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AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ROMANCE LANGUAGES;
CHIEFLY FROM THE GERMAN
OF
FRIEDRICH DIEZ.

BY
T. C. DONKIN, B. A.

WILLIAMS AND NORGATE,
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AND
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

1864.
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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PREFACE.

The present work is based on the "Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages" by Friedrich Diez (2nd edition, Bonn 1861). The Author has, however, availed himself of the labours of other eminent writers on the same subject, amongst whom he would specially mention Wedgwood (Dictionary of English Etymology), Littré (Histoire de la Langue française) and Mahn (Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der Romanischen Sprachen). He is also indebted to various papers in English and Foreign Periodicals, reference to which is made, where due.

As to the plan of the work, the very inconvenient arrangement adopted by Diez has been abandoned, and the whole Dictionary reduced to one Alphabet, a Vocabulary being added of such English words as are connected with any of the Romance words treated of.

To prevent excessive bulk, words are excluded:

(1) where the etymology is unknown, and
(2) where it is so obvious and familiar as to require no explanation.

For the general principles of Romance etymology, Diez's Introduction to the Grammar of the Romance Languages (translated by C. B. Cayley B. A.) may be consulted.
A.


\textit{Ab} — \textit{appo}.

\textit{Ab}a — \textit{abate}.

\textit{Ababa ababol} Sp., Pg. \textit{papoula} a red poppy, corn-rose: a corruption of \textit{papaver}, v. \textit{pavot}.

\textit{Abait}, \textit{abah} Pr. in Gir. de Rossillon, a henchman; from \textit{ambactus} or \textit{andbahts}, v. \textit{ambascia}.

\textit{Abalcar} — \textit{bacaric}.

\textit{Abandonner} — \textit{bando}.

\textit{Abarca} Sp. Pg. a coarse shoe of untanned hide worn by the Spanish peasants, used as a nickname of Sancho one of the kings of Navarre: from the Basque \textit{abarquía} which is made up of \textit{abarra} twigs (of which these shoes would originally be made) and \textit{quia} things: so = things made of twigs.

\textit{Abarcar} — \textit{barcar}.

\textit{Abbaco} It. arithmetic, Pr. \textit{abac}; from \textit{abacus}.

\textit{Abbagliare} — \textit{bagliore}.

\textit{Abbandono} — \textit{bando}.

\textit{Abbedul} — \textit{betula}.

\textit{Abbeille} — \textit{ape}.

\textit{Abbentare} — \textit{avventare}.

\textit{Abbozzare} — \textit{bozzo}.

\textit{Abbrivo} — \textit{brio}.

\textit{Abeja} — \textit{ape}.

\textit{Abelluccar} — \textit{bellugue}.

\textit{Abéquer} — \textit{becco}.

\textit{Abés} — \textit{avieso}.


\textit{Abisme abismo} is a substantival superlative like \textit{DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.}
ABLE — ABRIGO.


Able Fr. a whiting, L. L. abutia; from albulus enphon. for alble (cf. foible for foible), Swiss abele, Austr. abel, Triers alf, follows in meaning the L. alburnus (Ausonius), Sp. albar.

Abonner Fr., s'abonner to subscribe; from bonus good, well-secured, cf. Sp. abonar to bail, secure, E. bonus.

Abois — aboyer.

Abomé abosé O. Fr. dejected; from abominatus one who feels abhorrence or aversion (past passive becoming present active) R. Gr. 3, 253.

Aboyer to bark, O. Fr. abayer, aboyer; from albaubari (baubari Lucer.). Hence a sbst. abo'y., être aux abois to be in the last extremity, properly of a stag "at bay." — The Eng. bay (and perhaps the form abayer) is from bada', badare q. v.

Abra Sp. Pg. a bay, cove, defile, fissure. The Fr. harre differs from it both in gender and in sense. Its primary notion is that of an "opening," so that like some few other nouns from verbs of the fourth conjugation (mulla from mollire, tupa from tupir) it may come from abrir, Lat. aperire.

Abrego Sp. the South-West wind; from africus, It. affrico.

Abricot v. albecocco.

Abrigo Sp. Pg., Pr. abric, Fr. abri shelter; abrigar, abricar, abriter (for abrier with euphonic t as in caféter, caillouteux, juteux from jus &c.) to shelter, cover. In the Jura arriller is used for abriter of which it is a diminutive. The Bernese has aprigá with the tenuis. Mahn (Etym. Untersuch.) and Littré (Journal d. Savans) support the old derivation from apricus.

The original and principal meaning of the Rom. word is a place of shelter from cold, rain, and bad weather generally. This notion would be involved in the Lat. locus apricus, which meant sunny in contradistinction to opacus shady. In Wallon ése à l'abri de l' pluie — être expose à la pluie, which perhaps points to the fact that abri once bore the meaning of "exposure" and after, by association of contrast, that of "shelter." Diez, without noticing this, argues against the Lat. etymology. Besides the difference in meaning the Lat. deriv. is, he says, rendered suspicious by the fact that the Rom. word is not found in the It. dialects, except in the Sard, which borrowed many words from the Span. (Aprico is indeed found in some of the poets in its Lat. sense.) It seems to have taken root espec. in Spanish, which has numerous compounds and derivatives: desabrir, desabrijar to strip, abrigada, abriguía, abrigamiento, abrigador (Pg.). Diez derives it from the O. H. G.
rihan to cover, whence birihan A.S. kay rhian, a being prefixed as in numerous Sp. words. It is noticeable that the meaning "to cover" is found in O. Fr.: *la tres precieuse corone que Jesu Crist ot en sa teste*, si com li Juis l'en abrirent. He also suggests the O. G. berc (bergeren) to protect, hide. The sbst. berc geberc asylum would be nearer abric in meaning than apricum.

**ABROJO — ACCEGGIA.**

Abrojo — broglio.

Abrojo Sp., Pg. abroho a thistle, caltrop; a compound from abre (et) ojo open the eye i. e. beware.

Abrostino It. a sort of wild grape; from *labruscum*, Sp. lambrtiscu; *sc* becomes *st* as in mistio for mischio, 1 being rejected as though it were the article.

Abrojo — brugna.

Abubilla — unuppa.

Abutro — avoltore.

Abuzzago — buse.

Acá — qui.

Acabar Sp. Pg. Fr. achever, to bring to a head, finish, achieve; from caput which in Rom. meant the end as well as the beginning of a thing: *far capo* = to commence, *venire a capo* to accomplish.

Acaecer Sp. Pg. (O. Pg. also aqecer to be distinguished from aqecer to warm v. calentar) to happen; from accedere (for accidere) accadescere.

Acamar — cama (1).

Acarar — cara.

Acariâtre — cara.

Acatar — catar.

Accabler — caable.

Accattare It., O. Sp. acabdar, O. Pg. achatar S. Ros. to earn, gain, O. Fr. acater to procure, Fr. acheter to buy, Neap. accattare; It. accatto, Pr. acapta acapte, Fr. achat; from adcaptae (L. L. accapitare) to take to oneself, to buy, a meaning first developed in Fr., and supported by the passage in Festus: *emere, quod nunc est mercari, antiqui accipiebant pro sumere*. On *emo* (orig. = to take up, cf. eximo, dirimo, promo, demo, sumo, como) cf. Donald. Varronianus. Hence the compound It. raccattare, Pg. regatar, Fr. racheter to redeem = Sp. rescatar, Pg. resgatar, from re-ex-captare, subst. rescate, resgute.

Acceggia It., Sp. acesa, Prov. Fr. acée a snipe, L. L. accia, acecia; from acies or áxη a point, so = bird with the pointed bill. The word has very ancient authority, for in the Erfurd Glossaries p. 259* we find accega holtana or acega holtana = A. S. holt-hana a woodcock, snipe.
Accertello It., a bird of prey: dimin. from accipiter.

Accchina — hasca.

Accia aza It., Sp. hacha, Pg. facha acha, Pr. apcha for acha, Fr. hache (h asp.), E. adze. Whence M. H. G. hätsche and hätsche, a hatchel, axe; It. acciare, Fr. hacher to hash, cut in small pieces. The form of the Rom. words is against their deriv. from the Lat. ascia, but the Fr. agrees with the N. H. G. and Du. hache a mattock, hoe, a word not found in the O. H. G. but supported by the masc. form hacco (a hook) and the A. S. haccan to hack. The German k is preserved in the Picard. vb. héquer to hew wood = Fr. hacher. The other Rom. forms are all derived from the Fr., the Pg. f representing the aspirate, v. sub arpa. The It. ascia, Pr. aissa, is a different word coming from the Lat. ascia; the Sp. aza or azxa is not found, but there is a derivative from it in O. Sp. azada, Sp. azada, Pg. enzada mattock, hoe; also a Sp. form azuela an adze.

Acciaacco — achaque.


Accidia It., Sp. acidia, Pr. accidia, O. Fr. accide laziness, sloth. Chaucer uses accidie = lukewariness in religion to be cured by fortitude, in Fr. theology acédie; cf. the accidiosi in Dante's Inferno. The word comes from the Gr. ἀχαίδεα through the L. L. accidia acedia.

Accismare — esmar.

Acciuga It., Sp. anchova anchova, Pg. anchova and enchova, Fr. anchois, anchovy; from aphya, apua (used by Plin. = small fry of any fish), ἀφύη, with the suffix uga might be formed in Italian acciuga = upj-uga, the other words being corruptions of this. The Piedm. and Sicil. form is anciôva, Veron. ancioa, Gen. anciua, Ven. anchioa. But Mahn (Etym. Untersuch.) refers the word to the Basque antzua to dry so = the dried or salted fish. A dialectical form of antzua is anchua in Biscay anchuba (pronounced anchuwa). Both these are represented in the Span. Tz and ch are frequently interchanged in Basque, thus: batxa, belza, balza black, aitz acha a rock, itzuli and ichuni to turn, alter, orza and orcha a tooth. Anchua in Basque also means a weaned lamb, doubtless from the same root. In the It. acciunga there is, probably, a reference to ascingare to dry, the truer form being preserved in the dialects.

Accointer — conto.

Accordo It., Sp. acuerdo, Pg. acordo, Pr. accord, Fr. accord agreement, accordare, accorder &c. to agree: formed in ana-
logy to the Lat. concordare, discordare from cor, not from chorda. The Swiss cordere cordre = Wall. keure opp.: meskeure to grudge.

Accorgere — corgere.

Accoutrer — cucire.

Acebo Sp., holly-tree; abbreviated from aquifolium with the accent thrown back as in rébol from trifolium. An old form aceveto is found. Hence also Pg. azevinho. The Cat. grévol is from acrifolium.

Acechar Sp., Pg. asseitar to lie in wait for, spy; from assectari.

Aceite Sp., Pg. oil; from the Arab, al-zait (azzait), Heb. zait Freyt. 2, 269.

Acelga Sp., Pg. also selga beet; from Arab, selg (Freyt. 2, 344), which prob. came from the Gr. σεκλός Sicilian, whence the Gr. τεύνλον or σεινλον, M. Gr. σεινλον, σειξλον N. Gr. σεικλον, whence it has passed into many of the Slavonic languages.

Aego It., Pg. acer, O. Sp. arce, Sp. arce, Cat. ars maple; from acer. The Fr. has érable (Grenoble izerablo) = érarbre esrarbre = acer arbor.

Acesmer — esmar.

Acetre — secchia.

Acozar O. Sp. to pant, aczo breath; from Basq. hatsa breath with the same suffix as bostezar to yawn.

Acha — ascla.

Achaque Sp. Pg. illness, disorder, pretext, excuse, whence It. acciaccò; from the Arab, al-schakà aschschakà sickness. The It. cugione also unites the meanings “illness” and “excuse”. O. Pg. achaque = accusation.

Achar Sp. Pg. to find. A word as obscure as its synonymous trovare. The oldest form found is aftar (A. D. 1166 S. Rosa), ch = β as in onchar from inchar (but Mauh derives enchar from inchoare). In the Rh. we find aftar, Wal. aftà, Neap. asciare (sci for β as in sciune from flumen), also acchiare (Sic. ascìari). It prob. comes from the Lat. affare to blow upon, then to touch, meet with. Confare besides the sense of “blowing together” has that of “bringing together”, “joining”. From the notion of blowing we easily get that of striking cf. the Eng. blow and the Germ. puffen (the Pg. ache = a hurt), and the German treffen means both to hit, and to hit upon, to find (cf. the Lat. offendere). In old glosses we find adflavit = adegit (attigit); adflavuit (for adflavit) leviter tetigit; aflata labunan (befunden): Papias has affare = aspirare, aspergere, attingere. In It. we have inaffare = to besprinkle. V. s. hallar.

Acharner Fr. to set on, incite; from caro flesh, prop. of dogs.
to urge on by offering flesh: part. acharné provoked, exasperated; It. accarnare to penetrate into the flesh, cf. the Pg. encañar to provoke, exasperate.

Achat acheter — accattare.

Ache Fr. a sort of parsley; from apium, It. appio, Sp. aipo.

Achever — acabar.

Achiar — ape.

Aciabbar Sp., Cat. cever aloe-tree; from Arab. al-çabir açcabir.

Acicatar Sp., Pg. acicatar açacalar to polish; from Arab. çagata Freyt. 2, 509.

Aciesto Sp. Pg. a spur with a single prick instead of a rowel; according to some from the Arab. al-scharkah aschscharkah a goad; Larramendi derives it from the Basq. cicatea in same sense.

Acier — acciajo.

Acipado Sp. well-milled, compact (of cloth); from the Lat. stipatus.

Aconchar — conciare.

Acontecor — contir.

Acotar — cotejar.

Acoatar — quota.

Acre Fr. a square measure, acre; from G. acker, E. acre.

Acucia Cucia O. Sp. agility, dexterity, acuciar to hasten, Sp. accioso diligent; from the Lat. acutus v. Ducange s. v. acutia.

Acudir — cudir.

Adaga — daga.

Adala — dala.

Adalid Sp., O. Sp. adalid, adalir, Pg. adail a commander, general; from Ar. ad-dalil guide, vb. dala to lead.

Adarga — targa.

Adarve Sp. a rampart with battlements; from Ar. al-darb a narrow way, Freyt. 2, 19.

Adastiare — astio.

Addobbare It., O. Sp. adobar, O. Pg. adubar, Pr. adobar, O. Fr. adoubber to fit out, equip, N. Sp. Pg. to prepare, pickle, tan. From the A. S. dubban, O. Norse dubba to strike (Fr. dauber to beat), and first used of the accolade or blow with the sword given in the ceremony of knitting: A. S. dubban to riddere to dub a knight, Fr. addubber à chevalier; it was next used of any solemn preparation or equipment, cf. Ducange s. v. adobare: Raoul l’adoube qui estoit ses amis: premiers li chausse ses esperons massis e puis li a le bran au costel mis, en col le fier si con il ot apris: hence adouber richement to equip magnificently, se douber to arm oneself, this simple form being rare. Wedgwood (s. v. dub) considers that the notion
of preparation, equipment &c. is the primary one and traces the word to a Slavonic root, Bohem. dub an oak, oak-bark, tan, dubiti to tan. From dressing leather the term got to be used of any kind of dressing or preparation, the dubbing of a knight consisting in investing him with the habiliments of his order. In Eng. to dub cloth is to dress it with teasels; to dub a cock to prepare it for fighting by cutting off the comb and wattles; dubbing a mixture of tallow for dressing leather, also a dressing used by weavers.

Adelenc Pr. of noble birth (only in Girard de Roussillon), O.Fr. elin; from the O. H. G. adaling editing, A. S. æþeling, Eng. Atheling (prop. name), L. L. adalingus.

Ademan Sp. Pg. motion, look, bearing; from the Basque adie-man (aditzera eman) to give to understand, from adi aditu to understand and eman to give; desman = des-ademan.

Adededor — redor.

Ades — esso.

Aderes adaisor O. Fr., Pr. adesur to stick to, touch, lay hold of: a frequent. from adhaerere adhaerus v. s. aerdre.

Adesso — esso.

Adizzare — izza.

Admonoster — amonestar.

Adonare It. to subject, subdue, Dante Inf. 6, 34: l'ombre ch' adona la greve pioggia. The Pr. has adonar to give in, Sp. adonarse, Fr. s'adonner to suit oneself to, from donare; hence the notion of subduing, cf. Sp. rendir from reddere.

Adouber — addobbare.

Adrede Sp. Pg. purposely; prob. from the Prov. adreit rightly, exactly, cf. Cat. adretas (1) rightly (2) purposely.

Aduan — dogana.

Adur aduras O. Sp. = Lat. vix; from durus.

Aduror O. Fr. Wall., Pr. abdurar to harden, also to endure, like Fr. endurer. Aduré adurat enduring was a frequent epithet of warriors; from obdurare with change of prefix, cf. entamer.

Aerdre aderdre O. Fr. Pr. to hang, attach to: from adhaerere (pronounced adhérerre aderre) with a d inserted, It. aderire.

Afa — affanno.

Afagar — hatagar.

Afeitar Sp. Pg. to trim, curl the hair; from affectare, the Sp. coming through the Pg. The Pg. enféitar is from infectare insicer.

Afeurer — foro.

Affaler Fr. a nautical word = to let down; from Du. afhalen to haul down.

Affanno It., Sp. Pg. Pr. afan, O. Sp. afaño anxiety, fatigue,
Fr. *ahan* hard labour; *affannare* to grieve a person, Sp. *afranar*, Fr. *ahaner* to labour, toil, frequently of field-labour in L. L. and O. Fr. *terram ahanare*, whence *ahans* cultivated fields, also *ahanables*, Rouehi *ahan* culture, Wall. *ahans* (results of it) = légumes encore en terre. The oldest meaning we can arrive at is that of "bodily pain", which, under the forms *afan*, *ahan*, *aan*, it bears in some of the earliest extant poems; in other early passages it signifies grief, torture, and bodily toil, fatigue. Carpentier notes also an O. Fr. vb. *haner* to work, whence *enhaner* e. g. *un cortil* to work a garden. The word is of French origin, being found neither in Latin nor in German. From *ahan* to *afan* the transition is easy, v. Rom. Gram. 1, 311, and for the Fr. *affanner* v. Pougen arch. franç. 1, 11. The derivation from the It. *afa* anguish is not to be thought of, since no suffix *ann* is known to the Rom. languages; it would rather appear that *afa* is shortened from *affanno*. Ducange and others derive it from an interjection *han*, which expresses the want of breath caused by a stress of bodily exertion. This is preserved in the Beverichon *ahaner* to be out of breath (which meaning it bore in O. Fr. up to the 16th century), and also in the Rouehi *e-han-cer* to be out of breath, cf. Ven. *afana* to pant, gasp. The Celtic languages present no roots identical with these Rom., the Gael. *fann* W. *gwan* weary being certainly not so, for the *f* gives in Rom. not *f* but *v*. As to W. *afan* dispute, tumult, which even quotes from Talhesin, it only remains to consider whether their form, confined to one of the Celtic dialects, and based on no native root, be still indigenous, or whether it be merely adopted from the Rom. The root *han* is doubtless one of those onomatopœia for which the language is indebted to itself alone.

**Affare** It. (m.), Pr. *afar* *affaire* (m.), Fr. *affaire* (f., probably because *chase* is *f.*, in O. Fr. m.), O. Sp. *afar*, *affair*; from a *fare* in such phrases as *avere a fare con uno*; in the Romagna *daffè* i. e. da fare. Cf. It. *avvenire*, Fr. *avenir* the future = *il tempo a venire.*

**Afficher** — *ficcare.*


**Affubler** to mask, muffle; for *affibler*, L. L. *se affibulare* to wrap oneself up, prop. to fasten the mantle with the *fibula*, Pr. *fibuela*, It. *affibbiare*, Rom. *affubè.*
Affùt — fusta.

Afouto — hoto.

Afre O. Fr. (Fr. plur. affres, Burg. afre) fright, dismay, Fr. af-freux frightful, from the O. H. G. sbst. eifer eipar. The It. afro sour may be referred to the same origin.

Afrenta — afrontare.

Afro — afre.

Agace — gazza.

Agalla — gale.

Agasajar — gasalha.

Agastar — agazzare.

Agazzare It., Fr. agaeer (Pg. agastar) to irritate, entice, set on edge (teeth); from O. H. G. hazjan G. hetzen to bait, the Rom. a being prefixed to help the pronunciation of the h which becomes strengthened into a g.

Age Fr., O. Fr. edage aage; from ætaticum (ætas): so hom-mage = hominaticum, Pr. antigatge = antiquaticum. For æ = a cf. O.Fr. æt = ætatem. The ed, which in the Lat. was no part of the root (ætas = ævitas), has vanished.

Agencer — genie.

Ageno Sp., Pg. alhèo strange, foreign; from alienus, It. alieno, O. Fr. aliene. Sard. allem is used for It. altrui, like the Sp.


Aggechire — gecchire.

Agguoffaro It. to add, Dante Inf. 23, 16: se l’ira sovra il mal voler s’aggueffia; prop. = “to weave on” from O. H. G. we-fan to weave, cf. adexcre. Of the same origin is the Lomb. wiffa, guiffa a mark of possession attached to a property, vb. guiffare to attach such a mark to a thing. Hence Fr. giffer to mark a house with chalk, confiscate it; v. Genin.

Aghirone It. Pr. aigron, Cat. agro, Sp. airon, O. Fr. hairon, Fr. heron (h asp.), Berrihon égron, a heron; Fr. dim. aigrette, E. egret, and heronceau, heronshaw; from the O. H. G. heigir heigro.

Agina swiftness, strength; a grande aina Dante de Vulg. Eloq. 1, 11, O. Sp. agina and ahina, O. Pg. aginha swift. In a L. L. glossary we find agina i. q. festinancia et inde agino festinare. It cannot be the same as the word in Festus agina = the opening in the upper part of a balance in which the tongue plays: it comes from ago as ruina from ruo and in meaning approaches agitatio, agititas.

