

Témo, the pole of a carriage. From a word témæ or témæ, pp. of τέμω, to extend. Forcellini explains tēmo "ligum longum et extensum." So Wachter: "Témo est ligum longum." Or τέμο (through τέμω) is here the same as τεταλε, which is used of horses drawing a carriage. For tēmo is the draught-tree.

Tempe, pleasant spots or 1 Al. from τέμο μεθ. 2 So from τέμων are probably τρέκω and δερεῖς.
places. From Tempe, râ Τήμης, a pleasant spot in Thessaly.

Tempérans, temperate. Particle of tempero, to refrain.

Tempërâs, a mixing of different things in due proportion. A due proportion of heat and cold in a climate; a temperate climate. Fr. tempero.

Tempério, 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 tempéri. 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 τήμω) was in its primitive sense "quantitas divisa et discreta;" then tempero is "divido et discerno," or "quantitates divisas et discretas commiscio."

Tempestas, time, season. Fr. tempus, or temper, whence tempéris. Compare Majestas. The time of the year, a fair or bad season; the state of the weather at a given season or time, calm and serene, or bad and stormy weather; calm or tempest. Lucretius: "Cùm tempestas arri det, et anni Tempora consperrgunt viridantes floribus herbas."

Tempestivus, seasonable, timely, in season, ripe. Fr. tempestas.

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. tempôs, to cut; whence templum; temérum, for softness templum, as Exemo, Exemulum, Exemum, Exemplum. Or for tempi- pulum, (like Disco, Discipulas,) whence templum, templum. Or fr. τήμως, whence temenul- lum, temulum. §§ Al. from tempôto, to try, explore: whence temptulum, templum.

Tempôri, Tempéri, 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 μόφος, so P appears to be added in tempus fr. tempôs, 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, given to wine. For temetulentus fr. temetum, like Latum, Latulentus. Compare Abstemius.

Tenax, holding fast, firm, &c. Fr. teneo. As Rapio, Rapax.

Tendiculae, tenter-books for stretching cloth. Fr. tendo.

1 Prudentius shortens the E, I suppose for the metre.
Tendo, I stretch out, extend. Also, I advance towards, direct my course towards, tend to, aim at. "Eo, pergo, quod fit pedes pressusque extendendo." F. Tendo is from τενω, formed fr. τίτων, the regular perf. pass. of τένω. So from ἁμαρτω, ἁμαρτάω is ἁμαρτῶ. Or from τέσσαρ (from τέσσαρ, τέτγκαι), thence a verb τέσσαρ, τέτγκα, and têndo, teNdo. Ἄl. from τέσσα fut. of τένω: D being added. Or for têneo, fr. τίνω Æolic form of τένω.

Tênebras, darkness. Fr. têneo, to keep back, restrain. As Lateo, Latebra. Ἄl. Rather, from ἀνασφαλ, dark; transp. ἀνασφαλ, denophra, denobra, (as ἀμφω, amBο), denebra, tenebra.

Tênelus, delicate. For terebrus.

Têneo, I hold, hold fast, occupy, hold back, restrain, detain; hold fast, bind, engage, captivate; &c. Fr. τείνω, τείνω, fut. of τένω, I stretch out, stretch out my hand to take and hold. Plautus: "Porrō brechium, prehende. Jam tenes? — Teneo. — Tene." So from Têω, I stretch out, in Tê, take, lay hold of. So from Têco in Têcyω, having laid hold of. Domægan: "Têm, properly, to stretch out the hand to take hold of any thing." Again: "'Oγγυματι, to stretch forth the hands and take." Ἄl. from τένω, in the sense of Tendo, I aim at, come up to, get, &c.

Têner, tender. For tæreris, (whence tenebra) fr. τείνω, gen. of τίνω; transp. τένω. Or têner is τίνω, transp. τίνω. Tênemnus, a bloody flux. Tênâvâs.

Tênor, accent, tone. Fr. τίνω fut. of τένω, to stretch. "Quia per têneroem vox teNDITUR." F. So Gr. τῶν. Quintilian says that tênor was anciently written tonor, which would come from τῶν, Εκλ. τῶν. Tênor is also a tenor, continuance, course. Said properly of things extending in a row to some distance.

Tênsa, Thensa, a chariot used in processions. Dacier: "Quia statum Deorum, quæ tennis ferebantur, velarentur circumquaque linteis ad cubiculi seu delubri speciem tennis." Compare Tentorium. Ἄl. 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 têndo, tensus. For from τῶς (same as têndo), τάυτος, is têntaω; and the Greeks use τÎνων ἄρμα for drawing a chariot.

Têntigo, ubi τὰ αλβία teNDUNTUR. A têndo, têntum. Sic Orior, Origo.

Tênto, I explore by touching, feel, examine, prove, trial; I try by bribes, bribe. Fr. têndo, tênditum, têntum. I stretch out my hands to grope. See Tê-
peo. \footnote{\textit{Al. from teco, tentos.} Est diu et multhum temere et tractare, ut solent quippiam explorantur.} Fr. \footnote{\textit{Al. for temtus, tentum, to despise, to make light of, and so venture upon, as in Tentare pericula. Some write templo from temp- tum.}}

Temdrom, a tent, pavilion.

Fr. tendo, tentum. \"Extensis velis contra solan celebri injurias excitatum.\" F.

Tennis, thin, slender, fine.

Fr. tevi, fut. of tevo, to extend, and so make thin as metal lengthened into plates. Tennis, something like Mutus, the net, snare.

Tevo, as far as, usque ad.

Fr. tevi, fut. of tevo, to stretch out, stretch as far as. \footnote{\textit{Al. from teco. Butler: \"Its signification is that of contiguity or holding on to a certain limit, and no farther.\"}}

Tepeo, I am lukewarm, tepid.

Fr. tepio, fut. of tepo, says Haigh. Rather, from tepio or tepio, tepio, whence tepo, cinders. Lennep: \"Teppe, from tepo, perhaps the same as tepo.\"

Though tepo is rather to burn, than to heat gently. \footnote{\textit{Al. for tepreo, tepbreo fr. tepo. That is, to be lukewarm like ashes. Somewhat as from wheel, ashes, is Splendee. \"From Arabic DPY, bot.\" V. Wachter notices Germ. deben, to burn.}

Ter, thrice. Fr. tre, transp. tir, tir. \footnote{Or from tres, tres.}

\textit{The Armorica tri, Sexes, tres, three, may be mentioned.} Terdemi, thirty. For terde- cim.

Terbintius, the turpentine tree. Terpintes.

Terbri, a guslet. Fr. tere, as Salto, Salebars. So Gr. tere- fr. tere, tere i. e. tere.

Terebro, I borne. Fr. terbrea.

Terezi, a woodworm. Tereza.

Teres, long, round, and smooth; tempering. Fr. tere.

That is, worn away and rounded by a turning-wheel. Virgil: \"Hinc radios \textit{terere rotas.}\"

Here Forcellini explains terere \textit{tornare, torno polire, quad fit abradendo. So fr. tere, teres, es-teresis, a turner's wheel, and terbreno, torno, I turn.\"}

Tergeo, Tergo, I scour, wipe, clean.

Fr. tege, I rub, pt tere, whence a new verb tere- or tere, tergo, terchio, or teresis, tergeo. So from tere, teresa, we have tere."
dergus, dergum, and tergum, as from Δέιμος is Timor. Al. from τιρφος, a skin; changed to τιρχος, terchus, tergus. Rather, there was a word τιρχος allied to τιρφος.

Termentum, the same as De-trimentum. For terimentum fr. tero.

Termes, the bough or branch of a tree, particularly the olive. Gellius applies it to the palm, whence Becman refars it to Hebrew TRM, the palm; by transposition TRM. But it is perhaps from δίπερα, pp. of διτάω, to strip off, whence (through pp. med. διπέρα) is δίφας, timber. That is, a bough peeled or having its bark stripped off. So we have Timor for Dimor, Tesqua for Desqua. It may be allied to τιρχος, a branch or bough.

Termius, a boundary, end. Fr. τιρμων gen. of τιρμω.

Tero, I bruise, rub, wear; wear away; rub away, round, turn. Fr. τέρας fut. of τιρας.

Terpsichorch, one of the Muses. Τερψιχορῆ.

Terra, the earth; a land, territory. From Celt. tir. Drummond mentions the Sanscrit tir, a land or region. Or from τέλω, to cause to exist, to produce. (See Tellus.) Hence tellera, (like Εὐτέρα, Patera, Arcera,) then tetra, terra. Al. from τιρος, to dry; Αἰολ.

Tippo. Wachter explains the Earth "elementum aridum;" Forcellini "elementum sic- num." Al. for terra from κῆφη, waste, uncultivated; whence κῆφος is a continent and land. X changed to TH, as ἁλάξα became calthea. So K was changed to T, as in Τερός for Κίς. Al. from τῆς ἔρας, the earth.

Terreto, I frighten. Fr. τηρας, Αἰολ. τήρης, I horme, perturb, So from τιρας, fut. 2. ταρᾶς, is tarada, whence tarάσσα, to terrify; whence also ταρᾶττω, fut. 2. ταρᾶτα, tarαθό, I fear. And from τιρας, fut. ταρᾶς or τιρᾶς, is τίρω, I fear; whence (from pp. τιράμαι) is τήρω, tremo. Correct then is the observation of Valckenaer: "Latinorum timemere, et Poetarum tarsar, et Atticorum turgalium, Latinum etiam terrere, manarant ex eodem fonte."

Territorium, a territory. Fr. terra. Compare Meditillium.

Teras, clean, neat, nice. Fr. terno, terzum, terzum, to scour, clean.

Tertius, third. Fr. ter. Al. from τηρας, τήρος.

Teruncius, a small coin of the

1 Al. from τήρος, 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.

Tessca, Tesqua, explained by Forcellini “locu umbrossa, aspera, inculta, deserta, inanemata.” Fr. dasquia, very shathy; whence dasquia, dasqua, and then desqua (as grasseus for grassus, d'Ennas for d'Annas,) whence tesqua, as Timor from Aleu. Dacier: “Festus interpreterat agrestia et deserta loca, sed quœ tamen Dei allicus sunt. Revera erant tessca illa loca undiqueaque nemorosis collibus cincta; quœ qua praerupta et aditus difficilia, unde quœvis alia loca præcipitata et aspera tesqua etiam dicta.”

Tessella, a square piece of stone, brick, wood, &c. for making checker-work. For tessera, fr. tessera.

Tessera, a cube, die; broad square paving tile; a square tally, ticket, watchword, &c. Fr. téteura. Ionic form of téssera, four. [Al. from tessus, Aesol. tessor.

Testa, an earthen vessel; a brick or tile; a fragment or piece of a broken pot, brick, &c. For testa, baked. As vester for vOster. Testa is also the shell of a fish, being hard and brittle as a tile. Also, shellfish. And the shell of the head, the scull. Also, a jingling of shells or earthen vessels, resembling perhaps the castanets.

Testamentum, a testament or will. Fr. testor. As witnessed by the seal of the testator.

Testiculus, à testis, unde testes. Nam testatur virilitatem, Juvelialis vocat sobolem “argumenta viri.”

Testimōniwm, a testimony. Fr. testis. As Patrimōniwm.

Testis, a witness. For thesis from a word bioτις formed from τινας pp. of τίνο or τίνη. For the Greeks said ἴδης μάρτυρα and μάρτυρας. Or testis answers to our expression “one who deposes.” from Pono.

Testor, I witness. Fr. testis. Testu, an earthen vessel; an earthen cover for a vessel. See Testa.

Testudo, a shell-crab, tortoise. As covered (testa) 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: Χλωγ ψων που νεξηδε υψων, ἀφραυξων ἀν αὐτῆς ὀσπικάεται. The Greeks use χιλιας 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. χελων. Also, like χελωνη, a machine used in sieges to cover soldiers while sapping or making breaches. Also, an arched or vaulted roof, as resembling a shell.

Tétnus, a kind of cramp. Téravo.

Téter, tétra, hideous, ugly,

1 Hesiod: Καλεθανέμον γελάναι εδι μάρτυρα βλέπων.
soul, noisome. Fr. τυγηψ or 
βρίδψ from ἰντι βρίσ, on the 
left hand: in allusion to por-
tents which appeared on the left 
hand and therefore were un-
lucky, as Gr. ἴδις (from ἴν) 
τι βρίσ) was lucky. The word 
Abominable is similarly taken 
from unlucky Omens. Τι βρίς 
will produce t.Eter, as it is 
sometimes spelt. Q Al. from 
tαδεο, ταδίταμ, whence ταιδί-
ter, tater. That is, wearsome, 
offensive, &c.

Tétra—. Words beginning 
with tétra—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.

Teto, I weave. Hence, I 
put together generally, frame, 
Quia tramát stamen tegi-
tur.” That is, from tego, 
tegnum, texum. Scaliger: “In-
vincem tegimus tramat et sta-
men: unde et texo.” Perot-
ti: “Quia, in opere quod 
textur, filum filo tegitur.” Qj 
Or for teso fr. τέξω fut. of 
tάτω, ἰ arrange, dispose. We 
have grEssus and dEnsus for 
grAssus and dAnus. Q: 
Haigh: “Fr. τέχω, I make, 
I build.” That is, from fut. 
tέχω. Or fr. τέξω fut. of τέξα, 
same as τέχω. Teto is used 
of building. Cicero: “Pau-
lus in medio foro basilicam jam 
penes texuit.” But the sense 
of weaving does not flow natu-
 rally from these senses.

Etym.
sencer, gladiator. As most of them were Thracian.

*Thërom*, a funeral song.

*Thërom*, the same as Thrax.

*Thërës*, a throne.

Thus: See Tus.

*Thës*, the life-tree.

*Thës*, Bacchanals. Òvâ-

*Thës*, a dance in honor of Bacchus. Òvâros.

*Thës*, savory. Òvâro.

*Thës*, stage-singers. Òvâ-

*Thës*, the herb thyme.

*Thës*, the tanner. Òvâ-

*Thës*, a sprout, stem, stalk; a staff or spear surrounded with garlands of ivy carried by the Bacchanals. Òvâros. Also, frenzy. So ὑπονοχέω is explained by Donnegan "seized by a Bacchanalian frenzy."

*Thës*, a turban. ὡπά.

*Thës*, to you. Fr. to, whence τιτιά. Matthiæ: "In the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. the poets annex the syllable φ." Τιτιά seems to have been shortened to τιά, whence tibi, as ἄμφω, ambo. Or fr. τιτιά, tibis, is tibi. See Mihi.

*Thës*, the shin-bone, the shank. Also, a flute, pipe. From flutes being made from the tibia of cranes, stags, or asses. Tës is fr. στῦφος, hard, rough; whence stiphos, (whence Ob- stipes, stiphos, (like Gloria, Persia,) then stibis, (as ὕμφω, ambo), and tibis, as Torus for Storus, Tego or Τηγω from Στη-

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Timaeus, a tape-worm, moth-worm. "Fr. *taulia, tawia, a tape-worm," F. Or, as Schneider has *taulia, the same as *taula, transposed we have *tawia. Claudian uses *tinea for a louse. Perhaps as adhering to and eating like the moth-worm.

Tingo, I wet, dye, tinge.

Tiγγαν. 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.

Tinnunculus, a castrel, a kind of hawk. "Fr. tinynio. Named from its noise." Tt.

Tinnunabulum, a bell. Fr. tinintuno, to ring.

Tinnunculius, "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." Ainsaw. "Quia caeundo loris corpora tinintium quendam excitabant." F. From tinnitus.

Tinnitus, Tinnitus, Titcumio, Titin- nio, Tinnio, I tingle, ring. Formed from the sound, like Tinnio.

Tinus,
or τοξά βας. Tortis is "with difficulty" in Od. M, 388. We have crapula from κραπάλα. 
Q Al. from τώρα, τωρά, I be-

colder, stun, used in a passive

sense. Redup. τῶρα.

Titulus, an inscription, super-
scription, title, properly as
placed on the statue or tomb of
a great man, and marking his
dignity, honor, character, &c.
From τίτλος (τίτλοι) pp. of τίλω, to
honor. Hence any inscription,
label, scroll. Also, title, no-
bility. Also, a cause, reason, pretext. Here titulus is nota,
index. Q "From Hebrew
TLH, to hang up." Parkh.
- Tōcūlio, Tōcūlio, a little
weaver. Tōkullaw.

Τούφη, a sand or gravel stone,
a rotten stone. As καρφης, δρα-
νας, are from κάρτα, κάρφος,
and δραν, δρανας; so toφas may
be from a word τωφας; from τι-
τοφα pp. mid. of τιλω, (whence
topha), to burn. "Lapis com-
mustus et cinereus." Isaac
Voss. 1

Tōga, a loose flowing robe
which covered the whole inscription.
Fr. τογή, a word formed fr.
titonym rh. mid. of τίνγα, to
cover. Or for stoga fr. stogē
formed from στόγε, ἑττογε.
The toga was worn in the city, and
opposed to the Sagum

which was worn in war. Whence
toga was put for peace.

Tōkero, I bear, support, suf-
f er; I support, maintain. Fr.
tolo (whence tollo, tolli), inf.
tolere, whence tolero, as Reci-
pere, Recipero; Desiderare, De-
sidero.

Tōles, a disease of the tole,
which is contracted from to-
ülles.

Tollēno, an engine to raise
weights or water. Fr. tollo. 2

Tolo, I lift up, take up; I
lift up and take away. For
tolo (whence tuli) fr. τιλτα pl.
mid. of τιλω, which seems to
have meant the same as tolo. For
ἀντιλέος is said of the sun rising
i. e. lifting himself up: and of
one holding up a torch. Or fr.
tiλτα pl. mid. of τιλω. Hes-
ychius explains τιλτάτω as τελ-
μήσθαι. Dunn says: "Τελμάματη,
fr. ταλάμα, A being changed to
E." Scheide says better: "Fr.
talamos, same as talamos." I must
add that the verb ταλμάω comes
from τίλτων pl. pp. of a verb
tal ε or ταλάω, the same as
talamos and talatos. Or tollo is at
once fr. talamos, talae, as ἀλας,
domo, 3 Or tollo is from
tolero, tolo. 4 Tloeke says:
"From the Anglo-Sax. tellan.
Tolo being anciently written
with only one L." If from the
North, some nearer roots than
tiliam will be found in Doleo.

Tōluim, with an ambling
pace. Fr. tolo, tollo. "Pedes
molliter tollendo." F. 3

1 "From Heb. toph." Ti. "From
Hebrew TPS, to seize. From its imb-
bling moisture." V. Q Some refer it to
a Greek word τήφας. But Schneider as-
serts that no Greek authority has been
adduced for it. Donnegan says: "Τα-
φάς, a stone quarry, is in Tabula Hercu-
lecemia; from τήφας."

2 Al. from τάλω, ἀλω, ἀλας, τελα-
νας, transp. τάλων.
Tomacilum; a sausage. Fr. τομάς, a cutting. As made of hog's flesh or entrails cut up small. Gr. κόριμα.

Tomentum, all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds. For tomentum fr. tonde, I cut. Martialis: "Tomentum concisa pelus Circense vocatur." 1 Ἡ Al. for tomentum for tumulentum fr. tumeo. Martial: "Leneconia aegidum tument tibi culcita lanis." Ἡ Al. from τομα, a cutting. But O is long in tomentum.

Tömis, a cord. Fr. bâture, bâtière.

Tōmus, a piece of paper; portion of a book; a book. Tēpas.

Tondos, I clip, shear, mow, clip, crop. For tondo (as prińceps for priMceps) fr. τονδέω, (τόνδης,) fr. τόνδω, same as τόμω, I cut. Compare Mordus and Tondo. Ἡ Al. from τόνδω, I cut, gnaw, as Spondeo from πνάδω. But these senses do not suit tondos.

Tōnitrō, thunder. Fr. tono, tonirum.

Tōno, to thunder. "A tōno, sonus intentus et vehemens." F. That is, from τόνω, τόνως. Ἡ Wachter refers Germ. ton, sound, to δέω, to strike. That is, from pl. mid. vōno. He mentions Celt. tōn, sound; Anglo-Sax. dyman, Scand. duna, to utter a sound. 2

1 Explained by the Delphic: "Tomentum Circense appolliatur ex concisa arundinis paludis."

2 Ἡ Al. from τόμω, τόμωσ, or τόμωτα.
to T, as Ἰφίσ was the same as Κύκος. Then θοπία was changed to Π, as in Ἰφίσ. Then θοπία was from a word κέιμαι or κέιαν fr. κέινα, fut. 2. κέινα, to cut. Ṣ Or K is whence τέχνα, to create, frame, invent.

Τόπικα, topica. Τόπικα.

Τόπικα, the art of finding arguments on any question. Τό-

πικα.

Τόραλ, the furniture (tori) of a bed, a blanket, &c.

Τόρχιλον, Torgil, a wine or oil-press. A large vat in which the grapes or olives to be pressed were laid. For tor-

χιλαμ fr. torqueo. As Quum, Čum.

Τόρεμα, a vase chased or embossed. Τορεμα.

Τορκεμέντον, a machine for hurling stones, darts, &c. For torquimentum or torsimentum fr. torqueo, torse, 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.

Τορνίμα, a painful wringing or gripping of the bowels. Fr.
tornen, for torquimen or torsim-

men, (like Momen, Nomen,) fr. torqueo, torse.

Τόρον, I turn round with a lathe, turn, polish. Τορνίσσα, tor-

νίσα.

Τόρνας, a lathe or turner’s wheel. Τόρος.

Τόρός, muscular, ainewy, strong. Having strong (toros) sinews.

Τόρπινο, the cramp-fish, which benumbs those who touch it. Fr. torpeo.

Τόρπεο, I am torpid, motionless. Torpeo is to have the blood curdled and still, and is fr. τροφέο (transp. τροφέο) fr. τροφεία pf. mid. of τρίσσα, to congeulate, whence τρεμελα, curd, cheese. Ṣ Or fr. τριβόμ, I am dismayed. Properly, I am stupefied with fear. Hence torqueo, then torqueo, as Òrrus fr. τρόπος, and perhaps cOrdis from αρθέλα, whence τρέπειν, to turn; whence τρέπειν, I am delighted.

Horace: “Vel cùm Pausiacá torpes, insana, tabellì.”

Τόρχεω, 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. τροχιά, I turn; Ἀθλ.

τροχία, transp. τρόχεια. As from λαίκεια, λαῖκα, is Ἑλλάδος. Ṣ Or fr. τράγος, a wheel; whence τραγά, I whirl as a wheel; transp.

τράχια.

Τόρχίς, a chain for the neck, a collar; a collar to yoke oxen with; a wreath. Fr. torgueo, to twist, twine. So Gr. στρέ-

τίς fr. στρέφω, ʾστρεφέω.

Τόρρες, fluvius, unda, and torrens simply, a torrent. Fr.
torreo. Dacier: “Qud prop-
ter rapiditatem exspectant." As Fretum is from Ferveo.1

Torreo, I dry up, parch. As λαβάθειος is for λαβάθαιον from θέραιον, τάθαιον; so torreis is for torread fr. τιραιος, τίραιον, to parch. ¶ Al. from θέραιον, τάθαιον, to make hot. ¶ Al. from τιραιος, τίραιος, as pOudus from pEndo, extOtris from tEtrra. ¶ Wachtet mentions Belg. dor, dorre, Suec. torr, Germ. durr, dry.

Torris, a firebrand. Fr. torro.

As scorched or dried up. Fr. tortu, intricate, perplexed. Fr. tortus. As having many windings. Or as having many folds, as Complicated from Plico.

Tortuus, twisted. Fr. tourgeo, whence tourgi, torzi, 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. τεταρτα ps. mid. of τεταρτ, whence tect, which might mean anything roundς. See Teres. ¶ Or for taurus, (as μανδα, μορά; διανάς, διάρας) fr. τόνος, a rope.

Torus, a couch, mattress, bed; the marriage bed, marriage. Fr. tormes, signifying anything round, and especially grass or

reed twisted into rope on which the ancients strewed skins or coverlets." Ainsw. "See Torsis above. "Quis lecti tendere nteris i. e. funibus." V. ¶ Or for storus, (as Σάλλο, Fallo,) fr. στερεος, στερως, to strew. Juvenal: "Sylvam tarena montana sturus cun sternet eut xor Frondibus et culmis vicinacumque ferarum Pellibus." 

Torus, grim, stern. Fr. taurus, whence taurus, (as Cadius,) taurus, torus, as Caudex, Codex. Having the countenance of a bull. The Greeks say ταυρον μεσθένεν. ¶ Al. from torus, whence taurius, torus. Having the countenance distorted and unmatural. ¶ Al. for terus for terius fr. terreus. As pOndus from pEndo.

Tot, so many. Fr. τασαι, τάτα, τάττε. See Quot.

Tories, so often. Fr. tot. So Quoties.

Torus, as many, as great. Fr. tot. Or contr. from taurius.

Torus, whole, entire. Fr. tot. That is, so much as there is of anything. Caesar: "Naves totae factae ex arbore." That is, quantum fuit navium, tantum factum est ex arbore. ¶ Or from τιθέναι, contr. to τοις.

¶ Al. from τα καθαίρειν, τα καθαίρειν, the thing itself, the very thing, undiminished, unmutilated. A' into O, as in Caudex, Codex.

Toric, poison. Tēξoς. Trāðo, as large as a beam.

Fr. trave, trābus.