Agio It. (rarely asio), Pr. ais aise, Fr. aise (m.), Pg. azo, ease; Pr. ais, Fr. aise, easy; It. ad agio, Pr. ad ais, O. Fr. à aise, Fr. à l’aise comfortably, conveniently, whence It. adagio, O. Fr. aise, O. Pg. aaso convenience &c.; agiare adagiare, Pr. aisar, O. Fr. aisier, aisiel to take eare of, aisiato, aisé comfortable,
well-off. In Pr. there are still more derivatives: *aisir* to house, harbour, *ais* lodging, dwelling, *aisina* facility, opportunity, *nizinar* to arrange &c.; so that the word probably spread from this source. Its derivation is uncertain. Ménage refers it to *otium*, Ferrari to *adaptae*, Frisch to the German *behagen* to please. We require a form *ais* or *asi*. According to Perion Ling. Gall. p. 45, it comes from the Gk. *αἰσθάνομαι* luck-foreboding, necessary, proper, convenient, pleasant. Others, as Junius, Schilit, Castiglione, recognise in it a Gothic root found in the adj. *azēts* easy, pleasant, *azēti* comfort. J. Grimn inclines to this etymology, v. Wiener Jahrb. 46, 188, and his Hist. of the Germ. language p. 352, where the Goth. word is referred to the A. S. *cadhe*, N. H. G. *odi*. The Pr. *viure ad ais* = Goth. *vizon in azetjam* to live in ease and luxury. To hold this derivation we must suppose a substantive *azi* which is very doubtful. The Basque *aisia* rest, *aisina* leisure are rather from the Prov. than vice versa, such double forms (m. and f.) as *aisi aisina* being common in the latter: cf. *plevi plevina*, *trahi trahina*: *aisina* would be from the Pr. *aise* (pl. in older form *aisi*) as the adj. *aisa* agrees with the Pr. *ais*. Among the compounds from *agio* are It. *agevole*, *disugio*, *malagiatto*, Fr. *malaise* hardship. The It. *agio* agio, rate of exchange &c., is from *agio* with a different spelling for distinction. The Piedm. *agio* combines the meanings of both words.

**Agian** Pr., Cat. *agìa*, O. Fr. *agiland* which is still preserved in Berry, in Lorrain *aiguian* and an acorn; from the Lat. *glans* influenced by the Greek *ἀκρόλογος* or rather by the Goth. *akran* 

(uncorn), the prothetic *a* being unusual in Pr.

**Aglayo** — *ghiado*.

**Agognare** It. to desire anxiously, Gr. *ἐγωνύειν*.

**Agora** — *ora* (2).

**Agraffer** — *graffio*.

**Agréable** *agréer* — *grado*.

**Agrès** Fr. (m. pl.) rigging; vb. *agréer* to rig; O. Fr. *agreï* = preparation, *agréer* to prepare, fit out; from Du. *gereide* *gerei* apparatus (with prefix *a*), vb. *gereedem* paraæ = Goth. *gæraidjan*, M. H. G. *gereleun* to make ready, v. redo.


**Agrotto** *grotto* It. a pelican; from *onocrotalus*.

**Agust** — *guadare*.


Not from *aculeus*: the It. *agocchia* requires a L. *acucula* (cf.
cohuscula, conuscula, conuscchia, quenouille), which was thus altered from acicula whilst the c was still pronounced as a guttural, cf. genuculum for geniculum &c., v. Rom. Gr. 2, 265. Among the derivatives are Sp. agujjar, Pg. aguilar to goad, Fr. dim. aiguillette tag for drawing a lace through an eyelet hole, English aglet.

Agujjar — aguglia.
Aguilen — aiglen.
Aguzzino — alguacil.
Ahan — affanno.
Ahi — ivi.

Ahora — ora (2).

Aib aip Pr. quality, disposition, manners, character, aibit gifted.

Diez derives it from a very doubtful Goth. word aibr = gift, which occurs only once in Ulfilas S. Matt. 5, 24. Mahn (Etym. Untersuch.) points out the true derivation from the Basque aipua report, reputation, which is from aipatu, aippateca to speak of, mention. The Pr. argued from effect to cause so aib aip meant character, espec. good character. Aipatu bears a striking resemblance to the Gr. εἶχετεν (Ἐκεν.), Lat. vocare, Sansk. vach, v. Pott, Et. Forsch. 1, 180, 234.

Aido — ajuto.

Aie Fr. an interjection of pain; an old imperative of aider: aie nos Mahum? Ch. d. Rol. p. 74.

Aieul Fr. a grandfather; dimin. from avus, It. avolo, Sp. abuelo, Pg. avô. For a similar use of diminutives in O. G. cf. Grimm 3, 677.

Aiglent O. Fr., Pr. aguilen thorn; hence Pr. aguilancier, aiglentine, Fr. églantier églantine, églantine; from aiguille aguilla with the suffix ent, as if from a Lat. acuulentus prickly.

Aigrette — aghirone.

Aigu Fr. sharp; from acutus. Hence E. aigue.

Aiguille — aguglia.

Ailleurs Fr., Pr. alhors otherwise; from aliorum which became obsolete after the time of Cato and the Comic writers, and was revived in L. L., v. Müller’s Festus.

Aimant — diamante.

Ain O. Fr. a fish-hook; from hamus, It. amo.

Ainçois ains — anzi.

Ainda — inda.

Aine — Aine, inquine.

Ainé Fr. elder; from ains-né (ante-natus); cf. alnado.

Ains — anche.

Ainsi — cosi.

Air — aria.

Airain — rame.
Aire — aria.
Airon — aghirone.
Ais Fr. a plank; from axis assis, It. asse; dimin. aisseau a shingle, from axicellus assicellus, It. assicella.
Ais — asco.
Ais alaena — agio.
Aisil aisil O. Fr. vinegar; a corruption of acetum, It. aceto, Wal. otzet, Rh. as-chaid, ischeu. The same word is the E. eisil, esil, O. E. aisyl, A. S. aisil, eisele. The common Rom. term is vinum acre, vinaigre &c.
Aisne O. Fr. grape; from acinus, It. acinn.
Aisso — do.
Aja It. a threshing-floor; from area, Fr. aire, Pg. eira.
Ajar to maltreat; identical with the Pg. achar, Obs. Sp. ajar to find = hathar; cf. the Lat. offendere to hurt and to hit upon, find, Pg. ache = hurt.
Ajo — ayo.
Ajouter — ginsa.
Ajuto It. help; from adjitus -is (Macr. Sat. 7, 7); fem. Sp. ayuda, Pg. Pr. ayuda, O. Fr. aie, Pic. aiude; It. ajutare, Sp. ayudar, Pg. Pr. ajutar from adjutare. By the side of this we have a shortened form It. aita, Pr. ahia, O. Fr. aide aie, Fr. aide, Eng. aid, It. aitare, Pr. aidar, Fr. aider; the last two = aitare, which, however, does not suit the accented i of It. aito (aitare).
Al O. Sp., O. Pg., Pr. al als, O. Fr. at et a neuter pronoun sometimes joined with a sbst. (at ren, ren ut), from aliud, or, better, from alid (Lucil., Catull., Lucret.), neut. of alis, v. Ritschl de declinatione quadam latinâ reconditiore.
Ala — enola.
Alabar Sp. Pg. to praise; from allaudare (Plaut.), Pr. alauzar. The d being dropped the a takes a consonantal form as in Paolo = Paulus. In loar from laudare the vowel is kept (o = an).
Alabarda labarda It., Sp. Pg. alabarda, Fr. haltebarde (h asp.), a halbert; from the M. H. G. helmbarte (G. hellebarte); the purest form is found in the Rh. halumbard.
Alabe Sp. a branch, espec. one drooping to the ground, an olive branch, the ladle of a wheel, the eaves of a house; from the Basque alabea "that which bends or droops" v. Larramendi. Hence Pg. aba a projecting surface, eaves, cf. paço from palaço.
Alacha — laccia.
Alacran Sp., Pg. alacrão scorpion; from Arab. al-âqrab.
Alafé alahé alâé an interjection of cheering, rousing up &c., prop. of protestation from fe = fides.
Alaga Sp. spelt; from alica a sort of wheat.
Alambic — lambicco.

Alamo Sp., Pg. alamo alemo a poplar-tree; the Sp. philologers derive it from ulmus comparing the N. almr alm, Eng. elm; but plh. better from alus. The alder is called alamo negro, the poplar alamo blanco. The Sp. avoids the conjunction of the consonants in (ana = alna, jatde = jatne), so almo alamo from alno.

Alano It. Sp., Pg. atão, O. Fr. alan a mastiff; Ménage shows that Alano was used for Albano, and so Alano would be a dog of Albania (Epirus); cf. the Lat. Molossus, also from Epirus.

Alarbe Sp., Pg. lalarve a clown, rustic, prop. = an Arab; from Ar. al-arab.

Alarde Sp., Pg. a review of soldiers; from Ar. al-arid.

Alare — lar.

Alarido Sp. Pg. a confused battle-cry, ontery; from Ar. al-arir a song of victory, din, elatter Freyt. 1, 21. In the O. Fr. Chans. d’Antioche the Saracens ery aride! aride!

Alazan Sp., Pg. alazdo reddish-yellow, soroel (of a horse); from the Arab. al-'has-an beautiful, Pihan Gloss., Freyt. 1, 381, or, according to Sousa, from al-'haçan a strong fine horse. Hence Fr. alesan.

Alba It., Sp. Pr. Pg. Rh. alva, Fr. aube dawn; from albus light, clear, bright, as in alba stella (H.), cf. lux albscit, clatum albet (Albunea, according to Pott = Matutu), Dante “il sol imbianca i fiorretti”. Ariosto gives the dawn more colours: poi che l’altro mattin la bella Aurora l’aur seren fe’ bianco e rosso e giallo 23, 52.

Alban Pr., also albanel, It. albanello, Fr. aubrier a bird of prey. The corresponding Pg. form alvâo signifies another kind of bird. Trévoux explains aubrier by aubère = white and dappled, from albus.

Albañal albañar a sewer, gutter; from alveus.

Albarda — barda.

Albaro albero the black poplar, Fr. (Berrihon) aubrelle, O. H. G. albari, G. alber. In Cat. the poplar (of any kind) is called alba, Pr. aubra (aubre) = the white-poplar, Piodun. albra arbra = the black poplar, albron arbron = the white, Mil. albera (It. alberella) = the aspen. From albus, so prop., = the white poplar, afterwards used generally. The dialectical forms disprove Blanc’s derivation from albero (arbor), as being the commonest tree.

Albasano — baio.

Albedrio Sp. free-will; from arbitrium, Pr. albire.

Albedo Sp., Pg. ervodo from arbutus; Cat. arbosser from arbutus, Sp. (dialect.) alborzo, Fr. arbourier.

Alberare It., Sp. arbolar, enarbolar, Fr. arborer to raise, rear
(e.g. a mast); from arbor, It. albero, O. It. alboare &c. For similar formations, cf. vitulari to skip like a calf, It. piombare to fall like lead, brillare to shine like beryl, braccare &c.

**Albercocco albiococo** It., Roman bericucolato bricoccolato, Ven. baricocoto, Sien. bacoco, Sp. albaricoque albarcoque albarcocoque alvarcocoque, Pg. albricoque albercoque alboquorque, Fr. abricot, N. Pr. ambricot, awbricot auricot, M. Gr. βερίκοκον βερίκοκον, M. Gr. πυραίκοχιον, βιρικοκία, βερικοκία, βερικοκίον, βερίκοκον, O. Eng. apricot, an apricot. Diez derives it from the Lat. pracoquus, apricots ripening earlier than other fruits of the same kind. (Martial has pracoqua = apricots: Vilia maternis fueramus Pracoquae ramis Nune in adoptivis Persica cara sumus.) He adds that the Latin word finds its truest expression in the M. Gr. πυραίκοχιον, the Rom. forms having been influenced by the Arabic al-berqîq. This account is not quite right. The Rom. words, doubtless, came direct from the Arabic through the Span. The Arabs, probably, got the word from Dioscorides, who has (1, 165): τὰ μῆλα ἄμμηνικα, Ῥωμάιοι ὁ ἄμμηνικα, and whose works were early translated into Arabic. The Arabic has no p and therefore represents the Latin p by a b. V. Mahn Etym. Untersuchungen.

**Albergo** It., O. Sp., Sp. Pg. albergue, Pr. alberc, and O. Fr. herberge (helberc Ch. d’Alexis st. 51, 65), fem. Pr. alberga, O. Fr. herberg e Ch. d’Alexis 116 &c. &c., N. Fr. auverge an inn, O. Eng. herberwe; It. albergare, Sp. albergar, Pr. albergar arbergar, Fr. héberger, O. Fr. herbergier; from the O. H. G. herberga (f.) (heer army and bergen to shelter = station of an army on its march through the provinces), O. N. herbergi (n.), O. H. G. verb heribergôn. The O. Fr. kept the original meaning “army-station”. Brut. 2, 160 ses herberges et ses fosîles the tents and huts of the army. Through the Fr. come the Eng. forms herberwe, herber, harbour, armour, herberge, herbergeour, harbinger (one who looks out for a harbour or lodging for another): in Wiclif we find “I was herberweles and ye herboriden me”. S. Matt. Hence E. harbinger for herbergeour, the n being inserted as in messenger, scavenger &c.

**Albornos** Sp. Pg. a woollen mantle, Fr. bournous; from the Ar. al-bornoz a cloak with a cape to it, Freyt. 1, 115.

**Alboroto** Sp., Pg. alvoroto outery, riot; from Arab. al-foro’t “what is beyond measure” Freyt. 3, 336. Hence alborozo joy.

**Albran** — halbran.

**Albricia** Sp., O. Sp. alvistra, Pg. alviçara (generally in plur. only) reward for good tidings; from the Ar. al-baschîrârah good tidings, vb. baschara Freyt. 1, 124. In the Sp. the r is transposed not inserted, though alvicia is found in Berceo.
Alcabála duty on goods sold; according to Sousa from Ar. al-gubuluh (which, however, has a different sense, Freyt. 3, 394) which is from the verb gubula to take, to receive a price. Engelmann refers it to the Ar. al-gubuluh a tax.

Alcachofa — artificioso.

Alcaino Sp., Pg. alcaino, Pr. alcavot alcavot a pander; Ar. al-qawād.

Alcaide Sp. Pg. an alcaïd, chief magistrate; from Ar. al-qā'id Freyt. 3, 513.

Alcalde Sp. a justice of the peace; from Ar. al-qā'id Freyt. 3, 461.

Alcance Sp. a pursuit, capture, grasp, reach, means, alcanzar to pursue, capture; from Ar. al-qanac prey, booty (of hunters), vb. qanaca to hunt, Freyt. 3, 501. The Pg. alcanços is of the same origin.

Alcanda Sp. a falcon's roost; from Ar. al-kandarah.

Alcaparra — cappero.

Alcaravea — carvi.

Alcaraza Sp. an earthen pitcher; from Ar. al-korraz.

Alcataz Sp., Pg. cartaz bill, account; from chartaceus with the Ar. article.

Alcavala — gabella.

Alcázar a fort, also a quarter-deck; from Ar. qafr (Freyt. 3, 452), pl. = castle. Hence It. castello.

Alchimia It., Sp.Pg. alquimia, Pr. alkimia, Fr. alchimie, M. Gr. ἀλχημία alchemy, It. Sp. Pg. chimica, Fr. chémie, chemistry. There are three derivations given (1) from Gr. χυμός (χέω, χύω) = juice, sap, espec. the liquor obtained by infusion and decoction of herbs. (2) from the Arab. al-kimia which, however (as Diez, who holds this etymology, remarks), has no native root. (3) from chemia, χημεία, Egypt, so called, acc. to Plutarch, from its dark soil (the Coptic kme kami = black). So the word would orig, mean the Egyptian science. This last derivation is the one now generally maintained (amongst others by Humboldt Kosmos 2, 451): it is, however, rejected by Mahn (Etym. Unters.) who successfully asserts the Greek origin of the word. The word χημεία (v. l. χυμεία) is first used by Suidas (c. A. D. 1100). Alchemia (or chemia) is first found in J. Maternus Firmicus (c. A. D. 310), where it means the art of gold-making. Up to the middle of the fourth century χυμεία was used by the Greek physicians to mean the art of extracting juices from plants for medicinal purposes. From then up to the middle of the 16th century it meant the art of gold-making, transmuting the baser metals into gold, which was supposed, in its liquid form (aurum potabile), to
lengthen life, renew youth, and cure diseases, such as gout, leprosy &c. The art of gold-making was much practised by the Egyptians and Alexandrian Greeks. Hence it was that χυρεία in becoming χυνεία was influenced by χυνία which was the native name for Egypt. From the Alexandrians the word passed to the Arabs, who devoted themselves to the study of chemistry and alchemy about the middle of the 8th century. The Arabic word was introduced into Spain and thence into the other Romance languages.

Alcohol from the Arabic al-kohl the impalpable powder of antimony used in the East for darkening the eyebrows. From the extreme fineness of this powder the word got to be used of any pure fine substance, and espec. of refined spirit, pure spirits of wine. cf. Pihan, Glossaire des mots français tirés de l’Arabe.

Alcor Sp. a rugged hill; from Ar. al-qārah, pl. alqār.

Alcornoque Sp. Pg. (m.) cork-tree, whence It. alcornoch; from quern-oce spungeous oak? oce = hueco q. v.

Alcorque Sp. Pg. (m.) a shoe with cork sole = Sp. corche, whence our cork. From the Lat. cortex, so = alcorgue, cf. codigo from codex, peja from pulex.

Alcova It., Sp. alcoba, Fr. alcove (i.), Pr. alzuba, O. Fr. aucube, an alcove, recess in a room &e. Introduced from Spain and, therefore, most likely of Arabic origin; at-gobbah in Arab. means a vault or tent (Freyt. 3, 388). It occurs, under the form Alcoba, as the name of a Portuguese village, v. Sousa.

Alcuno It., Sp. alguno, Pg. algum, Pr. alcun, Fr. aucun; from aliquis unus. In the O. Fr. (Burgundian) we find the forms alquen auquen alcon (m.) (f. aucune), which seem to point to aliquis homo alquen, alcón, though the word is also used as an adjective. The Norman dialect has an analogous form cascons for quisque, cheson; also ascons (aliquis homo?), ascun.

Alcuño Sp. a surname; from the Ar. kunje = a christian or surname. The O. Sp. fem. alcunha, Pg. alcunha sex, seems rather to be connected with the Goth. kuni genus, athala-kuni = O. H. G. adal-kuni nobile genus. But Engelmann gives Ar. alkonjah “renombre de linage”.

Aldea Sp. Pg. Cat. a hamlet; from Ar. al-‘dai‘ah an estate Freyt. 3, 34, like Sp. almea from Ar. almar‘ah.

Alee — taccia.

Aledano Sp. a boundary, adj. = contiguous; from limitaneus; so = alendoš.

Alenare It., Pr. Cat. alenar to breathe, Fr. haléner to scent; It. alena lena, Pr. alena, Fr. halène (h mut.) breath. From anhelare (1) to pant, (2) in later writers to breathe; It. anelare, Sp. anhelar, Fr. anheler; the sbst. comes from the vb. the
termination ena being too rare and doubtful to allow the der-
ivation from halare.

Aléne — lesina.

Alerce Sp. the larch; from tarix, It, larice, with Arab. article, perhaps influenced by Ar. al-arzah cedar = Pers. arz pinus.

Alerte, alerto — erto.

Alesen — lesina.

Aleve Sp. faithless, O. Sp. sbst. aleve, Pg. alieve perfidy; not from alleve (which verb is not found in Sp.), but, perhaps, from the Goth. lärjan to betray, A. S. lëva a traitor.

Alezan — alazan.

Alface Pg. lettuce; Ar. al-khass.

Alfadia Sp. a bribe; Ar. al-hadiyyah.

Alfaia Sp. incense; Ar. al'halfah.

Alfana Sp. a strong spirited horse; hence O.Fr. destrier auflaine.

Alfango Sp. Pg. a sabre; from Ar. al-khangar a dagger, Freyt. 1, 530.

Alfaraz Sp. Pg. a light Moorish cavalry horse; from Ar. al-faras.

Alfarda Sp. Pg. alferece alferce an ensign, in earlier times = a high dignity: alferez del rei comes stabuli, constable; from the Ar. al-fares a knight; It. alfere.

Alfido alfere It., Sp. alfîl arfil, Pg. alfi alfiir, O. Fr. auflin a bishop at chess; from the Pers. il elephant, with the Ar. article, v. Duc. s. alphinus; ct., however, Pott in Lassen's Zeitschr. 4, 12.

Alfere — alferez.

Alfill — alfido.

Alfills alfîl Sp., Pg. alfinere pin, pl. Sp. alfîleres pin-money; from Ar. al-khital a skewer.

Alfocigo alfostigo alfonsigo Sp., Pg. alfostigo pistachio tree; from Ar. al-fosteq.

Alfomba Sp., Pg. alfambar a small carpet; from Ar. al-khomrah a prayer-carpet.

Alfurge Sp., Pg. alforge a wallet; from Ar. al-khorg, Freyt. 1, 472.

Alfoz, Sp. Pg. district; from Ar. al-hanz.

Algalia Sp. Pg. civet-cat; from Ar. al-guliyah.

Algar Sp. Pg. a grotto; from Ar. al-går, Freyt. 3, 301.

Algara Sp. Pg. a marauding party (like It. gualdana); from Ar. al-gârah, Freyt. 3, 301, whence, too, algurear to shout hurrah!

Algarrobo — carrobo.

Algebra It., Sp. alébre, Fr. algèbre, algebra; from the Ar. al-gâbr a resetting of anything broken (e. g. limbs), a meaning it still bears in Sp.; hence a combination into one whole, a
representation of several operations by means of a few symbols,v. Golins p. 462, Freytag 1, 293b. Contrary to the usual rule in Arabic words, the accent is on the article.

Algez Sp. *gypsum*, whence it is derived, Sp. also *geso*, It. *gesso*.

Alger *algéir* a spear, Ch. d. Kol.; from O. H. G. *azger*, A. S. *âtgir*, O. N. *atgír*.


Algodon — *cotton*.

Alguacil alvacil Sp., Pg. *alguzil alvacil alvacir* a magistrate, bailiff &c., Pg. *guazil* a governor; from Ar. *vazir*, *al-vazir* the manager of a state, a vizier, which from *važara* to bear, Freyt. 4, 461. From *alguačil* = an overseer comes the Fr. *argousier*, It. *aguzzino* an overseer of slaves.

Alguen — *quièn*.


Alholba Sp. a plant, *fennum Græcum*; from Ar. *hotbalt*, Freyt. 1, 415; Basque *altorbea*.

Alhondiga — *fondaco*.

Alhondre — *aliunde*.

Alice — *laccia*.

Aliento Sp., Pg. *alento* breath, vb. *alentar*; from *anhelare*, *n* and / being transposed; cf. *petigro* from *periculum*.

Aliso Sp. an *alder-tree*; cf. the G. *form else*. *Aliso* from *alysson*.

Alize Fr. service-berry, service-tree; from G. *else* (-beere). O. Fr. *atier, atier*.


Aljofar Sp. Pg. a small pearl; from Ar. *al-jažahur* a pearl, a word of Persian origin, Freyt. 1, 327.

Aljuba — *giubba*.

Allà — *là*.

Allarme It. (m.), Sp. Pr. *altarma*, Fr. *alarme*, Wal. *armê*, alarm; *alarmare* &c.; from the cry *all'arme*! to arms! Hence *alarm*; and occ. *alarmo* an interjection expressing wonder, It. *arm'arme*!.


Allèger — *lieve*.

Alleggiare — *lieve*.

Allegro It., Sp. Pg. *alçgre*, Fr. *alègre* sprightly, merry, with several derivatives; from *atacer atacrem* with the accent on the penult. From the change of *a* into *e*, the word would seem to have been orig. Fr.; we find an O. Fr. *hataigr* pre-
served in the proper name Aligre. The Basque alaguera is nearest the original.

**Allende** O. Sp., Pg. alem on the other side; from alii rude.

**Aller** — audare.

**Alleu** — allodio.

**Allevare** It., Pr. alevar, Fr. éléver to rear, bring up (tollere pur-rum). Partly, perhaps, from the carrying the child at baptism.

In O. Sp. alevo a baptized person, It. alievo, Fr. élève pupil.

**Alli** — il.

**Alligator** — lacerta.

**Allodio** It., Sp. alodio, Pr. alodi aloc aloc, Fr. allieu, an allodium, allodial lands &c., held in absolute independence without acknowledgment of any lord paramount, opp. to sief. The Lat. allodium suits all the Rom. forms; for the Pr. aloc, cf. fasticum = fastidium, Fr. aleu = aloc, as feu = foc, lieu = loc. Alodis (Lex Salic.) alaudis are older forms of allodium. Grimm (Rechtsalt. p. 493, 950) gives a conjectural derivation from a Germ. compound al-oel "all one's own". But Wedgwood, with more probability, connects it with the Fecl. òdat in same sense, Dan. Sw. ødel a patrimonial estate. The landed proprietors of the Shetland Isles are still called udallers according to Sir W. Scott. Thie (s. v. od) derives it from the Gothic "allida oðol" an ancient inheritance, like allda-vinr an ancient friend, allida-hof an ancient possession. The L. L. form alaudis was, probably, influenced by laus in L. L. = a grant made by a feudal lord, who was said "attaudare" to make a grant, whence "allow, allowance", v. allower.

**Alodola alodola** It., Sicil. loddana, O. Sp. aloteca (aluda Cane. de Baena), Sp. alondra, Pr. alauza alauzeta, O. Fr. aloc (whence O. N. loa, Grimm Reineke Fuchs p. 370), aloue, aloëte, Fr. alouette, L. L. lousida a lark. This is one of the few words which we may certainly refer to a Celtic origin. It was known to Caesar who raised a "legio Aluada" in Gaul. This Suet. says was the Celtic for gaterita or lark. Pliny and Gregory of Tours also refer it to the Celtic. Various derivations have been given of the Celtic word: (1) from W. al excellent and awl song, so = excellent songstress; (2) Villenarquè and others refer it to the Breton alchouedal échouéder chouëder, W. alaw-adar = bird of harmony; (3) from alaw-he dez alaw-hed (hedeg to fly); (4) Bullet derives it from al qui s'élève chuceld chant; alchouedal qui s'élève en chantant. The W. for lark is uchedydd echedydd heddydd (hedegu to fly, uchedu to soar) = prop. the soaring bird; the Cornish form is evidit for echiti-dit, whence the Breton echouedal echouedez, echouéder chouëder, alchouedal alchouéder. The Lat. aluauna dropped the guttural.
It is noticeable that other names of birds of the same genus came from the Celtic, e.g. finch, It. pincione, Sp. pinzon, Fr. pinçon, from the W. pine; Pg. catovio, Sp. totovia, Fr. cochevis tufted lark from the Bret. kodioch. V. Mahn (Etym. Untersuch.) p. 23. V. also Dief. Or. Eur. p. 219.

**Alouer** It., E. allow to praise, approve, permit; from laudare, Pr. lauzar aluzar, O. Fr. loer lower allouer. Alouer, allow in the sense of granting (an allowance) is, however, from lower = locare, It. allogare to assign, hence also alloué an attorney, substitute (allocatus). As laudare and locare coalesced in lower the confusion was carried back to the L. I., where allocare = to approve, laus = a feudal grant.

**Alloza** Sp. green almond, allozo almond, tree; from Ar- al-tanzah almond-tree.

**Alma** — anima.

**Almacen** — magazzino.

**Almaden** Sp. mine, ore; from Ar. al-ma'eden.

**Almadroque** Sp. Pg. red ochre; from Ar. al-magrah red earth.

**Almanacco** It., Sp. almanaque, Fr. almanac, Eng. almanack. Perhaps from the Ar. al-man'a'h a present, vb. man'a'ha to give as a present. The Ar. expression is tæquam (v. Pihan p. 33). See Engelmann, p. 50.

**Almea** — aldea.

**Almear** — meta.

**Almece** Pg. whey; from Ar. macl.

**Almena** Sp. a battlement; from the Lat. mîna (only in plur.), with the Ar. article prefixed.

**Almendra** — mandorla.

**Almote** — elmo.

**Almea** Sp. nettle-tree, celtis australis; from Ar. al-mais.

**Almidon** — amido.

**Almirante** It. Sp. Pg., It. almiraglio ammiraglio, Pr. amiran amiral amirat, O. Fr. amirant amiral amiras, Fr. amiral, L. Gr. ἀμιράς ἀμιράς an admiral, L. L. admiraldus admirabilis, in which, of course, there is a reference to admirari. The Fr. amiral and the Pr. amiralh present the most correct form, coming, as they do, from the Ar. amir al bahr chief at sea. The last syllable was dropped, when the word was introduced into the Rom. during the Crusades. So Mahn. But Diez considers the forms without the final l as older, and derives from amir simply, the various terminations being used to give the word a Rom. appearance. Almirante on the analogy of imperante, comandante. The orig. meaning, too, was "chief" not "chief at sea".

**Almizcle** — museo.
Almofalla O. Sp. O. Pg. an army; from Ar. alma'halla a camp.
Almofar almofre Sp., Pg. almofre a cap of mail; from Ar. almigfar.
Almogarave — mugavero.
Alcohada Sp., Pg. almofada a bolster; from Ar. al-mekhaddah.
Alcohaza Sp., Pg. almofaca a carry-comb; from Ar. al-me'hassah.
Almoneda Sp. an auction, Pg. almoeda; from Ar. al-mon'diyya auction, from nada to cry.
Almoradux — majorana.
Almorranae Sp. (plur.), Pg. almorreimas, Cat. morenas = haemorrhoides, of which it is a corruption.
Almoxarife Sp. Pg. custom-house officer; from Ar. al-moshrif overseer.
Almud Sp., Pg. almude a ½ bushel-measure; from Ar. almudd.
Almuerzo Sp., Pg. almorcó almoco breakfast; vb. almorrzar (Cat. esmorzar); from admorsus (Symmachus), l for d as in Alfonso = Adlonsus (Hadufins), cf. M. H. G. anbiz.
Almusea Pr., Fr. aumusse, O. Fr. aumuce (whence Du. almuse amute), Sp. almucio (Seekendorf), Pg. mursa; dim. Pr. almucela, O. Pg. almucella almocella, Sp. almocela (almucella almocata Ducange), O. Fr. aumucette, Sp. mucela, It. mozzetta. These words signify a headgear falling down to the shoulders, worn chiefly by ecclesiastics, in the dim. form = a short mantle. They do not belong to the Arab., though like many others, they have assumed the Ar. article, but are evidently the same as the G. mütze, cap, bonnet, Du. mutze, usually derived from the vb. mutzen to crop. v. sub mozzo.
Alna auna alla It., O. Sp. O. Pg. Pr. alna, Sp. ana, Fr. aune an ellig. Probably from the Goth. atêina, O. H. G. elina which is of the same gender. This, Grimm (3, 559) says, comes from ulnus. So Diez. But there is no word ulnus in Class. Lat.; ulna = elbow = Gk. ὀλ-ἐννη, G. ellen-bogen.
Alnado andado Sp., Pg. entendo a stepson, from antenatus, Sp. also antenado, Isid. Gloss. antenatus privigimus; Gr. πρόγονος.
Alocco — locco.
Aloi — lega (2).
Alors — ora (2).
Aloser — lusingar.
Alosna — alune.
Alouette — allodola.
Alquile Sp. Pg. hire, alquilar to take on hire; from Ar. al-kirâ wages.
Alquitran — catrame.
Alrededor — redor.
Alrotar — artotto.
Altaleno It. a swipe, altatena a see-saw, swing; from tolleno and attus.

Altresi It., Sp. otro, Pg. outro, Pr. attresi atresi, O. Fr. attresi; from alterum sic, as aussi from aliud sic.

Altrettale It., Sp. otro tal, Pg. outro tal, Pr. attrettal attretal, O. Fr. autre tal, from alter talis. So attrettane &c., from alter tantus; Pr. attrestat, atrestun from alter-sic-talis, alter sic tantus.

Alubia Sp. a French bean; from the Ar., Gk. λαβος.

Alubre O. Sp. (and in Berceo a inbre); from alibi.

Aluine Fr. wormwood; from aloe with suffix ine (as in amaran- tine, argentine, areciline, balsamine, cyllantine), ui for oi as in muid from modius &c. Another form with weak n is found, O. Fr. alogen, Sp. Pg. atosna, losna.

Aluir Pg. to rock, swing, knock at or against, to hollow (of water); from alludere or, perhaps, alluere.

Alumello — lama (2).

Alvæil — a/guacil.

Alverja — ervo.

Alvicara — atricaria.

Alzarre It., Sp. atzar, Pr. alsar ausar, Fr. hausser (h asp., cf. hauz II. c), O. E. hauze (whence hausser), Wal. in-altzà to raise; from attus (attiare). The Fr. exhausser (Pr. eissunsar, Sp. ensatzar) deserves consideration from its assuming a distinct form exaucer with the meaning to hear (a petition) thus: Dieu a excusé mes prières = has heard (prop. has exalted, favoured) my prayers.

Amà Sp. Pg. housewife, mistress, hence amo master of the house; Isidorus uses amma: lice avis (strix) vulgo "amma" dicitur ab amando parvulos, unde et lac præbere fertur nascentibus. The word is prob. the same as the Gael am, W. amm, Basq. ama mother, Occ. ama grandmother, Ar. amm, Samsk. ambā, O. G. amma, G. amme a nurse.

Amacà It., Sp. hamaca, by transpos. amahaca, Pg. maka, Fr. hamac (h asp.), Eng. hammock from the Du. hangmakk, G. hangematte (lit. = suspended bed), or, more probably, a native American word, the Du. being adapted to a false etymology.

Amadouer Fr. to allure, caress, hence oubst. amadou trouver, also a lure, cf. esca; hence ramadouer. The O. N. vb. muta, Dan. mude, meant to feed young birds (Goth. matjan to eat), Eng. meat, hence with ou (= o cf. évanouir) a-mad-our to give meat to, entice with meat, It. ad-cscare. The Goth. t becomes d as in guider from vitan, hadir hair from hutan.

Amagar — imago.

Amago Pg. the core, innermost part of a thing, vb. Cat. Pr. amagar to conceal. The Sp. imago, Cat. imag imag denotes
a peculiar taste of honey, Sp. *ámago* also = disgust, aversion. The connexion has not been made out.

**Amalgamare** It. &c. to *amalgamate*, to form a mixture (amalgam) of mercury and some other metal; from the Gk. *μελέγμα*.

**Amande** — *mándorla*.

**Amanevir** — *amanir*.

**Amapola** Sp. a poppy; from the Basque *emalopa* “that sends to sleep”, from *emun* *eman* to give and *lópa* *lopea* to sleep. Cf. the Sp. *adormidera*.


**Amarillo** Sp., Pg. *amarrillo* yellow, amber-coloured; for *ambarillo* from *ambar* amber which is of Arab. origin *anbar* being prop. a fish supposed to yield ambergris. The word was introduced into Europe by the Phœnicians, v. Mahn (Etym. Unters. p. 62).

**Amarrar** Sp. Pg., Fr. *amarrer* to moor a vessel, Fr. *démarrer* to unmoor; *amarrar* *amarre* a mooring-cable; from the Du. *marren* to moor, also to delay, retain = O. H. G. *marrjan* to stop (v. s. *mären*): the form *merren* has also both meanings = A. S. *merran* to hinder (mar).

**Amatita matita** red chalk, Fr. *hématite*; from *harmatites*.

**Ambasciata** It., Sp. *embaxada*, Pr. *ambassade*, and m. *ambassat*, Fr. *ambassade* embassy; It. *ambasciador* &c., *ambassador*; from the L. L. *ambacixia ambacia* commission, charge, business. This *ambaxia* is seemingly connected with the word *ambactus* used by Caesar (B. G. 6, 15) for servant, vassal: “equites circum se ambactos clientesque habent”. From *ambactus* comes *ambactia*, afterwards pronounced in France *ambascia* (*amba*-xia) and by transposition *ambascia*, cf. Brescia for *Brixia*. The verb *ambasciare* to convey a message, serve on an embassy, from which the Rom. derivatives immediately come, was also known in L. L. The Pr. masc. = *ambasciatum*. Fos- tus says the word is Gallic “*ambactus apud Emnium lingua Gallicia servus appellatur*”. Hence Zeuss 1, 89, 179 refers it to a Celtic origin, viz. the W. *amaet* husbandman, workman, for *ambæth* (the b being dropped, as often happens after m, cf. *amarillo*). J. Grimm derives the word from the Gothic *andbahts* a servant, O. H. G. *ambah* (Goth. *andbahi* service, M. G. *amt* office, charge). *Andbahts* he resolves into *and* and *bak* (back) whence the meaning back-holder, supporter, ser-
vant (cf. henchman = haunchman). Pott and Bopp, however, connect and-bah-ts with the Sanskrit bhaj edele, venerari, partie. bhaktia (= -bactus) deditus, devotus. In favour of Grimm's etymology it may be urged that the Rom. ambactia (which does not occur in Latin) is not so easily obtained from ambactus (the suffix ia being unusual) as from the Goth. aubaltsi whence it would be regularly formed, like the Fr. fanha = fania from the Goth. fani. The notion of manual labour, which appears in the W. word, is preserved in the Du. ambagt a handieracht; ambagts-mann an artizan. Icel. ambatt a female slave. The It. uses ambascia ambascio to mean shortness of breath, distress, anxiety; ambasciare trambasciare to be out of breath, be in distress &c., prop. to be oppressed with work; for a similar connexion of meanings cf. s. affanno. Diefenbach (Goth. Diet. 1, 255) has a learned discussion on aubaltsi and ambactus.

**Ambiare** It., Sp. Pg. Fr. ambtar, Fr. ambler, to amble; from ambulare not used in Class. Lat. in this sense, which was first introduced some time after the 9th century. The Wal. émblù still keeps the Classical meaning.

**Ambidos amidos** O. Sp. unwillingly; from invitus, It. invito, O. Fr. envir.

**Ambone** It., Fr. ambon, an ambo, a kind of pulpit in the choir from which the lessons were read; from the Gk. ἀμβων any rising as a hill, a stage &c. (umbo).

**Ambra** It. (f.), Sp. Pg. amber ambar álambre (m.), Fr. ambre (m.), amber, M. H. G. amber ãmer, G. ambra; from the Arab. 'ambar a sweet-scented resin (Freyt. 3, 227), orig. the name of a fish from which ambergris was supposed to come. The word was probably introduced into Europe by the Phoenicians who used it to express the yellow amber found on the shores of the Baltic and called by the ancient Germans glós or ges (Tacit. glæsum), v. Malm (Etym. Unters.)

**Ame** — anima.

**Amenaza** — minaccia.

**Amender** Fr., amende, amendement, E. amend, used by Boethius (e. 1150) who writes both emendament and amendament; from emendare.

**Amido** It., Pg. amido amidão, Sp. almidon, Fr. amidon starch; from Lat. amythus (άμυθος). The only instance, says Dicz, of ã becoming a in Rom.; but we have Pg. escada = scala. In Latin the interchange was not uncommon: calamitas, cada-mitas, scando scala &c.

**Amiraglio ammiraglio, amiral** — almirante.

**Amito** Sp., O. Fr. amit amice; from amictus.

**Ammainare** Sp. Pg. amainar, Fr. amener (les voiles) to lower
sails. From *ad manus* cf. *demener* from *de manus*, L. L. *minare* to lead drive, which is better der. from *manus* than; with *Diez*, from *minari*. For *a* = *e*, cf. *menottes* handcuffs.

**AMMANARE** — *mana*.

**Ammazzare** — *mazzo*.

**Ammonicare** It. to wink; from *admicare*.

**Ammutinar** — *meute*.

**Amo** — *ama*.

**Amojar** Pg. to milk; from *Ar. mascha'a*?

**Amonestar** Sp. Pr., Pg. *amoestar*, O. Fr. *amonester*, Fr. *adamonter*, to admonish, Pr. also *monestar*, O. Fr. sbst. *monneste*; from *monitare* (used by Venantius Fortunatus, A. D. 600), with *s* inserted to distinguish it from *monitar* which would come from *monitare* as *vanitar* from *vaniature*. But v. Littre p. 34, who derives it from *monestus* a partic. of *monère*, cf. *semondre*.

**Amortiguar** — *santiguar*.

**Amparar** — *parare*.

**Amusco** — *musco*.

**Amuser** — *muser*.

**Ananas** It. Fr., Sp. *anana* pine-apple, Pg. *ananaz* (tree), *ananazeiro* (fruit); a South American word.

**Anappo** It., Pr. *enap*, O. Fr. *hanap* *henap* (*h* asp.); from O.H.G. *hanpf* *hanp*, G. *nnpf* a bowl. Hence L.L. *hanaperium* a cup-basket, E. hamper.

**Anc** — *anche*.

**Anca** It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. *hanche* (*h* asp.), *haunch* (henchman), Sp. Pg. plur. *ancas* the croup of a horse &c. Hence It. *sciancato*, Fr. *echanche* hip-shot. From (1) Gk. *ευκέ* a bend, or (2) from G. *ankē*, O. H. G. *anca* nape of neck, neck, prop. a curve. The Rom. languages have made use of the Greek word in another instance (v. *anco*), and Festus even mentions a Lat. *ancus* = "qui adunecum brachium habet ut exporrigi non possit". But the German word, particularly in its chief meaning (a *joint*) lies nearer the Rom. than the Gk. or the obsolete Latin. From the O. H. G. *anca* = *tibia*, crus, is derived the Fr. *anche* a pipe or tube (of an instrument &c.), from which *hanche* was distinguished by the aspirate (cf. the Friesl. *hancke henke* Kil.).

**Ancelis** — *essto*.

**Ancêtres** Fr., O. Fr. *ancestres*, acc. *ancecessors*, ancestors; from *anteceessores*.

**Ance &c** It., Rh. *auc* *anca*, also, still (*etiam*), Pr. *anc*, O. Fr. *ainc* (*unquam*), Wul. *ince* (*adhuc*). From *adhuc*, whence *adunc* *auc* (cf. O. Fr. *ainsinc* = *vique sic*), Sp. *aun* (Pg. *ainda*) cf. Sp. *nin* = *nec*, Pg. *assim* = *sic*, *allin* = *illic*. In It. a *d* between two vowels is seldom lost, so the process...
would be: adunc, ad'nce, ane, anche. The derivation from hunc (sc. horam, cf. It. issa sc. hora) suits the form but not the sense; moreover, we should have a supply ad as well as horam. For the O. Fr. auc we sometimes have ains e. g. Alex. 66, 3, which must be distinguished from ains = Sp. antes. Auc (en- phon. anca, cf. Rh. amca) is, probably, the first syllable of the compounds Pr. ancui, O. Fr. encui, It. aucoi to-day, Pr. ancunech, O. Fr. enqueuht to-night.