Trāba, a kind of toga, adorned with stripes of purple which ran across it like (trābē) beams.
Trabo, trabes, a beam, rafter. 
A meteor in shape like a beam, like Gr. ἵφασος. Trabo for trabes, which Ennus has. Trabes fr. τράφης, traphes, (as ἀλώνης, vulpes,) trabes, as ἄμμος, am Bo.
Trachia, the windpipe. ῥαχία.
Tracta, a handful of spun wool. Fr. traho (tractum) las- nam, to spin. 
Tractabilitas, which may be handled, managed; manageable, tractable.
Tractatus, a tract. Fr. trac- to, 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 subject, as we say To handle a subject. I cultivate the soil, i. e. manage it. I tease or dress wool, i. e. manage it. Also, I treat, behave to. Cicero: "Me summā simulatūs amoris insidiosissimē tractavit." So we say To handle. Shake- speare: "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 drauto fr. ἐπάνω, ἐπάνω, I take hold of? Tracto is also to move or affect. Cicero: "Hujus eloquentiae est tractare animos." That is, to manage them, direct them, tractabilis facere. Or tracto is traho ad me et alicio.
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: "Cælitibus ordine sedes Prima datur: tractum proceres tenuere secundum Æquorei." See Traho.
Tractus. Tracta oratio, a smooth fluent style. "Continua et extensa equabili cursu." F.
Trādico, 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.
Trāgānus, a pig resembling (τρήγων) a goat.
Trāgēmata, sweetmeats. ῥαχία.
Trāgicus, pertaining to trago-
dy; sublime, lofty; cruel, atrocious, as forming a good subject of tragedy. ἡ πραγματαικός.
Tragedia, a tragedy. Τραγωδία.
Tragedus, a tragic actor. Τραγωδός.
Tragopan: See Appendix.
*Trăgula, a kind of javelin. Fr. tragico, tracio, whence tricula, tracula, tragula. Caesar: "Neque ullam telum per pactiones colleguntium transjicicetatur." Or tracio is to transfix.
Trăgula, a dragnet. Fr. tra-ho, whence trachicula, tracula, tragula. See above.
Trăgus, the smell of the arm-pits: Fr. πράγας, a goat.
Trăha, Trăhea, a sledge. Fr. trafo.
Trăho, I draw, drag. For trasheo for transseho. Trasici for trassexi; Tractum for trans vectum. "Or from ἐπαγω fut. 2. of ἔρχεσθαι. I seize. Or from a verb ἐπαγω, ἐπαγμα, formed from ἐπάγως of ἔρχεσθαι."
Tracio, I cast or throw over. For transjicio. Also, I ferry over, make to pass over. Here jacio has the sense of Mitto.

Trămes, itis, a cross-way, by-path; any path. Fr. tramee. Qui tramets, i. e. transmet. Trans is over, across, then crosswise, as in Transversus. "Al. for trahimes fr. tra-ho. As 'Ayvā from 'Aywa, and somewhat as Ostē from Ostē, Oste, Ostea. Virgil: "Qua te ductit via." Compare mes in Fomes. Trano, I swim over. For transno.

Tranquilus: See Appendix.
Trans, over, across. Fr. πε-πα, says Haigh. As Obs for Ob. Rather, from πιέσω, whence πέφασθαι, then πέραν, as vice versa. ΛΠβα became λπβα, whence libra. From σπεδω was s'tudo. "Al. from ἐπις, to perforate.

Transcibo, I copy. That is, I write so as to bring over from one surface to another.

Transenna, lattice-work, trellis. Vossius: "Fr. trancisco." 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, snares. As made of cross string or rope. Hence deceit, treachery. Pet transennam aspicere, is to look at in a cursory manner, and seems taken from vendors who expose their goods.

1 The Anglo-Sax. dragas, Suec. draga, to drag, draw. Wachter refers to trafo.

Etym.
through a lattice-work, to avoid
their being handled by every one
who passes by.' F.*

Transgressor, one who (trans-
greditur) goes beyond the limits
of the law, a transgressor.

Transigo, I complete. Tha
that, I drive right through. Or
ego is here to perform, and
trans is used metaphorically.

Translátie, negligently.
"Quasi ut vulgo et passim sol-
et." F. See Translatitius.

Translatitius, copied out and
brought over from one surface
to another; borrowed, not new.
Hence, common, ordinary. Fr.
translatum.

Transrstrum, a cross-beam ex-
tending from wall to wall, joint.
Fr. transseo, transitum, whence
transitium, transulum. Also,
a bench in a ship for rowers,
which extends from side to side.
Some derive transitum in this
sense from bráue, a bench;
whence trans, to transport, fra-
urem, bráuegau.

1 In a fragment of Sallust quoted by
Macrobius, transurrts is of dubious mean-
ing: "Ftsteren cum sedenti in transur-
re domus et victoriae simulacrum cum
machinate strepitu tonitrurum coronam
capiti imponebat." &c. Nonius supports
his interpretation of window by this pas-
sage. He omits "in;" and so does Ser-
ruis, who understands transurrts to mean
here "extense fane." Forcellini thus
accounts for this meaning: "Ducta for-
tasse simuladine a transurrts, quid rete
significat, quae funibus extensus tendebat-
bat." But Vossius thus: "Fateau transur-
lre esse ostium cirel unde quadrige
emitteretur. Sed hoc ed factor quod
asset cancellatur. Hic circi transurrts
dimitiebatur fune. Transurrts est caro-
Xyronius funis ille quo domus trans-
urta speriabatur."
Tres, three. Τρεις. 1
Tresis, 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 femina. Tριβάς.
Tribonus, a thread-bare cloak. Tριβόνος.
Tribrachys, a foot like tribulūs. Τριβράχυς.
Tribrudiō, anguish. Pungent as a (tribulus) thorn.
Tribulum, a threshing-machine. Fr. tero, to bruise; whence teribulum, treibulum, tribulum. Τριβολός 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. Τριβόλος.
Triēndal, the seat (tribuni) of the tribune where he gives sentence. Any seat where sentence is given. Any high place.
Triēbus, a tribune, a magistrate who first was set over each (tribus) tribe. But Pompeius gives as a reason that the tribunes were created by the vote (tribulum) of the tribes. The term was afterwards widely extended to any president or officer, as in Tribuni serarii, Tribuni militares, Tribuni plebis, &c.
Triēbus, I assign, bestow.

Forcelliani: “Fr. tribus. For it was formerly said of those things which were given to the people (a tribus) by the tribe.” But Forcelliani 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 τριβει, fut. 2. τριβω or τριβει, I triturate, and so split and divide. Cicero has “res sum universam tribuere in partes.”

Triēbus, a tribe. Fr. tribuo, whence dat. tribui. From paying tribute. ΤΩ Or fr. τριήνσ, the third part of an Athenian tribe: Αθηναίοι τριήνσ, τριήνθε, whence tribus. As λιπα through λιπα became libra. Or fr. τριγός, third; whence τριγως, tribus. ΤΩ Al. from τριγός, divided into three parts; whence τριγός, tribus; as ἄρμος, anBo.


Trīcē, trifles, fooleries, toys. Martial joins trice with Apiane: “Sunt APIN.E triceque et si quid vilius ipsis.” Pliny thus derives both: “Diomedes ibi delievit gentes Monadorum Darorumque, et urbes duas qua-
IN PROVERBII LUDICRUM VERTERE, APINAM ET TRICAM." Tricae are also hindrances, embarrassments. "Because trifles impede one who is seriously engaged." F. But Nonius says that tricare are hairs or threads which entangle the feet of cocks. And thus tricis is referred to τρίχες, hairs. ¶ Or from a word τρωχαί same as τρόχες, rags, shreds. Or from τρόχος, to annoy. ¶ Wachter refers tricis to the Northern tregna, to delay. ¶ What, if tricis is for terica, i.e. res tereica? Terica being formed from tere, as Amicae from Amo. And tere being taken for tere tempus, to wear away the time, delay. As δισπίσσα is to loiter, to put off, to retard.

Tricenii, thirties. Fr. tricinta, whence triginteni, trigeni, triceni. So Viceni. : Tricësimus, thirtieth. For tricesimus fr. tricies. Or for trigesimus for trigintesimus fr. triginta. We have Vicesimus and Vigesimus.

Trichila: See Appendix.

Trichium, a vessel with three spouts. Fr. τριγελιον, the E of the second syllable being neglected.

Trichorum, a house divided into three apartments. Τρίχαρ-ρον.

Tricies, Trigies, thirty times. Fr. triginta, whence triginties, contracted trigies, soft tricies. Or from triginties is trities, tricides.

Tricilianum, a couch which held three persons, for reclining on at supper. A room for supping in. Τρικλίμιον.

Trico, a shuffler, rogue. "One who invents (tricas) hindrances to paying his debts." F. But trico seems to mean rather a contentious person, one who quarrels (de trices) about trifles.

Tricolum, a period consisting of three members. Τρικολον.

Tricor, I make use of (trices) hindrances, evasions, subterfuges. Or tricor is tricas loquor, I speak silly things, make silly and trifling excuses and evasions. ¶ Wachter refers to Germ. triegen, to deceive.

Tridens, a three pronged fork or spear, a trident. Fr. tres, tria, and dens.

Triduum, for the space of three days. Fr. tres, tria, and dies. See Biduum.

Triens, the third part of anything. The third part of an As, four ounces. Fr. tres, tria.

Tricis, a trireme. Τριήγαρ.

Tricëtiris, the space of three years. A triennial festival. Τριετηρία.

Trifur, a great thief. Fr. tres, tria. So the Greeks said Τριλυκος, Τρικυμια, Τρισάλλων, Τριμάχαρα. So the French Trés is very.

Triga, a chariot drawn by three horses. So Bigs.

Trigiesyes, thirty times. Apparent for triginties fr. triginta.

Trigësimus, same as tricësimus, and put for it, or for trigentesimus.
Trigies: See Tricies.

Triginta, thirty. Fr. tres, tris, and ginta. See Viginti.

Trigon, ōnis, a ball tossed by three persons forming a triangle. From a Greek word τρίγων, or from trigōnus.

Trigonus, triangular. Τρίγωνος.

Trigōnus, Trigon, ōnis, a fish called otherwise pastinaca marina. "Fr. τρεγων, ὅνος. From its noise: fr. τρίγω (fut. 2. τρίγω), strido." F. "For trigonus fr. τρεγων, ὅνος." V.

Trimus, of three years. See Bimus.

Trinus, three. Like Binus.

Triönes, ploughing oxen. For teriones fr. tero. Or fr. τριῶν participle of τριῶ, whence τριβό. Also, the greater and the lesser Bears. For each Bear represents a waggon and oxen.

Triplex, icis, three-fold. Fr. tres, tria, and plico.


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 terripium, fr. terram pavo, to strike the ground.

Tripus, ōdis, a three-legged stool. Τριπός, odis.

Triquetras, triangular. Ainsworth: "For triquadrus, [fr. quadrus, square], i.e. quadratus in tres angulos." Rather, from τρίγων, in three parts; and τρίβω, a base. As being as it were divided into three parts which are bases.

Triscurria, great buffooneries. Fr. tri, as in Trifur; and scura.

Tristis, sad. Fr. τρυγος, (as φρυγ, frigo,) afflicted; formed from τρυγωται pp. of τρυγω, to vex, afflicted. Donne- gan explains Τρυγος by affliction.

So tristis is also vexed, angry. In an active sense τρυγος 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 Λυπω from their bitter taste. Applied to the touch, tristis is rough, shaggy.

Tristaus, a great-grandfather's great-grandfather. Fr. τρίτος, third. As Gr. τριτακτος. Triticum, wheat. Varro: "Quod tritum est ex spicis." But, as the termination is Greek, perhaps it is from a word τρυγωται formed fr. τρυγω, τρυγωται, in the same sense.

Triton, a sea god. Τρίτων.

Tritonis, Pallas. Τριτωνις. Trittura, threshing. Fr. tero, tritum. So Natura.

Tritus, bruised. Fr. trio, whence trio. Fr. fr. τριό, whence τριβό. Τριφω, τριφω, τριβο, τριβω.

Trivic, Diana. As presiding over (trivia) the high ways. So in Greek Τριβις.
Tricúlís, common. As appertaining to (triumv) a place where three ways met, and so common.

Triumphus, a triumph. Fr. θρήμα, whence thriamphus, (as Fascino from Bassaná); triamphasis, triumphus. Or θρήμα was first changed to θράμβος, as ἀσάρτος, Ἀσαρτὸς. Then we have thriambus, triambus, triumbus, triumphus.

Triaxios, Trissággo, ——

Tróchæus, a trochee, a foot like ὀπίγιο. Tróchæos.

Tróchilus, a wren. Tróχιλος. Also, a round ring in the jarrings of pillars. Doubtless from τρόχιλος, fr. τρίχα, τρόχοι, to run, ro run round.

Tróchus, a pulley, windlass. Fr. τρεχιλοία or τρεχιλός.

Tróchus, a hoop. Tróchus.

Tropy, a kind of exercise supposed to have resembled our tilts and tournaments. Virgil: "Hunc morem, hos cursus, atque hee certamina primus Ascanius, longam muris cum cingent Albam, Retulit et priscos docuit celebri Latinos, Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes, Albani docuerunt suos: hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, et patrim servavit honorem. Trojaque nunc, pueri Trojaeum dicetur agmen."

Trópei, winds blowing from the sea. Trópeion. "Tropeus is one who does a shrewd turn, and runs away when he has done." Ainsw. From τρόπαιος.

Trópeos, Triópeion, a trophy. Trókálos.


Trópis. "Gr. τρόπος is the sink of a ship. Hence tropis is taken for the bottom of a flagon, and hence for rapid wine at the bottom of a flagon." F.

Trópus, a rhetorical figure. Trópis.

Trostitius. Dacier: "The old Glosses on Persius say: 'Trostulum 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 Trostitii.' Pliny says the same, and adds that the Trostitii, 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 τροστῖα, delicate, soft, as Salmasius well observes. Seneca: 'Idem quod faciam quod trostuli solvi et juvenes.' Here trostiti are not the knights, but delicate and luxurious men. Nonius says they were named from torosuli. The Glossographer explains trusulus ó by μικρός ποικίλος.' Forcellini un-
dersstands the passage in Seneca "de jactantibus nobilitatem et
divitiis, Trojogensis, Troiaidibus, 
delicatam et mollum vitam a-
gentibus." The words "Tro-
jogenis, Troiaidibus" may lead 
us to think that Troiai is a 
diminutive of Tros, Trojan: i.e. 
paltry fellows who aped nobility, 
and wished to trace their genea-
logy 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.

Trya, a ladle. Fr. τρύα, τρύα, 1 to 
rub or wear. So from τρυον 
(allied to τρύο) is τρύφω, a ladle.

Trucido, I massacre. Fr. 
truciter cedo, whence trucceado, 
trucido like Occido. βιο. 
from trucis simply.

Tructa, a trout. Fr. τρύκτα, 
τρύχτα; a trout; properly, a raven-
ous eater. Trucdta, says 
Schneider, is not found in this 
sense in ancient authors.

Truculentus, savage, grim. 
Fr. truc, trucis. As Lutulentus, 
Turbulentus.

Trudis, a stake or pole for 
pushing or thrusting. Fr. tru-
ido.

Trudo, I thrust, shove. Fr. 
τρύσω, formed fr. τρύω, to vex, 
molest. Hence, to justle, 
shove.

Trulla, a ladle, spoon; a 
trowel. Fr. truca, whence trua-
la, truilla, (as Turtur, Turturis, 
Turturula, Turturilla), trulla. 
Trulla was also an earthern cup 
or mug. Perhaps, as being in 
its form. Forcellini describes 
trulla, a ladle, as "concha ma-
nubriata." Donegan says: 
"Τρούβλος, a small bowl or 
dish; dimin. of τρόφιον, τρόφικος, a 
drinking-cup." From τρόφις 
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 tru-
lla.

Trulliost, I lay on plaster 
(trullâ) with a trowel.

Trunc, I maim, mangle. 
For truno, (as Lingo, &c.) fr. 
τρυγμόν, I afflict. Hesychius ex-
plains τρυγμόν by φθιώμα. Or 
τρυγμόν is here to perforate, from 
τρύω, whence τρύγων, τρυμά, 
τρυμαλία. And hence to wound, 
like τρύω which is allied to 
τρύω: and so τρυγμόν, whence 
τρυμαλία. βι. 
from trux, 
trucis. Truciter tracto.

Truncus, maimed. Fr. trun-
co.

Truncus, a tree (truncus) dis-
membered 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 doit, 
dunce, as senseless as a stock. 
βι. "From τρύγμος, (τρύγμα), 
which in Hesychius is the same 
as truncus," says Vossius. But 
τρύγμα is explained by Donne-
gan "a bough, twig, branch, 
shoot."

1 Whence τρύγως, τρύγως, &c.

2 See Donegan on Τρύς.
Trāitis, pushed. Fr. trudo, trudatum.
Trāitūna, a steelyard, balance. Fr. trōtan. As pa-χαν, machīna.
Trux, trāctis, cruel, savage, severe; of a savage countenance, grim, fierce. Fr. τροχός fut. of τρόχω, to distress, afflict. See Triāita.1

Trūblium, a dish. Τροβλίον.
Tu, you. Fr. τū, Εολικ form of σύ. "Pers. tu, Dutch and Germ. du." W.
Tūba, a trumpet. Fr. κτύπος, a sound; or κτυπώ, to sound. dl Al. from tubus, a pipe, tube. In Vitruvius tūba is the pipe of an hydraulic machine.
Tūber, a swelling; a knob, hard excrescence; a truffle or mushroom. Fr. tumeo, whence tumīber, tūber. As Facio, Faciber, Faber. So Verber. dl "From Hebr. tabur." Tt.
Tūber,——
Tūbicen, a trumpeter. Qui tūbic canit. As Fidicen.
Tūburcīnor, I eat greedily. Fr. τίβαρος, a dish served at dessert. Like Sermicinor. Al. for tūbercino fr. tūber, a mushroom. That is, I feast greedily on the τιβάρος or on mushrooms. Tūbus: See Appendix.

Tūcītum, a kind of sausage. For tūcicetum fr. tūdo, tūdo, whence tūdes. As being brayed or pounded. Compare Facetus.

Tūdes, a mallet. Fr. tudo, tundo.
Tūdīto, I thump, strike. Fr. tundo, tundītum, tundītum.
Tūcor, I look at steadfastly, gaze on. Also, I look to, attend to, watch over, guard, preserve. Tūcor still exists, and is fr. τῶς, whence τῶςκα, τῶςκαπ, whence τῶςκαρμ, I aim at an object. Schultens: "Τῶςκατα was with the ancient Latins tui, intui, and afterwards tueri, intueri." Τῶς is allied to τῶς, τῶς, τῶςν. Virgil: "Oculus pariter telumque tetendit." From τῶς is also τυγγάνω, I aim at, hit, bit upon, light upon. So from βλέπω, I aim at, is βλέπω, I look at. dl Al. from θεάωραι, θεάω.


Tūgūrium, a cottage, hut. For togorium, as nūmīd from...
Tui—Tum

Tui, See Tui.

Tuih, 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 τῶν, (as ὄλον, doλομ), i.e., κατὰ τῶν (i.e., τῶν) χρόνον. So Donnegan explains τῶν to mean "then" in II. ν, 158, and Od. ρ, 501. Compare Tam.

Tumba, a tomb. Fr. τύμβος, or rather Fr. τύμβα which is in the Glosses.

Tumeo, I swell; I am proud. Fr. τύω, pp. τυμμαται, whence a verb νημαται, ημυλαι, as Κα-νος is in Αειλικ τηρος, and as many derive Telum from Καλος, Αειλικ Θηλον. From κυμαι in fact κυμα, a wave, is derived. As τῶν (See Tuer) existed in the sense of extending, it might have meant also to expand; then from pp. τυμμαται might be τυμμαι, tumaeo. ¶ Al. from φύμα, a swelling; whence φυμα, (as vice versa Θηρ becomes τηρεται) hence thumeo, tumaeo. ¶ Al. from φυς, anger. But tumaeo in the sense of swelling with anger is metaphorical.

Tumicla, a little rope. Fr.

tomix, whence tomi culati, tomi clae, tumicla.

Tumulo, I bury. In tumulo condo.

Tumultuarius, done on the occasion, unpremeditated. Fr. tumultuor. Taken from the milites tumultuarii, who were enrolled at a moment's notice to defend the state.

Tumultus, a tumult, uproar. Fr. tumeeo. Cicero: "Ne deserere viderem hunc rerum tumultum." Virgil: "Ille etiam coscos instante tumulus Saepo monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella." So Fr. τως, to swell, is κοσος, pride, insult, outrage; whence κοσμαζομαι, uproar.

Tumilius, a little hill, mound; a tomb. Fr. tumeeo.

Tumic, then. For tumique, tumq, tumae (as Neque, Neq, Nec) for softness tumae.

Tumaeo, I beat, strike. For tudo, whence tutuici and tuti- tanis. If τῶν is Fr. τως, as δεστω from δεσω; then from τως, formed from τως, may be tudo. And in reality τως did exist, (as appears under Tuer), in the sense of aiming, hitting, striking. ¶ Al. from τως, formed from τῶν; whence τδων. Or fr. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν. ¶ Al. from δεα, whence τδωναι and τδωναι, δεσω and δεσω.

Tumica, a tunic; metaph. a coat, membrane. Fr. χιτώμα accus. of χιτῶν; transp. τυτάχι;
whence τόνικα, as φόβος became fūris. ¶ Al. from δύνα, to put on; fut. δύνη; whence δυνατα, (as Μανύας, Μανικας,) and τόνικα, as Timeo from Αίτιμα. ¶ The Germ. tunich Wachter refers to τόνικα.

Turba, a crowd, uproar. Τόρπη, Boxhorn mentions the British turfa.

Turbidus, muddy, thick. Fr. turbio, to disturb. Also, angry, displeased, rebellious. "Commutatis ira que maxime omnium perturbat." F. Also, full of trouble, confusion, and disorder: i. e. turbae plenus.

Turbinatus, conical. That is, in the shape (turbinis) of a top.

Turbo, a whirlwind, hurricane. Apuleius: "Turbo dictur, qui repentinis flatibus prosilit atque universa perturbat." Wachter: "Quod omnin turbet et summa inim miscat." But turbo is also a whirl or reel, and a top which whirls. Whence turbo would be better referred to στροβίων, στροβίων, whirling; transp. στροβίων, whence turbio, (as Σφάλλω becomes Fallo,) then turbo. The explanation by Vossius of turbo, a top, seems frigid: "Nam acus flangellis venti instar turbat ac strepit." Turbo, I disturb, confound.

Fr. turbio. ¶ Or from στροβίων, στροβίων, I whirl; transp. στροβίων. Turbidentus, troubled, disturbed. Fr. turbio, i. e. plenus turbio. So Luculentus. Or. fr. turbio, inis. Or fr. turbio, avi.

Turdus: See Appendix.

Turgeo, I swell. Fr. κυρτίωμ, κυρτίων (whence κυρτόμαχος, a round tumor,) transp. τυρκο, (as Μορφά, Forma,) whence turgeo, and turgeo, as we have Tergo and Turgeo. ¶ Or from ταρπαγια, (as from Κάλαμος is Κυλκμος,) fut. q. of ταρπάγατα, I disturb; in a neuter sense, I am disturbed. In allusion to flour swarming by mixing leaven. Jones, in deriving turgeo from ταρπαγια, 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,—

Turma, a squadron of horse. Damm: ""I'q, agmen milium, turma equitum. Ab sili, volvo, condenso, conglobo." Rather, I'q, is from sili, and sili, from sili, Similarly, turma appears to come from torquio, which is the same as sili, and sili, whence Γυξ, a whirlpool. Fr. torquio is torquima, torma, (as Glubo, Glubima, Gluma,) for softness turma. ¶ Al. from τρόμοι, pp. of τραμ, whence Tere, round. See Torus. So Scaliger from τρόμος, rotunditas. ¶ Al. from βρομι, cursus; transp. βρομι, dorma, whence dorma, as Timeo from Αίτιμα. Gloss.

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1 Donnegan: ""Τρόμοι, fut. τρόμοι, [pf. τρόμο] to swell, to rise. This form has been assumed from analogy, and to it are referred βρομι, τρόμοι, τρόμοι, as well as the Latin Turio, Turgeo, Turria." I fear all this is mere assumption.

2 See the Note on Turgeo.
Philox.: *Turma*,.getNumber, θύρης, bukkari-
μύ. ‡ Al. from τόχη, a crowd; B changed to M. Or fr. τόχη,
whence τορήμα, turma. Isaac
Vossius: “Turba and turma,
as Globus and Glomus.”

Turpis: See Appendix.

Turris, a tower; a moveable
tower used in besieging cities.
Fr. τέφρος, τέφρης.

Tursio, a sturgeon or por-
poise, porcopiscus, a sea pig.
“From its pig’s-beak. In
Welsh tuvch is a pig. Hence also this fish is called Hicca
from Hwch, which means a sow
in the same dialect; and Hwca
from Ty, 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 redup-
lication. Anglo-Sax. turtle.”
W. So Ainsworth: “From
the Hebrew doubled tur-tur.” ‡
Or from τροφαία, to be afflicted;
pp. τίτροφαι, transp. τίτροφαι.
Virgil: “Nec genere aeriæ
cessabit turtur ab ulmo.” ‡
Or from τρυχω, to cook like a
dove (whence from fut. τρυγω
is τρυγος, a turtle-dove), pp. τί-
τρυφαι, τίτρυφαι.

Turunda, a small ball of
bread; a roll of lint put into
a wound. For terunda, terenda,
fr. terno; somewhat as Gerunda
from Ger. Offa tritóct sub-
actus manibus. Some form tU-
gurium immediately from tEgo.
‡ Or from τρύγος, τρύφα, or τρύγος,
όντος, to make round. Com-
pare Teres and Tornus. ‡ Al.
from τρόμος, made with cheese
as a cake; acc. τρόμοντα, τρο-
μόντα, whence tormanta, torm-
da.

Tus, Thus, incense. Fr. τῶς,
θός, as Πῶς, Paus.

Tussilago, the herb coltsfoot.
Pliny: “Nomen habet a tussi
sannand.” So Gr. βύχος fr.
βοκή, βοκάς.

Tussis, a cough. Fr. τύςις
or τύςις, a spitting. Catul-
lus: “Malamque pectore ex-
spui tussim.”

Tute, yourself. Tu te.

Tutela, a defence, protection;
guardianship, wardship: &c.
Fr. tutor, as Luo, Luela.

Tutor, I defend. Fr. tucor,
tuitum, tutum.

Tutius, —

Tuius, guarded, kept safe;
 safe. Fr. tuor, tuitus.

Tuus, your. Fr. tui, as Sui,
Suus.

Tympanum, a drum, timbrel,
tabret. Tympanum. In Virg.
Georg. 2, 444, Quayle explains
tympana, “solid wheels resem-
bling drums.” Donnegan:
“Tympanum was any thing made
of wood, and resembling a drum
more or less in form.

1 Varro: “Turma factum e terma:
quod ter demii equites ex tribus tribubus
inbat.”
2 For, as τρύγω makes τρυγω as well as
τρυγω, so τρυφω probably made τρυφω as
well as τρύφω.
Hence in architecture, a pediment, Varuv. 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."

Typhon, a hurricane, terror of Tartaros.

Typhus, arrogance. Τυφός.

Tyrannus, a stamp, impression, image. Τύραννος.

Tyrannis, regal power; tyranny. Τύραννος.

Tyrannus, a king, prince; a tyrant. Τύραννος.

Tyrianthus, of a bright violet color. Τυριάνθιος.

Tyrothricus, a kind of meat made of salted flesh and cheese. Τυροθρίχος.

Vacc, a cow. "From Hebr. vakar." It. Rather, baca. "From the Syriac backa." V. Others from boe, boe, a cow; whence they form a word bocca, but apparently without analogy.

Vaccinium, Vaccinium, a hyacinth. At least, says Forcellini, it is certain that a flower of a dark violet color. Martin: "The vaccinium mentioned by Virgil is not different from what in other places he calls Hyacinthus. The Eolians, who affected to change the ν into ο, as θυρευρη into θυερευρη, wrote οβακίνθιον and οβακίνθινος for the

distinctive οβακίνθιον: and οβακίνθινος in Roman letters in vaccinium. The line in Virgil, "Et nigra viola sunt et vaccinii nigra," is a literal translation of a line of Theocritus: Καὶ τὰ μελισσαντα καὶ τὰ γραττα Βάκεινος.

Here Virgil himself translates Βάκεινος vaccinium."

Vaccerra: See Appendix.

Vaccernus, used by Augustus for Cerritus. That is, silly, stupid as a (vacerra) stake or post.

Vacillo, I move to and fro, waggles, reel. From the North. Wachter: "Anglo-Sax. wagian, Suec. hveka, 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. weg, Iceland. vag, a wave," which he compares with alyg, waves. To wag vacillo seems nearly allied.oppel or for vagillo from vago, (which was formerly used for vagor,) as Serbo, Scribilo. Forcellini explains for their first meaning vacillo "mode hue, modo ille incinor," vager "hue atque illuc feror." Cicero : "Quorum vogetur animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur." That is, fluctuates, waviers. Al. from bacillus, a stick. A metaphor taken from infirm men, leaning on a stick, and tottering.

Vacio, 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. čávé, or xévé, x’évé, x’Fávé, (whence Cavo), transposed ćávé, whence ńcvo, vaco. ¶ 8 From Hebrew BKK, evacuare." V.

Vácùnā, the Goddess of the idle. Fr. vaco.

Vácusus, empty; disengaged; vacant. Fr. vaco.


Vado, I go. Fr. bávé. Eustathius: 'O bávé ες την βαθύν, aπ παρέκαθεν το βαθύν. Or from a verb bávé, bávé, Or. As A is long in vadó, it is fr. bávé, bávé, bávé, Dor. bávé, whence bávé, bávé, vado. ¶ Al. from bétó, bétú. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. vadan."

Vádum, Vádus, a ford, shallow, shoal of the sea; the bottom of the sea; and of a well; the sea in general, "ubi aqua brevia est, ac pedibus vadi ac transire potest." F. But, as A is short, vadam is better referred to bétó, bétú, passable, or bávé, a passage.1

Váe, alas. Fr. óbal. So Virgilus was written by the Greeks Óvигило. So Strabo writes the Gallic Vates Óvársu. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. wá, wá, Dan. wé, Goth. wóí, Welsh gwáí.

Váfer, crafty, knowing. Fr. dééro, formed fr. dé, fr. dé pf. of déste, necto. As the Latins say Nec to dolos. So from déste, dé, dé, is déste, to deceive. From dé, as Vespera from Véspera. ¶ Al. from bávé, a dyeing, coloring, and so tricking, deceiving. ¶ Al. for vaber fr. facio, whence faciebre, vaeber, vaber, whence vaefer, as dé, déw, umBo. That is, dexterous, expert. See Faber. ¶ Al. from dé, to speak, whence vaber, vaefer, Dicendi peritus et decipendi verbis. ¶ Al. for varifer. "Qui varia semper affert quibus norit se extricar." V.

Vágina: See Appendix.

Vágio, I cry as a child. Fr. bésére. pf. mid. of bávé, same as bávé, to speak inarticulately. Hence bágé, vágio. ¶ Al. from éxé, Doric of éxé, I utter a loud sound. Hence váchéo, vageo, which seems to have produced vagor (same as Vágus) in Lucretius. ¶ Al. for vágio from Germ. balg, an infant.

Vágor, I go to and fro, wander, rove. From ve, much, and agor (whence Agor), I am driven about. ¶ Al. from éyypai, éyypai, I am driven, or I drive myself. Hence fagor or vagor, Or from ve and éyypai. ¶ Wachter notices Goth. wogan, to move, and Germ. wegen, "move, sive id fiat in loco, sive de loco ad locum."

Vágus, wandering. Fr. vagor.
Vah, ah! An interjection of grief, joy, admiration, wrath. From á; V prefixed as in numerous words, and H added as in Oh from θ. Or for vaha, which occurs in Plautus. And this from á á. "From Hebrew HAH." Ainsw. Or from the sound.

Valde, very much. For valdē, strongly. So Gr. κάρτα fr. κάρτος, κάρτος.

Vale, farewell. Fr. valeo.

Valeo, I am in sound health and strength; I am well or strong. Fr. sálvi, I flourish; sálvus, as sálvi, sálvus, whence vales, as Vates for Phates. "Al. from sálvi, whence vales, as in salut, salus; and vales, as in stábilis, stabilis; státus, státus, sálvus, salut." Ainsw.

Valéudus, health good or bad. Fr. vales, voleum.

Valgis, bow-legged. Fr. falcis, fulcis, whence fulcius, fulgus, valgis, bent as a scythe. 1

Válidus, in sound health, strong, powerful. Fr. valeo. As Frigio, Frigidus.

Valis, a valley. Fr. bállica, to be verdant; whence a word bállicos, bállicus, (as θή, θήλις, θήλη,) in the sense of vallis. So Helvigius derives Germ. thal, dahl, (where our Dale,) from bállica: "Est enim locus ἀπόθαλης, unde virens." "Al. from the preceding thal. "Al. from vallis. "Quod hic ac atque hic vallata est." Ainsw.

Vallo, I fence or fortify (vallus) 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 bállica, to cast, cast up an entrenchment.

Vallus, a stake. Fr. varus, whence varulus, vallus, as Puerula, Puella.

Vallus, a little fan. Fr. vannus, whence vannulus, vannus, vallus.

Valea, folding doors. 3 For volva, Fr. volte. "Quia in aperiendo volvuntur et complicantur." F. Somewhat as Ancea from λόγχα. Or from volva, changed to volva, and then to valva, somewhat as talpa from τάλπα, τάλπα. So Culeuta from Calco, Lubricus from Labor.

Valvéi, ———

Vange, ———

Vannus, a fan, corn-van. From the North. Sax. fann. "Germ. vanne. Lat. vanus. From Celt. benna, a hurdle. For it is an instrument woven from wicker rods, like a hurdle." W. So Wachter elsewhere explains vanus "instrumentum vimentum quo frumenta ventilantur." "Al. for ventulus, a little wind; whence venus, venus, then vanus, as magnus for mÉgus.

Vánu, unsubstantial, vain;

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1 Al. from κάρις, pain, calamity.
2 Al. from κόλλω, (gen. of κόλλα,) κόλτος, whence vóntis, calis, collis, as Collis, Collis, Colis, Collis.
3 "Valerium nomine significat etiam ipsum selenus, cavitas, lumen juxta colores aut fæces: si quaeque maximè in tricliniis amplecere patenter, ut communibus latè prospectus est in omnes partes." F.
VAP——VAR

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futile; false. Fr. πῖθυμα, Dor. πῦρα, pf. md. of παθόμαι, to appear; whence πᾶλει, apparent, i. e. apparent but not real. Sis quod videris, is a well known precept. ¶ “From Germ. man, deficiens.” W.

Vapidus, mawkish, vapid. Fr. vapore or vapo. “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.

Vapor, exhalation, steam; smoke, mist. Also, warmth, heat, for exhalation supposes these. Fr. vapo, whence vapidus. Vapeo fr. καῦσα, to excite; whence καύσις, (as λύσις, LuPus,) papheo, transp. phapeo, vapo. ¶ Al. from κάυσα, Ἀἰολ. κάυσα, whence κάτσα, vapor.

Vaporo, I heat (vapore) with hot steam, fumigate. I send out (vaporem) hot steam.

Vappa, palled or insipid wine. Hence, an abandoned fellow: “Probrosum hominum nomen,” says Pliny, “cùm degeneravit animus.” Or vappa is useless like palled wine, and hence bad, as the Greeks expressed a good man by χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ, a useful man. Fr. vapidus, whence vapda, vappa. ¶ “As for ὑμᾶς the Ἀἰολians said ὑμᾶς, so for βαμμα they said βάπτει, whence was vappa. Nor does the meaning of βαμ-
Varius. When the legs are bent inwards, they are straddling.

Varius, of divers colors; various in general; versatile; various in action, sickle. Fr. βαρός, whence Vārius, varius. So σύλιθα, Tim. ἄνειρε. Varia, a swollen or dilated vein. Fr. varius. Nonius: "Qui venae in crurus tumentes inflexae sunt et obtortae." ¶ Or fr. varus, which Forcellini explains "tuberculum exiguum et durum in facie."

Varo: See Baro.

Varus, 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. βαρός, βαρῆς, transp. βαρῆς, Barus, Barus. So Baro and Varo are interchanged. ¶ Al. from χωρός, Dor. χωρῆς, injured in any part of the body.

Vārus, a little fork with which hunting-nets are set up. Fr. βαρές, crooked. That is, a crooked stake. See Varus above. ¶ Al. from Germ. beren, to raise up, bear up.

Varus, a speckle on the face. "Quia varus corpus facit et inequale." Aienaw. Varus is dissimilar, unequal, uneven.

Vas, vādis, a bail, surety. Fr. φάσ, participle of φαίλ, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) to affirm, assure, promise. Or vas is for vādis, vādis, and this is fr. φάσ, from φάσ, vā-}

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1 Wachter in Vasbill.
2 "Gr. al. dr. Lobw., Lat. vastus, Franc. osten, Ang. to waste, Ital. guastare, Gall. gaster, gätter." W.
"Quantum vel oppido satis as-
set." Compare Ingens. ¶ Al.
for phastus, and this for chastus,
(See Fames,) fr. χασ, κήσασται,
to hold, contain. That is, ca-
pacious.

Vastus, waste. See Vasto.¹

Vales, a prophet, diviner.
Fr. φαυ, περιστα, to say, de-
clare; whence φαύς, Dor. φα-
υς. Compare Gr. προφήτης.
Donnegan: "Φαύς, a prophet. 
Literally, one who announces.
Hence vates."²

Vatus: See Appendix.

Uber, a teat, dug. Fr. οὖ-
-bar, Ἀιολ. οὖβαρ, whence upher,
(as μοῦρα, m. Λύας) ube, or
αὐφα, am Bo. Uber is also
fertility, as οὖβαρ also is used.
The "ubere gleba" of Virgil is
taken from the οὖβαρ ἄρως of
Homer. Hence ube is fertile.
Some refer ube in this sense
to οὖβαρ, or to οὖβαρις.

Uberas, fertility. Fr. ube-

As Liber, Libertas.

Ubri, where. Fr. ὑμι, Ἀιολ.
ὑπή, whence uphi, as Οὐτή, Οὐτι;
and ubi, as αὐφα, am Bo. Com-
pare Uber. Or, as ube, was
a formative as well as ube, ubi
might come at once from a
word υφη. ¶ Al. from ube, ube,
whence ubi, as B is added in
Bibo for Bio. ¶ Al. from ube, ube.

Ubique, everywhere. For
ubicunque.

¹ Al. from uservs, made to cease.
² Wachter notices the Irish feaid, a
prophet, and the statement of Strabo that
the Obdrirs, that is, Vates, among the
Gauls, were employed in sacrificing and
contemplating the nature of things.

Étym.

Udo, —

Udus, wet, moist. For wi-
dus.

Ve, or. From ;<; the V pre-
fixed, as in *Iês, Vis. ¶ Or for
vel, somewhat as A for Ab.

Ve—, a negative prefix, as in
Vecors, Vescans. From ;</;,
as in ἐπιστος. V, as *Iês, Vis.

Ve—, an intensive prefix, as in
Vecors. Contracted from
valde. Whence possibly arises
the writing ve. ¶ Or from
Ve—, undoubtedly. ¶ Or con-
tracted from ἕλειε, abundantly.
So Se— is cut down from Seor-
sim.

Vecors, vecordis, without
mind, frantic, foolish. Cor is
here the seat of intelligence. Or
vecors is one who wants feeling,
insensible, stupid.

Vecatal, money paid for
freight or carriage, ob res vec-
tas.

Vectigal, subject to pay
(vectigalia) taxes or tribute.

Veatis seems properly to
mean a bar used by porters in
carrying weights; fr. veho, vec-
tum. Hence a bar used in
raising weights; a bar or bolt.
Though it may be referred to
πυξίς, fastened; so that vectis
is that by which doors are fast-
ened. Virgil: "Centum aerei
claudunt vectes."
cieo. ¶ Al. for vecieo, whence veceo, vegeo. ¶ Al. from a verb ἔγω, the same as ἀγω. Lennep: "Εὗτη, I urge, impel. It seems compounded of ἐκ and ἔγω, from ἔγω, the same as ἀγω." Again: "Ἐγέρσαι, I excite, from ἔγω, as ἀγεῖσαι from ἀγω." Donnegian: "Οὐμοι, a furrow. Some derive it from ἀγω." Rather, from ἔγω, the same as ἀγω; from pp. ἔγχασα, or from pf. ἔγα, whence ἔγιμος, ἔγος. Theocritus: Οὖτε τὸν ἐγέρν ἄγαν δύο αἴς τῷ πρώτῳ ἀγεῖ. V is thus added in Vecho, as in Video from πεδίον. Or it is ve, much. ¶ Al. from ve and ἀγα (whence ἀγμα), same as ἀγω. ¶ Al. from Germ. vegen, to move. ¶ Al. soft for vegen from ἐγέρω, ἐγείσω, I rouse. ¶ Al. from áκε, same as ἀκάκα, I sharpen, stimulate. Hence vageo, then vego, as br. Veggis from βραχύς. We say To edge on. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. xege, an edge, may be compared.

Vegeto, I make (vegetum) strong, invigorate, refresh. Vegetus, quick, active, lively, vigorous. Fr. vegeo, I quicken. Vehemens, vehement, violent. "From ve, an intensive particle, and men. The aspirate inserted, to give briskness and strength to the sound." F. Vemens would easily fall into vèèmens, and then the H was added, as in aHenem. ¶ Al. from veho and mens. Quem mens vehit. Ovid: "Quae te, germane, furetem Mens ait in facinus?" ¶ Al. from vehor, somewhat as Alimeutum through Alimens, Alimentis; from Alo. Vehor being taken in the sense of invehor, to assault, assail. ¶ Al. from ve, and ἄμα, blood. By a metaphor somewhat allied we say Sanguine from Sanguis. A into è, as ἐκλυν, ol Eum.... Vehes, a waggon; waggonload. Fr. veho.

Vehiculum, a carriage, &c. Fr. vecho.

Veho, I carry; hence convey, draw. Curtius: "Currem vehabat equi." Veho is for vecho, whence vehchii, vexi. Vecho is from ἐγω, I hold, bear, and so carry. ¶ Or from ἐγα, ἐγα, I carry. We have gēmu from γόμον.

Vejóvis. "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 Venus is male-sanus." F.

Vel, or. From ἤ ἀλα, or else; whence ἤ ἀλα, el, vel, as Ver from ἡρ. ¶ Al. from vecis or si-velis. ¶ Jamieon refers to Iceland. ella, else, otherwise.

Vełamem, a garment. Fr. velo.

Velarium, a covering to keep off rain or heat. Fr. velo. Like Dono, Donarium.

Velificor, I exert myself to procure organ. From the phrase, Ago velis remisce. Also, I endeavour to gain the favor of, make court to.

Vellites, light-armed soldiers, skirmishers. Faciolati: "Quia sub velis seu vexillii militabant,
non sub aquilis legionum: unde et Vexillarii postes dicti."

Velitor, I skirmish. Fr. ve-llites. Also, I quarrel, wrangle.
"Nam a verbis sepe ad manus veniri solet, sic ut velitibus ad gravias armaturae militae." F. This is too refined. Festus gives a simpler account: "Ve-llatio dicta est ultrro citroque proborum objectio, ab exemplo velitarius pugna."

Vellisco, I twitch, nip. Fr. ve-llot. As Medeco; Medico; Fodio, Fodico.

Vello, I pluck or pull up; I pull, twitch. Fr. cerce, whence ver-tillo, (as Scribo, Scribillo,) vello, somewhat as Vexillum becomes Velum. Verto is to turn up from the bottom. Horace: "Bacchae valentes Proceras ma-nibus versere fraxinos." So ver-sere terram is to turn up, to plough the earth. Κ Al. for vexillo fr. vexo. Κ Al. from ἔλλα or ἔλλα, to turn round. Κ Al. from ἔλλα, ἔλλα, to take up. Or from ἔλλα, ἔλλα. Κ Al. from τὸλλα, ἄτολλα, whence vello, as Veru from Παρά. Velinus, 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 velinus is allied to the Celt. fell, Gr. ἀλυμα, and Lat. pellis. See Pellis. Κ 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 tendentur: darat quis-busdam in locis tellendi mos."

Velo, I cover, veil; clothe. Tego velo. Wachter compares Goth. filhan, to hide; and Hebr. balá, he covered.

Velo, 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 pe-dibusque." See Veliscor. Κ Al. from volo. How ë for ë?

Velum, a sail; hence, a cur-tain, veil. From vexillum, a flag, which was hence trans- ferred to a sail. So Palus from Pexillus. 3

Vélut, Vélūti, like us. Vel here is even. That is, even as. Cicero: "Per me vel atertus licet." Virgil: "Vel Priamo miseranda manus." 2

Vena, a vein; artery; a vein in metals. Fr. t., tê, a sitew, fibre; acc. iva. Hence vina, vena.

Vénâlulum, a hunting spear. 3 Fr. venor.

Vénâlis, to be sold. Fr. vene.

Vendito, I expose to sale, wish to sell; hence, I set off for sale, recommend, praise, brag of. Fr. vendu.

Vendo, I sell. For venundo.
**Veneficus,** one who makes or uses poisons or drugs, a sorcerer. Also, poisonous. For venenificus.

**Venenum,** a poison, poisonous drug. For *phenenum* fr. φένο, to kill; whence a word φενιδε, like ἐμφενος. 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."

**Venex, Vaneo:** See Appendix.

**Venæror,** 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: "Observantia prosequor ob venerem i.e. ve

nustatem." ¶ Or perhaps, from *φοινας, φοιναμα, φοινας,* whence *veneror, veneror.* *'Enar

paw,* I look at, being taken like Respicio, I regard, respect. ¶ Al. from *vereor,* whence *veri

nor, venenor, veneror.* ¶ Al. from *eniz,* a year. "Annorum rationem habeo," says Scheide.

**Venetus,** 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."

**Venia,** indulgence, pardon, favor, kindness; permission, leave. Fr. *venio.* "Quia facti

veniendi potestatem." V. So ἕλαστροτ, free, is from ἕλεωθα, to go or come: "Free, independent to go and come as he pleases," says Ormston. ¶ Al. from *ἀνιαο, ἀνια, remitto, per

mitto. Hence *vanis* and *vene

nia,* as brevis from *βαηνας.*

**Venio, I come, go.** The perfect is *vēni,* and seems to come from *δειγαε,* to go. Or *venio* is from *βαηνα, βαηνο.* ¶ Or *venio* is fr. *ἀνια,* whence *ἀνιαμα,* I arrive at. As some refer Venia to *'Anisi.*

**Venor, I hunt.** Fr. *φοινας,* *Æol. φοινας, φοινας,* whence *pheror, phenor,* (as perhaps δε

Pou, doNum; τδηθνες, plenUs,) *venor.* Or whence *pheror, phe

rinor, phenor.* ¶ Haigh: "Fr.

φοινας, [φοινας, φοινας,] for φοινας, I desire to kill, i.e. to go in quest of slaughter." But it would thus have been rather *vEnor.* ¶ The northern *bana* was to kill, and *bane,* slaughter.

**Venter,** the belly; the womb; the bowels. Fr. *ivres,* *Æol.* *ivres,* within. ¶ Or fr. *ivres,* the intestines. As being the place of them.

**Ventilo,** I fan, blow. "Ven

tum excitō in aliquum rem." F. Also, I expose to the wind, I

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1 Al. from *βλαζαω,** a dart; whence *βλαζανο, ceceum, venenum.* Darts being tipped with poison. "Be is both a dart and poison. But why N for L?"
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. âir, gen. of âis, blowing. Hence ventus, as Olres, Vinum. Q Al. from the northern wind, "which," says Wachter, "is a very ancient word, and common to all the Celtic nations; and which Janus properly derives from Goth. awan, to blow."

Venem, for sale. Allied to veno.

Venudo, I sell. Venem do.

Venus, the Goddess of beauty, charm, allurement, 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 òópoa ãã¿¿, is the same Deity. But the Gothic supplies us with a more simple etymon. In various dialects of it waen or vaeen signifies pulcher, elegant." Wachter: "Fein, that which is excellent in its kind. A Celtic word. In natural things it is fine, pure, like gold. In manner it is becoming, elegant, and with this signification agrees Lat. venustus, and venus, and in the opinion of many Gr. pæostos, shining." Q Wachter elsewhere mentions the Welsh Gwener, Venus. Q "From Hebr. sonah, concubitus." Tt. "A venio ea notione qua Gr. ñaúv, ineo, coeo." V. Others refer Venus at once to ñaúv or ñaúv.

Venusus, fine, neat, elegant, graceful. From Venus, as Onus, Onustus. See Venus.

Vesper, Vesperis: See Appendix.

Ver, veris, the spring. From ðp, ðpos, Fp, Fûpos. So ûs, Vis, ðc.

Verãculus, a fortune-teller. Qui veracia pretendit. Qui veracem se esse jactat.

Vérérix, a witch. Fr. verus, whence vero, veratum, to speak the truth. Tibullus: "Ut mihi verax Pollicita est magico saga ministerio." Or vero is here vero promitto. See Veraculus.

Verãtrum, hellebore. Fr. vero, veratum, as Aro, Aratum, Araturum. "Quod eo purgatur una cum corpore mens, et vera purius et acutius periscapit." F. See Veratrix.

Verba do, I deceive. That is, verba mera; I give mere words without deeds.

Verbascum, —

Verbena, 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 herba frondesque festae ad aras coronandas, dictæ quasi herbena." That is, from
herba. Or it is from φίόβαδον, which (coming from φίόβα) might mean a plant or herb, as ἑτάρα from δῶει, διστάσω, φερ-βάλη, like Σελήνη.

Verber, a scourge, whip; a rod, stick. A beating with them. Fr. feria, whence feri-ber, ferber, verber. So Tumeo, Tumiber, Tuber. Q. Haigh: "As made of small cords, twisted and knit together, From εἰπα. Or ἑπα, whence ἐπα, whence verber, verber.

Verbero, a scourndrel. Qui verbera meretur.

Verbum, a word. From ἐπα, ἐπα, to say, whence (with the addition of V) veritum, verum, (as Aro, Arivum, Arvum,) and for sofines verbum, as from μᾶρος is morVus, morBus.

Verbum, a verb. Black: "Verb is a word which distinctely 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."

Verecundus, bashful, modest. Fr. vereor. As ἱσαρος, (Irascor,) Iracundus.

Veredus, a posthorse. For venedheredus, 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 curricula; deinde, cum equis singulis ad cursum publicum uti coeperunt, equi veredis dicti."

Q Al. from εἰπα, or Germ. baren. Q Wachter compares Hebr. pered, a mule; and Germ. perd, a horse.


Q Todd adduces Teuton. var, fear; Norman French fear. Wachter compares Germ. fo-ren.


Vergilae.——

Vergo, I verge, tend; verge towards an end. Also, I pour out, i.e. facio liquorem ut ve-rgat. From versum ago, I drive towards. Q Al. from εἰπα, whence εἰπομαι, I come towards, or draw towards; for εἰπομαι is from ἔπα, I draw, pf. ἐπα: as we say To withdraw.

Veritas, truth. Fr. verus.

Verminculatus, wrought in magical or chequer work, inlaid. "Quandam habens vermiculo-rum effigiem." F.

Vermina, gripings. Fr. ver-to, as Torqueo, Tormina. So Gr. στρῆψα.

Vermiss, a worm. Fr. épa, zu creep; pp. éppav, éppas. As 'Eeipia, Veberapa. Q Al. from ἔπα, ἐπα, whence vel-mis, for softness vermis. Q Al. for veto, whence vertimis, ver-
mis. Mis, as Men in Vermen; Vermina.  [From δραια, a little rope. "Ob manifestum, simulatudinem. Sic Gr. vavula." W. Or from ἀρσος, supposed the same as ἀρος. Hence vermis, as vOster, vEater.  [Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. wyrm, Germ. wurm, Belg. worm.

Verna,

Verniculus, born or produced at home, not foreign. Fr. verna.

Vernilis, scurillous. "Quia vernas ad contumeliosas argutiam erudiebant." F.

Vernilatus, servility, affected civility. Fr. verne, vernilis.

Verno, to bud, to be verdant. Fr. vernus. "Verno tempore floruit emitto." F.

Vernus, pertaining to spring. From ἄρος, ἄρος, ἄρος, whence verus, as Ἡρο, Ver.

Vero, the same weapon as veru.

Verō, but. Fr. verus. There seems to be an ellipsis: Verō id potius dicam, Nay rather.

Verpa, the same as veretrum; and, like veretrum, from vercor, whence verica, verca, verpa, pretty much the same as ἂρος, Verpā, Verivum, Vervum, Verpum.

Verpus, mutilatus verpam et circumcisus. Sic Gr. γούθ ς est mutilatus xarδ rd χοια. Verpus est etiam deditus verpa.


Verruculum, a drag-net. Fr. verro. Silius: "Seu retibus sequor Verrerem." Verro, I draw, drag; I sweep, brush, clean. Fr. ēro, 1 I draw; fut. ērea, (as ēro, ēro), AEn. ῆρο, whence verro.  [Al. from φθορα, φθορο or φθωρα, AEn. φθορα, (φθωρα), I destroy, raze.

Verruca: See Appendix.

Verrucaria, the herb wartwort or turnsole. Pliny: "Verrucas cam sale tollit actceus e folio: unde nostri verrucariam herbam appellavere, aliis cognominari effectibus digniorem."