Anche — anca.
Ancho Sp. Pg. broad; from amplus (It. ampio &c.), like henchir from implore; ensanchar to widen = examplare.
Anchoa anchois — accinga.
Anciano ancien — anzi.
Ancidere It. (poet.) to kill; from incidere, cf. anaffiare, ancude, angunaglia for inaffiare &c.
Ancino It., Sp. anzueto, Pg. anzol, Fr. hamecon a fish-hook; from hamus.
Anco Pg. an elbow, a bending; from the Gk. ἀγκος a bend, a valley; Sp. ancon (m.) a bay, a road, from ἀγκόν = elbow, recess. In Breton auk = a corner (panyhius). v. Ducange, s. ancus.
Ancolie Fr. columbine (a plant), G. agile; from L. aquileja (un-class.), It. aquilegia: for the insertion of u cf. s. anche, andare.
Ancona anconeta Bresc. a small image; from σικόν, whence also Wal. icona.
Ancora — ora.
Ancse — se.
Andado — an affidare.
Andamio — andama.
Andana Com. Piedm. (1) gait, manner of life; (2) the sweep that the mower takes at each stride, swath = Fr. andain (f.), Norm. andain (m.) step, Berrichon andain a layer of mown grass &c., a swath, Sp. andana, Pg. andaina a row, rank; from andare. The first meaning would be "stride", then the length or extent of a stride, and, lastly, layer, row; so the G. schraden, Eng. swath = both the sweep of the scythe in mowing and the row or layer of mown corn. Hence, with unusual suffix, the O.Sp. andamio gait, L.L. andamius a passage, = O. Pg. andamo (cf. Rouchi andamo = Fr. andain); hence, too, the Sp. andamio, Pg. andaimo andaima a passage, gangway, also a scaffold in which sense some refer it to the Arab.
Andare It., Sp. Pg. andar, Cat. Pr. auar, Wald. auar, Lomb. anò to go. The Fr. has another word aller; the Rh. and Wal. have neither of these forms, the former making up a verb from ire, vadere and meare, the latter using meurge (from emergere), which in conjugation (meart, mer) betrays its
Latin origin. The verb is complete in Sp. and Pg. and was once so in It. (as it is still in some of the dialects, e.g. the Sard.). It is now mixed up in conjugation with vadere which, in Latin wanting the perfect and tenses thence derived, had to supply them from elsewhere; ivi would have been too short, so andare was coined. This had the accent on the syllable of flexion (whilst vadere is marked on the root-syllable), and was, therefore, used in those parts of the conjugation which bear that accent: vo, vai, va: andiamo, andate, vanno; andare; andai &c., cf. esco (exire), esci, esce: usciamo (ostium), uscite, escono. Andare and stare in Rom. were two parallel auxiliaries: what wonder then if they tended to adopt similar forms in their conjugation? Such analogous formations are not uncommon. Thus the Sp. andre corresponds to estue, andido to estido, andudo to estudo; O. It. andettii to stetti, andicai to stiedi. In Sp. other verbs of the 1st conj. had similar forms: entrido from entrar, catido from cator (v. s. fegato), demandudo from demandar. It is usually derived from the G. wenden wandern as aller from wällen; but the G. w does not disappear thus in Rom. (the Sp. andalucia came through the Arab., which avoided the harsh gu (= w) of the Rom. Guanalucia: so impla for guimpla). Wenden, Goth. vandjan would be in Rom. guandir, wallen in Fr. would be gaiter. A Celtic verb W. athu, Ir. eath to go, would deserve more consideration were not the derivation from the Lat. aditare, quite regular and complete. Ennius uses the word once: ad cum aditavere; its meaning, "to enter often", "to go in and out", occurs in the various Rom. derivatives: thus, Sp. andante cavallerio = a knight-errant, andorro a rambler = Sard. andareda. The n was inserted to give the word more force as in rendere from reddere, cf. s. anche, ancolie, and ef. andido = aditus, L. L. c. s00 cum viis et aquis et aditis suis v. Muratori and Ducange. For the termination cf. O. It. O. Sp. renda for reddita. The Fr. aller is for O. Fr. ater (altar occurs in the Pass. de J. C. str. 114), which was for aner (cf. Chron. de Benoît 1, p. 92, si qu'en exit nos en animus, Choix 6, 300, que vos anez por moi fors terre), the two forms being current at the same time, like venin and velin, orphenin and orphelin. From aditato by syncope of the d may come the Com. altēa = andato; similarly, from adita the Ven. aida = vanne (imperat.). The Wal. defective verb aie adaitzi = deīvo deīve, Goth. hiri hirjith, perhaps = adita aditate, unless it be of the same origin as the Servian ajde ajdate. From adire comes the Burg. ai (aír) = allier. From aller comes the sbst. altēe an alley which Ducange refers to tail (q. v.); cf. It. andata. But v. Litré, hlist. de la langue franç., vol. 1, p. 40.
Andario Sp. a water-wagtail; from andar to go and rio a river.
Andas Sp., Pg. andes (only in phr.) a sedan, litter, bier; from
amites; amites basternarum = the poles of the sedans (Palladian). Cf. hante, and for the change of mt into nd in Spain cf. condé, duendo, lindar, senda &c.

Andorinha — roudine.

Andouille Fr. a sausage, black-pudding, Rh. anduchiel, Basque andoilla. For endouille from inductilis, by which word the O.G. sciubiling (a sort of sausage) is translated in old Glossaries, v. Graff, 6, 409, Schmeller 3, 313. This latter is from O. H. G. scieban, G. schieben, shove, both being named from forcing the meat into the skin (inducere); for in = an cf. uncidere.

Andromina Sp. a fib, a tale told to deceive, trick, artifice; from the Basque andraminac women's sickness (as being often alleged as a pretext), which is compounded of andrea a woman and mina pain.

Anegare — ugar.

Angar hangar (h asp. and unas.) a carriage-shed. It is difficult to see the connexion between this and the Lat. angaria service, soecage. It meant orig. a covering, and is especially used in the Wall. (angár). It occurs also in Celtic, at least in the Gaelic.

Angarde engarde O.Fr., Pr. angarda vanguard, also = a watch-tower; from ante and garde, like avant-garde (vanguard).

Angarier angariser Fr. to compel a vessel, even though neutral, to do service for the government (hence generally to compel); such compulsion was called angarie. In Eng. we have angarisation = compulsion; from the Gk. ἀγγαρισμός, ἀγγαρισμός.

Angaro Sp. a signal-light; from the Basque garra flame, an garra = yonder flame, v. Larraamendi. The word is remarkably like the Gk. ἀγαρίς, Aesch. Ag. ἀγαρίς πυρός, from the beacon-fire.

Angular Pr. stone, rock; prop. something angular, from angularis.

Angoscia It., O. Sp. angoxa, Pr. engoissa, Fr. angoisse, anguish; angosciare, angoisser to vex; from angustia. The Sp. (Pg. and Cat.) is congoxa, in which the supposed prefix an is changed into con, whilst in Pr. it became en. The idea of pressure easily yields that of vexation, torment, cf. oppress, Fr. grever. The original meaning of anger was oppression, trouble, torment (angor). Ang as a root meaning pressure is widely spread: Sansk. an-hu = āṅgha, āṅgha (cf. presso), G. eng compressed enge distress, angere, angina, āṅgha, āṅghina, Sansk. an-hura distressed.

Angra Sp. Pg. a bay, a cove; in a L.I. Glossary we have anca āṅgra, κωπών, cf. ἀγκόν, ἀγκός a valley, ἀγκυλός curved, angulus, āṅgulī &c.
Anguinaglia — inguine.

Angurria Sp. a water-melon; according to Larramendi, a Basque word.

Anima It., Pr. *anma* Boeth., O. Fr. *anime* *anme*, Fr. *âme*, in It. (poet.) Sp. Pg. *alma*, Rh. *olma*, also Pr. *arma*, O. Fr. *arme* *uirme*, soul, Wal. *imím* soul, and heart; from *anima* breath, life. The Lat. *animus* is not found in Fr. and Pr., one of its meanings being supplied by *courage, coratge*.

Annegare — negar.

Anqui — *qui*.

Ansare — *asma*.

Ansi — *cosi*.


Antes — *ansi*.

Antienne Fr. an *anthem*; from *antiphona* (cf. Étienne from Stefhanus), A. S. *antefn*, En. anthem, as from A. S. *stefn*, En. stem.

Antif O. Fr. old; from *antiquus*, as O. Fr. *eve* from *aqua*. *Antif* in the sense of "high" must be for *altif* = Pr. *altin*, Sp. *alti*ro (haughty).


Antorcha — *torciare*.

Antuviar — *tuviar*.

Anzuola — *ancino*.


Añafil Sp., Pg. *añafíl* a pipe or trumpet; from the Ar. *ol-nafir* *annafir* a brassen trumpet. The Ar. is derived from the Per-
ANAGAZA — APPO.

sian (Freyt. 4, 312). Pr. has amafit “parva tuba eum voce alta”.

Añagaza nagaza Sp., negara Pg., a bird-call, lure. Larramendi derives it from the Basque ana goza a sweet nurse! Ferreira (Lus. 1, 86) from Lat. illex, whence enagaza (cf. enica from iles), anagazu as anadir from enadir. This etym. suits the meaning well, though an easier change would be that from engañaza (enganar to deceive).

Anil anir Sp., Pg. anil indigo-plant; from Ar. an-nilah “indigo-fera tinctoria”, which is from Pers. nil (Sansk. nila black, dark-blue).

Añusgar Sp. to be choked, stifled; from the Basque añusca the throat.

Apaciguar — santiguar.

Apaña — pan.

Ape It., O. Fr. Pie. ēs for ēps a bee, from apis; It. pecchiu, Sp. abeça, Pg. Pr. abelha, Fr. abeille, from apicula, Norm. dim. avette. Hence too It. apiario, Pr. apiari, Fr. aehier, a beehive, L. aparium (Œllins), v. Rom. Gr. 1, 7. In Wal. the bee is called altine, from altus a hive.

Apear Sp. Pg. to alight, remove; from pes Sp. piè.

Apenas — appea.

Apero Sp., Pg. apeiro implements, farm-implements, sheep-fold; aprisco sheep-fold, cf. Com. aper a partition between a stall and a hayrick; from apparare, whence a sbst. apparium might be formed.

Apesgar — peso.

Apitar — pito.

Aposentar Sp. Pg. to lodge a person, aposento a lodging, room; a participial verb from posar (L. pausare). It should have been aposentar, but was spelt as if connected with sentar to fit, set up.

Apostille — postille.

Appaner O. Fr., Pr. apanar to provide for, maintain, whence Fr. apanage a provision for a child, jointure, Eng. appanage; from panis.

Apparail — parecchio.

Appat — pasta.

Appeau Fr. lure, bird-call, Wall. appell; from appellare.

Appena It., Sp. Pg. apenaa, Fr. â peine = vix; from pena prop. painfully, so = with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, cf. L. seqre, O. H. G. kium. Vix is found in Sp. aves, q. v.

Appiccare — pegar.

Appo It., from apud. Hence Pr. ab amb am emb, Bern. dap, Cat. ab, Wald. au, O. It. am, O. Fr. ab, a, ob, o. In the oldest L.L.
approccia...
ARANCIO — ARCIONE.

Arancio  It., Milan, naranz, Ven. naranza, Sp. naranja, Pg. taranja (Basq. tarantia), Cat. taronja (sic), Wal. nēranzē, L. Gr. vēgāντιον, N. Gr. vēgāντι, Fr. orange, an orange. Not as Salmasius says from aurantia = aurata (aurea mala), which would give not orange but orance. The word came from the Persian nārān through the Ar. nāranī (Golius 234). The Fr. had, undoubtedly, a reference to aurum; but arangia is the L. L. form (end of the 13th century). From arancio comes the It. adj. rancio orange (of colour).

Arānar Sp. to scratch, scrape, sbst. araño, also aruñar aruña (pop.). The former word is derived from the latter, with a reference to radere. Is aruñar from arare, as rasgunar from rasgar, or from the Sp. roiia (Pr. ruia, v. roga) itch? Is aruhar from arare, as rasgunar from rasgar, or from the Sp. roiia (Pr. runha, v. roga).

Aratro arátolo It., Sp. Pg. arado, Cat. arada (f.), Pr. araire, O. Fr. arère, Wal. aratri aratu plough. The Fr. has substituted charrue from carruca, Pg. charrua a kind of plough, a ship. The G. pflug, E. plough is also found in Rom., L. L. plous, Lomb. pio, Tyrol. plof = L. L. plous or plous. Piedm. stoira, Lomb. scióra = an O. Fr. silleoire, silloire from siller to furrow the sea. Piedm. arn is a corruption of aratrum.

Arazzo razzo It., tapestry, arras; from Arras (Acrebates), in the Pas-de-Calais, where it was manufactured.

Arbalète Fr., Pr. arbalista an arbalist; from arcuballista (Veget.).

Arban O. Fr. feudal service; for heriban from O. H. G. heribun summons to military service; v. Ducange heribannum.

Arbolar — alberare.

Arborer — alberare.

Arbousier — albedro.

Arcame — carcasso.

Arcasse Fr. stern-frame (in a ship); it is the same word as the It. arccaia, Sp. arcaza a chest, from arca.

Arce Sp., Cat. ars a maple; from acer, It. acero, O. Sp. asre, Pg. acer.

Arcea — acceggia.

Archal — oricalco.

Arcigaye — zagaia.

Arcigno — rēče.

Arcilla Sp. clay; from argilla. A similar change of the medial into the tennis is found in arcen (agyer), encia (gingiva), erecer (erigere), uncir (gungere). In the Vocab. S. Gall. we find arcilla laimo (toam), and the Wall. has arzēic = Fr. argile.

Arccione It., Sp. arzon, Pg. arção, Pr. arson, Fr. arçon saddle-bow, saddle. Not from arctio, but from arcus with the termination ion (like clerçon from cler'cues, oison from auca, écsion from scentum) = "something bowed or bent", cf. G. bogen, satellbogen, Eng. bow.
Arcobugio archibuso It., Sp. arcabuz, Fr. arquebuse, Eng. arquebuss; from the Du. haak-bus, haecck-buysse, haecck-busse, G. hakenbüchse = a gun fired from a rest (haak haecck haken a hook or forked rest, buss busse büchse a fire-arm); this in O. Fr. became harquebuse, Wall. harckibuse (h asp.). The Italians altered the word so as to convey a meaning to themselves, arco bugio or buso meaning a hollow or perforated bow; for similar false popular etymology cf. palafreno, battifredo, baccalauré, malvagio, mainbour.

Arçon — arcione.

Arda ardilla Sp., Pg. harda a squirrel. Larramendi derives it from the Basque "ari da" "he is ever moving", but the B. name is different. Perhaps from the Lat. nitella by prosthesis anedita, whence aredilla ardilla arda.

Ardid ardid — ardire.

Ardiglione It., Fr. ardillon, Pr. ardalhó the tongue of a buckle. The derivation is uncertain. An old glossary has ardelio acutus (Class. Auct. 6, 509¹), but here we should read glutus. Against Casaubon's der. from ἀδίνος an arrowhead is to be urged the rare use of this word. Mémge gets it from dard thus: ardillon (which still exists in Mod. Prov.), tardillon, l'ardillon, ardillon. The Sp. for ardillon is rejo.

Ardire It. to venture, darc, Pr. ardir en-ardir, Fr. enhardir to embolden. The Fr. hardir (h asp.) evidently comes from the O. H. G. hartjan to harden. The adj. ardito ardit hardi (Eng. hardy) must be a participle of this verb since there were few Rom. adjectives in it, like the L. auritus, pellitus. The participle of ardere (ars) to burn is quite different in form. In Sp., however, they gradually came to refer arditto to arder and used it as = "inflamed, incensed"; but the O. Sp. fardido bold, corresponds to the Fr. hardi (Rom. Gr. 1, 311). It is curious that in Pic. hardiment is used just like O. G. H. harto: hardiment dur = harto herti. Hence come the Pr. ardit and O.Sp. ar Gil boldness; but the Sp. arid crafty, Sp. Pg. arid craft, cunning, seem to come from aritus, v. artigiano, the t being assimilated (ardid for arid).

Ardite Sp., an ancient Spanish coin, Limous. ordi: from the Basque arditia which from ardia a sheep (cf. pecunia from pecus, and cf. Léchnse, Basque gram.).

Ardoize Fr. O. Fr. erdoicé, L. L. ardesia, ardosia, ardesius lapis, It. ardesia (and lavagna), Pg. ardoisa (and picarra) slate. Adelung says it is Celtic, but without any evidence. The Celtic words are connected with the English: W. llech, Gaelic sgleat leac, Ir. leac. Vergy derives it from Ardes in Ireland, a place not to be found in the maps. The slate used in France probably came from the Ardennes where the hills are composed

DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.

Arenga — aringo.

Areste — arista.

Arète — arista.

Arèzo — rezzo.

Argano It., Sp. argano argana argüe a windlass, crane, Cat. arga, Pg. argão a crane; Fr. argue a wire-drawing machine; It. dim. arganello, Sp. arganel, Fr. arganeau a ring, anchoring; according to Ménage, for organo from organum, ὁγγανον a tool. Vitruvius uses ergata = a windlass, which comes from the same root, so, perhaps, from ἀγγανος, which was altered so as to present a more familiar form.

Argine It. (m.) a dam; from agger, cf. cecino from cicer and the Ven. form arzare which preserves the r. Ar in Lat. = ad as in areissercere &c.; so argine points to a Lat. urger = agger (adgerere). Argine = Sp. arcen an edge, border (cf. arcilla for argilla). Cf. the Ven. arfiare = adfiare and v. Pott (Aufrecht and Kuhn’s Zeitschr. 1, 326) who quotes armessarius from the L. Sal. and Wal. armesariu = admissarius.

Argolla Sp., Pg. argola an iron ring, iron collar, pillory: from arro hoop and gola throat, the Sp. l being liquefied as in gollete.

Argot Fr. slang, thieves’ talk: the etymology, according to Diez, is unknown. Was argot a term of reproach from G. arg bad, mischievous, with a termination formed on the analogy of bigot, cagot? Some write it ergot from ergo a word usual in scholastic disputes, ergoter to dispute, wrangle. Argot is found = dialect, perhaps formed of the analogy of lang-age.

Argot ergot Fr., Champ, artot the end of a dead twig, the spur of a cock &c. Der. unknown.

Argousin — alguacil.

Arguer Fr., according to Diez, to embroider, from O. H. G. arahôn, Grimm 2, 311, but arguer is to wire-draw gold with an argue a machine for drawing it = Sp. argüe for which v. argano.

Aria It. (poet. aere), Sic. ariu (m.), Sp. aire, Pg. ar, Pr. air aire, Fr. air, air all masc.; from aer, the It. fem. coming either from the L. L. plur. aera (aira aria), or from an adj. aerea. The same word means also “outward appearance”, “disposition”, and the Pr. aire means “family”, “race”, whence de bon aire, de mal aire, de gentil aire &c. This is the L. L. arum = ager, farm, house, family. The Fr. aire (f.),
E. aery is the same word: *un faucon de bonne aire* of good nest = of good family.

**Aringa** It., Sp. arengue (m.), Pr. arenc, Fr. hareng (h asp.), Wal. hërínig, a herring; from the O. H. G. harinc, A. S. haring, G. hering. Called in Du. nëring = G. nährung nourishment, food.

**Aringo** It., a pulpit, rostrum, place of combat, course, ring, Sp. Pg. arenga, Pr. arenqua, Fr. harangue (h asp.) an harangué; It. aringare, Sp. arengar, Fr. haranguer to harangue. The Fr. asp. shows that the word comes from the O. H. G. hring, G. ring a ring, circle, stage, place of combat &c. Hence the Rom. word = a speech delivered before an assembly, cf. homily (hœmita).

**Arisco** Sp. Pg. wild, untractable, shy; according to Constancio, who derives it from *arena*, = also dry, e. g. terra arisca. Not from rigidus (risco risco), the prosthesis of the a in adjectives being supported by no analogy, but from arriscado bold, free, rugged &c.

**Arista** It., the chine of a pig, Sp. aresta coarse tow, sack-cloth, thorn, fish-bone, Fr. arête fish-bone, Sp. arista, Fr. areste arête, Eng. arris edge of a stone, It. resta an ear of corn; from arista an ear of corn, a fish-bone.

**Arlecchino** It., Sp. arlequin, Fr. arlequin (formerly harlequin), a harlequin, a comic personage on the Italian stage, a buffoon &c., Sp. arnequin = a mannikin: of unknown, and perhaps quite fortuitous, origin. For the various etymologies v. Flögel, Gesch. des Grotesken p. 35. Genin gets it from *arlecamps* (= Elycamps = Champs Elysées) a churchyard at Arles, next = a ghost-chorus, the chief of which, Hellequin, was afterwards ludicrously represented in masquerades. This wants corroboration, though we may concede a connexion between *harlequin* and *hellequin* (g. v.). The word occurs so early in Fr. (Ren. 4, p. 146: *à sa sœle et à ses lorains oc cinc cent cloketes au mais [moins], ki demenoient tel tintin con li maisnic hierlikin*) that its der. from the It. seems doubtful. It has a Du. appearance.

**Arlotto** It., Sp. arlote, Pr. arlot, O. Fr. Pic. arlot harlot (herlot Trist. 1, 173) a glutton, idler, O. Eng. harlot herlote a rascal; a word, says Trench, which though for the most part implying slight and contempt (but cf. Chauc. Prol.: he was a gentil harlot and a kind), implied nothing of that special form of sin to which the modern harlot refers: cf. for a similar process of meaning "lewed": it was formerly used of both sexes but now, like so many other words (bawd, courtesan, hoyden, shrew, termagant &c.), is confined to females. From the W.
lawd, hertod a youth, lad, herlodes a damsel. Cf. L. adulter
orig. = a young man.

**Arma — anima.**

**Armadillo** Sp., whence E. armadillo; from armado, so = the
armed beast.

**Armellino** ermelino It., Sp. armiño, Pr. ermini ermin, O. Fr.
erme ermine, Fr. hermine ermine; from armenum because found
in Armenia (O. Fr. Ermenie), by the Romans “Mus ponticus”
(Pontus). Others derive it from the G.; O. H. G. horno, dim.
harmelin, M. H. G. hermelin, harmo = Lith. szarmu.

**Armoiré** Fr. a cupboard, for armoire which would correspond
to an It. armatoja, prop. = a chest in which arms are kept,
armarium, whence O. Fr. armoire, = It. armario, Sp. armario
almario, W. armari, Bret. armel, G. almer, L. armaria al-
maria a bookcase, armarius a librarian, Eng. ambry almery
ambry aumber. The ambry in churches is the niche by the
side of the altar to hold the sacred utensils.

**Arna** Fr. Cat. Sard. a moth (also arda), N. Fr. darn, arnar to
gnaw. Der. unknown. The Rh. has tarna, which corresponds,
however, to the It. tarna.

**Arnese** It., Sp. Pg. Pr. arnes, Fr. harnois harnais (h asp.), har-
ness; O. Fr. harn, Fr. harnacher, Pr. arniscar
arnessar to harness; hence M. H. G. harnasch, N. hardneskja.
Not from the O. N. tärn järn (iron), which would have given
another form in the Rom., cf. jöli from jol, but from the W.
haian, O. Bret. hóian, Ir. iarán (iron) = G. isärn. It. is not
usual for a language to form a derivative from a foreign root
which it has not itself adopted. We must, therefore, hold
that from the W. hainnæz, iron-tools, was formed the Eng.
harness and from this the Rom. words. v. Villemarqué (houar-
nach), Schmeller 2, 238, Diefenb. Goth. Wb. 1, 15, Orig. Eu-
rop. p. 367.

**Arnla** It., Sp. Cat. arna bee-hive; from Gael. arc an cork? cf.
Sp. corcha, Pg. cortico (1) cork, (2) bee-hive.

**Aro** Sp. Pg. a hoop, ring &c., O. Pg. circuit of a town; from
**álog**?

claw, hook; Pr. arpar, O. Fr. harper, It. arpeggiare to play
the harp; Sp. Pg. Pr. arpar, Fr. harper to seize, hook, tear;
It. arpicare inerpicare to clamber; Fr. harpin a hook, whence
se harpignar and se harpailier to grapple together, scuffle; It.
arpignane a large hook, arpione a hinge; Sp. arpon, Pg. ar-
pão, Fr. harpon, a harpoon, Fr. harpeau a grappling-iron. For
Sp. arpa a hook the Pg. has farpa (f = aspirate), so also
farpá farpão, whence ph. the It. frappa a lappet, frappare
snip out, slash, and the Pg. farapo, Sp. harapo a shred, tatter. All these forms have their origin in the G. harfe, O. H. G. harpha, O. N. harpa, A. S. hecarpe; Venant. Fort. who first uses harpa, calls it a barbarous, i.e. a Teutonic instrument. (Romanusque lyra, plaudat tibi barbarus harpa). The hooked shape of the harp gave rise to the second meaning. The Gk. θοξη would scarcely have had an aspirate in Fr., nor can harpon come from harpago for then we should have had an O. Fr. harpaon harpeon. The Sp. Pg. farpa = shaft or point of a banner seems to be connected with the Arab. harbah a short spear, Freyt. 1, 361, whence, perhaps, It. frappa, frappare, cf. Pg. farapo, Sp. harapo.