Verrunco, Verruno, I turn out. Accius: "Te in voco, Portenta ut populo, patria verruncet bene." Ἐρόω is to drive away, to turn away. In a passive sense to disappear, and so to end, to turn out. Paucius: "Precor ut quae egi verruncet bene." Livy uses it in an active sense: "Uti ea militi populoque R. Dii bene verruncet." Make them turn out well. From ἑροω, lengthened to ἑροω, we have verruco, and verrunco, as N is added in cincunus from κίνους, in pango for pago, &c. Or from κινοω, whence νεφανω, verruco, verrunco.

Vermo, I turn, turn over; I

1 Whence from πτ. ἔρω is ἔρως. (See Verco.) Hence also ἔρος, I draw, ἔρος, drawn out wide, ἔρος, thinned contracted. Hence also ἂρος, I draw out, empty, evacuate; whence δικαιος, and (from pp. ἐρως) ἐρως, empty. See Lennep.
turn in my mind, revolve; I overturn; I perplex, harass, i.e. turn the mind upside down. Fr. *vertu*; *versum*, *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 ἀκομμαί, ἀκομμαί, πολέω, and πολλόμαι. 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. *vertu*, *versum*. So as to be turned towards. Ad is sometimes added: Versum ad.

Versùra. Donatus explains the phrase *versuram* facere, of changing a creditor, or of borrowing from one to pay another: "a vertendo creditore, quod debitor creditorum commutet." Forcellini explains the phrase otherwise: "Versuram facere, nihil alium significat quam pecuniam mutum cum fenore reddendam accipere, Hinc versuram facere ab aliquo, est simpliciter pecuniam ab aliquo sumere mutum: versuram seu versurâ solvere est æx alienum ære alieno sive pecuniâ mutuder summâ 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 βουτροφήδων. Or versus may be understood of the style 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.


Vertágus, a greyhound.


Vertibrae, the joints of the spine. Fr. *vertu*, as Lateo, Latebrae. Because they enable us to turn and bend the body.

Vertex, one of the poles. Fr. *vertu*. For about them the heavens are said to turn. So Gr. πόλος, fr. πόλων. 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. *vertu*. 
Verticifera, joints. See Verticilium. Also, screws in hydraulic machines. "Vincula quandam quibus paras una machina alterni adjungitur, ita tamen ut sceti et verti possint." F.

Vertigo, a turning round; tumbling of the head, dizziness. Fr. verto.

Verto, I turn. Fr. pênu, transp. vêrue, whence verto, as Verne from Nog. Or, if verto is the more ancient word, fr. vêru, transp. vêrœ, vêrœ. \[ Al. from vêga, I destroy, overthrow, change its natural position. Hence perio, vertio. Or fr. vêrhâ, vêrâ, whence voreho, vorto.

Vertumnus, a God who (vertebat) changed himself into all kinds of forms like Proteus among the Greeks. Some suppose him to have been the God of merchandise, fr. verto, to turn goods into money. Others suppose him to have been the God of fruits: "quod aniam vertencit poma perliceret." F. Compare Alumnum, Autumnus.

Veru, a spic. A short dart with a head like a spic. Also, from the form, a mark by which spurious or incorrect passages were noted. Veru is fr. veru fut. of veru, to transfix. Homer has veruvs \[ bêllois, \[ bêllois, \[ xeuvûca. \[ Wacher mentions Washbaker.

Verviectum, fallow ground ploughed in the spring. Pliny: "Quod vero semel aratum est, a temporis argumento veroctum vocatur." Fr. vernago, verago, from vere ago, vere impello.

Etym.

Vervex: See Appendix.

Verus, true. "From the Teuton, wæter, woer;" says Isaac Vossius. "From Celt. fir;" says Quayle. "War, true. A Celtic word. Fr. wëreu, to be. That which is. [As Gr. \[ kai, true, is fr. \[ eirai pp. of \[ eir, to be.] The same origin I attribute to Lat. verus, the origin of which is otherwise inexplicable. See only the silly tripling of the Latin. Etymologists, and this will be evident." Thus Wacher. However Haigh makes a tolerable attempt: "Fr. sig, 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."

Veritum, a kind of jestival having an iron head formed like a spic. Fr. veru.

Vescor, I feed on, feed. Fr. \[ boîvus, I am fed or feed; whence vescor, and vescor, as vostor, vester. \[ Or from \[ boîvus, whence \[ boîvus. Bœnotus in II. \[ gr, 481, is translated by Matthew "I shall live." \[ Al. from esca, or from ve esca, or from vescus.

Vescus, eating much. Fr. ve,
much, and escu. Also, eating little, and therefore lean, thin, weak. For ve diminishes as well as increases. "Edendi fastidio laborans; atque adeo minutas, gracilis, parvus." F.

Vesica, a bladder; the skin of a bladder. Fr. φύσα, whence physica or physica, (as Amica,) phœnica, (as ἡμωλκα, rEmulco,) then vesica. Wachter compares the Germ. bausen, to blow.

Vespa, a wasp. Fr. σφίξ, acc. σφικα, Æol. σφηκα, (as λόκος, λύπος, whence luPus,) transp. φιξηκα, whence vespa.

Vesper, Vesperus, the evening star; the evening. "Estigesos. Vespéra, the evening. "Estigia.

Vesperitlio, a bat. Ovid: "Nocte volant, seroque tenent a vespere nomen." Also, a night-walker.

Vesperugo, the same star as Vesperus.

Vespolio, one who carried out dead bodies in the night. For vesperillo st. vesperus.

Vesta, the Goddess of the hearth. Hence put for fire. From 'Estia. V prefixed, as in 'Estiva, Vespera. Ovid states that she is also the same as Terra. In this sense Vesta is referred to islan, isto, to stand, to stand firm.

Vestales, priestesses consecrated to the service of Vesta.

Vester, your, plural. Fr. vos, whence voster, (as Nos, Notter,) which is used by the Comedians. Ἡ Al. from σφετρος, transp. φιστερος.

Vestibulum, a porch, court, entry. "Perhaps, because anciently it was usually decorated with a statue of Vesta, or because in the porch a fire was usually burning. Servius: "Quoniam Vesta consecutam est." Ovid: "—Focus in primis sedibus ante fuit. Hinc quoque vestibulum dici reor: inde precando Dicimus, o Vesta, que loca prima tenes." Vesta, Vestibulum, as from Thus, Thuris, we have Thuribulum.

Vesticeps. "Qui ad pubertem pervenit, i.e. quum major est 14. annis, quod pube vestiri incipiat. Cui opponitur Iunius." F.

Vestigium: See Appendix.

Vestigo, I trace, trace out. "Per vestigia inquiro." F. At all events it is allied to vestigium.

Vestio, I clothe, cover. Veste tego.

Vestiplica, a lady's maid. Fr. plico. As folding up and preserving the clothes.

Vestis, a garment. Fr. istor, pp. of istor, to put on. Ω or fr. istor, whence vesthis, vestis, as λαθηο, lTeo.

1 "Veterum de vestibulo diacresse facit ut suspicer, antiquitate, cùm essent Romuleam case, idem fuisse Atrim et Vestibulum: postea autem, cùm luxuries crevissent, non in strio, sed ardu inter viam et domum interiectis, homines, quisque admissentur, consistere solerent: indeque Atrim et Vestibulum fuissent distincta, quamquam diu fuerit, ut multi, re quoque immutatis, veterem retinuerint locumendi consuetudinem." V.
Vetūrāni, old or veteran soldiers. Fr. veterus, veteris.

Vetūrator, an old rogue, one who has grown old or is long practised in fraud. Fr. vetero, veterasco. "Veter in asutiā," says Festus.

Vetūrētum, old fallow ground.

"Senio incul tum et incul tu veturatum." F.

Vetūrinārius, one who cures the diseases (veterinorum) of beasts of burden.

Vetūrinus, fit for bearing burdens or drawing carriages; pertaining to a beast of burden. For vehīterinus fr. veho, vehītum. Æternus (from Ætas) seems to be short for Æterinus. ¶ Al. for veheterialus fr. veho, vectum. ¶ Al. from ërus pp. of ëv, ponum, impomo.

Vetum, a lethargy. For veterius fr. vetus, veteris. "As being an attendant on old age." Tt. "Quod 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 prohinet anni bellare, loquendo Pugnat." 

Veto, I forbid, prohibit. Fr. ëfüris, dismissed, rejected; whence a verb ëfertil, ëfurā, ëfertā, ëfurō, I dismiss or reject an application. A omitted, as in Harus and Rus. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. iriō, in vain; whence Fertān, Fertō, I render in vain, frustrate." ¶ "From oē, not, and iōv, permitted." V. As OT becomes V in Vae from Oóae.

Vetus, old. Fr. iverēs, a year. That is, full of years. As Sene from ëvēs, a year. So Annonus.

Vetūstas, 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. voe, and axo from ago, ars, I drive. So Agito is used. ¶ Al. from veho, vexi. Gellius: "Factum a veho videtur, in quo instet jam vis quem alienni arbitri: non enim sui potens est qui vehitur. Vexare autem vi atque motu procul dubio vastiorem est: nam, qui fertur et rapitur, atque huc illuc distribitur, ita vexari propriè dicitur." Ëpho was similarly used in a vehement sense in ëpho xal ëpho. Brasse translates ëtastax-ν, (from ἐπο, ëphustai, to drag,) vexation, annoyance. ¶ Al. from ἐταξώ, παξώ, 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. la, to go. V, as ës, Vis. Or via is from vieo, to go, and this from ëo. ¶ Or fr. ọv, ọya, which (though it means a village) may perhaps have meant a road, like o majors fr. oia, óia, ómam. ¶ Al. for vēhā, (vea) fr. veho.
Vidicus, a provision for a journey. Fr. via.

Vidor, a traveller. Fr. via, whence vie, viari, which is in use.

Viber, icis, a weal, mark or print of a blow or stripe. Fr. iber, to hurt, injure, a. 2. ibus. Or fr. iber, a print, mark. Heaschius: "ibersc: stumpy:" Our word whip is allied.

Vibia, a stake. Fr. ibus, to strike. Properly, a stick to strike with, fustis.

Vibrio, I brandish, move with a tremulous motion; hence, to glitter, flash. Also, I hurl, throw. Fr. mucro, (fut. 2. of frs, I throw,) transp. icus, (Compare Vicco,) whence capbro, and vibrio, as iber, am Bos. (from ibus) is applied to the twinkling of the stars, and has every where, observes Blomfield, the notion of vibration. Haigh: "Fr. iber for epibros, to behave with insolence. It might also mean to brandish a weapon in an insulting manner.

Viburnum, the wayfaring tree. For viauum fr. ico, as . . Dies, Diurnum. Turton: "The pliant mealy tree. So called from its use in making bands." Porcellini explains it "genus fruticitia lentum inprimis et flexibilis." B may be added as in hiBo. Al. from iber, to strike. "Quod aptum sit ad occidentum," F.

Picarius, one who supplies the place of another, qui vicem aliquus gerit.

Vicerii, twenty. Fr. viginti, whence viginti, vigesci, viceni. So Triceni.

Viccarius, vigescum, twentith. For vigintesimus, whence vigesimus, vicemius.

Vices, a vetch, tare. "From the Greek. Galen says it was called fisico by the Asiatics." V. 1. "Bula, from fisico, a pitcher; from the shape of its pod." Tt. 1. Quayle refers it to Celt. fishean. Wachter notices Germ. wicke, and refers to fis, a lentile.

Vicens, Viciae, twenty times. Fr. viginti, whence vigintis, contracted vigere, soft vices. Or from vigintis in vicia, vices.

Vicinus, neighbouring. Fr. vicus. As being of the same village or street as another. So vicos (for vicinio or vicino) is one of the same country or region. We say, He is a country-man of mine.

Vicia, a reciprocal succession, turn. Vicibus, by turns. Red- dere vicem or vices, to return like for like. A nominative vice formerly existed, and seems to come from sum fut. of sici, to be like. Or vice is from sum fut. 2. of sicco, whence sicco, like, and sicco, istic, unseemly treatment. Vicos implies the likeness or suitableness of one thing to another. Or vice is from sici, besetting; but then 1 should be long. Jones: "Fr. nico, to yield. That gives way to another coming in order, turn." Wachter notices the Goth. wite, ordor.

Vicissim, by turns. Fr. vicis.
Vicia, a victim. For victi-
mas fr. ico, victum, to strike. Q
Or fr. vincio, victum. As killed
on account of victory. Ovid :
"Victima, quae recidit dextra
victoris, vocatur." Q Or soft
for victimage fr. vincio, vincum.
-Victor, a conqueror. Fr. vino-
co, victum.

Viciaria, victory. Fr. victor,
victus.

Victorius, a silver coin.
Pliny: "Est signatus Victorid,
unde nomen." VICT(us), food. Fr. vive is
vivii, vivii, then vivi, as ulvXes
for ulySses. Or vivi is for
vivii, as niX for niVS. From
vivi i.e. vivi is victum.

Vivaces, a street. Fr. eixes, a
house: as consisting of several
houses joined together. So Ol-
es, Vinum. Wacher notices
Anglo-Sax. "vic".

Videleset, the fact is, the case
is, the truth is, that is to say;
hence, truly, for certain. For
videre lesion. We say, To wit,
i.e. to know.

Video, I see. Fr. visi,
(whence like, aspect, form,) visi,
fut. v. of viso, I see.

Videor, I seem, appear. That
is, I am seen by another in a
particular light.

Vidititia, you may see. Vide
si vis.

Vidua, a widow. Fr. vi-
dus.

Vidulus, a leathern bag in
which travellers carried their
money and provisions. From
the North. "Belg. bridel,

Sax. Ins. bygel, Germ. heidel.
From beiten, to hold, to take." W.
Q Al. from fleus or fish, whence
florsan and piroman, to spare, hence save. Ainsworth
has I short.

Viduo, I bereave, deprive. Fr.
Biss, be. I appropriate to
myself, and so take from another.
So biduun for biduun. Q
Macrobius states that in the
Etruscan language iduare is to
divide, and thither refieves viduo;
But iduo was perhaps nothing
but idu: viduo nothing but B-
du. Q Wacher notices German:
ieder, unus per se ab alter separa-
Ratir. Vides, bereft. Fr. vidus.

Veo, I bind with twists, hoop.
Fr. fidus, I force, constrain.
Or perhaps fidus existed in
the same sense. Q Or from
ks, force; which perhaps made
ks as well as ks in the geni-
teive.5

Vicctor, a hooper, cooper. Fr.
veo, victum.

Vicetus, soft, flaccid, putrid.
Fr. veo, victum. That is, capa-
able of bonding with, and so
soft and flexible. Donmegan
translates lorybo: "resembling
lopes" osier, pliant, flexible.

Donatus explains vietus "flax-
ibilis corpore." But, as it
seems irregular that vietus should
mark a capacity. Dacier seems
more correct: "Vicetus de vir-
gultis dicitur que mare cida
et flaccida, postquam venter
ut faniem usum praebent. Glos-

1 Al. from les, iuvi, mitto, committo.
The Latins say Commissura, a joining.
see: Victum, μεραγαρίνων, marcidum."

"Vigeo, I am brisk, vigorous, strong, I thrive. For vigeo, as Ilber on the authority of Quintilian was formerly 1Eber. Varro explains vegerit, "agilis, promtus, alacris est." Ψ Al. from λεγω, I am strong; whence λεγω, Vigeo, vigeo.

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 Aga, Agilis. Ψ Or vigilis is from ve agilis, whence veigilis, (as Aga, 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 Trigontia from the κωτα in τριάκωντα. So Imbris was from "Ομβρος, and clius from Χωρς. Ψ Vossius supposes that viginti is from the Αεol. βαλκας for δεκα. Thus it will be put for vicati, vigati, viganti: N being inserted, as in Mando, &c. Or it may be still for vigonti fr. δεκα.

Vigor, vigor. Fr. vigeo.

Villa, cheap, of little value, vile. Fr. φιλος, whence φιλος, philis, (as φυγμ, frigo,) vilis, as we say Vial for Phial. A may be omitted in φιλος, as O is omitted in Musa from Μοῦα, Μῦα. Our Fist is in German Faust.

Villa, a country-seat; a farm-house with its appurtenances. From vicus, whence vicella, villa. Villa was a number of buildings joined together and belonging to one person. Hence it was a little vicus. Ψ Al. from ολα, a street; whence οιλα, oilia, villa, villa, as ολος, Vinum. Ψ Al. for vehilla. "Quod in eam fructus ex arvis convexatur." F. Ψ Quayle refers to Celt. baillé.

Villicus, the overseer (vella) of a farm, steward. Also, rustic, rural.

Villum, small wine. Fr. vinum, vinulum.

Villus, a tuft of hair, tufted or shaggy hair. Forcellini: "Non propriē pilus, sed multorum pilorum collectio, et quidam quasi floccus." Fr. χιλα, to roll or twist together. "Pilus convolus." V. Ψ Al. from χιλα, χιλα, to stuff close. Whence a word χιλος, pilulus, pilus, villus. Ψ "A vinnum, cincinnus, molliter flexus," says Isidorus. Hence vinillus, villus. But whence this vinegar?

Vimen, a wicker rod. "Flexile et aptum ad viendum i.e. ligandum." F. Men, as in Nomen.

Vinaceum, a grape-stone. That is, acinus. 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 pew-winkle. Pliny: "Herba topia, perpetuo virens, humi serpens, et in modum funiculi
Vincio: See Appendix.

Vinea, a place planted with vines, a vineyard. Also, a vine. Contracted from vitignea. § Al. from vinum. As pertaining to wine. As ovin from ovus.

Vinea, a shed or mantlet under cover of which soldiers besieged towns. For vininea: as made of osier twigs. Caesar: "Tanta erat multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullae contexerant." § Al. from vinea, a vine. "Ad similitudinem vitis compluvium." F. It is called Vitis by Lucilius.

Vindicta, 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 in vinum, in vino, same as in vinicio, in vino, 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 vindicta 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.

Vineas, a place planted with vines, a vineyard. Also, a vine. Contracted from vitignea. § Al. from vinum. As pertaining to wine. As ovin from ovus.

Vinculium, a chain. Fr. vincio.

Vindemia, a gathering of grapes to make wine. Also, of other things. That is, quâ deminutus de vinea. Or quâ deminutus vineae; for vinea is used of a vine as well of a vineyard. § Some explain it, quâ deminutus ut vinum faciamus. § Al. for vindemias i.e. quâ deminutus vites.

Vindex, vindicus, an avenger. Fr. vindico.

Vindicta, a claim of possession, litigation to claim a right, actual possession. Fr. vindico.

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Vinitor, a vinedresser. Vinea cultor.

Vinnius, Vinnus: See Appendix.

Vindolentus, given to wine. Fr. vinum. As Lutulentus.

Vinum, wine. Fr. vinus. V, as in "ifs, Vis. Vossius notices the Hebrew and Punic jain.

Todd the Saxon vin.

Vio, I go. Fr. via. Or fr. io.

Viola, a violet. A diminuitive from iov. Somewhat as Parva, Parvula.

Violens, violent. Fr. âs, force; whence biolens, as Opis,
Opoleas. Q Al. from vis. Or say from to, gen. less, and perhaps he.

Violo, I injure, mar, spoil, destroy. Fr. bia, force; as Violens is from Bia. Q Or, if Violans is from Vis, then violo can be from vis. "Vi illath quam integra sum corrumpto." F.

Vipera, a viper. Fr. bte, bte, Fang, to hurt. Q Or for viripera: quod parit virus. Or for vepura: quod fert virus. Q Al. for viripera. "Quae sola a serpentinum generi dicitur parere viros animal." F.

Vis, vir, 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. le, strength; Eol. le, whence vir, as *Ie, Vis. Q 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 or appears from the compound algesim: Herod. 4, 110." Baxter says that the Armenians call a man or male sip. The Celts call a man ur. The Welsh ger 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. "air:

Anglo-Sax. wer, Irish fair, faer." Quayle mentions the Celtic ferr.

Virego, a woman having the qualities of a man. Quo virum agit.

Viro: See Appendix.

Viceo, a wit. See Galba.

Vires, ium, strength. From vis, as Mus, Mures; Flus, Flores.

Q Al. for vires, (as Æm, di-Rus,) from is, plural of is, strength. Q Or perhaps is made in the genitive is, as well as isis, and in the plural isis, whence ViReas, as voc, noRus.

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. ἄβης. The virga was carried by the lector, and was hence used for magistracy. Virga is fr. vireo, whence virice, virica, virga. As from ἀλας is ἀλας, a spring or branch. Q Al. from siga, to drive or keep off.

Virgo, isis, 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 έργω might be έργως, (same as έργτας,) which could produce virgines; (as μας, machina, virgins. Or έργω might be used as both masculine and feminine, and from έργως could be virgo, virgo. Homer:

Κυρπες & κὸς γερνᾶς ὅσαν.
VIR—VIRUS

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colligas virumque præbean.” From viri is virtus, (as Servus, Servitus,) virtus. The Greeks say ἀσβεστία 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 quaedam roboris seu principii vitæs inest.” Essential vigor. “Al. from ἰς, 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. ict, as ictus, Video.

Viscum, Viscus, the mistletoe; birdlime made from it. Fr. ἰξος, i.e. ἴκαστος, transp. ἴκαστος, whence vicus, as ictus, Vis.

Viscera, bowels, a bowel or entral. Viscera, the entrails; the belly; the womb. An offspring, proceeding from the womb. Fr. ἵκαστος, to contain. Or from ἴκαστος, considered the same as ἵκαστος, 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: “Sparte pueros verberibus accipiantur, ut mulieres uisceribus sanguis exeat.” In this sense vixicus is referred to ἰξος, strength. Or to ἰξος, to adhere. Others suppose it put for vesicas from vesic.

Viso, I see, come to see. Fr. video, visum.

...
Vitula, 

Vitum, a vision, apparition. Fr. video, vidium, visum.

Vita, life. Fr. vioe, vivium, whence visita, vita, that which is lived. So Voveo, Visvitum, Votum. ¶ Al. from βοτή.

Vitellus, a little calf. Fr. vitaeus.

Vitellus: See Appendix.

Vitea, a kind of withy. Of the same origin as Vitis and Vimen.


Vitiligato, a cutaneous eruption called the morphew. Fr. vitium, as Fumus, Fumiligo, whence Fuligo; Udos, Udiligo, whence Uligo. ¶ "Fr. vitulus, veal. Because of the whiteness of the skin and flesh." Tt. The Greeks, says Festus, call it 'Αλφάς, we Albus.

Vitilia, good for tying or binding with; flexible. Hence vitilia are twigs or wicker work. For vitellis fr. vioe, vietum.

Vitiligito, I wrangle for vitious or base purposes; I detract basely. "Vitiligator, qui soli pravitate contentionem querit, vitiosus litigator." F.

Vitto, I spoil, mar. Vitum reli infero.

Vitis, a vine. Fr. vioe, 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 comprehensus vincit, et ligamenti instar flexibilis est." Wachter, who explains the old Gereum, dictum "cogere quocunque modo." Vitea was also a vine sapling carried by centurions, and therefore the office of a centurion.

Vitium, fault, blemish, wrong, vice, defect. Fr. aitres, fault, guilt, used like atra, and the neuter of aitres, faulty, guilty. So from Aitres we have Ventus, from Olmes Viisum. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. witun, to blame.

Vito, I beware of, shun. Fr. φοβεσ, whence φοβομαι, I spare, spare myself. Parco is used in much the same sense.

Vitoreus, transparent or frail as (vitrum) glass.

Vitreus, a step-father. For vatrius fr. vartius. So some derive limpidius from λαμπρά, ¶ Al. for vitrigus, and this for vicepatrigus, qui vicem patris agit.

Vitrum, glass. Also wood, as dyeing with a color like that of glass. Isaac Vossius refers to Hesychius: Aitropos, ἄλτρα. From aitropos, aitrop, will be vitrum, as from Aitres is Venture, from Olmes Viisum. ¶ Or vioe, to be green; whence vitium, vitrum, vitrum. ¶ Al. from via video, vitium, whence videntrum, (as Aratum, Aratum; Rutum, Rutrum,) then vitrum. As being seen through or transparent.

Vitta, a fillet, ribbon. From vioe, say most of the etymologists. If so, from vioe, vietum, whence vietica, (as in Manica,) vittica, (as Vitulis for Vitielis,) then vitica, vitta. Or from vi-
live animals are kept, as a fish-pond, warren, park.

Vicerra, a ferret. For vitiderra, as living under ground.

Vividus, lively, vigorous. Fr. vivo, as Friggeo, Frigidus.

Vivo, I live. Fr. bivou, biv, whence vivio, and vicio, as dis, oViv. So Diw, Bio, BiBo. Wachter refers to Armor. byw, to live, and Wesh 'byw, life.

Vivus, alive. Fr. vito.

Vix, scarcely. From μόνης, Ἱσι. μόνης, μόνης, whence my or mix, then biz or vix. Thus Μολύς became Μολύς, Μόρμυς, Μόρμυς, whence Formica. For M, B, F, V are letters of similar organic sound. \( \text{\textcopyright} \) As Gr. μόνης, scarcely, is from μόνης, 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 vipe, might be vix. "Vix fit quod cum labore sit, ita ut summis annuti viribus oportet." V.

Vixi, I have lived. See Vitius.

Ulcisor, I revenge. Fr. biliica, I destroy; mid. bilîkum, whence ollucor, olecor, ulcor, and ulcisor. "Vindicat gratia aliquem perditum co." V. \( \text{\textcopyright} \) Or ulcisor is from ulcus, a sore. As we say to be sore about a thing, so ulcisor might mean to be sore against, and so to revenge. Ulcisor would take an accusative, after the Greek construction of κατα-τιμων, τιτωνων, "to bewail." So Plango, that is, Plango me,
takes an accusative. Ovid:
"Deplanxere domum."

Ulcus, a sore, ulcer. Fr. ἤλκος, whence some read Hulcus. But the Æolians frequently dropped the aspirate, as in ἤλκος for ἤλκος.

Ulex—

Uligo, the natural moisture of the earth. Fr. udus, whence udiligo, uligo, as Fumus, Fumilo, Fuligo.

Ullus, any. Fr. unus, whence unulus, ullus, ulus. Thus ulus is any the least: They would not bear any the least insult.

Ulmus: See Appendix.

Ulna, the arm. Also, a cubit measure. Fr. úlna, úlna, whence olna, ulna.

Ulpicum, African garlic. Columella says that it is called by some ullum Punicum. What if this should be its derivation? By cutting down we should have allipunicum, alpunicum, alpicum, from "Aμβων is Umbo.

Uls, beyond. "It was formerly ulvis, 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 ills, ols, uls.

Ultior, further, further off. Fr. uls, whence ulter, as Sub, Subter; Prae, Prater. From ulter, ulter, might be formed ulerus, whence ulterior. So Inter, Interus, Interior.

Ultimus, furthest, last. Fr. ulter, ulterior, whence ulterrimus, ultimus.

Ulio, revenge. Fr. ulciscor, i.e. ulcor or ulcius, ultus, ultus.

Ultra, on the further side.

For ulerd parte. See Ulterior.

Ultrar, voluntarily. For utro from volo, voluim, vultum, whence vultro, ulitro. § Al. fr. ὀλίπησι (τζέφ), freely; cut down to ὀλίπησι, ulthero, ultho, ultro.

Ultero citoque, on this side and on that, to and fro. That is, ultero citoque itinere, gressu, etc.

Ulna, sedge. Fr. ἄλκος, άλκα, marshy; whence elna, elna, ulna, as in "Ελκος, Ulcus. Forcellini explains ulna "herba palustris, quam in fluvio ac palude nascitur." § Al. from udus, whence uida, uida, ulna. Or from ὀδος, water, moisture.


Ullilo, I shriek, howl. Fr. ὀλλάκων. § Or, as ulula seems properly said of dogs and wolves, from ὀλκω, ὀλω, to howl; redup. ululo, as from Ἑλκως is Populus, Populus. § Vossius notices Hebr. jalal or yadal; and Belg. huyle. Wachter notices Icel. yla.1

1 Quayle: "Ullulo is the exact expression of grief by an Irish mourner." That is, it is a Celtic word.
Ulysses, Ulysses. From 'Odis-
sev, whence 'Odysses, (as in Ut
from 'Otrì) then Ulysses, as in
Alacer, Oleo.
Umbella, a little shade. For
umbrella.
Umbilicus, the navel; the
middle of anything. Fr. ômfa-
lis, whence omblis, [as in
ômPô, ambo; and in mechîa, ma-
china,] then umbilis, and
umbilicus, as in Amicus. Um-
bilicus 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:
"Vei, quod pene eodem re-
cidit, umbilici dictæ sunt bacilli
partes extremæ, quæ hinc inde
existabant, convoluto volume." Pliny
uses this word in other
metaphorical senses.
Umbo, the boss of a shield;
a shield. Also, any round pro-
minence. Fr. ômbô, which
among the Æolians was written
ômô, as "ôkros," ôkôs; "ôgôs,
ôgôs.
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. ôrëf, ôrëf,
darkness, transp. ôrëf, whence
for softness ôrëf, ombrada, (as
ômPô, ambo), then umbrâ. Al.
from ômbôs, a shower, as
darkening the sky.
Umbrâ, 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 for-
mer. 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 oikâava from oikâ. Ovid
says of them; Corporis umbræ
Liventia." F. By the Greeks
it was called also oikâbas and
oikâdôs. 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 oik-
âvnas, i. e. covered or shaded.
Umbrâculum, a shady bower;
Fr. umbro, I shade.
Undâ, all together, all at once.
That is, undâ operâ, undâ viâ, undâ
sede.
Uncia, an ounce. Hence the
twelfth part of any whole. Fr.
ôfusâ, which Pollex states was
a Sicilian word. Turton notices
Arab. âkta. And Lhuyd the
Irish unnamed.
Unînus, a hook. Fr. ôkî-
mos. Or from unicus, as Divûs,
Divinus.
Unicus, a hook; an iron drag
hooked at the end; an anchor. Fr.
ôkos, which was so used. The
Greeks said also ôkê, ôkôs.
Unicus, hooked, curved. See
above.
Undâ, a wave. Fr. ôîdâm,
ôîdâmâ, to swell; whence ôîdôs,
ôîdôs, ôîdâ, swelling; transp.
Vintaghook. "Also, a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the shape of a man's nail." Tt. Unguis is fr. ऐव्य, प्रोक, transp. अगुस, whence ongus, unguis. Al. from प्रोक, a hook. As being curved or crooked. Q Quayle refers to Copt. ऐगा.

Ungula, a hoof; also, a claw, talon, like Unguis, which is used also of a hoof. "Unguis is not from unguis; but, as unguis is from प्रोक, so unga is from accus. प्रोक, and hence ungula." V. Or from a word ऐग, ungis, fr. ऐव्य, ऐ. Or from प्रोक, curved. As ऐग, Umbo.

Ungula, an instrument of torture, resembling the (ungular) talons of wild beasts.

Unguis, a ring. "From unicus, whence ऐक्षुस, ऐक्षुस. Because it is curved." V. Or fr. प्रोक. See Unula.

Unicus, only, alone, single; incomparable; singularly dear. Fr. unus. As Tetrus, (that is, Teter,) Tetricus. Al. from ऐक्षु, as Unus from ऐक्षु.

Unio, the number one. Fr. unus. Also, a union of many things into one. Also, a species of onion or scallion. Coburna: "Pompeianum capsum, vel etiam Marsican simplicem, quam vocent unionem rustici, eligito. Ea est autem quae non fructicavit, nec habuit soboles adherentes." Forcellini calls it "unicaulis." Also, a pear.

"Because," says Turton, "there is never more than one found in the same shell." This is not
true. Rather, because there are never two alike in the same shell. Pliny: "Dox omnis in canonde, magnitudine, orbe, ponderé, hauud promptus rebus: in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur indiscerti: unde nomen unamnem Romane imposuerunt delicis." Vossius thinks it may be called from its resemblance to the scallion, mentioned above.

Universus, entirely all, all together. Ab omni parte versus in unam.

Unquam, at any time. Shortened from unam aliquam, or unam quanquam, i.e. horum, diem, or partem, or rem. Secundum being understood. Compare Alia. § Or for unicum, whence uncam, unquam.

Unus, one, alone. Fr. ònes, alone. Hesychius explains ὄνοις by μονοίς, and ὀνοματοις by μονοματοις. § Al. from big gen. of στ. As "Ελεμα, Ulcus. But then U should rather be short. § Wachter notices Germ. ein, Belg. en, Welsh an, Anglo-Sax. an, Goth. ains.

Unxia, the Goddess who presided over nothings. Fr. unje, unxi.

Vocabulam, a name by which a thing (vocatur) is called. A noun.

Vocalis, having (vocem) a voice; having a loud voice.

Vociferem, I cry aloud. Vocem longē fero.

Voce, I call to, call; summon; invite. Fr. vocém, vois, I call upon, cry aloud to. Hence voos, (as Bos, Vivo,) then voco, as spíris, spéscus.

Vocem pyra: See Appendix.

Vola, the palm of the hand, and sole of the foot. Fr. main, a hand, transp. bóla, whence vola. Hesychius: ἀββαυ χέίπας, § Wachter: "Loja occurs in the sense of vola among the Goths in the version of Ulphilas in Mark 14, 65. The Sceuvian lofwen even now signifies the same thing." Loja transposed is vola, vola. § Vossius: "From bòlə, a cast. Because, what is thrown, is laid hold of by this part." If bòlə could mean a hit or blow, then vola might be compared with bōnə, the palm of the hand, fr. bovō fut. of bove, I strike. Patrolius: "Os hominis palma excussissima pulsāt." § Al. from vælō fut. of vāl, allied to which is vālēns, palm. "The Ḡòlians said στροφή for στροφή, βόλakes for βόλakes." V.

Volātica, a witch. Fr. vola. As fitting about or fleeting.

Volema, a kind of large pear.

"According to Servius, because it fills the (volam) hand. But Servius adds 'volema pira lingua Galliæ bona et grandia.' Whence it is a Gallic or

1 In Tertullian de Pallio "Qui sollicitum spectat," some understand it of scouter, who conjures (ex volatù) from the sight of birds: others a geomancer, who measures things by the (vola) palm of his hand— or who measures the land, from sola, which in the Phœnician language signifies land." F.
German word. Hence it is rather from the German or Bel- 
gic vol, full, whence vollen, to fill. Virgil calls them gra-
via." V.

Volō, aœ, I fly. Fr. volo, 
vol, in a neuter sense, pro-
jicio me. \( \rhoι\mu\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma, \) swift, is from \( \betaις τω, \) to throw; pf. \( \epsilon\epsilon\rhoι\sigmaα, \) \( \\betaι\rhoα, \) \( \rhoι\mu\alpha\rhoα. \) \( \| \) Fr. volait, polla, 
says Haigh. In the sense, I 
suppose, of Verto me, I wheel 
round and round, I flit. \( \| \) Teut.

ton, voghel, Germ. vogel, is a 

bird.

Volō, I wish. If \( \betaνολομαν \) is 
properly deduced by Lennep 
from \( \betaολα, \) \( \betaολα, \) " i. e. ani-
mum meum adjicio ad aliquam 
rem, adeoque volo,"—from \( \betaο-
λα, \) i. e. \( \betaολα \ νοιν \) might be 
volo. Others deduce volo from 
\( \betaολα, \) \( \) (whence \( \betaολομαν, \) ) for 
volo. Germ. volen is to will 
or wish. If \( \deltaιλο \) became \( \phiιλο, \) 
as \( \phiικ \) became \( \phiικ \), from \( \phiιλο \) 
might be volo, velitum, and velo 
might have been changed to 
volo, as \( \nuιος, \) \( \nuι\epsilonυς, \) became 
\( \nuινυς, \) and \( \nuιω, \) \( \nuι\epsilonυς, \) became 
\( \nuιυος, \) \( \nuιυυος. \) \( \| \) Fr. volo, 
\( \) became vOmo. Also from \( \deltaιλο \) 
we might get velo, as from \( \epsilonπι\epsilonια, \) 
Vespera: then volo. From vol-
lis is vis, from volit is voli, 
vuln.

Volōnes, volunteers in the 
army. Fr. volo.

Volatella, a, tweezers. Fr. 
vello, vulsum and volcanic, as 
Verto, Versum and Vorsum.

Volva, the secondine. Fr. 
volvo, in the sense of involvo, 
to wrap. Forcellini explains 
volva " involucrum fœtus et 
fungorum."
head-dresses of virgins in their long hair.

_ Volūto_, I ponder. Also, I roll, wallow. Fr. voluo, volutum. See Volvo.

_Vōmer_, a ploughshare, the iron of the plough. Fr. vōmo, vōmi, as émo, ēni. Because it casts up the earth. " _Vōmo_ metaphorīcē, largē ejicio, ejecēto." F.

_Vōnica_, an imposthume. Fr. vomo. As discharging sanious matter.

_Vōmo_, I vomit. Fr. ἕμω, ἔμω, whence vemo, (as *Iē, Vēs,) then vomo, as vōs, nevus, nōvus; and sōcer for sēcer from *Exยวōs._

_Vopiscus_, one who of two children conceived is properly born, the other being an abortion. " Fr. ἕνεω. As left behind," says Scheide. Or from ἕνεωs might be ἕνεως, whence ἕνεωs.

_Vōrāgo_, a whirlpool; hence a prodigal. Fr. voro. So Ima-

_vo_, Origio.

_Vōro_, I devour. Fr. _bopō_, _bopō_, whence _bōpo_, &c.

_Vortex_, a whirlpool, whirl-

_wind. Fr. verto, vorton. See Verto.

_Vōs_, ye. Fr. σφώ, transp. φώ, 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. vōvoe, vōvitum, vōtum.

_Vōveo_, I vow; pray for a thing, while I vow to do something to obtain it; I pray for.

Etym.
muri designabantur." The northern orva, urua, was to plough. "Al. from πόλις, transp. δόλις, δόλος, whence orbs, (as tuRban is for tuRban, and French ortme for Olme from Olmu,) then urbs.

Urceolaris herba, the herb feverfew. From its uses in scouring glass (urceolus) vessels.

Urceus, a pitcher. Fr. ūrca, an earthen vessel.

Urédé, a burning on the skin. A scorching or blasting of trees. Fr. uro. So Torpedo.

Urgeo, Urguo, I press, drive, impel. Fr. ôpov, I move, excite; pf. ôpovx, whence ôpovx, ôpôva, urgeo, urgeo. "Or from ôpov or ôpôva, ôpovx or ôpôva, I shut up, and so press in. Hirtius: "Accidit ut perleter urgerentique in oppressum." Cicero: "Urbes premere atque urgere," hem in. Or fr. ôpov, ôpôva, I drive away. "Al. from ôpôva, ôpôva, ôpôva, I stretch out my hand to thrust. "Al. from ôpov, I impel to work. "Al. from ôpô, anger, whence a word ôpô, I stimulate to anger, and I stimulate generally. Or, as ôpô is to feel an ardent incitement or impulse, perhaps ôpô or ôpô was used for giving such an impulse.¹

Urigo, a burning passion. Fr. uro, as Orior, Oigo.

Urina, urine. Fr. ôpov, whence a word ôpivos, ôpivos, ad urinam pertinentes. Or ina, as in Divina, Piscina.

Urino, Urinor, I dive. Corrupted from ἐρευνάω, ἐρευνάω, I seek, search; transp. ôpivos, contr. ôpivos, urino.²

Urina ovum, saddle-eggs. Ovis ovum.

Urna, a waterpot, pitcher, urn, box, vote-box. Fr. ôdpov, water; whence ôdpivos, transp. ôdpiva, urdna, urna. Aspirate dropt as in Ulcus. "Al. from uro, whence urina, (as Piscina,) urna. As prepared by burning. "Al. from orca or ôpôva, a kind of vessel, whence orcina, orna, urna, or urcina, urna.³

Uro, I burn. Fr. ôvov, as vox, nux; μουσαμν, musa-Rum. 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.

Uripugium, the rump. Ovis pugion.

Urruncum, —

Uras: See Appendix.

Uritca, a nettle. Fr. uro, to sting; supine uritum, uritum. So Mergo, Mergitum, Mertum, whence Merto. Macer: "Nec immeritus nomen summisse mere tur. Tacta quod exsurat digitos urtica tenentia." Uritca is also a sea substance between the animal and the shrub. Pliny:

¹ "Al. from ôpov, I dive. How? ² "Al. from urina. "Quoquis, subter aquam demumaret atque inde rursus emergens, urinantia speciem probabiliter videns." Ε.

² "Al. from orca, I dive. How?
"Vis pruritu mordax, eademque que terrestrises urticae."

_Urus_, a kind of wild ox. A northern word. Macrobius: "Ut _Gallicam_ voc est, quod feri boves significantur." Germ. _aur_, _ur_, is _ferus_, _sylvestris_. Virgil calls them "_sylvestres urti._"

_Uspiam_, in any place. Compare _Usquam_. _Piam_, as in Quisquiam.

_Usquam_, in any place; to any place. For _ullisquam_ i. e. _loci_: whence _usquam_, _usquam_. _Quam_ as in Quisquiam, and as _Piam_ is Uspiam, which seems to be put for Ullispiam. _Q_ Al. from _iac_, _i_, unto, and _quam_ i. e. _aliquam_. Hence "to any place" is supposed the primary meaning.

_Uisque_, as far as, unto, to. Fr. _cez_ or _sc_; _que_ being for _sy_; _aliquo aut ullo modo_; or for _xs_. See Absque. Also, continually, incessantly. That is, all the time reckoned from one point to another.

_Usta_, burnt ceruse. Fr. _uro_, _ursi_, _ussi_, _ustum_.

_Ustitio_, I burn all round, singe. Fr. _uro_, _ustum_.

_Usurie_, the use or enjoyment of a thing; interest paid for the use of money lent. Fr. _utor_, _ussm_, _usuus_.

_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_ agricolae _ravos_" &c. Also, I make my own by use or prescriptive right; I acquire. Also, I make use of without proper claim, usurp. Fr. _usuus_, whence _usurpo_, _usurpo_. Po is possibly from Gr. _ποιεω_, as in _βαλεω_, _ποιω_, _μαθω_, &c. Or it may be allied to _πει_ in Volupae.

_Usus_, use, practice, enjoyment of a thing, profit derived by the use of a thing. Also, use, custom, acquaintance, intimacy. Fr. _utor_, whence _usus_, _usus_.

_Ut_, as, like as, according as. For _ut_, and this for _ute_, from _tax_ i.e. _ταξιω_. Or from _τα_, which Donnegan states is Doric for _τατε_. The aspirate is dropped, as in _Express_, _Ucusa_; and _t_ changed to _t_, as in _humerus_ from _θυρος_, _θυρος_, and in _siris_ from _ριθρος_. Again, _ut_ is how. Cicero: "_Credo te audisse ut me circumstetinert._" _Ut_ would mean the same. _Ut_ is also "how" in exclamations and in interrogations. Also, however, although, like Quamvis. So _ut ut_ is however, in whatever manner: _ut_ being repeated, as _Quis in Quisquis_. _Ut_ is also as soon as, or during the time that. Cicero: "_Ut hae audiet," &c. Terence: "_Ut numerabatur argentinum, intervenit homo._" _Ut_ is here, _τας_ (χρόνοι). 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 _ὅτα_ for _ὅτα_. And where it means to such a degree that, and is put after Adeo, Sic, Talis, &c.
But where *ut* is that, as in Ne-apos: "Si verum est *ut* populus
*K. omnes gentes virtute supera-
rit," there *ut* seems to come from οὐτι. And so where it means, I wish that, velim *ut*.
Yet it can be explained, Velim ita *ut*. Some refer *ut* and *ut*
in all their significations to οὐτι; but Vossius well observes that
*ut* is used in numerous senses in which οὐτι is not.

*Uterque*, howsoever, whensoever. *Ut* is how and when, and *cumque*, soever. See Qui-
cunque.

*Utenilia*, utensils. Fr. utor. As necessary for use.

*Uter*, a bag of skin or leather blown up like a bladder. Fr. οὐδος, ΕΕοι. οὐδος, a swelling tumor: hence it might be used for a swollen bag. Fr. οὐδος is *uder*, utor. ] Al. from οὐδες, the paunch. Or fr. utorus.

"Siquidem utor vinum, oleum, utor
scoru, utorus cute tegitur: utor
profuturat, ita et utorus." V.

*Uter*, whether of the two. *Uter* i.e. *uterus* is fr. οὐτος: dropping το, ουτος. We have uryssae from οὐσιοΥς. ] Or fr. ουτος, other. Or from δ ος, the other: whence ουτος, utorus. But then η should be long.

*Uterinus*, born of the same mother, ex eodem utoro.

*Uterque*, both the one and the other. For *uterque*, 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: "Cæm *aterque utri-
que esset exercitus in conspec-
tu."

*Uterus*, the paunch, belly; the womb. From οὐδος or ου-
δες, which is explained by Hes-
chius γαστήρ, which has both the
senses. Hence utorus, as *Οδο-
σος*, uryssae: then utorus. ] Al. from ουτις, (ουτις,) the
womb. ] Al. from utor, a bag.

*Uti*: See Ut.

*Utilis*, useful, fit, &c. Fr. utor. Fit to be used. As Gr. χρήσις from χραμα, χρήσις.

*Utinam*, I wish that. *Ut* is Velim uti or ut. *Ut* is used in the same sense. *Nam*, as in Quianam, Quianam. It seems here to bear distinctly the sense of μν, (ΕΕοι. μν, transp. μν,) truly.

*Utiqae*, certainly, assuredly.

For *uterque*, *utercaque*, 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. θω, I am accustomed; pf. mid. θω, whence a verb θω, θω, whence utho, (as pUnio from πμιοι,) then utho, utho, and uto, as laTCO fr. laθω. Al. from pf. mid. θω, whence a verb θω, θω, whence utho, (as φιθως, πμις,) utho, then uto. Or from θω, transposed to utho, utho, atho, then utho, as pUnio from pΕαν. Or θωθω was formed from θω, as the T is added in θωθω, θωθω,
Utpote, as.. Utpote properly expresses such a likeness as is (pote) possible in the nature of the case. Plautus: "Satis nequam sum, utpote qui hoc erit, semper amare." Again: "Simitorem mulierem, magisque eadem, utpote quae non sit, eadem, non reor."

Utricularius, one who plays on a bag-pipe. Fr. uter, utri, whence utriculus.

Utrique, on both sides. It seems formed from uterque, utrumque, like Hinc and il- line.

Utrum, whether of the two; whether. Fr. uter, utrum.

Ut ut: See Ut.

Utva, a grape. Fr. uveo, to be moist. As full of juice or moisture. Varro: "Utva, ab utere." Or it is from utva or unva, whence utere. Or from uts, moisture; whence utiva, uta. Or utva is from uts, a swelling; whence utiva, uta. Utva 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. uts, whence uts, rain.

Ucidus, wet. Fr. uveo, as Frigo, Frigido. Vulcánus, Vulcan. Fr. fuli- go, whence Fuliganus, (like Oppidanus, Arcanus,) Fulganus, Fulcanus, Vulcanus. Al. from fulgeo, whence Fulganus, &c. Vossius refers it to Tubalcaian, Tu being omitted.

Vulgo, I make common, spread among the (vulgus) people.

Vulgo, commonly, generally.

In vulgo.

Vulgar, Volgus, a crowd, populace. Fr. ńches, transp. /ches, /ches, whence folgus and volgus. Wacher notices Anglo-Sax. folc, Germ. volk, folk.

Vulnus, a wound; mental wound, calamity, grief. Fr. ôlä, a wound made whole, whence oölvs, oölvs, vulnus. Or from oölvs, same as oölvs, destructive, fatal. Al. from òches, a wound; whence a word ònexes, ònom, then vul- nus, as Exom, Ucun.

Vulpes, Volpes, a fox. Fr. álenses, Fálenses, whence volpes, volpes. Or fr. álenses, transp. álenses, whence volpes, (as òios, Ventus,) volpes. Al. from volipes. Qui volat pedibus. Or pes, as in Sospes, Cespes.

Vultuus, expressing too much the feeling of the mind by drawing in or distorting the (vulturn) countenance; affected, sour, louring.

Vultur, Vultur, a vulture. Fr. álær, a destroyer; whence
intrantes etiamnum soleme habent postes eo attingere."

**X.**

**Xenium**, a gift sent to a stranger, guest, friend, &c. 

**Xerampelinus**, of the color of dried vine-leaves. 

**Xerophagia**, the eating of dry meat. 

**Xiphias**, the sword-fish. 

**Xystus**, a covered place, piazza; a covered or shady walk. 

**Z.**

**Zabulus**, the devil. 

**Zama**, a loss. 

**Zephyrum**, the west wind. 

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1 Al. from *Δελφος, Χολ. Δελφος.*

2 Donatus adds: “Vel quod lotos maritos uagretur;” and quotes Ennius: “Exin Tarquiniunm bona famina lavit et uoluit.”
dieta, whence zeta. The Greek Ζήτα, is the same as Σιδέρος. We say soletter for soldler.

Zingiberi, ginger. Ζυγυλίζεις.

Zizania, tares. Ζίζώνα.

Zodiacus, the Zodiac. Ζωδιακός.

Zona, a girdle, zone. Ζώνη.

Also, a purse, which the ancients wore in their girdles. Zona are the zones, or circles which surround the sky and earth, like girdles.

Zōithēca, a chamber or recess. Supposed by Salmassius to mean properly (θησ) a place where (ζών) 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. ζώα, and θησ, a repository. It is at all events the Greek ζωθησιά.

Zygia, presiding over nuptials. Ζυγλα.

Zéthum, beer or ale. Ζήθος.
APPENDIX

OF

THE MOST DOUBTIFUL DERIVATIONS.

Abies, a fr. "Fr. ébano, a wild pear; the fruit of which its cones something resemble." Ty. ¶ From Ἀβίς, says Haigh. "Abies is explained by Hesychius a fir or pitch-tree. But Stephens says that Ἀβίς is nothing but Lat. abies.

Acerca, a censer, a chest or vessel to burn incense in. Fr. écer, whence aacere, (as 'Egrēpa, Patera,) acerra. As made of maple-wood. So Pyxias, a box, is called from being made of box-wood. And perhaps this derivation of acerra is correct. ¶ Al. from ἀκρά, an altar; transp. ἀκρά, ἀκρά. Fustus 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; ἄδω, a spear. This corn being without the head or spear." Ty. ¶ Al. for atheros (See Durs) fr. ἄδω, a board of corn. ¶ Al. from adora, as Agger from Aggrov. As being used in adorations.

Aduler, Adulor, I fawn upon, soothe, carees, fatter. As this word is applied peculiarly to dogs, Mr. Barker states that he rejects every etymology of it which does not refer to dogs. He favors the following derivation of Martini: "Malum ab atul significante oleum; ut adulor sit, Sector oleam more canum, ipsa canis blandimentum, quod catullum esse sinuntur." He observes that Dacier has omitted this reference to dogs in giving the same derivation: "Adelari pro aduleria, ad olim ire, olim sectari, quod parasitae solenne." It appears that adulor was written also adolor. ¶ Al. from ἀθάν, ἀθά, to bark or yelp. For adulae. That is, to fawn upon by yelping. ¶ Al. for adosculor, cut down to aduler. ¶ Al. for adorph from ὑφή, 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 olos) at the halls and palaces of the great to flatter them. ¶ Or of those who are (ad oleum alterius) at the wing of another. As contubernalis is from tāberna. ¶ Al. from ἀθάνα, a slave. From the servility of flatterers. A added, after the Greek method; or put for ad. Adulor for adaulor, as Omitto for Ommittor. ¶ Al. from ἀθαλα, Dortic for ἀθ总有, I speak pleasant things to another. But A should be long, and U short.

Asclibus, Asclibus, the beech, or bay oak, or holm oak. Fr. cèce, as φυξία from φυξ. 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 φυξία might well be called from φυξία." But this derivation says nothing of the diphthong: ¶ Al. from ἄθαλοφ, a kind of beech. Hence ecolus, ecusis, (as μαρθάς, mis Cæs.) ecusis, (as anciently Pusna for Panna,) then ecolusis.

Affinis, idle discourse, tittle-tattle, stuff, nonsense. Fr. effer, eris. See Fataus. Ad, over-much. ¶ Al. from 'Αφανῶς. Aphamwa, a pultry town in Sicily or in Attica, and proverbially used for anything vile or low. See Apinis. ¶ Al. for aonima from ad and anima.