Arpent Fr., Pr. arpen, O. Sp. arapende = Lat. arepennis Colum. 5, 1, 6: Galli semigiungrum arepennem vocant. The Lat., however, is probably from the Celtic.

Arquebuse — arcobugio.

Arrabalde arrabal Sp. Pg. a suburb; from the Ar. al-raba’d, Freyt. 2, 111.

Arracher Fr., Pr. araigar eradicar esraigar to pull out, extract; from eradicare extradicare (Plant., Ter., Varro), It. eradicare eradicare. With arracher araigar cf. pencher, Pr. pengar from pendicare.

Arraffare — raffare.

Arraial — real (2).

Arrappare — rappare.

Arrate Sp., Pg. arratel a pound of 16 ounces; from Ar. ratl 12 oz. Freyt. 2, 160.

Arrebol Sp. Pg. red appearance of the sky at sunrise or sunset; from the Ar. rabdb (with the article prefixed) nubes alba aut que modo alba modo nigra appareat, ph. contracted from arrebabot the final i as in admiral being the article which belonged to some fuller expression, v. Mahn. But Diez derives it with more probability from rubor with the Ar. article, i for r as in marmol, arbol, hergel, e for u (or o) as in arredondar from arrodonar. The verb arrebolat would = It. arrovellarc (rubellus) and the subst. may come from the verb the ar = Lat. ad.

Arrecife Sp., Pg. arrecife recife, Fr. récif ressif, Eng. reef; from the Ar. al-racif arracif a row of stepping-stones across water, O. Pg. arracef.

Arrecisse — recio.

Arredio — radio.

Arredo — redo.

Arrel arrelde Sp. a 4 lb. weight; from the Basque erraldea a 10 lb. weight.
Arreo — redo.
Arreesto It. O. Sp., Pg. aresto from the Fr. arrêt the decree of a
    supreme court of justice from which there is no appeal; pro-
    perly = the conclusion of a law-transaction from arrestare,
    arrêter to stop, L. ad-restare, cf. G. beschluss.
Arriba Sp. Pg. = supra; from ripa cf. derribar.
Arriar — arriser.
Arrière — retro.
Arrière-ban — bando.
Arriero Sp., Pg. arriéiro a mule driver; from their shouting
    arre (N. Pr. It. arri) to urge on their mules: the word is prob.
    Arabic.
Arriffare — riffa.
Arrimar, arrimer — rima.
Arripiär Pg. to shudder; from horripilare?
Arriser Fr., Sp. arriar to let fall, let down, lower sails = prendre
    les ris, repérer les voiles par moyen des ris et des garecettes;
    from the O. H. G. arrisan to fall down. Is ris from arriser?
Arrivare It., Sp. Pg. arribar, Pr. arabar, Fr. arriver to arrive;
    from ripa, L. L. adripare, It. arripare to come to shore. The
    introduction of this verb caused advenire to assume a special
    meaning, v. avventura.
Arroba Sp. Pg. a 25 lb. weight; from Ar. alrob'a arrob'a a 4th
    part (sc. of a cwt.) Freyt. 2, 113.
Arroche Fr. a plant, arrach, Wall. aripp (f.); from atriplex (n.),
    It. atrepice.
Arrogere arrosi arroso It. (antiquated) to add; from arrogare;
    for the change of conjugation cf. Rom. Gr. 2, 118.
Arrojar Sp., Pg.arrojar to fling, dart, sprout, arrojo intrepidity,
    fearlessness; possibly from ruar, as the Fr. ruer tr kick
    from ruere with j inserted to prevent the hiatus rujar rojar
    arrojar; v. trage.
Arroser — ros (1).
Arrostire — rostire.
Arroyo Sp., Pg. arroío a rivulet, brook, arroyar to overflow,
    O. Sp. arreglo, L. L. arrogium; ph. connected with the Lomb.
    rogia a stream for watering meadows, L. L. rogium (9th cent.),
    which Murat. (It. Antiq. 2, 1105) refers to ḣeḏ̣ ḥeḏ̣o. Cf. also
    the Wal. erugé, Hung. úrk.
Arros — riso.
Arrufar — ruffa.
Arrumar — rombo.
Arrumer — rombo.
Ars O. Fr. plur. the fore-quarters of a horse; from armus, m
    vanishing between r and a dental, cf. dors, dort, ferté from
dorms, dormt, firm'tas, Fr. saigner un cheval des quatre arcs fore and hind-quarters.

Arsenal arzanà It., Sp. Fr. E. arsenal, L. Gr. ἀρσενάλς; It. darsena, Sic. tirzana; the part of a harbour which is chained off, a wet-dock = Fr. darse darsine, Sp. atarazana, atarazanal covered shed, Pg. taracena tercena; from the Ar. dār af- qind'a house of industry, Freyt. 2, 69, 526.

Artalejo — artoun.
Artesa — artoun.
Articocce It., Fr. artichaut an artichoke; perhaps corrupted from It. carcioffo, Sp. alcachofa, Pg. alcachofra which is from the Ar. al-'harshaf or al-harshof.

Artiga Sp. Cat., Pr. artiglia land newly broken up for culture; Adelung refers it to the W. aru to plough. The Lat. arare would be nearer. The Basque has arica artiga, and to this language the word probably belongs.

Artigiano It., Fr. artisan, Sp. artesano, Pg. artezão an artisan; prob. = artitianus from artitus = bonis instructus artibus Fest. Then the Sp. must be for artezano. Cf. partigiano from partitus.

Artiglio It. a claw, talon, Sp. artijo, Pg. artelho a limb, joint, Pr. O. Fr. arteill (which form is still found in some of the dialects), Fr. orteil the toe; from articulus.

Artilha Pr. a fortification, entrenchment (?) O. Fr. artillier to fortify; Pr. artilhaia, O. Fr. artillerie, O. Pg. artelharia catapults &c. or wagons for transporting them, Fr. artillerie, It. artiglieria heavy guns, artillery. From ars artis, cf. engin from ingenium, machine from μηχανη. O. Fr. artilleux = crafty, cunning.

Artisan — artigiano.
Artoun N. Fr. bread, It. artone (Veneroni); Sp. artalejo artalete a tart, artesa, Pg. arteça a kneading trough. Not from ἄγων but prob. from the Basque artoa maize-bread, which Humboldt says meant orig. acorn-bread, from artea a sort of oak.

Ar latino — aranar.
Arveja — ervo.
Arzon — arcione.
As — asso.
Asca Lomb. a preposition = præter; from absque?
Ascella It., Pr. aissela, Cat. axella shoulder; from axilla, whence, accord. to Cicero, ala a wing, shoulder. Axilla became ascilla as early as Isidorus.

Ascia — accia.
Asciolvere It. to breakfast, Rh. ansolver = solvere jejunia.
Asciugare asciutto — suco.
Ascla Pr. Cat. a splinter, asclar to split; from astula (MSS. for assula), astia, ascla. Hence, too, the Sp. astil handle of an
axe, astilla a chip, splinter, O. Fr. astele, astiller to splinter, astillero a spear-stand, Fr. attelle (=atelle) a splint (in surgery) also = hames (v. atteler = to yoke), Pr. astela. In Occ. fend-asclat = fendu.

Asco Sp. Pg., Sard. ascu, Pr. ais loathing, disgust, ascoso ascoroso asqueroso loathsome. Some derive from the Gk. αἰσχός aischós, but the Goth. aiviski, A. S. avise, adj. Du. aisk aisch, of the same signification, would be nearer: cf. the G. interj. of disgust aiks! Larramendi and Diefenbach refer the word to the Basque ascó (asqui) much, too much; but the B. word for asco is nasca which from the Sp. would have had no reason for altering. Cf. also the Rh. ascher impure, aschria impurity. The Sp. has also uso for asco.

Ascoltare scoltare It., O. Sp. ascuchar, Sp. escuchar, Pg. escutar, Pr. escoutar, Fr. écouter to listen; from uscultare which, however, would not have given ascultare, so that this latter form must have existed in the Latin. Hence It. ascolta scolta, Sp. escucha a scutry, scout.

Asca Sp. Pg. red-hot coal; prob. from the O. H. G. ascá, Goth. azyó, G. asche, E. ash, ascua from asca as eslingua from slinga. Cf. the Lat. favilla — ashes and spark. The Basq. auscua is ph. of the same origin.

Ascar Sp., Pg. asseiar to adorn; from assidere to suit, become?

Asestar — sesta.

Asl — cosi.

Asiento — sentare.

Asinha Pg. adv. for L. statim; from agina, or from ad signum?

Asir Sp. Pg., O. Sp. azir to grasp, seize; from the Lat. apisci, whence apiscire (cf. sequi seguire), apsir, asir, Pres. apiscor apsco asgo.

Asma asima ansima It., asthma; from asthma (ασθμα). Hence ansimare (1) to pant, (2) to desire eagerly, cf. Sp. anhelar. For ansimare are used also ansiare ansare, from anxius (Sp. ansiar = to covet). Ansimare ansima are formed as if connected with anxius.

Asolare — scialare.

Asomar — esmar.

Asolare — scialare.

Asomar — sommo.

Aspettare to wait for, Wal. astéptâ. If from adspetare (aspetto look = adspectus) the O. H. G. wartén = aspicere and expectare may be compared; if from expectare, cf. asciutto from exsuctus.

Aspo naspo It., Sp. aspa, O. Fr. hasple, Pic. haple a reel; from O. H. G. haspa haspel. The gender in It. has conformed to that of naspo from inaspare.
Assai It., O. Sp. asaz, Pg. assaz, Pr. assatz, Fr. assez; from ad satis.

Assassino It., Sp. asesino, Pr. assassin, Fr. assassin, an assassin. From the Ar. hashshin the members of an Eastern sect, who, intoxicated by a drink (hashish Golins p. 613) prepared from the hemp-plant, took an oath to the Sheik or Old Man of the Mountain (Shaikh al-ğabal) that they would do murder in his service if required. The word was unknown in Europe before the 12th century.

Assemblier — sembrare.

Assentare — sentare.

Assettare It., to arrange, set in order, put on table (Pr. assettar); hence It. rassettare to mend, "It. assetto ornament, Pr. assieta an arrangement, Fr. assiette a place at table (v. Case-neuve) whence == a plate. The It. assettare also means "to cut off", "castrate", in which sense it must come from secure sectus. This sense may have given rise that of "ordering, arranging" just as O. H. G. skeran to shear is connected with skerjan to portion off, arrange. It. assetto a little board, is from assis.

Asses — assai.

Assiette — assettare.

Assise — assises.

Assises Fr. (plur.), E. assizes, an extraordinary session of a court of justice, a session on a certain day named beforehand. O. Fr. also sing. assise, Pr. asiza, which meant, besides, a decree passed at such a session, a decree for taxing, a tax, hence L. L. levare assisiam to raise a tax, It. assisa tribute, excise, Neap. assisa an impost on provisions. It is a participle from the O. Fr. Pr. assire to place, place oneself, Lat. assidere, and so meant anything placed or laid in position, Fr. assise == a layer of stones, Pr. == place, position (also cizias plnr.). Thus it would prop. mean not the session itself but the day appointed for it or the decree passed in it. A variant form of assise is found in the Fr. accise (formed as if from accidere) == E. excise.

Asso It., Sp. Pr. Fr. az, Pg. az an ace: from the Lat. as which denoted a unit. Muratori, misled by the expression lasciare uno in asso to leave one in the lurch, derived it from L. L. absus == ager incultus. But this phrase, like the corresponding G. einen im stiche lassen (stich == ace) is, probably, borrowed from card-playing.

Assouger assoungier Fr., Pr. assuavier to assuage; from suavis cf. levi-are, molli-are &c.

Assommer — salma.

Assouvir Fr. to satiate. Perhaps from the Goth. ga-sōthjan (χασ-
Astreindre — êtreindre.

Astro It. Sp. Pg., Pr. Fr. astre, a constellation, also = fate, luck. Hence Sp. Pg. astroso unlucky (Isidor. astrosus quasi malo sidere natus); O. Sp. astrugo, Pr. astruc lucky. Hence Pr. benastre, benastruc, O. Sp. malastrugo, Pr. malastr, malastruc, O. Fr. malastru for malastru, Fr. malotru (= ineptus); It. disastro, Sp. desastro, Fr. désastre, E. disaster.

Astuccio It., Sp. estuche (estui in Berceo), Pg. estojo, Pr. estug estui, Fr. étui a case, box, repository; Pg. estojar, Pr. estuiar estoiar, O. Fr. estier to preserve, store up. Estug étui come from the M. H. G. stüche stauche a case for arms (v. Adelung); the form astuccio (Veron. stuccio) must be referred to an O. H. G. stüchjo, cf. guancia from wankja.

Assurarse Sp. to be burnt (of meat); for arsurarse, cf. It. Pr. arsura, Sard. assura (and Lat. assus = arsus).

Ataballo taballo It., Sp. atabal, Pg. atabale a Moorish kettle-drum, It. timballo, Sp. timbal (timbrél); from Ar. al'tabl, d'ttabl.
Atal — cotale.
Atalaya Sp. a watch-tower; from Ar. 'tal'aah a view, Freyt. 3, 65.
Atambor — tamburo.
Atancar — stancare.
Atante — colanto.
Atar Sp. Pg. Cat. to tie, lace; from aptare (cf. ἀποτέκνων).
Atarazana — arsenate.
Atarfe Sp. tamarisk; from Ar. a't-'tarfd.
Atargea — targa.
Ataud Sp. Pg., Pr. taüc, O. Fr. taût taüc, Neap. tavuto a box, coffin; from Ar. al-tābūt, at-tābūt.
Ataviar Sp. Pg. to adorn, atavio embellishment; from the Goth. ga-tevjan to set in order, teva order, or better from Goth. taujan (pret. tavidja), A. S. tavian, E. taw, Du. touwen, O. H. G. zaucjan to prepare, dress, cf. Sp. parar to prepare, adorn. The a = Lat. ad.
Até O. Fr. hot, rash, Charlem. v. 613 (not atés), also aate, aatir to incite, aatie, atine deadly enmity. From the Norse at incitement to fight, att incited (hence ate), etia to incite. The form austie is not connected with the It. astio.
Até — té.
Atear — tea.
Atelier Fr. a workshop = Pr. astelier, Sp. astillero (from hasta but v. ascla) a lance-stand, stand for tools, workshop. The N. Pr. astelier astier = an andiron (place for laying logs).
Aterecer — intero.
Atisbar Sp. to search, inquire into; from Basque atisbeatu which is compounded of ateis closed doors, and beatu to spy.
Atizar — tizzo.
Atocar — touer.
Atobar Sp. to astonish; from tuba, cf. attonare from tonus.
Atarar — tuero.
Atracar Sp. a nautical word = to come alongside a ship; from attrahicare or better from Du. trekken, aantrekken.
Atravesar — travieso.
Átre — astre.
Atreverse Sp. to be too forward, to venture, O. Sp. treverse. From sibi attribuere, sibi tribuere = to presume, be arrogant. The existence of the verb attribuir tribuir does not affect this etymology. The Sp. keeps the Lat. accent atrévo = attribuo.
Atril Sp. a reading-desk, lectern; ph. corrupted from latril letril as if from lectorile, O. Fr. letrin, el atril being a mistake for el latril. The form letril occurs.
Atropellar — tropa.
Attacher, attaquer — tacco.
Atteler — teler.
Attelle — ascla.
Attiffer — tiffer.
Attillare It., Sp. atildar, Pg. atilar, Pr. atilhar to deck, trim; from a L. attitulare to below the utmost care on dress &c., prop. to forget not a jot or tittle, from It. titolo = dot over a letter, Sp. tilde, Pg. til. L. L. attitulare = to mark (adorn): crucis signaculo frontem ejus attitulans.
Attimo It. a moment; from ἄρομος. Papias has: hora habet atimos XXII militia.
Attiser — tizzo.
Attizzare — tizzo.
Atturare It. to stop, Sp. Pg. aturar to hold out, persevere, endure (ph. for aturar-se), Cat. Pr. aturar to stop, shut up, keep back, s'aturar to hold up, exert oneself, persevere, atur exertion; from obturare (with change of prep.) to stop up, hence = to stop, hold out, persevere (cf. G. use of aufhalten). The Sp. occurs in the Lat. sense. Shortened from atturare is the It. turare (hence tur a dam), Sp. turar, not from a Lat. primitive.
Attutare — tutare.
Atufar — tufo.
Aturdir — stordire.
Aubain Fr. a foreigner, L. L. albanus; from alibi with the suffix anus which is frequently added to adverbs, cf. proche pro-chain, loin lointain, ante ancien.
Aube — alba.
Auberge — albergo.
Aubier Fr., Pr. albar sap, the white soft wood next the bark; from albus (albarius) whence, too, L. alburnum, O. Fr. aubour, Lim. aoubun.
Aubour — aoubier.
Auce abce O. Sp. (f.) fate, lot, con dios e con la vuestra auce Poem. d. Cid v. 2376; buen auce v. 2379; the etymology is doubtful. Apul. Met. 9 has: bona et satis secunda aucilla which may come from auce (v. s. bubbone), but it is better, perhaps, to refer it to auspicium which might follow the gender of suerte. With auce abce is connected the Sp. aciago, Pg. aziago unlucky through the O. Val. form abziach; the i of the Sp. supports the derivation from auspicium, though the suffix ago for aco is unusual. Diez thinks that the etymology remains to be discovered. May not auce abce come from avis avica, aucilla = avicella? If so the words abce mala’ (Alex. 545) would correspond to the Lat. mala avis.
Auoun — alcuno.
Auferrant — ferrant.
Auffin — aufdo.

Auge It., Sp., Pg. the highest point (of glory &c.); from the Ar. aug an astronomical word borrowed from the Persian auk, Freyt. 1, 69.

Auge Fr. (f.) a trough; from alveus, It. alveo.

Augurio It., Sp. agiore, Pr. auguri augur agur, aür, O. Fr. eür heür, Fr. heur, Wall. aneeue, omen, luck; It. augurare, Sp. Pr. augurar agurar, Fr. augurer to augur, Pr. ahurar, O. Fr. heüer to bless, Wall. urà to wish luck; from augurium augurare, the derivation of heur &e. from hora being sufficiently disproved both by the gender and by the forms in Pr., O. Fr., and Wallon, though the h may have been prefixed from a false notion of the etymology, cf. heureux, O. Fr. eüreux = Pr. aüros, It. auguroso, L. L. auguriosus; horosus is nowhere found. Hence we have Pr. bonaiür, Fr. bonheur, malaiür, malheur; It. sciagurato, sciurato, O. Sp. xaurado, Sp. xduro wretched from exauguratus, It. sciagura, sciaura misfortune; E. enure; It. uria is a plur. form from augurium.

Aujourd'hui — oggi.

Aullar Sp. (aiular Bercco) to howl; from ejulare as ayuno from jejunium.

Aumaille Fr. horned cattle (f., and generally in plur.); from animilia (cf. merville from mirabilia, and v. ocu). Rh. arnal, Wall. amà a bullock, Piedm. Parm. animal = a pig, Rom. animata a sow, cow, mare, bitches &c.; v. Pott, Höfer's Zeitsehr. 3, 161.

Aumone — limosina.

Aumusse — almussa.

Aun — anche.

Aune — alna.

Aunée — enola.

Aunque — algo.

Aura ora It., Sp. Pg. Pr. Rh. aura, O. Fr. ore a breeze from aura; hence the Pr. aurat, O. Fr. oré; Pr. auratge, O. Fr. orage a breeze (to doux auratge, to fer auratge), Fr. orage a storm, Sp. orage; Pr. orpe, Cat. oretjar to refresh, oree oretj, It. oreggio. Pr. aurre a gentle gale. From oreggio is to be distinguished It. orezzo rezzo a cool, shady place, from a form auritium. Arette is also found, a = au as in ascotare.

Aurone Fr. the plant southernwood; from abrotonum, It. abrotano.

Aus N. Pr. (m.) al. aou, Champ. ause the fleece of a sheep; from the Lat. hapsus (Celsus) on which the grammarian Caper (Putsch p. 2249) remarks: hapsus vellera tame non hapsus, cf. hapsus vellus tame Gloss. Isid. The p is lost as in neipsum, Pr. neus, malapetus malaut.

Aussi Fr., O. Fr. alsis ausine, Florent. alsi; from aliud sic.
Autant Fr., O. Sp. autan; from aliud tantium.
Autel Fr.; from alius talis.
Autillo Sp. a screech-owl; from otus (ωτός) a horned-owl, for a-otilla.
Auto Sp. a decree, edict; from actum, It. atto. Hence auto de fe, Pg. auto da fe a religious decree.
Autour — astore.
Autruche — struzzo.
Auvent Fr. a shed, awning; apparently the same as the Pr. anvan anban a projection or balcony to defend the entrance to a town; an = au as in errament = errament. Anvan may be from an = ante (cf. angarda) and annus or vertus.
Avacciare It. to hasten, avaccio (accio) haste; a participial verb like cacciare; abigere abactus abactiare; hence O. Cat. adv. yvac, v. Chron. d’Eselot.
Avachir Fr. to relax, give in, languish, to become weak, flaccid; from O. H. G. weichjan to weaken, the a prefixed as in avilir, attendir &c. (Rom. Gr. 1, 296). Wall. s’avachi = to sink.
Avalange avalanche (cf. O. Fr. fresenge = fresenche), whence It. valanga an avalanche; from avaler to descend (O. Fr. aval = down, amont = up, whence montare, monter, mount, amount), which has also given avalaisson a torrent. Another form is lavage lavanche, Pr. lavanca partly from avalange, partly from L. L. labina (Isidorus, who derives it from labi), Rh. lavina, G. lawine. Others derive these from G. lauen to thaw. Valance is the same word.
Avancer avant avantage — anzi.
Avanid It. Pg., Fr. avanie oppression, exaction, prop. = a poll-tax extorted from the Christians by their Turkish rulers. Probably a Turkish word, M. Gk. ἀδάβατα.
Avannotto It. a fish of not more than a year old; from ab anno (Ménage).
Avanti avanzare — anzi.
Avaria It. Pg., Fr. avarie, E. average prop. = damage at sea; from the G. hafereit; Du. haverij = sea-damage, haf = sea (Seandin.).
Avec Fr. prep. = It. Sp. con, O. Fr. avoc avec avec; from O. Fr. ab = apud and oc = hoc; cf. O. Fr. por-vec “by means of this” Rom. Gr. 2, 405. Another form is avecques. Cf. appo and o.
Avoindre Fr. to take out, take forth, Occ. avèdre, Champ. avainder (1st conj.); from abemere to take away (Festus: abemito significat demito auferto).
Avel O. Fr. Champ. (plur. aviaux) = anything precious; not from velle but from lapillus, It. lapillo (= bijou). The first
syllable was mistaken for the article and thus the word became avel, cf. It. avello from labellum.

Avello It. a stone coffin, Mod. larello, Mil. navell a vessel of marble &c.; from labellum a vessel, L. L. (9th century), lavel- lum = a coffin, v. Muratori and Rom. Gr. 1, 240. Vas also in L. L. = a coffin.

Avenant Fr., Pr. avinen (hence It. avenante avvenente) becoming, next; from adveniens, cf. conveniens, becoming, G. bequem from bigueman to come.

Averiguar — santiguar.

Avés abés O. Sp. adv. = vix; from ad vix like assaz from ad satis, Rh. vess. Hence malavez.

Avestrus — struzzo.

Ave — vocu.

Aveugle — avoco.

Avieso Sp., Pg. avesso perverse; from averso, O. Sp. envesar = enversar, cf. rivescio.

Aviron Fr. an oar, L. L. abiro. Perhaps from ad gyrum as moving circularly. This derivation is supported by the Lothr. aviron an instrument which in working describes a circle.

Avis avis — viso.

Avocolo vocolo It., Fr. aveugle blind, It. avocolare, Fr. avuglet, Pr. avogolur to blind. From aboculus, on the analogy of ab-normis amens &c., cf. the L. Gr. απ' θομάτων or αξοματος εξοματος.

Avoi O. Fr. interjection expressing ill-humoured astonishment. Various derivations have been given: (1) ah voie = It. ch via, (2) Lat. evoe, (3) an ecclesiastical refrain evoae, the vowels of "secutorum amen!" The true etymology is ah voi ah! see! = Span. afé (Cid 1325), where v = f (cf. he) = ah ve. Cf. O. Fr. voici and veci.

Avol Pr. bad, wretched, sbst. avoleza. The word occurs also, but very rarely, in O. Sp., O. Cat., and O. Pg. Avolome (Berceo) = ladron (Sanchez). In Pr. the word is commonly used as the opposite to pros, Fr. preux, and is written aid, cf. fréul from frévol. It comes from a L. L. advolus (= advena) mentioned by Ducange. Advolatus would make advolus arol, just as cordatus gives Sp. cuerdo, clinatus Pr. clinic &c. The first meaning would be stranger, homeless; cf. G. elend = (1) peregrinus, (2) miser.

Avoltore avoltojo It., Pr. voltor, Fr. vautour, E. vulture; from volturius, Sp. biutre, Pg. abutre, from vultur. Hence Sp. bui-tron a partridge-net, a fish-net; cf. Fr. epervier = sparrow-hawk and fish-net. Littré (hist. de la langue française), instead of volturius, gives vulturem (for vulturem) as the original of the Fr. vautour &c.
Avorio It., Pr. avori evori, Fr. ivoire (m.) ivory; from eboreus.

Avouer Fr., Pr. avouar, E. avow to confess, own, acknowledge. not from advotare but from advocate, as avoué = advocatus. Pr. Pg. avocar meant to eall to one, own, acknowledge, L. L. advocate ut filium sum. Hence aveu.

Avoutre O. Fr. Pr. a bastard, Bret. avoultr; from adulter, It. avoltero an adulterer, Wal. votru a pandar. Hence Eng. avoutry. For the v v. Rom. Gr. 1, 164. The Wall. avotron avutron has also the sense of a shoot, sapling.

Avoutre — ottarda.

Avvegnache It. = Lat. etsi; from avvenire = prop. it might happen that.

Avvenente — avenant.

Aventare It. to throw. The Pr. ventar, O. Fr. venter = to throw to the wind, whence the It. word. Aventare to thrive is from avvenire, Sie. abbentare to find rest, abento rest = adventus (se. Christi).

Aventura It., Sp. Pg. Pr. aventure, Fr. aventure, E. adventure, G. abenteuer, accident, luck, peril (aventure de mort = death-aventure), particularly of knightly combat; from advenire to happen (cf. arriver).

Axedrez Sp., Pg. xadrez enxadrez the game of chess; from Ar. ash-shetrang' chess-board, this from the Persian, which has taken the word from the Sanskrit chatur-anga, lit. "having four members", viz. the four sets of men with which the game was originally played in the East, or the four different arms of which each set was composed.

Axedrea — satureja.

Axenjo Sp., O. Sp. enxenso wormwood; from absinthium.

Axuar axovar Sp. bride's trousseau; from Ar. ash-shuwar.

Aye Fr. (also aie) interjection; from the old imperative aie "help!"

Ayer — ieri.

Ayo Sp. governor, tutor, aya nurse, It. ajo aja. The O. H. G. has hagan hajan to nurse, hence hagjo and heio a warden; but the Sp. is more probably derived from the Basque ayoa "one who guards and attends", whence zaya a guardian, seinzaya a nurse. Is the It. word from the Sp.? Others derive aya from avia, ayo from a corresponding avius.

Ayunar — ginnare.

Ayunque — incude.

Aza — haza.

Aza Pg. (1) a handle, ear of a pitcher &c. = Sp. asa, Cat.ansa, nansa, Lat. ansa, (2) a bird's wing = Sp. ala not used in Pg., perhaps also from ansa, the wing being regarded as a handle.
The Gloss. Isid. has: *acia ala*, but wheneo is this? Graevius mentions in connection with it *axilla*, whenee *ala*.

**Azada** — *accia*.

**Azafate** Sp. Pg. a low basket, tray: from Ar. *al-safa’t* *as-safa’t*.

**Azafran** — *zafferano*.

**Azagaya** — *zagaia*.

**Azaut adaunt** Pr. agreeable, *azautar* to cheer, enliven: from *adaptus*, *adaptare* (cf. *malaut* from *malaptus*), thus = It. *adatto* adopted, fitting, agreeable.


**Azemar** — *esmar*.

**Azemar** — *esmar*.

**Azevinho** — *acebo*.

**Azienda** — *faccenda*.

**Azinho** — *elce*.

**Azofar** Sp. brass, latten: from Ar. *al-cofr* *ac-cofr*.

**Azogue** Sp., Pg. *azougue* quicksilver: from Ar. *al-zuwaq* *az-zuwaq* or *alzibaq* *azzibaq*, which comes from the Persian.

**Azor** — *astore*.

**Azote** Sp., Pg. *acoute* a whip, *azotar*, *acoutar*, It. *ciottare* to flog: from Ar. *al-sau’t* *as-sau’t*.

**Azucar** — *zuerhero*.

**Azucena** Sp. a white lily; from Ar. *al-susan* *assusan*, Ileb. *sltushan*, Gr. *OovOov*, Freyt. 2, 375, whence the name *Susannu*.

**Azufaifa** *azufeifa* Sp. Pg. *jujube-tree*, fruit of *jujube-tree*: from Ar. *al-zofaizef* *az~zofaizef*.

**Azufre** — *solfo*.

**Azua** — *accia*.


**Azzimare** — *esmar*.

Baba babieca babosa — bava.

Babazorro Sp. a coarse, ill-bred fellow: prop = a sack of beans, a nickname of the Alabenses; from the Basque baba bean and zorro sack.

Babbaccio babbuasso — babbeo.

Babbeo, babbaccio, babbano, babbuasso It. a blockhead: Pr. babau, Pic. baba a fop, dotard; It. babbole, Fr. babioles, baubles; the root is seen in the Lat. babulus (Apuleius), baburrus status Gloss. Isid.; baburra stultitia Gloss. Placid.; cf. Irish, W. baban a child, Eng. babe, babby.

Babino Sp., Fr. babuino, Eng. baboon; probably akin to the Fr. babine an ape's or cow's lip, and to the G. provincial boppa a mouth, v. beffa.

Babeurre Fr. buttermilk = bat-beurre; to make butter.

Babil Fr. babiller, Eng. babble, G. babbeln; an onomatop.

Babine — babuino.

Babioles — babbeo.

Bábor Fr. larboard, left side of a ship; from Du. bak-board, A. S. bæc bord back-board, because in steering the helmsman turns his back to that side.

Babouches Fr. (f. pl.) whence Sp. babuches Turkish slippers; from Ar. bābīy, bābūsh, this from Pers. pāpūsh foot-covering.

Bac Fr. a flat-boat, ferry-boat, Rouchi = a trough; cf. Du. bak a tray, trough, Bret. bag bak, v. bacino. Hence dim. baquet (E. bucket), and baille (bac-ul); whence Du. balie, Sweed. balja, G. balge.

Bacalao — cabelaú.

Baccalare It., Pr. bacalar, Fr. bachelier, in later It. baccelliere, Sp. bachiller, Pg. bacharel. Diez is unable to fix the etymology: he mentions some attempts that have been made, e. g. Fr. bas-cavalier, Lat. baculus, or Gael. bachall (= baculus). Littre gives vassal as the etymon. Better from the eelteic, W. bach little, bachgen a boy, bachgenes, baches (dim.) a little darling, bachigyn a very little thing. Hence Fr. bacelle, bacletoe, bachele, bachelette a young girl or servant, bachelier to make love, serve apprenticeship, commence a study; bachelorie youth; bachelage art and study of chivalry. Hence bachelier, bachelard, bachelier a young man, aspirant to knighthood,
apprentice in arms or sciences, v. Wedgwood. The L. L. was *bacalarius*, which, in the sense of an academician not yet admitted to his degree, was corrupted into *baccalaureus*: *do baccharo e do sempre verde touro*, Lusiad 3, 97.

**Bacoelito** It. hull, pod, husk, also blockhead; from L. *bacca*. The Sp. *baya* (from *bacca*) also means husk or pod.


**Bachele** — *bagascia*.

**Bacheller** — *bacca*.

**Baohiller** — *baccalare*.

**Bacia** Sp. Pg. a basin: L. L. *bacca*, v. *bacino*.

**Bacino** It., O. Sp. Pr. *bacin*, Fr. *bassin*, Eng. *basin*: first found in Gregory of Tours: *pateris ligneis quas vulgo buchion* (buchinos) *vocant*, v. Ducange. The Isid. Glossary has *bacca* *vas aquarium*. It cannot be from the G. *becken*, which would have given *baquin* in French, v. s. *franco*. The Du. *bak* bowl, trough, must be referred to the same root, which is, probably, the Celtic *bac* a cavity, cf. *bacia*.

**Bacio** It. (a better but scarcer form is *bagio*), Sp. *beso*, Pg. *beijo*, Pr. *bais*, E. *buss* a kiss; vb. *baciare* &c.; from *basium basiare* (mostly poetical).

**Bacio** It. a site exposed to the North, adv. *a bacio* towards the North. It is formed on the analogy of *solatio* a place exposed to the sun (from *solata* sunshine with the suffix *i*vus), and meant properly a shady place, *obacio* for *opacio*; the Cat. has *obaga*, N. Pr. *ubac*, Dauph. *ubac* (= *fubac*), Com. *ovich* and *vaugh*, Romagn. *bég*h, Gen. *luwegu*.

**Baciocco** a blockhead, = *baccello* with a change of suffix; cf. Augustine using *baccelus = stultus* Suet. Aug. c. 27.

**Bacler** Fr. to bar, bolt; from *baculus*.

**Baco** It. a silk-worm, worm generally; from * bombyx* (*bóμβυξ*), L. L. *bombax*, whence *bombáco baco*, Parm. *beg bega*. The Wal. has *bambac* from *bombyx*. The form *big-atto* *big-attato* is best referred to *bombyx*, and so shortened from *bombigatto*.

**Bacocco** — *albercocco*.


**Bacoro** Pg. a one-year-old pig; perhaps from Arab. *bekr* the first born, a young beast, Freyt. 1, 145*. Nothing to do with the preceding word.

= badalhuc. A writer in the Journal of Classical and sacred Philology (June 1855) says that badalucco, if not from the Ostrogoths, is prob. of Etruscan origin. He compares is with the Rhaeto-Rom. badaish fight, quarrel, which seems connected with the Goth. baidjan vexare, Sansk. bādh or vādh vexare.

**Badana** Sp. Pg. dressed sheep's leather; from Ar. bi- 'tānah. Hence Fr. basane, adj. basané of the colour of tanned sheep's skin, tawny.

**Badare** It., Pr. Cat. badar, O. Fr. baer béer, Fr. bayer (in Berry bader), E. bay. The word meant (1) to gape, Pr. Cat. Fr. O. It., in Pr. also = to scoff, in Occit. badado = scoffing, (2) to tarry, loiter (stop with open mouth), It. Fr. O. Fr., (3) to long after a thing (to gape after), It., O. Fr.; Sbst. Pr. bada a sentinel, adv. de bada, a bada, O. Fr. en bades to no purpose, It. stare a bada to stay with open mouth, wait. It is probably an onomatop. from ba expressing the opening of the mouth, whence ba-iture or ba-are, badare. Hence It. badigliare, sbadigliare, sbavigliare, Pr. badalhar, O. Fr. bailler, Fr. bâiller to gape; Fr. badaud, Pr. badau gaper, fool, dotard; Pr. badoce, baduel, badiu; Fr. badin jester, badiner; It. baderla a simple, foolish woman, Com. baderlù to waste time, Rh. baderlar to prate, chatter.

**Badaud, badiu — badare.**

**Badora** — badare.

**Badigliare — badare.**

**Badile** It., Sp. badil, badila a fire-shovel; from batillum.

**Baf** O. Sp. Pg., Sp. baho, Cat. vaf breath, steam; Sp. avahar, Pg. bafar to warm with the breath; an onomatop., cf. Mil. banfù to snort, Ar. bakhara to emit vapour.

**Bafouer — beffa.**

**Bâfre** Fr. a rich feast, bafrer, N. Pr. brassù, Pied. bafre (and balafre') to gourmandize, Rouchi bafreux, Piedm. bafron a glutton. Perhaps of the same root as bave slaver, cf. Pic. bafe a gourmand, bâfer a sloverer &c.; r is found in It. bâvaro, whence Ven. bavarolo a bib; v. safre.

**Baga** Sp. packthread, Pr. bagua; O. Fr. bague a bundle, cf. Lomb. baga a wine-bag; hence It. bagaglia, Pr. Fr. bagage, baggage. The word is Celtic, Gael. bag, W. baich, Bret. beach a bundle, bag, Gael. bac to hinder, Norse baga.

**Bagage** — baga.

**Bagarre** Fr. a tumult, contention; from O. H. G. bāga strife (?)..

**Bagascia** It., Sp. bagasa (by metath. gavasa), Pg. baguça, Pr. baguassa, O. Fr. bagasse bajisse &c., a prostitute, E. baggage. The term. assa = Lat. acea, in It. ascia. This would make it from baga a pack (for the connexion v. s. basto). Other deriv-
ations are (1) the Celtic *bach* (v. baccalare), baisele, bachele, a maid-servant, (2) the Arab. *bati* a strumpet.

**Bagatella** It. a conjurer’s trick, a triflic; Sp. *bagatela*, Fr. *bagatelle* a trifle. Muratori derives it from the Modenese *bagattare* to bungle, huddle, and both words, as well as *bagattino* a small coin, presuppose a sbst. *bagatta* or *baghatta* which may come from *baga* (supra), and so = a “small property” which meaning belongs to the Parm. *bagata*.

**Bagliore** It. a sudden and blinding splendour, a dazzling, *abbagliare* to dazzle, *abbaglio abbagliore* illusion, error, also *sbaglio sbagliare*, *barbaglio abbarbagliare*, where the bar is the same as that in *barhume* (q.v.). Menage derives it from *baluca* gold-sand, so of anything glimmering and dazzling, but this word was scarcely known in It. (v. *baluz*); perhaps it is of the same origin as the Fr. *berlue* (v. *bellugue*), so for *bargliare* = *bar-luca* (cf. *dilucum*, *ante-lucus*); in *barbagliare* there is a reduplication. The Gen. *abbarlugd* has the same meaning, and comes nearer the original form.

**Bagno** It., Sp. *baño*, Pr. *bank*, Fr. *bain* a bath; *bagnare &c.*, Fr. *baigner*; from *batheum* with elision of the *l*, *bain* being impossible (Basque *mainhua*). The Wal. *bæ* (fem. pl.) answers to the Lat. *baiae*.

**Bagordo bigordo** It., O. Sp. *bohordo bofordo*, O. P. *bofordo bofardo*, L. L. *bufurdium*, Pr. *beorl birt bort*, O. Fr. *bohort bouhoret behort* a sort of knightly exercise, a joust, also a lance or other weapon used therein; *bagordar* &c. to joust, break lances. In France the knights rode at the ‘quintain’ with the lance (v. Ducange s. *quintana*), in Spain the *bofardo* was used for throwing at the *tablado*, in Germany the *bohorl* was a sort of combat between two bodies of troops. The G. origin of *bohorder* (whence Fr. *bohort*) is almost demonstrated by the Sp. *f* (cf. *faraut* from *héraut*), and the It. *g* (cf. *gufo* for *huette*) = the aspirate. The latter part of the word is prob. not from *hurten* to thrust, for this gives in Fr. *hurter*, but from G. *hérde*, O. H. G. *hurt*, O. Fr. *horde*, vb. *horder*, the form *hordeis* a fence, hurdle corresponding to *bohordeis* = *bagordo*. *Hourdum* in L. L. = Sp. *tablado* = a scaffolding, *hoarding* = Rouchi *hourd*. Perhaps the first part of the word contains the root *botar* (*butt* v. *s. *botta*); hence *bot-hort bohort* (*t* being dropped before the aspirate) = something to strike the stage or scaffolding.

**Bague** Fr. a ring set with precious stones, also = the ring of a circus; from *baccia* a pearl, link of a chain. Also from *baca bacca* is the Fr. *baie* a berry, Pr. *baga baca*, Sp. *baca*, Pg. *baga*, It. *bacca*. 
Baguette — bacchetta.
Bahari Sp., Pg. bafari a kind of sparrow-hawk; = prop. marine, from the Ar. ba'hr sea (ba'hri marinus, Freytag 1, SS).
Bahut — baule.
Baie — baje.
Bagner — bagno.
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Bagno — bagno.
Baillet — bajo.
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baubari, or formed from the sound like baubari. The Sard. is bauai (baubulari) and beliai abeliai.

Bajo It., Sp. bayo, Pr. bai, Fr. bai, Eng. bay (of colour); from the Lat. badius used by Varro of the colour of a horse. The Sp. has also bazo = brown (pan bazo = pain bis). Hence Fr. baillet light-red, chesnut, L. L. badiolettus; It. bajocco a copper-coin, so called from its colour, like the Fr. blanc, G. weisspfennig. The Sp. albazano, Pg. alvacao chesnut = alb-bazano?

Bajocco — bazo.

Bajuca — bai.

Baladi Sp. mean, worthless. According to the Sp. etymologists, from Ar. balad a city, baladi civic; baladi would then be a word used by the country-people who had been cheated in the towns.

Baladra Sp. to bleat; prob. a corruption of O.Sp. balitar formed on the model of ladra to bark.

Balafre Fr. a gash or scar in the face, Rouchi berlafre, Mil. barlifti, It. sherlffe (= grimaec), vb. Fr. balafre. Prob. a compound from the part. bis = bad, and the O. H. G. laffur = lip, so = bad lip, then of a gaping wound, like χετλως. In Champ. berlafre = a sore lip.

Balai Fr. a besom, balayer to sweep. The Pr. balai = a stalk, rod, switch, so too the O. Fr. balais (balai?), O. Eng. baleis, Pr. balaier to whip. Prob. of Celtic origin: the W. bata = a shoot plur. balaon = buds, balant a twig, Bret. balaen a besom, O. Fr. balain a whip, Bret. balan. But the Rom. has no substantival suffix ai so that the entire form must have been adopted, but W. balai means the tongue of a buckle.

Balais — balascio.

Balance — bilancia.

Balandre — palandra.

Balanza — bilancia.

Balascio It., Sp. balax balaxe, Pg. balais balache, Pr. balais balach, Fr. balais a precious stone, a sort of ruby, so called from Badakschan (Balaschan, Balaxiam) where it is found. Cf. Ducange s. balascus.

Balaustra It., Sp. balaustre, Fr. balustre, E. baluster (corrupted banister and ballaster), hence balustrata &c.; from L. L. balaustium (βαλαυστίῳ) the flower of the wild pomegranate, Sp. It. balaistra.

Balco palco It. a scaffold, stage, whence Sp. Pg. palco; hence It. balcon, Sp. bolcon, Pg. balcão, Fr. balcon, E. balcony; from the O. H. G. balcho palcho, G. balken, E. bauch a beam, Du. balke a loft, cf. O. N. bākr an enclosure. In Picardy
bauque retains the German significance. Others derive balcon from the Pers. bálkānā a grated window or more probably from báltā-khānā, "an upper chamber". See barbacane.

**Baldachino** It., Sp. baldaquino, Fr. baldaquin a canopy; from It. Baldacco, Bagdad, whence was brought the peculiar stiff (woven of gold-thread and silk) of which they were made. Another form in O. Fr. is boudequin, E. boudek in a rich embroidered cloth used for copies, palls &c., also the portable canopy borne over shrines in processions.