Agōstra, use, some festival. Vossius: "From ἀγωστα, libations to the dead. Used in a confined sense. The LXX have ἀγώστως χορέως." ¶ Varro seems to deduce it from ἀγωστα, a leader: "Dies
Agames dicit ab aegen, eo quod interrogatur principis civitatis, et principis gregis immutator.

Alae, a die; game of dice. From ἀλα, Doric of ἀλα, vain, senseless, silly, unprouitable. § Al. from ἀλαν, perplexity, uncertainty. From the uncertainty of dice. § Al. from ἀλα or ἀλας fut. of ἀλασ, to throw. § Isidorus dreams that it was necessary from the name of a Greek soldier who invented the game of dice in the Trojan war.

Amelius, a herb or flower supposed the saviour of the sun. From Melia, a river of Gaul. Virgil says of it: "Et curva legunt prope famina Melia." Martyr says that one of the Aranetian MSS. and the Cambridge MS. here read Amelis.

Amaris, a carpenter’s rule. Forcellini states that the more rational etymologists derive it from amat, absent; and amalis, a plank. Varro defines it “Tabula quae utuntur ad saxa leviganda.” Is amarius then a plank placed round about anything to make it level? That is, (amalis) a plane moved (am) about a surface. Isamis: “The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he maketh the god out with a line, he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass.” &c.

Amuos, Amous. “A kind of larger cup which those, who entered on a winematch, were obliged to drink off. From ἀμοῦ, ἀμομοῦ; Casabon remarks that an old Greek poet calls the delirium occasioned by too much drinking ἀμουν ἀμομοῦ, a sweet necessity, and that amuos, amous was so called as inducing it. And that, where Plutus 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 Lothe which all of us must taste. Turnebus observes that ἀμουν in Hesychius is a judicial urn, and that amous was so used as being of the same dimensions with it. Others read and explain the word otherwise.” P.

Angeron, some Goddess. For Age-ra, “Aspectus, from a; not; γερο, 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 auge, augera, to press close, to close.

Antemara, Antemara, the cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened. For aternum, from ater, arch, acc. ateram, (aerum). § Al. from ame, about, and tendo, or verna Eol. of velum, or tenue.

Aster, ium, rows of vines; files or ranks of soldiers. Fr. antre. Dacier explains it “ordines anteriores.” Ainsworth says: “the rows ranks or outmost ranks of vines.” Virgil speaks of “extremos antes.” § Isaac Vossius asks: “An ab ambris? That is, from amere, amitis, from amere, amitis, to go round. From amitis would be amites, amites.

Apollinaris, hibiscus, nightshade. Apuleius: "Ab ipso Apollinis qui eveniit in vives furor." Apulis. April. Fr. aprilis. As in this month a boar was sacrificed. § Al. for apertis fr. aperia. 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.

Arax, a thresholding, barn-door. Hence, any open surface, field, plain, flat, area, yard. Fr. arce. “Quis ibi aracensi fruges.” Ainsw. § Al. for ares (as ares, ares; Æsca, aervus, &c.) fr. αραξ, archos, a thresholding.

Ares, I am dry. From ἀρα, considered the same as ἀσ, to dry. Hence arceus, as ἀρεξ. Fr. al. for aerce fr. aeris. Aere To be exposed to the air. We say, To air.

Aristo, a beard of corn; ear of corn. From Gær, ear, an ear of corn. § Al. from Gehr, kiste, to shake. A added, as some think also in Adulor. § Al. from Arab. arrisak. § Tt. Aneoromaria, horse-radish. “Pliny says that in the Pontic language it is called arunos. Or from Armonica, the country from whence it was brought.” § Tt. § § § The Greek ἀρουρονις is put down by Forcellini. But Dioscorides says: "παραραρις αρονις, ζ ὑπ' ὀρουρονις κα- λουρις.

Amnesius, the herb mugwort. “From a queen of that name which first used it. Or from ἀρέος, Diana: because it is used in those disorders of women over which she presides.” Tt. § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § § Section 3
Appendix

As, assia, a pound-weight, or anything which may be divided into 12 parts. A small piece of money. Fr. dr.; one; Fr. $9, Dcr. $6, $5. As being considered as an integer or whole.

Assio, a horn-owl. "For assio fr. ass, Cretan form of ass, an evr. As Gr. δρακον from δρακω, earn. Or for assio fr. aissias. Its ears hanging down like those of the ass." V.

Astitus, a laithe, single, "as aula." For ascetula, fr. asceto, ascetum. And perhaps this is true.

Atriplex, the herb orage. "Corrupted from atriplex fr. ἄσπεδος." V.

Arēs, an oaten straw; oasts. Wachter: "Haber, (Germ.) avena. Belg. haver. Widower esse ab avena, deterecro: quis avena est vitium frumenti, testa Plini. Eodem fonte avenae derivatur." 4 Isaac Vossius puts down ἰσρα, as defined by Hesychius "small sterile trees." Virgil: "Titanis dominatour avenae."

Aulis, a pot. Hesychius has: ἀλα, ἀλαίρεια. What we call, an omnium-gatherum. But perhaps ἀλα is nothing but a cup.

Austine, I think, imagine; I say, aver, relate. If tume is a termination, (as in Αἴστουμο, and as Timæus in Maritimus,) austine may be from a unw, to speak out. Then the sense of thinking is secondary: as γήιν in Homer, which Donnegan renders "to announce as one's opinion of oneself, or think, or suppose." 4 Al. for austine is (as a cup) for a vicep from a ria. I conjecture from the flight of birds. Thus the sense of saying is secondary, as Censoe is to think, judge, and express what we judge. 4 Al. for ascetoma fr. asceto. Ascet sum, I give my opinion. 4 Al. from a un, oneself. I speak from myself.

Austria, Aritiss, ascen to clip the hair with. For autocia, (as utyssus, utykes,) fr. a unce, aissico. But the word is doubtful.

B.

Bacchulus, Bacchus, a word believed to be corrupt, for which bacchulus is proposed from βακχαλ, βαχος, a servant's name: and bacculus fr. βαχος, a great book.

Bacce, a berry. Fr. paseco, whence pasieca, paseco, bacce. 4 Al. from poris, whence poris, paseco, bacce. So our Berry is from To Bear. 4 Haigh: "Per-

hapes at first a grape, fr. βάκχος, mad, from its intoxicating quality, and then a berry of any other quality." 4 "It seems to be from Heb. בכרוח." Ti.

Bacchus, Bacchus, foolish. Fr. βαχος. But the word is doubtful.

Bario, Varoch, dolt. The old Scholiast on Pernius states, that in the language of the Gauls barones were soldiers' sages, and hence that it was used of a simple clumsy fellow, a sort of counsellor, a fool for supporting nets, a stable. Hence a dolt, like Stipes. 4 Al. from βαχος, weight, heaviness. But the quantity of A is an objection. 4 Wachter concludes that in the passage of Cicero, "Apud Patronem et reliquos barones te in maximis gratia posuisti," baroness is used for "viris principiis," and refers it to Germ. bar, combox, episcopal. Others to λατος, so that baro-

nes are men of renown in a kingdom. To barones in this sense our word Baron or Baroness 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. Ovyl: and 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 Female, husband and wife." 4 Bari, Varoch. "Perhaps it should be written Barossa or Barossa. Isidorus has plainly: Batbana, Patera. Athenaeus mentions batabana in the list of caps." 4 V. 4 Al. for Bacchus.

Beltella. "It seems to be the same as belidemus." F.

Beltis, the white dairy. Fr. belles, which has been supposed to be the origin of another flower called Belissa.

Beltis, a wild beast; any brute ani-

mal. For bietis from wereinum pp. of were, to squeeze, crush. As properly applied to tigers, lions, &c. 4 Al. fr. cestia fr. cestis, or fr. cews, aop, to clothe. As bestow do not so properly feed as clothe man.

Bletta, purple-cloth. Purple, says Vossius, being the color with which the bletta, when taken by the hand, thugs it. 4 Turnebus supposed blatta to be the color not of purple, but of the coccus; from the grains of which little worms come out, and dye with a very florid color. 4 Others refer it to the color of blood congealed. For in one of the ancient Glossaries bletta is explained by χρώμα σφερος, a cake of blood. Whence then is bletta in this sense?
Boa, a large sea-serpent. Fr. bôtes, boie, an ox. From its large size. Or, as some say, because it was said to stick to cows and suck them till they bled. \( \text{f} \) Al. from bois, considered an Æolic change of bois, 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 bôes, Eccl. for bôq, pain, distress." Dacier: "From its large size, i.e. as large as an ox." See the former Boa. Boas is defined also by Pliny "re morbus popularum cum robust corpora." 

Brasica, cabbage or colewort. Wachter notes the Welsh bresch, German bräusch. Heyschulz mentions that Breders was used by the Italians for spada, spada. But this does not help us. \( \text{f} \) Al. for prasatica fr. praeseth, pertaining to a row or bed in a garden. This is much too general a sense.

Burres, tribes. Vossius supposes it was properly a common vile ramient (burri coloris) of a red color. See the second Burras.

C.

Casius, grey, sky-colored. Fr. caedo, casum, to beat. Nuxius explains Cassicum "purrum, candidum, a Cassido: qui volunt ad carasiam pervenire." 

Calabroca, a kind of bandage used in tying wounds. "If there is room for conjecture, it was called perhaps from the (Calabro) cera, Calabrian sheep." F. Calamentsa, the dry parts of a vine. "From the ancient cela, Gr. καλαῖον, dry wood." F. Kâlions is properly burnt, from cela, cela. \( \text{f} \) Some read calantems, the fragments (calamorum) of reeds or stalks.

Callatuis or Callaltsius, of a purple, Venetian, or sea-green color. Gr. καλαίδαιος. Salmassius: "The color of most gems is derived from the name of the gems, as the hyacinthine from the hyacinth. But the term callatuis or callaitius was adopted from the color callaltsius." What shall we say of callatuis, which is explained by Forcellini "a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a bright sea-green color?" Vossius: "From this color callatuis, the gem Callatius has its name." Surely we should rather expect that from callaitus was callaitius. The fact may be that καλαδαί existed in Greek and produced καλαίδαιος, καλαίδαιος, and callatiu.
strength." ¶ See a northern derivation in Carbo.

Carconum, Carcasion, wine boiled down one third. Gr. καροσαμίν, which is thought however to have been received by the Greeks in later times from the Latins.

Carphalax, a kind of shoes or slipper. Perhaps from carphalos, a slipper; Dor. καρφο, transp. καρφυς.

Cascas, antique, out of date. Fr. chauss, to have gaps or cracks. That is, from καρφω, (καρφων), cædus, whence Cascus, (as Medor, Medicus,) casas.

Catastria, a place in which the oars and other tackling of a ship are kept, while the ship is laid up. For ekacstria, (as Fallo from φέλλον,) εκεκτρις, fr. ακτή, δεκτή, to let loose, let down; and also, to stop, pause. Nomi: "Casta-

Catastria, locus ubi, cuncte navigatio conquiscit, remus et gubernacula conquiscunt." But neither the word nor its meaning is certain.

Catamidio, I strike (καταμίδιον) on the shoulders. Some read catamidio, i.e. καρπομεδίο, I laugh at.

Catappa, a plant which Fr. cara, hlep. Also, the young of other animals. For gatulus fr. γατυς pp. of γατα, (whence in Homer ἡγεταμειν,) as γάτως and γατον are an offering fr. γάτω, γάτωσα, same as γατα. A little production, ¶ Al. from catus. A little sagacious thing. ¶ Varro says it is a diminutive of catus. Then it would be canulates, not catulus, catulus.

Catammis, a kind of cake used in sacrifi-
cices. ¶ "It seems to mean a cake of flesh cut from the neck of an animal. Fr. car-
tomus, which some glosses render a neck: καταμίδιον. This may be confirmed from the fact that many of the cakes men-
tioned in this passage of Aratus are taken from various limbs of animals: as Caro Stellae from the huckle-bone, Ξύμαμα from the gall, Tanius from the intestines, Offis Penta from the tail, &c."

Cardes, the stem or trunk of a tree. From calū, καλοῦ (whence καλιντά, &c.) to scoop, hollow. Cardes were boats made of hollow trunks of trees or of thick hollow planks; or for such trunks or planks placed rudely together. ¶ Al. from καλω, (allied to καλοῦ, whence Ca-

des,) to cut, fell. As being severed from

the tree, as κοπᾶς from κοπαύω, κοπάω. Or as being cut into many thick planks, a joining together of which was called cardex.

Celta, a storehouse for wine, oil, honey, and other provisions. Fr. cèle, to hide, keep secret; Gr. ἱππακτης, (like Patera,) then celtu, celta. And this seems the true derivation. ¶ Al. from γέλω, a chest; whence celtus, celta. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. CLE, to hide.

Ceres, Ceres. Janisson: "Could we view it as of Scythian origin, it might be traced to Suo-Goth. kære, which is exactly synonymous with Lat. queror. Bec-

cause she was always from a place near

wailing the loss of her daughter." Or for queres from quorer. ¶ Al. for Ceres from Qipon, which is stated by Heychius to be one of her names. ¶ Al. from cereo, which is said to be an old word for creo, to create. As producing the fruits of the earth.

Ceres, white lead. Vossius: "Fr.

ṣyipro, whence καπρός, καρινσά, καρο-

sā. As being like wax." Why so? ¶ Al.

from καρυφος, to hurt; participle κα-

rōus, καρυφες, cerasus. That is, per-

nicious.

Chalcitcum, a spacious portico, hall, &c. ¶ "Genus sardifici, ab urbe Chalcidi,

dicit," says Festus and says no more. ¶ Ἕξδιαν was purple.

Cithus, food. Festus: ¶ "Fr. κήθος, a wallet in which they put food." A manuscript reads here sīνας, a word used by Orus as quoted by Urianus on Festus. ¶ ¶ "From Hebr. cib bath, to eat." ¶

Cleides, an insect which in the summer months sits on the trees in southern coun-

tries and makes a shrill sound. Fr. cīmā, a young grasshopper, in Heychius. But cīdes is not this insect.

Cirrōs, 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 Ciches, a people of Thrace, who are said to have held it in great reverence. ¶ Ἑληφυ: "Armoric e kcalus." Cirrōs, a hodge-podge. Fr. καρπός, καρπό, to mix; whence cirrōs, ciraus.

Cisum, a kind of two-wheeled car. Fr. κατσάμα pp. of a verb whence κάτασμα, a box. ¶ Al. from κατο, κατα, to go, move.

Cithæs, Cithæs, a surname of Ve-

nus. Pliny: "Cithæs in the dimi-

turi adversus Romanos propter raptas virgines, in ipsa acie, rapite concsilat-

bus, pacem fecissent, depositis armis
myrteā verbēnā in eodem loco puraē sunt; habēbantque signum Veneris postumum fuit, quae modo Caelestis dicta est: clauera (some read clauera) antiquī purāsan dicens. " Q. Al. from clausa, to be glorious. Plautus: "Quæ perigrum conventu vult hominem, mitto in Comitum; qui mendacem et otiosum, apud Cælestis sacrum." Q. Al. from clausa. Lactantius: Caeli sunt simulacra in clausa maris reperta; Trans se concorruit; et quia, cujus esset effigies, ignorat. Re lo co illi nomen imposuit.

Claudiculum, a knife with which victims were cut up. Quaestor: "vel quis claueras hostiam dividit, vel quia ad clares depended." Cēlorum, the first milk after the birth. Fr. coloço, coloçicus; whence colos- trum, colosèrum, and colosœra, somewhat as U in Gerundius. It is particularly glit- tulous; whence some refer it to κόλασ, vaccine. Q. Al. from colāse, food.

Cœcipice, I snatch at, tear. For cœpis, I palliate, rob. Ci being supposed to be added here, and in Recipisci, Ins. Cœsis, Cœsus, a worm which breeds in wood. Fr. cœsor, (cœsorus). pp. of cœsos, to devour. Q. Al. from cēsus.

Cēros, a burnt, burned. From a word cēros, cēris, formed from cēroph, cērpsi, pp. of cēros, to devour, consume. Q. Haigh: "Fr. thérides, to make hot: transp. thēros, théros." Cēcullus, a corner or coiff of paper, used by grocers and apothecaries to put their spice in. And hence Vossius deduce his sectare of a cloak with a hood: "A format, quæ cæculius capitis refert conum inversum, planèque chartaceo cæ- culio simili est, ut ex pallio Hispanicis et barbocæculis apparet." Wackher: "Germ. kugel, tegumen capitis. Anglo- Sax. cugle. Cæculius faies gallicum capitis tegumentum, ex Martiale, Juvenale, et Columellæ discinum. Pontius Cælius in Cambrid coehi non amplius mitterat, sed pallium denotat, forte quia cœcli Celtich lingua est nomen generaler et omnibus tegamentis commune. Int. vox sectarion, sectarion, ac si tegmen orbicularis sonaret, a kugel, globus: quæ ipsa suffragium ferente, quæ globi instar capit cingebat. Sed fortasse, fallitur. Huius socias, cæculius habet aurem, et Galliæ voces ubique Greciæ vindicat. Cæcullus est apex, crista, et inco cæculius tegnum capitis in summo acuminatum. Et hoc sensu videmur vocem Gallicam selænum usurpare in kugel-hem, gokeli- hem, galus cristatus." Q. Al. from cæclus, cæclus, cæclus. Cūdo, ere, I strike as a smith, hammer, forge. Perhaps allied to cedo, to strike. If cedo was from a word cēsos, possibly cudo was from a word καυσα or καυσα. Q. Al. from καυσα, καυς, whence codds, cudo, cods.

Cōnctor, I hesitate, scrupule, delay. For cōntor from cōntus. Taken from a sailor who sounds the shoals and depths of the sea, and proceeds with hesitation. Cūrulis, Gargilius, the wessand of the throat. Corrupted from γαργυρος, from Germ. gurzel, the throat. Cūrulinus was also a small worm which eats the pit of corn. As being, says Servius, nothing but throat. The Greeks called a shrimp καρπος as being all (καρπος) head. Cūrro, I run. The Greek Etyologi- con explains (under καρπος) καρπος by ἐρεμός. From καρπος, a harvest. Cœlus, the state, states, states. Q. Al. from curro.

D.

Dispence, I stretch out. Taken from the (penus) wings of birds. Q. Al. for dispendō fr. pendo.


E.

Eas, (whence exs, exs, exs, exs, etc.) this. Q. à, it; whence a word ét, à, pertaining to it. But this is far from satisfactory.

Eges, I lack, need. From a, not; égus, I have. Whence a word égos, I have not, I want; hence écyous, and ego, as Gutta for Chutta. Vossius quotes Hesychius: ἢψις ἐγος, ἢψις, and eleges, a stupor, heavines. As taking
away (fusum) the light (έ) from the eye.  
F. Al. from ἀναλώσε, of yesterday, as arising from yesterday's wine. Hence a word  ἀναλώσε, transpl. ἀναλώσε, f.  
F. Al. from φαληρι, full of darkness.  
F. Al. from ἀναλώσε, I err, blunder.

Saevius gives Trajanus in Vitruvius. "A-

H. It is dicta quod sinit affluere politas et  
compactas, ab elephatibus aliciae ab evergente,  
quo in aliquam partem vergunt et prop-

F.  

rimum."  

Eugene. "Medium forum veni abibor  

vittulius, et ipsum abibor. Ab eburneo,  
tertile. Vel ab eburneo, eburneo, for-

men."  

F.  

Paba, a bean, or French bean. He-

nymus explains φαληρα by τὸ σώματος  

sēworn, the common pulse. But was φαλη-

rely sabellius in R.  

F. Al. from ἀναλώσε, to eat.  

Corinianus fecus.  

Feminius, a slave, attendant. Haigh:  

"From φισμ, a possession."  

F. From the Oscean famulus, says Festus. Whence  
siam!  

c. Al. from ἀναλώσε.  

Femurus, a tree supposed to be the  

white poplar. As flourishing on the  

hills of Trajanus, a Sabine river. Ovid:  

"Annona Femurus umbra."  

Fatim, abundantly. Fr. fertis, to be  
talked of. Of which much may be said.  

So Seneca, c. The Latins say Multii-

fariam, &c. And this seems true.  

C. Al. from ἀναλώσε, (φισμ), inexpressibly.  

Festus, fr. falsa, gall. Fr. faus, juice be-

ing understood. See Biluia.  

C. Todd refers to Sax. felle, gall, anger; and quotes  

Spenser: "Untrobbled of vile fear or  
better fell."  

C. Al. from φισμ.  

Fervus, holidays, festive-days. Fr.  

fivali i. e. hēdē, sacred days. Hence  

fervus, fervus.  

C. Al. from the North.  "Germ. fereus is to  
celebrate, and fereus a festivity."  

W.  

C. Al. from fervia.  

From the killing of victims. But E should  
thus be short.

Fisius, from. Haigh: "From Germ.  
wer, arms, instruments of  
defence."  

Haigh: "Fr. gérfor, a shield, an  
instrument of defence:  

Col. bēfor."  

Or from Germ. wer, war: being the in-

strument of carrying it on.  

C. Al. from  

fusum, Col. fusum. (See Fervus) to heat,  
melt.  

C. Al. from fereus. The instrument  
of striking in war.  

Festus, I hasten. Fr. festinam, (whence  
confestinam), fr. confrus, (fr. confrus,  
conferens), aspirated confrus, then frus,  
(via from διαμειμα is Fallo), and  
frus. Waechter: "If we transpose  
confrus into frus, we have a word very  
near Fr. frus, frons, frons, (like Hanu-

C. Al. from fereus, pp. of the, to hurl.  

C. Al. from firmus, F.  

F. Al. from the north.  "The Franks said heist, heister,  
for the German Haat, that is, Hasty."  

W.  

Flamen, a priest appointed to some  
purification of the Gods. For afflamento fr. affito,  
affinitus a Dian.  

C. Al. from the  

Flamen, which was worn by the Flamines  
Dialius.  

C. Al. for flamen fr. flusum.  "Sive  
quid flusum esset annuere pleo sacerdoto-

sali, sive quid sole mid, urgente natu,  
ca- 

cuantriter."  

V.  

C. Al. for flumen: for plicamine. As distinguished by the  
pius.  

Festus, Fr. citius, to sink. For fesus or  
frus. Sedus or sedus, which Varro  
states the Sabines said for koitus. To  
smell like a goat.  

C. Al. for fesus fr.  

fusus, filthy.  

Fisius, a fail. Fr. fusus, whence  
frusus, (like Cadova) sedus, (as Alveus  
from Alwis for Alvis from Alo, then  
seus).  

C. Some suppose seus was the old  
form of fesus.  

Fisco, I warm, keep warm, cherish.  

For fisco fr.  

fusus. Fusus is translated by Donnegan (eter alia) a blazing hearth, a  
fire.  

C. Al. from focus, whence fuscus,  
fuscus, fuscus.  

Fracinus, an ash. Fr.  

frusum,  

frusum. Eol. frusum, (as  
Thfr, Thfr), to disturb.  

Ovid: "Ut quattuor tepida fuscina  
virga Noto."  

C. Al. from fraga, fraga,  
fraxi, as Ago, Anx. As in strong in  
breaking.  

Hesiod derives the third age of  
man from ah-bones, as being robust,  
"From frusum, a hedge. From its use in  
forming hedges."  

Tr.  

Fremus, Fremus, a bit, bridle. Fr.  
frons, whence fremus, fremus, fremus.  

Quod facit us equus frematur.  

C. Al. from the northern verna,  

constri-

gere, whence our rein.  

C. As in Firmus.  

Frīs, a small grain at the top of an ear of corn.  
"A frīs, quae facile fīspatur."  

See Todd ad Reim.
Sad credible est legendum fric a quid, horror: quia summa pars spicis hierat aristis." "

"Facior, I discharge, execute. Haigh: "Fr. 6oz, a plough-share, and age, or [age], I derive. For the phrase to plough: metafact. to perform any other thing." 

"Al. from fulcis, a cord, and age. I bound or make a boundary by drawing a cord. Hence, I finish.

G.

Gallici or Calcei, bracelets. Also, a bandage girl round the arm like a bracelet, and containing anulets. For garbei or corbeii (as pilgrimo for piligrinum from pecc-Reginum), fr. cepale, the wrist. " Al. from galbus. From the color.

Galena, the ore of lead and silver; or the ore which remains after the stannum and the argentum are melted off. "Fr. 4. 

"V. The Germ. goll is to shine: and galda probably existed in Greek, as appears by the word ϝαλδας. Ena, as in Illamea.

Genitius, double, twin. Supposed to be transported from genitius fr. gens, to bring forth. Why? It may be derived from genista, born together; transp. ϝενετας. O drop as in Ramus, Dentas: and the second O changed into I, as in terminus from τερματος.

Ginurus, a corn or swelling under the little toe. Quod genere faciat.

Gisus is said to have signified an eye-lid among the ancients. This seems not certainly established. Propertius has "Exustaque tum max, Polypheme, genere." Yet here the part under the eye-lid may be right. Cicero: "Genis occlusis ab inferiore parte tautur." The part under the eyelids has a near alliance with the upper part of the cheek. Forcellini here dispose five senses of gisus: "Membrana tegentes oculos. Hi de loco oculorum vel de ipsa oculis. Senpius sunt partes subjectae oculis, supra maxill. Itemque ipsam max (nam her proper vicissitatem facile confunduntur) exterius, ubi barba nascescitur." Forcellini here forgets the Greek ἄγνα.

Gith, a kind of seed. "From Arab. kates." "This seems far from the mark. Gracian, I step, go on, advance. If it has primarily the notion of slow progress or of going step by step,—as grades in Seneca: "A curse ad obradum seduci," which Forcellini explains "from a quick to a slow pace,"—gradior may come from bradus, slow. Eccl. ϝαδας, as ἀλατος was in Eccl. ἀλατος: that is, from a word bradonas, fat. Bradonas, Eccl. bradonias, ϝαδας. Thus Johnson gives as one of the meanings of τε to step "to walkgravely, slowly, or reactively," and quotes Thomson: "Home the swain retreats. His foot before him stepping to the fold." "Al. from ϝενετας, I rise; pp. ϝενετας, whence ϝαγης, transp. ϝενετας, thence gradior, E. drop as in Ramus, Liber, etc." "From Hebr. DGR, incessat per gradus; transp. GORD." V.

Græx, græcis, a flock, herd. For græ, græcis, (as græus for grisesus, brevis for bravis,) fr. φάλος, φαλεω, to vociferate, make a noise. "Al. from ϝενετας, to assemble: perf. ϝενετας, ϝενετας, ϝενετας.