**Baldo** It., Pr. baud, O. Fr. O. Cat. baud, bold, wanton &c., Pr. baudos; It. sbst. baldore, Pr. O. Fr. baudor wantonness, merriment, It. baldòria a bonfire, feu de joie; O. It. sbaldire, Pr. O. Fr. esbaudir to be bold or wanton; from the Goth. balths, O. H. G. bald bold, frank, Goth. balthjan to be bold, to venture. The languages of the S. W. of Europe have a similar form baldo empty, bare, de balde, em balde in vain, to no purpose, baldio useless, refuse, uncultivated, balda a useless thing, a trifle, baldar to maim, baldon baldào = affront, insult (prop. = worthlessness), cf. O. Sp. en baldon = en balde), baldonar baldoar to insult. If from the Germ. the idea of wantonness must have passed into that of idleness and worthlessness, cf. the O. H. G. gemeit = insolent and idle. But this is improbable for the notion of boldness is nowhere met in the Sp., and the Sp. words stand quite apart from the rest. Prob. from the Arab. ba'tala to be useless, whence balla balda, just as spatula becomes espalda, rotulus rolde.

**Baldonar** — baldo.

**Baldoria** — baldo.

**Balen** It. lightning, balenare to lighten; from βέλεμνον a dart (βέλεμνέτης = a thunderbolt). The proper form would have been belenno. Hence It. arcobalenò rainbow, also called arco celeste, arco piovoso, Sic. arcu de donno deu, Ven. arco de verzen, Sic. arcu de Nuè.

**Balèvre** Fr. the lower lip; for basse-lèvre.

**Balicare** It. (Lomb. balicà), O. Fr. baloiier to move to and fro, to flutter, Cat. balejar, Sp. Pg. abatear to winnow, perhaps from balare to dance. The Pr. balaiar to flutter, to lash, is different in form.

**Balija** — valigia.

**Balla** It., Sp. Pr. bala, Fr. balle a ball; It. ballone, Sp. balon, Fr. ballon, a foot-ball (E. balloon). The It. has also palla pallone which leaves no doubt of the derivation from the O. H. G. balta palla, M. H. G. bal, O. N. bollr (which Benecke derives from the G.), E. ball. The G. is nearer than the Gk. βάλλειν πάλλειν, sbst. πάλλα.

**Ballare** It., Sp. Pg. bailar, Pr. balar, O. Fr. biler to dance; It.
hallo, Sp. Pg. baile, Pr. Fr. bal a dance, E. ball. From balta a ball; the Sp. bailar is for an orig. balear (cf. guerrear, manear), whence balear bailar, in O. Sp. also ballar, Pg. balhar. Ball-play in the Middle-Ages, as in ancient Greece, was often associated with singing and dancing. Hence Rom. ballare got to mean to dance; so in O. Sp. ballar meant to sing, whence It. ballata, Fr. ballade a ballad.

Balme O. Fr., Pr. Cat. balma (in the modern dialects baumo) a cave or grotto in a rock, Swiss balm. Some consider the word to be Celtic (Schneller s. v. balsen), but in the above sense it does not occur in this family of languages. The G. has barm a bosom (for the change of r into l, cf. Pr. Alvernhe albre), which is found even in Rom. (v. Schott deutsche spr. in Piemont p. 242), but the sense of cavity, sinus terrae, seems foreign to the G. word. Steub (Rhaet. Ethnol.) considers the Rhaet. palva to be the original form (found in many names of places), hence Bav. Tyrol. balsen, Rom. balma, Rh. bova.

Balocco — badalucco.
Balolier — balicarca.
Balordo — lordo.
Balourd — lordo.

Balsa Sp. Pg., Cat. bassa a pool, also a raft, Pg. also = strawmat, from the Basque balsa a collection or heap. Humboldt refers the name of the town Balsa in Baetica (Pliny) to this word.

Baluardo — boulevard.

Baluc — badalucco.
Balustre — balaustro.

Baluz O. Sp. a small nugget of gold; Lat. balux balux goldsand (Pliny), balluca (in later authors), prob. an old Sp. word, v. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 2, 419, 510. Baluz (also baluce) is formed by Rom. writers from balux.

Balza It. the hem or border of a garment; from balteus, Wal. baltz a snare. Hence balzano, Pr. bausan, O. Fr. baucant, white (prop. striped), generally used of animals, espec. as the name of the boar in fables, Fr. balzan a dark horse with white feet, E. bawson a name of the badger from the white streaks on its face.

Balsan — balza.

Balsare It. to jump, spring, bound upwards, Pr. balsar, It. balzo, Cat. bals, O. Fr. baus, a bound or leap, in It. also = a cliff (for which a fem. balza is also used); It. sbalzare to swing, vibrate, sbst. sbalzo. The word is prob. Italian, being chiefly used in that language (cf. balzellare, balzelloni): so, perhaps, from the Gk. βαλλειν to hop or bound.

Bambagio bambagia It. cotton, Milan. bombas, E. bombast prop.
Bambin — bando.


Bambin bamboche — bambo.

Bambo It. childish, silly, Sp.amba a simpleton (Covarruvias); hence It. bambino, bambolo, bambola, bamboccio (Fr. bambache), Sp. bambaría (m.) a child, baby, childish man &c., Austrian ban a child. The root is the same as that of bambaio (Cicero) and of βαμβαλός, βαμβαλίστειν, βαμβαλέων to lisp &c. The It. bamba = a swing, bambolear to swing, Norm. bamberle, Wall. bambi to waver, Burg. bambe the swing of a bell; the It. bamboleggia(e) (bambola a child) corresponds exactly with bambolear: cf. the cognate babbio. It. bimbo is a weakened form of bambo.

Ban — bando.

Ban bana Pr., Cat. banya a horn, a stag's horn; prob. from the W. bán, cf. also O.H.G. bain, Bav. hirschbain a stag's horn. Hence Occit. banarut horned, banar(d) a horned beetle.

Banasta — banna.

Banco It. Sp. Pg., Fr. Pr. banc, It. Sp. Pg. Pr. banca, Fr. banque, a bench; from O. H. G. banc. There is also a W. banc (Gael. binne), but the It. form panca vindicates the G. derivation. Hence It. banchetto, Fr. E. banquet, Sp. banquete, prop. = a light ornamental dessert, from vb. banchettare to give a banquet, prop. to arrange tables and benches; banciere &c., banker.

Banda It. Sp. Pr., Fr. bande a band, string, also a band = a troop; from the Goth. bandi (f.), O.H.G. band (n.). Hence It. bandiera, Sp. bandera, Pr. bandiera baneira, Fr. bannière (G. panier, E. banner), a standard, cf. Goth. bandva an ensign, and Paul. Diac. 1, 20: vexillum quod bandum appellant; the simple bannum is found only in O. Fr. ban, Pr. auri-ban (cf. auriflamma); hence, too, Sp. bandejar, Pr. bandejar banejar float (as a banner), intrans. to pass to and fro, to pass across, O. Fr. banoier, esp. banoier, M. H. G. baneken, whence orig. Rom. form banicare, still seen in Com. bangà to waver.

Bande bander — benda.

Bandibula Sp. the jaw; from mandibula.

Bando It. Sp. Pg., Pr. ban, Fr. ban a public proclamation, bann; It. bandire, Sp. Pr. bandir, Pg. bandir banir, Fr. bannir to proclaim, denounce, banish, whence It. bandito a bandit an outlaw. L. L. bannum = interdictum, bannire = edicere, relegare. The root is German, but G. bannan would have given bannare banner; so that it is better to derive bandire &c. from the Goth. bandjan, bannir from another form bawnjan; some G. dialects omit the v. The O. Fr. arban service = G.
hariban, heerban, whence by a corruption Fr. arrière-ban. From bando comes the O. Fr. Pr. bandon generally with à — (1) ban: vendre gage à bandon, (2) will, discretion (price): prenez to a vostre bandon. From this adv. à bandon is formed a sbst. abandon, It. abbandono abandonment, abbandonare &c. to abandon. Trench gets the sense of abandon differently, viz. from that of denouncing: “what you denounce you detach yourself from, you abandon”. Another derivative is O. Fr. forbanir to outlaw (for = foras), It. forbannuto an outlaw, O. Fr. forban banishment, also an outlaw, a pirate (Fr. forban), L. L. forbannitus, fervannitus. It. contrabbando, Fr. contrebande = non-observance of an edict, smuggling. Hence E. contraband.

Banlieue Fr. prop. = a league’s jurisdiction, so a district under such jurisdiction, suburbs, environs. So too O. Fr. ban-molin mill-territory, v. Duc. s. bannum leucae.

Ban — benna.
Banir — bando.
Banque — banco.
Banse — benna.
Baquet — bac.
Bara It., Fr. bar usu. bière, Pr. bera a bier, Rh. bara a corpse; from O. H. G. bāra, A. S. bār bēre, E. bier, Du. berrie.

Baracane It., Sp. barragan, Pg. barregana, Pr. Fr. barracan a stuff made of goat’s hair, barracan; from Ar. barrakān a dark dress, Freyt. 1, 113, which according to Sousa comes from the Persian barak a stuff made of camel’s hair.

Baracca It., Sp. barraca, Fr. baraque a hut, tent, barrack; from barra a bar, like It. trabacca from trabs.

Baragouin gibberish; from the two Breton words bara bread and gwin wine coined by the French who heard these words often uttered by the Bretons whom they regarded as barbarous, cf. bretonner to talk unintelligibly. Wedgwood refers it along with barbarous, bargain, barter &c. to the root bar signifying confused noise, squabable, tumult.

Baraja — baro.

Baratto It., O. Sp. barato, Pr. barat, Fr. barat, O. Sp. Pr. barata, O. Fr. barate a fraudulent bargain; It. barattare, Sp. Pr. baratar, O. Fr. bareter to cheat, truck, exchange barter, Sp. baraterar to cheapen, O. Pg. baratar to destroy; It. barattare, Sp. Pr. desbaratar, O. Fr. desbareter to destroy, disorder; Fr. baratter to churn (to mix up and stir confusedly); Sp. barateria fraud, espec. by master of a ship, E. barratry. Barratry acc. to Blackstone is the offence of stirring up quarrels. Several derivations are given: (1) that from It. barare to cheat (baro) would not be regular in form; (2) the Pers. barātel
bribery could only have been introduced during the Crusades, whereas the Rom. word occurs as early as the first half of the 12th cent.; (3) the O. N. baratta battle corresponds to Dante’s use of baratta, but this rather means the entanglement, and bustle, and tumult of a fight, O. Fr. barate, O. Sp. barata; besides the meanings of ‘combat’ and ‘fraud’ (entanglement) could hardly be of common stock. It is best perhaps, to derive it from παττειν (cf. botte from πυγος), a word which may have been introduced by the Gk. merchants. Wedgwood gets it from the root bar, v. baragouin s. fin. The Sp. barato = cheap, sbst. cheapness, vb. baratar to buy cheap.

Barba It. (m.) uncle, father’s brother, Dante Par. 19, 37, Rh. barba, L. L. barbas, It. barbano, L. L. barbarus; from barba a beard. In Com. it is used generally as a title of honour, so Neap. zi = It. zio.

Barbacane It. (m.), Sp. Pr. barbacana, Pg. barbacão, Fr. barbacane a barbican; from the Pers. bâlá-khâna upper chamber, a word which also gives balcony, prob. brought from the East by the Crusaders, Wedg.; but v. balco.

Barbasco Sp. a plant; from verbascum, like O.Sp. bardasca from verdasca (viridis) a rod.

Barbassero — vassalto.

Barbecho Sp., Pg. barheito a fallow; from L. verractum. In the North West the v (as in other instances v. Rom. Gr. I, 187) has become g; thus Pr. garag, Fr. guéret, Valen. guaret, Cat. guret.

Barbotar barbulhar — borbogliare.

Barca It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Wal. barcé, Fr. barque a small trading vessel, a bark, barge, L. L. barca. The Pr. barja, O. Fr. barge, Fr. herge, E. barge, requires an orig. barica (cf. carrica charge, serica serge), which may be from βέρος (baris Property) like aucas avica from avis. Many marine terms are borrowed from the Gk. cf. poggia, sesto, golfo, artimone. Others derive it from O. N. barkr, E. bark, prop. = a vessel made of bark.

Barcar Sp. Pg. found in abarcar to embrace, sobarcar to carry under the arm. Not from brachiare which would give bazar, but from brachicare, like caballicare. Sp. sobaco = armpit is the L. L. subbrachium.

Barda It. Sp., O. Fr. bardé horse-armour of iron-plate, Pg. barda, Fr. barde a saddle, also a slice of bacon so called from its being placed round fowls before roasting: hence Fr. bardeau a shingle, It. bardella, Fr. bardelle, Pr. bardel a pad, pillion, It. bardotto, Fr. bardot a saddle-mule (one which the
driver rides). Perhaps from the N. bardí a shield; though the Pg. barda a hedge. Sp. barde the fencing on a wall belongs to the Basque abarra "it is grafted" (Larramendi). Or all the above words may with the Sp. abbarda a saddle and a slice of bacon be referred to the Ar. al-barda’ah a pad or cloth put under the saddle to prevent its hurting the back. Freyt. 1, 106. The O. Fr. Champ. barde a carpenter’s axe, Wal. bardé, Dauph. partou a bill is prob. from a different root, O. H. G. barta, Du. barde a piek-axe.

Bardasòia It., Sp. bardaxa, Fr. bardache = pathetic; from the Ar. bardag a slave? Lomb. and Piedm. bardassa = merely "boy", the Sard. bardascia has both meanings. On the O. Fr. bardache a stake, v. Grandgagnage v. bardahe.

Bardeau — barda.

Bardosso — bisdosso.

Barga Sp. O. Pg., Fr. berge a steep slope; prob. from the Celtic, cf. W. bargodi to hang over, bargod the caves of a house.

Bargagno It., Pr. barganh, Pg. Pr. barganha, E. bargain, O. Fr. bargaine (= ceremonial Roquefort); It. bargagnare, Pg. Pr. barganhar to bargain, Fr. barguigner (for bargaigner, cf. grignon) to haggle, loiter. The L. L. barcaniare shows that the g is for c, so that the word prob. comes from barca, which, according to Isidore, was used for traffic, so that bargagno would be properly = trafficking. Wedgwood derives it from the root bar (in barbarous &e.) from the notion of squabbling and haggling. Genin derives it from Rom. particle bar = bis, ber and gagner, but the L. L. barcaniare, and the constant form bar and gagn for guadagn, are against him.


Barigel — bargello.

Baril barile — barra.

Bariloche Fr. to speckle, make a medley of; if from variare, variolare the b must be due to the particle bar (= bis), for L. v does not become b in Fr. (brebis is from L. berbex), or it may be from bar and riolé striped.

Baritono It., Sp., Pg. bariton, Fr. baryton (obsol.), E. barytone; from βαριτώνος.

Barlong Fr., O. Fr. belong (a garment) of unequal length; for beslong = It. bislungo, bis = anything uneven &e., q. v.

Barnage — barone.

Baro barro It. a rogue; whence barone, barare barrare to cheat. From the same root prob. come: Pr. baran fraud, It. barocco usury, O. Sp. baruca craft, It. barullo a fruiterer (cf. treccare to cheat, trecca a huckster); Sp. baraja, Pg. Pr. baralha,
O. Fr. berele a tumult, brawl, barajar, baralhar to throw into confusion. Perhaps from the root bar, v. s. baratto.

Barocco — baro.

Baroné It., Sp. earon, Pg. varão, Pr. bar (acc. baron), O. Fr. ber (acc. baron), Fr. E. baron orig. = vir or maritus, next as adj. = manly, whence Fr. barnatge, O. Fr. baronie barnie prowess, embarnir to be courageous, next in L. L. = lord, "gravis et authenticus vir", barones = nobles or vassals of the crown. L. baro = a fool, simpleton, in Scholiast on Persius is explained to be "servus militum" and is said to be of Gallic origin. We find a Gael. bar = champion, but words formed like baron are either from the L., as drac dragon, laire lairon, or from the G., as fel feillon, Úc ugon; so it is better to refer it to the O. H. G. bero (acc. berun beron) porter, from vb. beran, Goth. bairan (bear); others make it radically the same word as the L. vir, Goth. vair, A. S. weor, Gael. fear a man, v. Bopp. Gloss. s. vira. Com. Bergam. bar, Piedm. berro, Romag. berr = ram, Lorr. berr (berard), cf. s. marrone.

Baroque — barrucco.

Barque — barca.

Barra It. Sp. Fr., Fr. barre, E. bar; hence Sp. barrío, Pr. Cat. barri a wall, a suburb, L. L. barrium; Fr. barreau, It. barriera, Sp. barrera, Fr. barrière, E. barrier &c.; Sp. barrar barrear, Fr. barrer &c. From the Celtic: W. bar = a bough; M. H. G. bar barre is used in Rom. sense. Hence Sp. barras a bar, Sp. embarazo, Fr. embarras, Sp. embarazar, Fr. embarasser, debarrasser, E. embarrass &c.; Sp. barrica, Fr. barrique a barrel, whence barricata a barricade (of casks &c.); It. barile, Sp. Pg. barril, Fr. baril, W. bardi, Gael. baraill, E. barrel, Sp. barril. We find the same word in the Fr. names of places, e. g. Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-le-duc.

Barrachel — bargello.

Barragan Sp., Pg. barragão a companion, a bachelor. As it is used for a man of prowess (buen barragan Poem d. Cid), it may be identical with barragan (= baracane q. v.) which meant a strong durable stuff.

Barretta — berretta.

Barrica barril — barra.

Barriga Sp. Pg. the abdomen. Not from barra since the Sp. has no suffix iga. As poitrine prop. = breast-girdle, so barriga may = girth, from the O. H. G. baldrich, baldriga barriya (cf. Rodrich Rodrigo); baldriga appears in Parm. bodriga = belly (o = al). In Berry baudru = ventru, cf. baudré.

Barro Sp. Pg. mud, clay; from Ar. barj earth, potter's clay.

Barroco — biroccio.

Barrucco berrucco Sp., Pg. barroco a pearl of uneven shape
not round, in Pg. also = an uneven rock, Fr. barroque oval. 
Three derivations are given, (1) verruca which Pliny uses to 
express the unevenness of a precious stone; the Lat. uca, 
however, is not exchangeable with Rom. oc, (2) brochus a 
prominent tooth, (3) bis-roca an uneven rock (v. bis). 
Brochus has the advantage in gender, bis roca in sense and sound. 
Hence, perhaps, too the Pg. barroca an uneven stony district, 
which some connect with the Ar. borgah Freyt. 1, 111.

Barruntar Sp. Pg. to foresee, guess, O. Sp. barrunta foresight, 
barrunte a spy, a scout. Prob. = barutar with n inserted, ef. 
garganta for gargata, encentar for encetar, cimenterio for cime- 
terio, hedant for edat; barutar = to sift, cf. cernere, xqivev, 
v. blutar. The N. Pr. has the same word barounta to shake 
which, doubtless, comes from the notion of sifting, ef. Sp. 
meecer = to mix, to shake.

Baruffa — ruffa.
Barullo — baro.
Bas — basso.
Basane — badana.
Basca Sp., Pg. vasca disgust, nausea, O. Sp. bascar to feel dis- 
baschizzi has the same meaning.

Bascule Fr. counterpoise belonging to a swipe or a weigh- 
bridge, see-saw &c.; from bas and cul according to Frisch 
and Scheler. The N. Pr. leva-coua (= cauda) is more clear.

Basin — bambagio.
Basire It. to die, N. Pr. Dauph. basir; from Gael. bās death, 
basaich to die, N. basa to kill. The Com. has bsasi to die and 
to grow pale, Piedm. sbasi in latter sense.

Basquiner O. Fr., Wal. bosconi to bewitch; from βασκαλέων.

Bassin — bacino.

Basso It., Sp. baso, Pg. baixo, Pr. Fr. bas low; It. bassare &c. 
The Isid. Gloss. has bassus crassus pinguis, Papias bassus cur- 
tus humilis; the former is the earlier meaning; in fact, the It. 
has bassotto thick = O.Fr. bas broad. The word is a genuine 
Latin one, Bassus having been used very early as a family- 
name, which, like many others, had reference to personal pe- 
culiarity. Perhaps, the orig. meaning of bassus was that which 
extends in breadth not in height, whence the senses of “thick” 
and “short”. From the adj. comes It. sbst. basso the under- 
part, Fr. bas stocking (prop. bas-de-chausses, ef. haut-de- 
chausses), Sp. baxos, Pg. baixos (pl.) under garments, also 
shoes, nothing to do with L. baxea, which would have given 
baisse in Fr.

Basta It. Sp. Pg. Cat. a basted seam, O. Fr. baste, Occ. basto (a 
coat-lap?); Fr. bâtir, Sp. bastear, It. imbastare, Sp. Cat. em-
Bastar to baste; from O. H. G. bestan to repair, M. H. G. besten, which from subst. bast.

Bastar — basto.

Bastare bastione — basto.

Bastilla — basta.

Bastille bât — basto.

Basto It. Sp., Pr. bast, Fr. bât (E. bat-horse) a pack-saddle; Pr. bastard, Fr. bâtre to saddle. It is generally referred to the G. bast of which the materials for the fastenings might be made. Wedgwood refers it to bastia (sup.) the pad being orig. a quilted (stitched) cushion. Diez is led from a comparison with bastone to attribute to basto the notion of "prop" "trestle" on which the burden rests, so that it would be akin to βαστάζειν. Basterna a litter may be referred to the same root (but v. Grimm, Geschichtte d. deut. spr. p. 461). But Gk. βαστάζει (βαστάζω) a porter is found in Pr. bastais, Cat. bastar, Sp. bastuje, It. bastagio. Of the same origin are It. bastone (Fr. bâton, Wal. béstón &c.), It. bastire, O. Sp. Pr. bastardir, Fr. bâtir to build (prob. to prop?), whence O. Sp. Pr. bastida, It. bastia, bastione, Fr. bastille &c.; Sp. Pg. basto close, compact, Sp. also = thick, earse (espec. in moral sense); It. bastare, Sp. Pg. Pr. bastard to be sufficient (prop. to fill out, cf. Sp. harto filled out, sufficient), Ven. bastare to hinder (stop up), O. Sp. bastardir to furnish, provide for. Hence, too, probably comes It. Sp. Pp. bastardirdo, Pr. bastardi, Fr. bêtard, O. Fr. E. bastard, also called in O. Fr. fils de bast and by corruption fils de bas, son of a pack-saddle. The termin. ard is common in a bad sense (cf. Rom. Gr. 2, 310, such E. words as drunkard, niggard &c.). The word prob. had its origin in Provence and Spain, where the licentious muleteers were accustomed to use the pack-saddles and furniture of their mules for bedding, cf. Don Quixote, p. 1, cap. 16, where the muleteer's bed is spoken of as being "fabricado de las eujalmas" "y de todo el adorno de los dos mejores mulos que traia". The rest of his story affords further illustration, cf G. bankert, bankart a bastard, from bank. Wedgwood derives bastard from the Celtic baos (Gael.) lust.