Grandiles Laras are said to have been appointed in honor of a sow which brought forth thirty pigs. Fr. granda, a sow; from grandus. "Al. for auggrandis, as presiding over such infants as did not live forty days, who were buried in a auggrandis. Fulgentius says that the tombs of infants were called auggrandis.

Gurgutis, a mean obscure dwelling. Its proper meaning is perhaps a staw, as Forcellini translates it in Cic. in Pison. 6. From gurges, a spendthrift: or a whirl-pool of extravagance and dissipation. "Festus: "Genus habitations angustum, a gurgubiones dictum."

G.

H.

Hancia, Hancas, Hadas, a kid. Haigh: "Fr. after, bel. Becoming goats and kids were sacrificed to the infernal gods." "From Hebr. godi." Tt. Quasi gudas, says Vossius. "Al. from ϝερως, which Hesychius explains ηρως. Fr. from θαρης, θαρης. The Sabines said festas of a kid. Héra, a hog-sty. Fr. χηρος, a hog. But this would make ηκηρα. Héribas, Arébas, a diviner. Fr. ara. In the ancient Glosae it is explained θείωνορων. But A would thus be long. "Perhaps it is connected with Harapec, Arapex.

Hédra, ivy. Quysae refers to Celts. eidecar. "Or it is for ceda from cede, like Æræas, Aether, Arcera. As corroding what it sticks to. "Al. for hétra fr. średa, form of średas, a companion
As never growing by itself, but as ac-<n>companying something else. F. Al. from <n>erver, through many changes.

Helicon, a small kind of vegetable. For helicca. " From the ancient helius for helus or elus." F. F. On possibly from helucus from its color.

Helius, pale-red. " Fr. velis, explained by Hyacythus (inter alia) ἔχων, pale." F. V.

Hism, a black spot in a bean. Anything vile or worthless. Fr. φάρδα, vile.

We have Heu from Γεύ.

Histrasia, shaggy, bristly, rough. Fr. herbaest, herest. Hortus, from Murus, Murus, whence hortus, (as from Versum is Versus, then hirustus, as ille for Osle, Imbris from 'Oμβρος. F. Al. from φρο-<n>eως, (φροέως) to be bristly. F. Haigh: " Fr. χρώκολος, uncultivated, and so rough." F. Al. απόδος, (αποτί) wool.

Histrion, a stage-player. Livy says it comes from a Tuscan word histrio, of the same meaning. Whence then histrio? F. Festus says that stage-players were so called as having come first from Histrion. F. Al. from festus, πσα, of a verb, to liken, represent: whence proceeded fœsus, like, ferreus, and allied to which are fœsus, fœsus, elecetus. F. Al. from fereos, ferre-<n>os, one who is skilled or knowing.

Horia, a small skiff. Fr. ore, a boundary: whence ohia saius, " quia ea li-<n>trat locus."

Haec, an enemy. Fr. obris pp. of obris, whence οίδιομα and οίδειμα, explained by Domemcum "to contend with any one, to dispute against," and strife, contest." Or obris is explained, thrust out i.e. from the boundaries. Haigh says: " Fr. obris, he that pushes." Cicero remarks that haec was anciently signified a foreigner.

Hostus, the quantity of oil which olives yield at every pressing. Fr. obris, thrust out. F. Al. from χωρίς, from χως whence (or from χως) is χως, a certain measure.

I.

Hox, the holm-oak. Haigh: " Fr. ολόκλος, whatever turns or is turned round, small tender, i.e. &c." But it should thus mean rather the ivy, not the tree. Unless ολόκλο could be taken, as that round which ivy turns. We have in Horace, " Arcitus atque hederæ proce-<n>ra astringitur illes." F. Al. for illes, ilis-<n>es, fr. ilis. F. From the attracting ivy. F. " From Hebr. shak or shaw." F. It.

Immanis, huge, enormous; terrible to look at, frightful, fierce. Fr. μάκα, wide.

Haigh translates it, being new, clean, thin, wide, soft." Did immanis mean properly terrible, μάκα in the sense of Soft might be added. And in-to be negative.

F. 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. χρυσίδος from χρύς, χρύς. A is short in manus? Yet Fær-<n>er has Ostrumus Persicum. F. Al. from εμφώδες, furious. But bigness 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 μανος. I desire: i.e. desirable, good, as ἀνθρωπος from ἄνθρ. ἄνθρ.

Incites, el. I begin. Festus: " It seems to be derived from the Greek, since Herzi calls Chace the beginning of all things." F. Al. from the ancient column, the world. The word is not attracting any-<n>es. F. Or from ευς pp. mid. of ευς, to pour, i.e. libations at sacrifices, which was the first thing done at them.

Incites, el., being now the time of bringing forth. Fr. ευς, όρνος, pregnant.

F. " Ab incise, incitate. Sese censurn sic incitans et movens ad factum pa-<n>riendum." V.

Incile, I chide. "Dictis aperitis mor-<n>deo. Voasius velab ab incite, commoveo. Ali ab incite, concido." F. F. Al. from a word ἐκφαντεῖος, α, from χωρίς, a lip. The incile is to ridicule. Valck-<n>eman: " Ελάεις, ridicule, is for χωρίς from χωτος same as χωτος, a lip. That is, I move my lips in ridicule. As ἐκφαν-<n>τος is to roll the eyes in ridicule.

Indiceto, Indiceto, I invoke. For in-<n>diceto, indicio, from indi for indu, i.e. in, (as in Indulator, and eis, I call upon. But, if indiceto is the e use reading, as some write it, this derivation will not account for the E.

Instat, i.e. ad instar, after the manner of. Fr. imato, i. e. vestigia. Piny: "Letaris quod honoribus ejus inhabi-<n>tan." F. Al. for ‗atar fr. εποιον pp. of εικον, to liken. See Histrion.

Insanitas: " Inconsiderate, silly. Cui non subit quid agendum sit. Or fr. subi-<n>das, in which case in increases the force. Some translate it, unbecoming, inelegant, uncouth." F. See Subidus. F. Al. for
insipidus from *sepio, as *sālum, insul-
us or from *insapia, as recipere, recu-
pere. *Insipidus is exchanged by some for in-
sipidus and insulites. § Or, as from Floreco is FloriDes, and from Subec-
is Subiosis in the sense of sudden, so ins-
sipidus might possibly be formed in the sense of very sudden, and so rash.

Jugula, the constellation Orion. Varro: “Hujus aegni caput dicitur ex stellis qua-
tum quis infra duas claras, quas apper-
lant humeros, inter quas quod videtur ju-
gulum. Unde Jugula.”

L.

Labrum, the imperial standard, ban-
nier, or flag. Wachter: “Signum militare, PANNICULI vel laciniar instar ex hastâ vel pertica suspensus. Rem et nomen rei a Barbaris ad Romanos veniisse, ostendit Cangius. Labrum Germanorum jam cer-
mitur in nummis Augusti cum inscriptione DE GERMANIS. Omnia PANNICULI veteribus Britannis et Germanis appella-
tur lapr, lapr, lapr.” § A writer in the Classical Journal (Vol. 4, p. 228) sup-
poses that, as S. F. Q. R. is a combina-
tion of letters to represent an equal number of terms, (Senatus Populus Que Romanus,) so Labrum is made up of the initials “L. Q. R.” Aquila Byzantium Antiqua Româ Urbe Motabili.”

Labrusca, wild-vine or bryony. “Fr. labrum. As growing in the ridges or lips of fields.” T.

Labrumum, the labrum. “Fr. la-
bitum [or labrum]. Because it has la-
bited leaves.” T.

Lacerta, a kind of overall, cloak or great coat. Fr. lacio, to draw, drag, as Lateo, Lateona. Among the Greeks σαρ-
μα was a floating robe with a long train, fr. σαρμα, σαρματο, to draw, drag. “For-
ma lacerta fuit chlamydi similis, aperta et laxis, longior tamen et solum.” F.

§ Al. for lacertina, as covering the (la-
certum) trunk.

Lacertia, Lacerta, a lizard. Vossius: “Isidorum: ‘Ita vocatos quod saecepta habest.’ Ubē pedes lacertorum brachii comō, parētis quae pedes corum tain quanquae palmis sive volvis in digitos fin-
duntur; partim quia pedes in obliquum flectunt, ut homo manus, cùm quadrupes ingreditur.” § Al. for lacertae. Why?

§ Lloyd: “Irish leghairt.”

Ligiosa, a kind of vine. Vossius: “Fr.
ligiosa, pertaining to leaves.” Perhaps from its color. Heyse (ad Georg. 2, 93,) says of the word: “Commodum etymo-
logiam non habet, a lēxia, dwelling-houses, &c. Traced to an E-
truscan word signifying prince or presi-
dent. Whence then this Etruscan word? Fr. lie: From in this sense ‘lēg: pleasant.’ Why? § Al. from lēsia. As presiding over streets and ways. Whither has the υ μες? Lēsia, a spectre, goblin; a mask; a self-moving puppet. “From lēsia, a fa-
miliar spirit,” says Turton. For larus.

Laurus, a laurel. Fr. l吸入, which is explained l吸入 by Heyneius. Or ∆ is changed to L, as in Licet, Lierer, &c. Hence lalus, as l吸入, mωl; and lēsia, as l吸入l吸入, and l吸入, are interchanged, and as l吸入 is for l吸入. Or thus: l吸入, l吸入, l吸入. Hence lalus, as mωl, lωl; &c. Dirus. The ter-
mination changed, as in pausa from ωl吸入, rithmis from l吸入, &c. § Hey-
neius has: l吸入 l吸入 l吸入. But this l吸入 is probably from the Latin. § Haigh: “Fr. χαλάρ, green.” The χ being droped, becomes in Lēsia, l吸入 l吸入, l吸入, l吸入. § Al. from lalus. Being given as a meed of praise to con-
querors at the games. Servius states that it was formerly lalus. § Al. from lalus, lalus. “Pollute singulari vi ad pur-
andum sanguinem.” Ainsaw.

Legula aurium, the daps of the ears. “Quasi ligula,” says Forscellini. Why for E? I.

Lemures, ghosts, goblins. Soft for Remures, and properly the names of Re-
mes. Hence Lemuria, a festival to the shades of departed friends. Properly, to the names of Remus. As instituted by Romulus to supply the name of his brother whom he slew. Ovid: “Romulus obsequit, lucenceque Remiera dixit Iliam, quia positus justa feruntur avia. Aspera mutata est in numerum tempore longo, Iliam, quae tota nomine prima fuit. Mox etiam Lemures animas dixisset silenti-
sum: Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat.” § Al. for lemurium from lemur from i-
erva, as Furmus for Furmus from Fureo.

Lesus, a lamentation for the death of any one. Fr. l吸入, l吸入, a calling, calling out to.

SY
Lescocote, a pereciosious Indian animal. Perhaps an Indian word. Some read *lecomote* from leo, and concreta or corcorata, which sort.

Licester, I bid money for, offer a price for. "That is, quo que prouting lictor auferre," says Adam. But how do we get liceror from this? ¶ Al. for liceror (as Licet, &c.) fr. *mancipium*, liceror, in a middle sense, I judge worthy.


Liris, the milk or spleen. "Fr. laîne, soft or smooth." Ty. "So the Belgians call it Milte from Milt, i.e. mollis, laîne." V.

Lissus, oblique, swayed. "From *Aës*, an animal like a snail, mentioned by Hesychius. That is, tortoise." Alsw. ¶ Al. from *λίσσας* (whence Gr. *λισσα*), pp. of *λίσσω*, to leave. Leaving the direct way.

Lira, a ridge between two furrows. Vosius: "From Habhr. sir, a furrow." Hence then sir, as *hirpo* and *nitro* are interchanged.

Lodiz, a blanket or sheet. For *lotis*, (as menDax for menLex), fr. *lotum*.

As it is necessary to wash them from time to time." V.

Lêfge, the cattle fish. And, because it ejects a kind of blood black like ink, it is put for the spite of a black-hearted man, levelled man. Fr. *âles*, the black substance ejected by it. ¶ into L, as some derive Lorica from *âles*. D, which is often confounded with TH, is often changed to Latin to L. Igo, in Babigo. But we should be short.

Lactia, a wrestling. From a word *âkâth*, whence *kâthog*, to kick. U for A, as *âkâthos*, Maliceo.

Latom, the herb word, of use in dyeing. Fr. *âsâk*, shining, bright. From the golden color of its flower. So mustum from *muâs*... We have *Ægcaria* and *Ætâsia*, *Kâsia* and *Gâssia*. ¶ Al. from *lotum* supine of *laso*, *dilso*.

M.

Mâcâria, a garden-wall, park-wall. For *mergeria*, manageria, i.e. *mens* agr.
MU—PE OF THE MOST DURABLE DERIVATIONS.

acru is properly a point. T. AL. for pues- ter (M. and P. being letters of the same organ: See Molinus.) fr. pepse, pepse. T. AL. from mups, or meps, or mico.

Millsa, a milllet or barbel. Fr. mepeti, magelia, whence magnia, magnia, melleus. T. AL. from mple, which was a fish, but not the same as the milllets.


N.

Nimia, too much. Vossius: "Nimia, from 
pepe, non minus." So Haigh and Ainsworth. Rather, nimium is used, this from nimia. Nimia from ne mima, which preserves the same idea: Not too little, but on the contrary too much. Nimia, ne dum minima. Fr. ne mima is nimia, somewhat as Pota from Potes: then nimia, as libe and plico for liber and pléco.

Nictia, Nittéla, a field-mouse. Dalec- camp derives it fr. nites, "a mere pilo- rum et cutis." Vossius objects that the I is long in Masculum V, SS. But it seems agreed that this word has no business there. In Horace Ep. 1, vii, 29, Bently indeed reads nittéla for Velpecula, where I must be long. But this is mere conjecture. T. Quia nitate acendo aboreos," says Vossius.

Nuscio, Nucvio. I bring news, report. Nuncio for nacio, (as N is added inSplendeo, Lingo, etc.) from a word necio, one who has news; whence a word necio, neco, necio, neco, necio, necio, necio. T. Scaliger: "As from dys, dys, is obelia, ucia : so from vios is vepimino, nucianus." Vossius has been referred to necio acio, whence nosticio, nosticio, nosticio, Qui act neco, or Per quem nova scimus.

O.

Ocrea, a boot or graue. From a word cpoes, same as cpoes, high. The Greeks called a high shoe or boot a "vreos." And this is not unsuitable true. T. AL. from ocrea, as Gr. vepos fr. vepes. For ob- crea, (like Ferrea,) whence obcrea, ocres. T. AL. from cpoes, rugged. Festus: "Qvdd sit invaequalis protebrastis." I suppose, crumpled like our military boots.

P.

Peta, Peta, almost. Fr. dhas, says Vossius. How?

Pamflices, the tender shoot or leaves of a vine, vine-shoot, vine-leaf, vine-branch. Martini: "From vio apud olvno, herba circa vitam." Hence posp- minos, pampininos. T. AL. from vio iasf- iasv.

Pêrakia, a kind of earthen drinking vessel. "Some state that the Pateci were a people of Rhodes, whence pancea." T. AL. from wardac, all-healing.

Pêtros, the cover of a ship. "It seems to be a Gallic word." T. It is used by Ausonius and Sidonius. "Paru- rodes" (an ex set fieri potuit tegere?) Delph Ed.

Pever, a sparrow. Fr. pêpren, pêpren, explained by Hesychius a species of spar- row. This is, from vepre, vepre, transp- vepre. T. AL. from epemere, (transp. wardacem), explained by Hesychius a bird like a sparrow. T. From Hecr. tanirov. To.

Petaeric, an ornament sewed to the top of a woman's tunic. Fr. patahe, to riot, to be prodigal; pf. adpatahe, whence patahale, an expensive ornament. Hence stagnariq, stagnarii, thence patahino, as from adpatahe. Fallo. And this may be true. T. Scaliger thinks that patahino was a disease which left behind no trace of it but marks in the body; and that the pe- tabrism was interspersed with such marks.

Patahe, Patahe, a kind of olive. "Si Servio credere placet, a peniæo, tun- dendo. Alter enim ex se oleum non fa- cit." F. For peniæo then. Credere non placet.

Pædeo, I hang, am poised or sus- pended. I overhang. I am in suspense, an uncertain. I hang on, depend, rest on. I am placed up, as said of laws or advertisements. Fr. penae, a wing; thence penitaeus, pædeus, pædeo, somewhat as Apeo, Avidus, Aideo, Audea. As taken from birds poising themselves on their wings. Ovid: "Olor niveus pædebat in æra penae."
Pero, a shoe made of raw hides. Fr. perue, a sack. As being as inconvenient and stinking as a sack about the legs.

Porcella, Porcella, the herb burdock. Vossius: "In Greek ὑπάτειον from ὑπάτος, 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, persona, porcella, we have porcella." Personata is also said.

Pistimnas, a little child. For pistimnis fr. pistis. Why I for U?

Planta, a sprout, shoot, graft, acion; the whole tree, a plant. Referred to βατός, a young shoot. Rather from a word βατόν, (like ἄψην, ἀπάνθος, ἀπάνθος, &c.) whence βλάτανα, for softness βλάτα, transp. planta, then planta. V. Dacier: "What Festus says, may be true, that plants is so called from the similitude of the human foot, since Pea is similarly applied. Varro has Bete pedes." V. Todt notices Sax. plant and plantz.

Pilenta is explained by Festus, "vesticuli pororum, cum eo castrabant." Fr. polis, a ball. Festus: "Polt, pilłl iditt." Polis, allied to πάλλειν, a circle or globe. Some suppose polis put for polis fr. πάλλω, which Hesychius explains a ball. Compare pollien and poltrum.

Poritius, a piazza, portico. Fr. φόρτιον, φώρτιον, to carry, bear, hence to sustain. A portico was composed of a roof supported by marble pillars.

Potus is explained by Forcellini, puer desnuda. A νεκρος, νηχειος ἄνθρωπος; unde ὑπάτειον, ἄνθρωπον. The word occurs in Catilata. Virg.: "Dispaream nisi me perdiste iste potus. Sin aumen precepta vester me dicere, ille dico: et me perdiste iste." That is, says Vossius: If the laws of metere prevent me from saying potus, because O is long, then I will say Puer. Heyne reads potus: "Potus pro poeru, primi syllabae longa, in metri rationem peccat."

Procramum: "A kind of fortification made (pro castella) 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 proce, procedunt. The word occurs in Pliny Ep. 2, 17: but others read a different word.

Procium, Præstium, battle. Jones: "From πρᾶγμα, a foot-soldier." Donne-}

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**Appendix**

Fr. pelte, the pelt of mink, blown without the skin. The pith or soft part in trees. For pelte, Fr. pelisse, Ubricius, for Pelis, labricus, and as vice versa Alve for Víntum, Fr. palpe, considered the same as pelis, to quiver. "Quia mollias est et tremula." V. Al. from φόλλα, to quiver.

Pulpitum, a gallery, raised floor, stage; desk, pulp. Martini: A belletrio, quia inarat bulbi tumet. V. Al. from φόλλος, much walked upon. Or from φόλλος, φόλλω, where much is spoken.

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**Book B.**


Rœmens, to get money or warly. Fr. murales, pl. murales, (μύραλες) to wither, to make to decay. Ma dropt, as in Lactia from τάκταρτες. Forcellini: "Rœstras, pieces of timber fastened together: a float; a boat. For ἀρμάτα, (ἀρμάτῳ) stitched. V. Haigh: Fr. ραβδος, slow. As worked slowly and with difficulty." Bichium, a pulley. A ράπανθος, scilicet. Quia transcur, in quern orbiculi inseruntur, excavatur et quoadammodo scinditur. V. Rather from ἱππας, a creature; or a word ἱππας.

Relicibus, drawn back. Forcellini explains Frons relicinis: "quem refexisset in verticem capillis nuda apparat." And adds: "From re and lacio; whence relic, to draw back, as Allio, to draw to- wards." V. Vossius refers it to licium. Gloss. Vet.: "Licium, ἐρυθραῖος." And Servius explains licini boves "qui sursum"
versus corum habeat." Whence then is
licinus?

Ren, a rein. Renes, the reins. "Ren,
from ῥῆνος, whence μετάρρησον." Ainaw.
But the old word was riau. Plutus: "Gibber erat sanquam riau." % Whiter:
"We must surely think that the Latin
ren belongs to Celt. aren." Quysla refers
to Celt. aine. The Belgic is iær, which
transposed is riau.

Rep. pl. Baldus explains it "tota illa
vialvarum pars quo inter impagae tabulam
totam interiorem repelit." Forcellini
says: "In hac voce explicandae vident
audiant interpretes, nec inter se conve-
niant." %

Retro, behind, back. Fr. derrière, "pa-
rière, to keep back. % Al. from ἰδαμ, which
Donnegan translates (inter alia) "to pass
away, glide away, fall away." This
agrees with the sense of re in Recesso,
etc. "The world recedes — it disapp-
pears."

Reia, a little cloak or mantle or ker-
chief or hood with which women covered
their heads in sacrifices. Dacier: "% Fr. jecos, (hâtons,) which Hesychius
explains ἰάσσα, ἰάσαρ. So that riau
properly meant a head-band, and was so
applied to kerchiefs, diadems, mitres, etc.
And then to mantles or cloaks covering the
head." % Al. for reica fr. recio, re-
icier. As throwing the hair back. Or as
thrown behind the back.

Ricitius, Ricius, Recinius, Recini-
anium, a woman's short cloak. For reji-
cinium, fr. rejicier. Servius: "Recinus
dicitur ab eo quod post terngam rejicitur." Varro: "Riciinus utebantur duplici. Ab
eo quod dimidiam partem revorum juncte-
bant: ab rejiciendo." % Others refer
these words to riau.

Rutulis, in its natural state, unwrought,
uniformed, rough, rude. Unskilled, un-
polished. Fr. raudus, riais, A being ne-
glected. % Al. from rau, as Viridius. In
a state of overthrow. Rutula is used by
Pliny in the sense of rados.

Romex, sour dock, a kind of sorrel.
"From the oriental ramach, a spear.
From the shape of its root." %|\ Romex
is indeed a weapon resembling a Gallic
spear in Gell. 16, 25, and Lucili. apud
Fest. % Fr. rumo, to suck. (See Ru-
ma.) As they sucked its juice to quench
thirst. Or for strumen fr. strumus. Pliny
calls it "ad strumus efficacissimus." %

Rumpas. Varro: "Pedamentum ferre
quattuor generum ... Quantum eat pe-
damentum nativum suis generis, ubi ex
arborebus in arbore traductis visibus vi-
nus fit: quas traducere quidam rumpas
appellant." Vossius: "From rumpas.
As being torn from a tree to be taken
everywhere. Whence it is called also Tra-
dux."

S.

Sagio, I am quick-scented; I have a
quick perception. From Pers. sāg, a
dog.

Socoeus, the Sabine name for Hercules,
and therefore probably of a northern
origin.

Sendipi, a bier for the poor. Fr.
sendipopo-vōles, i. e. from sapiō, sapiōs
and ἵππος. "Hoc est, sapere tabula
culci vel arcum. Erat enim sendipi lo-
culci ligeus, sapiere eae ex tabulis et ascri-
bus compacta." V. Or from sapiōs evo-
los, sapius being the accusative. % Al. from
sva róspa, as placed before the door.

Santes, putrid blood. "From Hebr.
SNH, to be changed. For sausies is
blood changed." % Al. for sungsapes
fr. sungsais.

Sanna, a furry mouth made in jeering
and scoffing. "From Hebrew SN, a
tooth." V. As To Tant is referred to
Tand, a tooth. % "From Hebrew
SYNTH, aculeosta orato," says Ca-
saunon. % Al. from snōva, a fool; a
word used by Oricinus. That by which
we make another appear foolish or ridi-
culous. % Al. from saphut of safō,
to shake, move. "One mode of derision
is by putting one's thumbs on one's tem-
ples, and by moving the other fingers
and the rest of the hand as an ass moves its
ear." Ed. Delph. on the line of Perius:
Neus manos auriculas imitata est mo-
tris albas.

Sapiens, Sapientes, the lower part of
a tree which part has no roots. It is
also the fr-tree itself. "Fuller refers it
to the Hebrew SPYNH, ships. Service:
Est abietis species apta nativus quam
sapinum vulgo vocant." V.

Spio, I have a taste, relish, or savor.
Fr. spéer (Compare Sper and Sopis,) fr.
spēs, juice, XEol. spē. When Horace
says "Ova succi melioris," Succi is
taste, S added as in Sagittus, bigamus,
etc., and O for A, as Paro and Lavo are
thought to be put for Poro and Lovo. %
Al. from Saxon spē, sap. % "From
Hebrew SPH, a lip, mouth, with which
we taste." Ainaw.
Sardi, a kind of young tunny. Perhaps as being a native of Sardis, or of Sardes, a town in Lydia. Sardanas. Augustin: "Ille planus erat, de quo sardanas jam vulgus vocal." Forcellini: "Acros us Horace seems to say that there was one Sumer- das, who used to deceive the people in the Circus: that from him were called the sarmadari whom he joins with the Sutules." Ash from Sardana, explained by Suidas a bank. We say Mountebanks.

Sarracum, a kind of waggon or carriage. Dacier: "Pollux explains odas a vessel in which the instruments of actors were put. Sarracum and saracum are the same. Sarracum is explained by the Glosseum Vehiculum. We will say then that sarracum was called first a vessel in which was a bucket or vessel for containing things, and afterwards any vehicle. Salmasius is not to be heard, who makes them different. We find it variously written sarracum, saracum, sar- raccum, saracum. But, wherever sarracum or saracem is read, we must read sar- racum or saracum." Forcellini: "The penultimate which is in Latin is in Greek. That of sarracum is short in Plautus." They seem therefore to be different words.

Sittarius, the herb savory. "Quis saturet," says Vossius. As used for stuffing. Or as saturating food with its taste. Al. for satureia from the Saturi who were lascivious. "Veneris incitativa saturee esse colligunt ex Ovidio et Martiale." F.

Sativa, a brier. Fr. sentio. From the act of seizing, as when touched. "Quod a tangentiis quamprimum sem- stiter," V. "From Arab. sana, sharp." Tl.

Sipilus, a burn. Fr. sifles, a cave: oes being softened into sip is, as perhaps Sibí from Sip. Tooke: "To Bury, Saxo Brygan, means to defend. As Grey expresses it... These bones from insal to protect. It cannot escape you, that the Latin sepies has the same meaning: for sepies denotes what is cast before a place to prevent an entrance." But Sa in Sepes is long. "From Child. Spl, humile esse. That is, I lay in a low place." V.

Scenariae Bovis in Livy is an expression, of which, says Cuvier, the sense is entirely unknown. "Alli, ut in re admodum obscūra, alia commiscantur." F.

Sylis, I cut or mow what was not well cut before. For sylis fr. sycos. But whence this peculiar meaning of sylle is not known. Silicium, a conduit pipe or cock, a stone image through which water was made to run. Fr. silis, as Sylvia, Sylvannus. The nose of the image being shut to wards. Al. for seilana fr. suylus, syl- ustr, Dur. solvus, a tube. 0 into I, somewhat as O into I in Clinia from Eunom. "From Arab. SYLAIN, a flowing of water." V. Rather, from SYLY, a flowing, whence Vossius deduces SYLAIN.

Silicarium. Vossius: "It sometimes denotes an old man, and is thought to be derived from siliceus cerus; as, from having his body bent, an old man observes the fustantes as he walks: or from silicium cerus, an old man was shortly to be seen (silicibus) by the Shades. Philo- phus derives it from siliceus hermis, a disease under which most old men labor. Or erwism is considered to be a termina- tion, and an old man to be called silicarium from his being as heartless as a blunt." Festus speaks of a second significan- cation of this word: Verris, he says, thinks that silicium cerus is the name of the cimen sausage, by eating which a family was purified. Philoephus thinks it was so called from its being of a hardness as (silicea) firmity as the name of the stilto. Verris from the person, on account of whose death the family required to be purified by it, seeing the Shades (a cer- taine silentia) other of the shades, this sausage either being seasoned with or being of the color of the oil. Silicarium signifies also a feast of the Di Manes, consisting of these, and of the shades being taken to the funeral pile to be burnt together with the dead body; for persons were not allowed to eat or taste them. Eunomus accounts for the word, (s ilicename cerus) from the circumstance of the Shades seeing these piles of food and en- joying them; or from those, who brought them, being allowed only (ceremus) to see them, not to taste them; for, whoever ate or drank of the libations made to the Shades, was polluted. Servius explains silicarium by silicentum, a supper placed on (silicea) a fustation. Ovid calls a Tegula and a Testa what Servius calls a Siler, and confirms what Servius says, that the Romans used to put funeral feasts on a fustation, and that silicarium was derived from this. A fourth significan- cation is a funeral feast made by old men, on their departure from which they said
§ 1—40

OF THE MOST DUBIOUS DERIVATIONS.

fisewell to one another, as being likely to see each other no more. Some think it as called from their being in silence and without raith, as being in a melancholy mood. But they agree with Servius as to the latter part of the word, deriving it fr. ceca for cessa, as Festus said by the ancients for Pausa, and Dunknous for Damosus. The S in silicessum was changed to R, as Valerii, Festi, Papiani were said at first for Valerii, Furi, Papinti, and as Carmen was said for Carmen. Others derive it in this sense fr. ass, without, and uassae; for silicessum, i.e. silacea, as for grief they did not burn candles in this feast as they did on birthdays. Others derive it from sil and cessa for cessa, 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 silicessum is fr. silae and cessa for cessa, and denotes (cessum ad silicem) a supper by a firestone. 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 descending of the barley, it is likely to have in a silicessum soon made for him or as deserving to have one made for him."

Siliga, a kind of fine wheat. The later Græc. has siliga, but this Voss is due to the Lat. siligine. Donenatt observes that it was made from a summer wheat, the use of which was introduced by the Romans. "From Hebr. SGLH, pelticulum, peculiar, singular." V.

Singularia, one by one, or separate from another. "For singulius from Hebr. SGLH, peculum, peculiarium, singularium." V.

The N added as in Lingii, etc. Al from and, without, i.e. without another, like lemavon from Eadu. Simil, similia, (like Mordiclia) hence similia, singulius, singulius. "From Is, one; Fay, once pygas, one. Hesych." Isaac Voss.

Sinus, Siuus, a milk-pail; a wine-bowl. Fr. Sues, a kind of vessel. Then Sus, (as vice versa Deus from theb., and other, as Doric Aderas for Athes, and as our love for love' TH. So some derive ma from Sues, "Or fr. Sus, Susi, to swirl. As that in which milk is whirled round. For leicius represents siuus to be a vessel in which butter is made." V.

Sobriti, Consobriti, cousins. But the words are variously understood. Sobriti is said to be put for sororiti fr. soror, sister; but why should be introduced, is by no means clear. Silae, I am wont. For sedo, (as Seo,) this for secha, (See Ordo,) from the pf. mid. of seco, I sorrow. But Haigh: "If Fr. soldo, I am wont." Then soilo; (as Huo from ευς, and holc, (as vice verso clinia from νοσα,) then noile, as Sex from "zg." Al from Saz. That which we are wholly engaged in, says

Vossius: "As the children of two brothers are called Patruelus, and of a brother and sister Amittii; so the children of two sisters are properly called consobriti. But Trebutius calls the children of brothers and sisters consobriti. And Cicero means by the consobritii of Legarius a son of his mother's brother. The children of Amittii also were so called, for Spartan makes Tranjan and Adrian consobriti. Hence the Latin Glossoy explains the word thus loosely: 'Consobriti sunt, qui ex sorore et fratre, aut duas fratres, aut duas sorores sunt nati.' Indeed Donatus says that those, whom we usually call properly consobriti, are properly sobriti: 'Sobriti sunt ex duas sorores nati: verum, ut ali magist, de sororibus nati: ut siat sobriti quasi soriert.' And elsewhere he shows that others thought differently: 'Sobriti sunt consobritum filii: verum, ut ali magist, de sororibus nati: ut siat sobriti quasi soriert.' And indeed Festus says that the children of consoberiti are called sobriti: 'Sobriti est patris matri consobritum filii: et matris matri consobritum filii.' Here we must take consobriti in a wide sense to comprehend brothers, whether Patruelus or Amittii: for the children of all these are called sobriti, as Caesar tells us: 'Item patrui magali, amit magali, aviccelli magali, matertereri magali nepos, nepati: qui ex fratribus patribus aut consobriti aut amittii, undique propagati, propri sobriti vocantur.' The degree of sobriti, as Trebutius says, was the last degree of relationship: whence also, as the same author says, the children of sobriti mutually call themselves sobriti from the nearest name in alliance, as they have no proper name of their own. Cicero distinguishes these degrees: 'Sequatur fratrum conjunctiones post consobritorum sobrimorumque.' Where consobritius is αδριης; but sobritius is αυξομης, as that word is explained by Philoxenus."
Vomius, we are said to be accusomed to
desp.

Sorbus, the service-tree. "Fr. sorbe.

Its fruit stops fluxes." Tt.

Sorcirolata vestis. "So all the MSS.

The Eds. have sorcirolata. The origin of
either word is uncertain, and the meaning
yet undiscovered." Thus Ed. Delph.

"Tunnebus," says Vossius, "saya it is
written in ancient MSS. sorcirolata and
sorcirolata; and explains it Virgata curia
et latioribus regula, for sorcirolata
from curia, a branch, and regula; or
from cura and rica or rica. What if
the stripes, with which they were em,

braded, represented the figure of field
mice; from sorcix, sorcix, whence sorciro
la? So from Vomius, Vomicularis, is
Vomicularum opus.

Spiro, I hope. "From Hebr. SBR,
to hope." V. Hence ebro, sporo. ¶
Hafs. "Fr. ebro ebro, to make firm, [to
ensure oneself.] Axios, ebro ebro." That is,
fr. ebro ebro. ¶ Scheide refers
sporo to spec, and spec to stas, stas, to
draw, draw on. From the protraction of
hope.

Speres, an ear of corn. Fr. ebro
Haos, for stas. But why spere for spica
car? ¶ Al. from ebro ebro, any instrument of
picking, as a spur, goal: acc. ebro ebro,
ebro ebro. ¶ Al. from spire, whence spiricus, spirics, spiricium, (like
Tetricus,) contracted to spicus, spica, spic-
cum. The ancients, says Vossius, said spica, spica, spicum. ¶ Isaac Vossius
refers to fil, which in the accusative is
floca, transports. But how does fil
apply? ¶ "From Germ. picken, to
pick," says Wightman, who refers to the
same source Gr. stas and stas, bitter,
i.e. pungent.

Spurium. "Spurium est qui nascitur
scorto, in cujus nium placet constrict" amatores: adeo ut, licet non minus
quum ceteri uno nascantur parente; ta-
men, quia in incertum est, natus videri
quest ex patribus convinentia, ut locum-
tor Plautus. Et hec causa est cur spur-
ium dicatur a spica, ut Modestina sit.
Nisi dictum mala a parte quia femine id
son vertunt: nam ea vocatur spurium
a spica." V.

Squatiras, a skate. For squatitas fr.
squale. See Squatius.

Stannum, pewter. Soft for stannum fr.
stannum. Fr. stannum fut. 2. of stannum,
to distil; or from pl. past. stannibatur.
Pliny: "Et qui primus fluid in forma
cibus liquer stannum appellatur: qui se


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and at all events does not fall in with the plan of this chapter.

Suffragre, I support or recommend; I support by voting. "From the suffragens which specially sustain an animal, by which it sustains and supports itself." Flerot. Then Refragor is for Resuffragre. ¶. Al. from τυφωμαι, taken in the sense of speaking after another or seconding him. But why Γ? 

Supurrum, a linen sail fastened to the highest part of a mast, a topsail; a flag, streamer; a linen garment. Festus says: "Vestum omnino quod est sino est, supurrum dicitur." Dacier derives suppurrum from τυβ & φαρος. Donnegan explains φαρος "a croke or loose rope; a veil or other covering for the head and face; a sail; linen cloth." But what is τυβ? Festus says that the supurrum is the same as the Subulca, which is an under garment. Then τυβ is explained. But Varro directly contradicts Festus: "Capitum ab eo, quod caput pectos: alterum quod subitus, a quo Subulca: alterum quod supra a quo supurrum. Dacier makes notice a word ωφορος, a topsail.

T.

Talitrum, a nap or filip 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.: "Talures, κολοσον ρωβερ. Talituri, κινδονον ΧΕΙΡΙΝ." Hence talitrum." V. Tummina uva, a kind of wild grape. Dacier: "Tumminia sive tummina erat macros, tabes. Inde altumine. Inde tummina uva macros variagiis, distincta, quae idem estiam Varian et Vario nuncupata, ut ex Plinio Macrobius cognoscere est." Tuscanum, a kind of potter’s earth. "A loco Tuscor", says Ainsworth.

Turrii, Turrida, games in honor of the infernal Gods. Dacier: "Turrii dicti quod unum discipulos in crudo horris [i.e. ferris] corio impellenterum, donec virtute talorum consisteret." Tragopen, a bird thus described by Livy: "Major aquilis, comus in temporeibus curvata habens, ferruginei coloris, tantum capite phoniceo." Dacier: "It seems formed from τραγός, a goat, and τραγα, Pan. As being like Pan with goat’s horns. Instead however of its having goat’s horns, Solonius says it has rags’ horns." Vossius adds that the color of the head was like the color of Pan, and quotes Virgil: "Quem (i.e. Panis) vidimus ipse Sanguiniae obiit baccas minimoque rubentem." Tranquilus, calm, still, smooth. Said properly of a calm unruffled sea. Qui transiti sunt transari quot. But power is expressed in adjectives by Bilis, litis, &c. Trichila, a covered walk made of vines, &c. Or an arbor. Jos. Scaliger refers it to τριχήν, "pils denus et quasi impeditus." Rather from a word τριχής formed from τρίχας. But Scaliger’s idea seems not a happy one. Tubas, a pipe, tube. Fr. tube, a trumpet which is of that form. ¶. Al. from a word τοντας formed from τοντας fut. 2. τοντας. "Quia percussiendo est excutavat," says Scaliger.

Turdus, a thrush. From surus, dawn. Κορυφος κλεις is a Greek proverb. But why T for S? Nor does the Eolice Tob to Zeb seem to assist us here. Turpis, ugly, hides that it has rags on the conduct, base, disgraceful. For torpis fr. τριχήν (τριχήν) pf. mid. of τρίχα. That is, perverse, sly, awkward. It is otherwise explained as that from which we zuma in disgust.

Tutulus, a tower or high head dress; the peak or tuft of a priest’s cap. Varro says that tutulus means also the highest part of a city, a citadel, which he refers to tutus, defended. Hence a tower or high head-dress. But Ennius shortens the first syllable of tutulus.

V.

Vaccana, a stags; palamed. For becows from a word becum, whence becanc. Vagina, a sheath. Fr. vêne, to fix tight: Dov. νύμφα, whence pagina, pagea. ¶. Al. from vacca. But VA should be short. ¶. Al. for valigens from Celt. balg, a sack, bag, purse, pod, &c. which is alluded to in Lat. bagum. ¶. Lloyd: "Irish fahighn." Varieus, h-daggled. Vossius: "Fr. barrus, which Hesychius states was used by the Thurnentes for καρεβάτας, inclining to one side more than to another." But this seems hardly the meaning of καρεβάτας.

Vino, Verone, to be exposed to sale, to be sold. Fr. desvene, whence dêversan, to purchase. Hence come, and servé,
somewhat as gEunu from γυνα. † Al. from αἶδος, to praise; αἶδος, to be praised, and hence to be set off, set off for its excellences.

† Vīpes, Vīpis, a thorn, bramble, bush. Fr. hê, hêve, Acad. bôve, a bramble, says Scaliger. I suppose, through transp. bôvei, then bôvi, as some derive ville from οιξε, and somewhat as gEunu from γυνα.) and vepris.

Verrecis, a wart. “From Arab. čurwēk.” † Tr. † Al. for verwvīce. “Holiotropio, sacyntū, alāve herbā verwvīce unverwvīce, h. e. avertitur.” V. Verexx, a water-sheep. From a word φαύλος fr. φαύις, to nourish, feed. As feeding merely and not propagating. † Al. for verces 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 factiuncula vestigium, quod silicet nihil pene clusa est quam vestigium.” Hence “vestigio” is instantly. But whence is vestigium? Here are guesses. As Fustigium is from Factus, Scheide refers vestigium to fæce, pp. of fac, I place, set, I. e. my foot, V. in Vespa. † Al. from βαῦα, to go, pp. βιβρονας; as from βιβριος is βιβρος. So some derive fæces from facere, pateo. † Al. from se and stigma, (whence Instigo,) to make a prick or mark.

Vincio, I bind. From a verb vinci, (vinci, vincis, vincere, vincere, vincere, vincere, whence vincio, vincio. † Al. from ιις, a fibre, tendon, and so a string, cord. † Al. from vinci, to prevail over, somewhat as spero is to hold or detain. Hence lyric, vicio, vincio. † Al. cut down from vincere-combiicio, whence vincio, vincio.

Vinacula, Vinuae, Platae: “Compendiandi oratione vincio, venustul.” The word Venustul gives much weight to the opinion of Wachter who refers it to Celt. ven, fine, neat. † Isidorus says: “Vinaeae voc est levat et mollis et flexibilis. Dicta in vinum, cinxidae molliter flexo.” But whence is this vinum? † Ducier: “Vinula, mollis, a vini diminutio. Nam vinum, quod generum non esset, vinaeum et vitium appellabat.”

Vīve, to be verdant or green. From ἑυς, ἑπάς, spring. Vītelus, the yoke of an egg. Turtion: “Fr. vīsia. Because it contains the life of the chick. But I should thus be long. Rather, from φρέων, an offering. For philellus. † Al. from Mænōs, the yoke of an egg: Εἰκολιόν, transp. υἱόθεος, whence vitelus, vitulus, vitellus.

Ulmus, an elm. Anglo-Sax. elm. Belg. ēm, Germ. ēm. (Also, Irish éim, if I understand Êmdy rightly.) But all these, says Wachter, are in the opinion of Skinner from the Latin. † Haigh: “Fr. ëmō, 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 ëmō is rather from a verb ëmē, ëmō, to roll round, as Lennep suggests.

Uśes, the fruit of the strawberry tree, and the tree itself. Pliny: “Fruitum in honorum, ut cui nomen ex argumento sit usum tantum erit.” Turtion copies Pliny: “A kind of crab, so called because of its austerity only one can be eaten at a time.”

Vocesia pyra. “Called perhaps from one Vocesia, who first planted them; though Pliny ranks them among those, the origin of which was not known. In Harduin’s MSS. it is vocesia.” F. Ùræa, a bear. Haigh: “Fr. χωρευ, uncultivated, rough.” Hence kerew, then wres, as Helces, Úcæs.
ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

Æræmæa. "A stick on which peddlars raised and carried their fardels."—Rather, a stick raised for this purpose.

Ætæas. Ætææs, ætææas, as Bouam, Bo-nites.

Æærum. "Fr. aile, whence arena," &c. As ÆsæN becomes dolum.

Ate. "Anglo-Sax. eath, Suec. eal."

W. Allar. Lluyd: "Irish altair, Armor. alter."

Ambulo. Jones: "Fr. àtholâdæ, útholâ- dadæ."

Arno, at Arb., a mother.

Arno. Al. from àno, à nòs, à vòs.

Ascite. Compare incile.

Asinus. Cicero: "Humorem et calorem quin est fusus in corpore, animas denique illum spirabilens."

Aster. "For clastics." As Eres for Cheres.

Ape. "As tied with thread." Wacher explains it of binding the head, and compares it with Geth, waist, a diadem.

Apina. Forcellini says on Apianus: "Salaminus thinks it comes from Gr. ἀπίνω or ἀπίνων, which occurs in Suidas, and signifies anything trifling or ridiculous." Apina may be referred to the same.

Apol. Compare Examen.

Apud. "For adjut." Compare Gr. ἀποδέξατο.

Aqua. "Fr. aëius, level." Xenophon: Νεκτόρ ἄρα ὁ ΜΑΛΑΟΝ τίθει τὰ ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ. Sir W. Drummond gives aëus to the Orientals.

Aquil. Lluyd: "Irish aquot, Armor. arch."

Arbor. Al. from a word áphræs, very productive. Whence áfroes, áphras, and arbores, as áphræs, ambo.


Ardore is dryness.

Armillaeae. "A defectus maniarcum ventis quendam militaris Latino-barbaris dicitur armillaeae, i. e. non maniaca, ab opere manicae, ab omen brachium, et lege de- situtus." W.

Asellus. Dele "See above."

Asper. "Fr. asper." Compare prospérus from ropep. trapus.

Asstutus. Compare Sedulus.

Auctor, (3). My learned friend Mr. Quayle explains it thus: "He, who is selling, adds to, increases the price."

Austoramentum. Mr. Quayle explains it: "That which is added to, given beyond, the stipulated reward." Fr. auge, augerum.

Augeo. "Goth. auken, Germ. lehen, Icel. auka." W.

Auster. Wacher: "Plaga australis est para mundi estiva et omnium calidissim." Ovid has "térpido Notos."

Balbus. "Fr. bâblus, pp. bâblus." Rathen, from bâblâs, Dor. bâblâs, transp. bâblâs.

Bac. Tectus in Anii, vi, 17, has "duas formas partes." The Delphin Editor says: "Intelligo duas partes ex tribus partibus, vel duas tentias partes." See Homer II. K. 288.

Blandus. Wacher: "Martinis observavit quod Hebreis unus voc Planum, Levem et Blandum significet. Hinc blandum deduct s plane. Is blandus est, qui plane, non aspera loquitur." One who talks smoothly. Planus, blandus, as Virus, Vividus, Hence blandus and blandus.
Buce. Lhuyd: "Armor. böch."
Bae. Lhuyd: "Irish buach."
Bae. Lhuyd: "Irish bheug."
Cymr. Lhuyd: "Vice versâ meridi is for me Dedites."
Cymr. Lhuyd: "Irish kacch."
Cymr. Al. from Celt. kassam, crooked, curled.
Cymr. Wachter elsewhere refers to Germ. kappes, to cut, which he compares with córwa, novã, to cut.
Cymr. Wachter refers to Celt. ceartha, to clear from dirt, and to Germ. hartem, to card.
Cymr. Cartilago: So Tussilago.
Cymr. Cresco. "For crescendo." That is to grow thick, large, numerous, &c. Crescendo is explained "to increase" by Martin on Georg. 3, 504. Tooke refers cresce to Anglo-Sax. kersam, to grow, and remarks that the Latin etymologist struggles in vain to discover any other source. Others refer it to spédes or creas.
FA—SA

AND ALTERATIONS.

Fado. Wachter mentions the northern "wealda, iagita, and falke, cirrus."

Fenian. Haigh: "Fr. *frem. Temples were richly ornamented."

Fenus. As being conducted by the light of tapers. Compare Vespillo from Vesper.

Forus. Or from *forus, *fóras, whence a word *foras, /foras, /foras.

Gellius. Lhuyd: "Irish gall." He elsewhere represents *gearbh as to be the Irish for Fen-cock.


Gelas. (3). Read at the end *ız' instead of *ız.

Honor. "Honor aliquando fuit vox media, in sacris significans, testa, Gellius. W."

Hesper. "For hesper, as d'Entes &c. Read "as vice versa."

Immu. Compare Panitus.

Industri, purposely. Said of what happens not accidentally on our part, but with our exertion and taking pains to bring about an event.


Latas. wide. Lhuyd: "Irish leathan."


Lec. So σωφροσ is to lift up, from κατ' αὑτόν, itself.

Liber. Lhuyd: "Corn. lecor, Irish lecær, Brit. lecær."

Libra. "As properly weighing a libra."

Littera. Lhuyd: "Irish liver, Corn. littera, and Armor. litterem."

Locusta. German Sprinkel, a locust, from Springen, to spring. So Lat. locusta means a leaper, if derived from Lesehen, to leap." W.

Lustrum is from a word *lautērum from *lautē, and perhaps in the first sense from a word *laērum from *laē. Lustrum (1). In antepenult. read "(i. e. luxii) &c."

Macro. "As from *stēvam" &c. Read from *stēva, is *stēvēs, Dor. *stēvēs, &c.


Misor. Al. for mermor fr. μιμομηρι, to ponder anxiously, and so to observe intently.


Murz. Lhuyd: "Irish murr, Brit. murr."

Olana. "Ancient form of illas or iles."

So Ipus was used.

Pallacis. From Gr. wālakēs.

Personae. Al. from *φρασορω, whence φρασορω, φρασόρω, trans. φρασοφέρο, whence peropxia, as d'Entes from *b'orres, *Eater for *v'aster: thence persona.

Pica. "Apparently from Anglo-Sax. specus, to speak, talk. It is called by the poets Loculæ and Garrula. W."

Plateae. Or from a word *plātē, *plātē.

Pendes. As pOdex &c. We say molten from m.ēt.

Precidaneus. "For praecido for praecido seems uncommon." See however Proelium.

Præda. "For prædare. Whence præda, prætia or prædia."

Prætium. Al. from *proxōr, eaten or to be eaten: Zol. *proxōr, as *proxōro is *proxic for *proxor: thence brutum and prætum.

Probo. As Destino, avi, and Retimnianus, are from Temoc: so from proxhabæ might be proxhæ, avi, cut down to prove, avi. Prohæ, I hold out, I hold forward, via that I may inspect and examine. &c. Al. from *proxōs, *proxos, in the sense of *proxosum.

Proper. Al. from *proxōs (*μ), I advance.

Quassias. Lhuyd: "Irish keishan."

Quæstus. "Fr. quærer." So Husatus from Haurus.

Quasias. Or quas is indeed. See Nain. Raga. Lhuyd: "Irish raka."

Sahurra. "Fr. sahurra."

Sahura. Whence sahurra, as Patera, Arcera. Then sabura, sabura.

Sylvania. Martyn says that it is the Nardus Celtica, a species of Valerian, and that it was named *λαυνγγια. Is that sylva for sahura? Song-wax, blood. "It may appear strange," says Isaac Vossius, "and yet it is true that sungum is analogically deduced from aμα. Does not the Reader stare? However, let us try to get sanguis from aμα. Gen. aμαριας—sangum, as aμαρν becomes savus—hence hemogam, as Ts becomes Qus—hemmag.
for 15 Latin answers to 10 Greek in the
termination of the third declension—semp- 
quus, as ἐκ becomes sex—sensus, as
prinques becomes prænceps and SaM-
krit SaNakrit—then senseque falls na-
turally into sensus. Is the Reader re-
minded of London and Brussels?
Scacchius. Lhuyd: "Irish Saco, 
British Sacken."
Sciacco. "For voting" &c. Job: 
"The cause, which I knew not, I searched 
out."
Sommus. Al. from sappio, whence sapt-
ica, sappus, somma.
Sensus. Lhuyd: "Irish seis, sein. 
Brit. seis, see."
Soror. Lhuyd: "Corn. seer."
Story. Forcellini: "Pariter cresco,
dnae rarae seminum germinat in aer. 
Festus: "Securitare mammas dicuntur paucil-
rum, cum primam tumescunt, ut frater-
culare persecution."
Pliny: "Mammas se-
veriantes." I.e. et, nimirum pariter turgescent 
vel nonis lactis copiis, vel alio aliqno vi-
tius.
Storia. "Ab istoria." So our Story 
for History.
Stidius. Line 2. Read "sucker" for 
"suckler."
Subgilo. Al. from subige, whence 
subigilo, as Occo, Ocello—then subgilo, 
subigilo.
Spils, Silico. Silico seems to be the 
true reading. It is sanctioned, says For-
cellini, by Gisanius, Masius, Dema-
galius, Cellarius, Vesalius, by the best In-
scriptions and by ancient Mus. Is then 
the derivation of this word from ἄγο or 
from ἄγεω shaken? No more than 
the derivation of Fama is shaken, because 
it is not written Plama. Forcellini re-
marks on Inclytus: "Some write Inclis-
tes, 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 tell." 
Tebas. Lhuyd: "Brit. fyca."
Tiber. For the first account of this 
word I am indebted to an able scholar, 
Alfred Phillips, Esq., of Jesus College, 
Cambridge.
Tibic. Lhuyd: "Irish telling."
Tractus. Lhuyd: "Irish tisel, Walch 
Hit."
Tracto. "Or trake is here" &c. 
Tractio is trake here.
Tractis. Lhuyd: "Brit. and Corn. 
ter."
Ulter means also far off. Plautus: 
"ultimus est me," that is, to a point 
removed. Compare Ultor. Also, still 
more, moreover. Virgil: "His lacrymis 
ritum damus et misericordiam ultro." That 
is, still further, as a further display of 
mercy.