Batafalua, batafaluga Sp. (obsolete), with m for b, matalahua, -huga, -huva, Cat. Sard. matalaliga anise; from Ar. 'habbat-ahatwah.

Bataille — battere.

Bâtarde — bastardo.

Batassure It. to shake; prob. from the Gk. πατάσαειν to strike, to rattle, not from buttare, for the It. has no suffix ass.

Bateau — batto.

Bâtir bâton — basto.
Battere It., Sp. batir, Pg. bater, Pr. batre, Fr. battre, Wal. báte, Serv. bátrai, E. beat; from batuere, shortened to batere (Rom. Gr. 1, 162). This, though rare in classical, occurs often in L. L. where, however, it takes a different flexion: pf. battidi (like prendidi, ostendidi), partie. battatus. Among the derivatives are It. battaglia, Sp. batalla, Fr. bataille, Wal. bétie, E. battle; It. battaggio and batrocchio, Sp. batajo for batajo elapper of a bell; It. battigia epilepsy; Sp. batan a fulling-mill; Pr. bataria fray, battery, Fr. batteur mounted ordnance, a battery.

Battezone It. a coin bearing the image of John the Baptist, from battezzare; hence G. batzen, It. bezzo.

Battifredo It., Fr. heffroi, O. Fr. berfroi beffroit a tower, belfry; from M. H. G. bercvrit beervrit a tower for shelter or assault, L. L. berfredus befredus. The It. word has a reference to batere. For similar secondary etymologies cf. palafreno, baccalaureus, tanthorne &c.

Batto It. a rowing-boat; hence battello, Sp. batel, Pr. batelh, Fr. bateau a boat; from A. S. bat, O. N. bákr, W. bátr, E. boat.

Bauçant — balza.

Bauche O. Fr. plaster-work on a wall, or a workshop; hence ébaucher to work in the rough, embaucher to engage a workman, débaucher to lead astray, to decoy a workman, E. debauch. Cf. Gael. bale, O. N. bákr partition-wall, baulk between furrows.

Baud Fr. a stag-hound, also called chien muet; from Gael. baoth deaf, dumb, Goth. bauth xwphòs, cf. Norm. baude numb.

Baudet Fr. an ass, fem. baude, in fables Boudomin; from baud frolicsome (v. baldo).

Baudré O. Fr., Pr. baudrat, Fr. baudrier, Pg. boldrié, It. budriere. From the O. H. G. balderich, O. E. baldrick baudrik. Hence O. Fr. esbaurdre the waist, cf. cinge (cingulum). V. s. barriga.

Baule It., Sp. bahu hau, Pg. bahul bahu, Pr. bauç, Fr. bahu, bahu, a trunk, valise. From M. H. G. behu (used by Luther = magazine, repository) which is from behuten to cover, keep. The O. Fr. bahud, L. L. behudum is the orig. form: v. Mahn, Etym. Untersuch. p. 89. Diez wrongly refers it to bajulus.

Bausan — bugia.

Bausia — bugia.

Bava It., Sp. Pg. baba, Fr. bave spittle, slaver; Pg. Pr. bavar, Fr. baver, Sp. bavear to drivel. An onomatop., expressing prop. the drivelling of an infant (cf. βαβαζείν to stammer), hence E. babe, baby, Fr. bave = also childish talk, baveux baveard a gossip; Sic. vava = slaver and child. Hence Sp. babieca foolish (prop. = drivelling, foaming, whence its use as the

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name of the Cid's horse); Sp. *babosa* = a slug, &c., Cat. *embabiecar*, Pg. *embabucar*, Sp. *embaucar* to cheat, impose upon.

**Baxo** — *basso*.

**Baya** Sp. a berry; from *bacca baca*, Pg. *baga*.

**Bayer** — *badare*.


**Bazo** — *bajo*.

**Bazza** It., Sp. *baza*, Cat. *basa* good luck, trump in cards; from M. H. G. *bazze* gain (*baz* = *besser*). It was prob. introduced by the G. mercenaries. Hence It. *bazzica* a game at cards, *bazzicare* to have intercourse with, frequent.

**Beau** Fr. in *beau-père*, *beau-fils*, *beau-frère*, *belle-mère*, *belle-fille*, *belle-sœur*, N. Pr. *beou-pero*, *bela-mera*, father-in-law or step-father &c. Formerly there were words for each: *sogre*, *sogredame*, *gendre*, *bru* or *nore*, *serorge* (m. f.) to express relationship in law; for step-relationship *parastre*, *marastre*, *fillastre* (m.f.), *frrastre*, *sorastre*. When *marastre* got to mean a *good* step-mother, *belle-mère* came into use *νποκωμσικος*, and then *beau-père* &c. The words were afterwards used for relations in-law. The Du. has *schoon* (fair), the Bret. *kaer* to express step-relationship. The Mil. *messee*, Ven. *missier* = father-in-law, *madonna* = mother-in-law.

**Beaucoup** Fr., whence It. *belcolpo* = multum; from *beau* fine, great (cf. *beau mangeur* = *grand m.*), and *coup* a stroke or throw, a heap, cf. Sp. *golpe* = a multitude. In O. Fr. we find *grandcoup*, Pr. *mancolp*.

**Bécasse bêche** — *becco*.

**Beccabunga** It., Sp. Pg. Fr. *becabunga*, Russ. *ibunka*, a plant, brook-lime; from Du. *becke-bunge* (brook-clod), G. *bachbunge* one of the very few names of plants which the G. has given to the Rom. languages. The usual Fr. is *berle de rivière*.


**Becco** It. goat. This word is found in very old inscriptions. It cannot be of the same origin as the Pr. *boc*, Fr. *bouc*, but is connected with Fr. *bique* = *chèvre*, in the Jura *bequi* = *chèvreau*, = Camp. *bequat*, Rouchi *bégurian* = lamb, Norm.
becard = a wether. The Serv. has bekawitza sheep from beknuti to bleat, Serv. bik = an ox.

Becerro Sp. Pg. a calf, Pg. fem. becerrra; from Basque beiececorra, from bere a cow (W. biw) and cecorra a calf. Hence Sp. becerra a wild-goat, bizerra aroe.

Bedaine — bedon.

Bedean — bidello.

Bedel — bidello.

Bedello — betulla.

Bedon Fr. a tambour, small drum, also = a big belly (=bedaine), Com. bidon fat and lazy, Rouchi bidon a fat lazy man, Fr. bidon a big-bellied pitcher. Bed = bid in bidet (p. v.). Rouchi bédene = bedaine and bidet.

Béer — badare.

Befana It. a large doll with which children are frightened on the Epiphany (befania), whence the name. So in Germany an image of Bertha was used on the same day for the same purpose.

Beffa It., Sp. befa, O. Fr. beffe, O. Sp. Pg. bafa a scoffing, derision; It. beffare, Sp. befar, O. Sp. bafar to scoff, Fr. bafouer to treat shamefully; Sp. befo the underlip of a horse, also = thick-lipped (written also belfo), Cat. bifi, Occ. befe; Pic. bafe a glutton. Prob. from the G., cf. Bav. beffen to bark, to scold. Frisch refers to the Thuring. bätzpe mouth, Mil. babbi, Com. bebb, Occit. bêbo a lip; the Gen. fù beffe = pout the lips at. From beffa comes the Fr. beffler, E. baffle (formerly = mock; put to scorn, espec. a recreant knight).

Beffler — beffa.

Beffroi — battifredo.

Befo — beffa.

Bégue Fr., Pic. beique bique a stammerer; hence O. Sp. veger, Pic. Norm. Burg. béguer, Fr. begayer to stammer, Fr. begai stammering. Perhaps contracted from the Pr. bavc a silly babbler, Sp. babieca a booby, O. Fr. begaud, Norm. begas. For the contraction cf. Pr. sageta, O. Fr. sette.

Bégueule Fr. a booby, prop. a gaper: from béer and gueule.

Behetria Sp. Pg. a free town; from Basque beret-ria a town for itself, i.e. independent; according to others from benefactoria (A. D. 1020), benfetria (A. D. 1129).

Beignet — bugna.

Beira — riviera.

Belare It., Fr. beler to bleat; from belare used by Varro for balare. Hence Romagn. be = bleating, Cat. be a sheep, Norm. bai a wether, cf. bidet.

Beldroega — portulaca.

Bele O. Fr. a weasel, Fr. (dim.) belette, Sp. beleta, Mil. bellora,
Com. bérola, Parm. benta, Gen. bellua, Sic. baddottula (for ballottula bellottula). In form bele corresponds to the W. bele a pole-cat, O. H. G. bille, but it is more probably the same as the Lat. bella beautiful, so bellora = bellula, cf. the Bavar. schonthierlein, schondiglein, Dan. den kjonné (pulehra), a proprietary epithet for an animal which was thought to possess mysterious power, O. E. fairy. The Norn. word is rosetet (red), Lorr. moteile (mustela), Norm. bacoulette.


Belier Fr. a ram, in fables Betin, whence Norm. bîn; from Du. bel, E. bell, cf. Du. bel-hamel, E. bell-wether, in Fr. also clocheman and mouton à la sonnette, L. L. aries squillatus. The Fr. belièr the ring on which a bell-clapper hangs, is of the same origin.

Belitre Fr. a beggar, a scoundrel, whence Sp. belitre, Pg. bitre; It. belitrone. Prob. from the G. bettler, the O. Fr. belître having an s inserted before the t.

Bella — vinghiamo.

Belleguin Sp., Pg. belleguim a bailiff; according to Sousa from Ar. baleguim, according to Larramendi from Basque bela = Sp. veia, watch.

Belletta It. sediment, mud. The Mil. has litta. It can hardly come from πηλός as Blan suggests.

Belletto It. paint; from bello, cf. flabelletto = belletto.

Bellesour O. Fr., Pr. bellezor a comparative from bel, Pr. nomin. bellaire; from the L. bellator, from bellatus (Plaut. bellatus); cf. ebriolatus, pullatus, bifidatus. Bellatus is found in O. Fr. belé. The O. Sp. had a peculiar form belido (bellitus). Connected with this is, prob., the Neap. belledissemo.

Bellico — ombelico.

Bellicone — vilecome.

Bellizzare — pettizzar.

Bellota Sp., Pg. belota bolota boleta acorn; = Ar. balti' Freyt. 1, 153, which answers to the Lat. abalanus. Hence, too, It. ballotta.

Bellugue O. Fr., Pr. beluga, whence Norm. bellette, Fr. bluette, Pr. belugueiar (belugueiar?), Fr. bluetter to emit sparks. From the part. bis and lux, so = properly “feeble light” = It. bultume, Sp. vis-lumbre, Norm. bluette. Beluga = bes-luga as O. Fr. beloi = bes-loi. The Fr. bertue a dazzling is only another form of the same word, Berrichon ébertuette, Pr. abel- lucar, Piedm. sbaluché, Ber. ébertuter, Champ. abertuder to dazzle. In the Mil. bultuss (= bertue) lux is preserved not altered to luca.

Benna It. a basket-cart, Com. a cart, or basket for a cart, Rh. a carriage, Fr. banne a large covering for the protection of goods &c., a tarpaulin, Com. beňola, Rh. banaigl, Fr. banneau bennau, banneton. Festus says: benna lingua Gallica genus vehiculi appellatur, so in L. L. = vehiculum and also a kind of vessel. The Sp. Cat. N. Pr. banasta is connected, but it must be through the O. Fr. banastre as no ending asta is found. The Goth. banst is found in the prov. Fr. banse (f.) a large basket, L. L. bansta.

Beodo O.Sp.—drunken, from bibitus, cf. comido = one who has eaten, R. Gr. 3, 241. Beo = bib.

Béquille — becca.

Berbice It., Wal. berbeace, Pr. berbitz, Fr. brebis, Pic. herbis a sheep; from berbex a form used by Petronius for fervex, L. L. berbiz. Hence Pr. bergier, Fr. berger a shepherd, L. L. berbicarius; O. Fr. bercil a sheep-cote = vervecile; Fr. berceau = vervecale.

Berbiqui — vilebrequin.

Bercaill — berbice.

Berceau — berceer (2).

Berceer (generally berser) O. Fr. to shoot, also to hunt; O. Fr. bersailler, It. bersaglio, berzagio a butt, bersailler berseiller to hit. In an old It. chronicle we find: trabs ferrata quem bercecellum appellabani i. e. a battering-ram, evidently from berbex vervex; from berbex would be formed It. berciare (imberciare is found), Fr. bercer = to pierce, cf. Wal. berbeca inberbeca to hit.

Berceer Fr., Pr. bressar, O. Sp. brizar to rock; O. Fr. bers (whence Pic. ber), Pr. bers bres, O. Pg. breço, Pg. berço, O. Sp. brizo, whence Fr. berceau a cradle, L. L. berclium. Prob. from berbex (v. preceded.), the notion being got from the swing of the battering-ram, cf. L. L. agitarium in same sense. Fr. berceau = also an arch of vines &c., from the resemblance to the covering of a cradle. Besides brizo the Sp. has brezo andbiezo = a wicker-work bed, combieza = concubine.

Bergante — briga.

Berge — barea.

Beria Mil. a waggon-basket; from O. H. G. biral cophinus.

Berlanga — brelan.

Berle Fr. a water-parsnip; Marc. Empiricus has: herbam quam Latini berulam, Graece cardaminen vocant. This may be the orig. of berle for though the plants are distinct, yet both are found growing in brooks, and both were used for salad.
Berlina It. Rh. a whipping-post. Muratori gets it from Fr. *pilor* as if for *pilorina*; but no It. dialect has the tenuis. Perhaps, from Bavar. *breche* pillory, whence *breche-* *th* *berchlin* *berlina*? or from M. H. G. *britelin* a small bridle.

Berline Fr. a *berlin* (carriage); from *Berlin*.


Berluo — *belluca*.

Berlusoo It. squinting, Com. *balosc*; for *biliusco* (*v. bis*) = Rouchi *bertou* *berlouque*; *warlouque* seems a different compound connected with Piedm. *galucé* to squint.


Bermejo — *vermiglio*.

Berner Fr. to toss a ball, toss in a blanket, scoff. The Romans, says Cujacius, used the *sagum* for this purpose: *sagum* = O. Fr. *berne* (*v. bernia*), whence *berner*. The Neap. *bernare* to amuse oneself is from the French.

Bernia sbernia It., Sp. *bernia*, Fr. *bernie* *berne* a coarse stuff for cloaks &c., also a cloak made of it, a rug; from Hibernia where it was manufactured. Cf. Sp. *holtanda*, *holland*, *cambric* &c.


Berro Sp. water-cress; the same as the W. *berwr*, Bret. *beler*, whence L. *berula* used by Marcellus Empiricus: *herbam quam Latine berulam*, Graece cardaminen vocant.

Berroviere — *berruier*.

Berruier O. Fr., Pr. *berrovier* champion. Murat. (Ant. Ital. 2, 530) makes the *berruiers* = *les hommes perdus du seigneur*, little different from the ribaldi. Properly = a man of Berry. As in the case of *chaorcia* we have no means of determining how it came to be used as an appellative. Hence the It. *berroviere* a highwayman, a *birro*, police-officer, O. Gen. *berruel*.

Bersaglio — *bercer*.

Berser — *bercer*.

Berta It. bantering, railing, Lomb. Piedm. a magpie, chatter-box; It. *berteggiare* to jeer; Pr. *bertaut* a sorry wight? Rouchi *bertaud* an eunuch, *bertauder*, Fr. *bretauder* to castrate, Com. *bertoldà* to crop the ears or hair; It. *bertone* a crop-eared horse; *bertuccio* an ape. Is this root *bret* or *bert* (mutilating, deriding) from the O. N. *britian* to cut in pieces, or from *bretón* in the lay of Hildebrand translated by Lachmann to mutilate? The It. *bertha* has, however, another meaning, viz:
that of a rammer or beetle for driving posts into the ground, Fr. demoiselle. The origin of this is clear enough when we consider that the hideous and cruel Bertha of the German tales also bore the name of Stempfe, from her stamping on those obnoxious to her (e.g. refractory children who used to be threatened with her vengeance). Whether the other Rom. words are connected with this or not, is not clear.

Bertouser — bis.

Bertovello It. a weel, bownet. The L. L. vertebolurn (L. Sal.), a dim. of vertebra, but, in meaning, directly from vertere, the neck of the weel being turned inwards, cf. It. ritroso (= retrorsus) mouth or neck of a weel. Hence Ven. bertevolo, Pied. Crem. Mil. bertavel, Com. bertavelle bertarel; It. bertovello, as martello from martulus, Fr. verveux (more correctly verveu) = vertveu is for vertue = vertovello.

Berea — verza.

Bes N. Pr. Cat. a birch-tree; from the Celtic: Corn. bes bezo, Bret. bezô, W. bedw = Lat. betula.

Besace — bisaccia.

Besaire Fr. sourish; from part. bis and acer.

Besaiquè — bicciauco.

Besant — bisante.

Besco besso It. blockhead; from bestia, like Pr. pec from pecus, cf. Com. bescia a sheep, Rh. beschlar to beat.

Besi Fr. (in the W.) a wild pear; cf. Du. bes besie a berry.

Besicle Fr. (f. usu. plnr.) spectacles. Not from bis-cyclus, but = bericle (O. Fr. Pr.) = berylius (used in L. L. = spectacles), Occ. mericle, Gen. bericle, Wall. berik. The form besicle may have originated in Paris, where frèse = frère, misesese = mise-rere, cf. chaise and poussière.

Beso — bacio.

Bessoin — sotna.

Bestemmia — biasimo.

Bestordre bestors — tordre.

Beta — veta.

Betarda — ottarda.

Beter O. Fr. to muzzle = A. S. bêtan, Du. betten, M. H. G. beizen to make bite (the curb), also to bait, M. H. G. erbeizen. Hence L. L. abetum, O. Fr. Pr. abet deceit, trick, Pr. O. Sp. abetar, O. Fr. abeter to cheat, Norm. abet a bait, abéter to bait, E. abet. The O. Fr. bete, Pr. betat often used with mer = coagulatum; cf. M. H. G. lebermer from liberen to curdle, E. beestings = colostrum. This, too, is prob. from G. beizen to bite, be tart or sour.

Betula betulla It. Pg., It. bedello (Crem. beddol), Cat. bedoly, Sp. abedul, Pic. Champ. boule (for beoule?), whence Fr. bouleau
a birch-tree; from *betula betulla*, which is of Celtic origin, v. *bes*.

**Beugler** Fr. to bellow like an ox; from *buculus*, whence *beugler* an ox.


**Bévue** Fr. a false view, an error; from *bis* (q. v.) and *vue*.

**Bezzicare** — *becco*.

**Biacono** It. pale-white; from G. *bleich*.

**Biadetto** — *biavo*.

**Biado** O. It., Pr. Cat. *blat*, O. Fr. *bled* bleif, Fr. *bled* blé, It. *biada*, Mil. Ven. Piedm. *biava* (cf. *Rovigo* = *Rhodigium*), O. Fr. *blée*, L. L. *bladun* blatum corn. Hence Pr. *bladaria*, Fr. *blairie* rent of pasture; It. *imbiadare*, Fr. *embraver* (cf. *gravir, parvis, pouvoir*) to sow with corn. The usual derivation is from the A. S. *bled* (f.) fruit, but Romance terms of husbandry are not likely to have come from so remote a source; rather is *bled* from the Rom. as *G. frukt* from Lat. *fructus*. Diez derives it from the neut. plur. *ablata*, with the Rom. article *l’* *ablata* *l’* *abbiada* *la* *biada*, m. *biado* (ablatum); for the meaning cf. G. *getreide* (produce) and G. *herbst*, Gr. *ακατόρές* = that which is gathered. In L. L. *ablatum* *ablatus* *abladium* occur = messis. The Crem. *biada* = Fr. *oubîte* (ablata). Mahn makes the Pr. *blat* the original form and asserts its identity with the G. *blatt* a leaf, in Bret. and W. *blot*, bleud, *bled*, *blawd* meal, all which belong to the Sansk. root *phull*, phat, E. *blow*, whence also *fohium* and *φύλλον*.


**Bianco** It., Sp. *bianco*, Pg. *branco*, Pr. Fr. *blanc* white; from O. H. G. *blanc*, M. H. G. &c. *blanc* a shining white. Connected with *blicken* to glitter, E. *blink*. It was the common word to represent the Lat. *albus* which became extinct in the North-West, in the South-West (Sp. *albo*, Pg. *alvo*) = snow.
white, in Italian dull-white, turbid, dull. *Albus* is retained in Rh. and Wal., where *blank* is not found.

**Biance** It. a vagabond: for *viante* from *viare* to wander (Menage) or, perhaps = the Pr. *viandan* (*via andare*) wanderer. The Parm. is *bigant*.

**Biascicare, biascicicare** It. to munch, mumble; perhaps from *blaesus* whence *blasare* (Com. *blassi*).


**Biastemma** — *biasimo*.

**Biavo** Ven. It. (Boiardo 2, 37), O. Sp. *blavo*, Pr. *blau* (f. *blava*), Fr. *bleu* (like *peu* from *pau*), whence It. *blù*, E. *blue*; It. dim. *biadetto*; It. *sbiavato* sbiadato; from O. H. G. *blando* *blau*. The Rom. *blave* also = green, *blavoyer* = *verdoyer*. Hence Wedgwood derives *biada* (q. v.) first used for the brilliant green of young corn, then for *corn* itself. *Biavo* also = pale straw-colour. The word is widest spread in Pr.: *blavenc*, *blaveza*, *blaveiar*, *blavairā*, *emblauzir*.

**Bica** — *bis-accia*.

**Bica** It. a circle of sheaves, a stook; *abbiccare* to set up sheaves, to heap together (Dante Inf. 9, of frogs *crouching*); from O. H. G. *biga* a heap.

**Biechiero** It., Rh. *bichér* a drinking vessel, E. *beaker*, also It. *pecchero* a goblet, Wal. *pēhar*, Pr. O. Fr. *pichier* pechier, Sp. Pg. *pichel*, Basque *pitcherra* a tankard, *pitcher*; L. *bicarium* *picarium*; O. N. *bikar*, O. H. G. *pehhar*, G. *becher*. The radical *i* will not allow it to come from L. *bacar* (Festus). It may be from *becco* a beak = mouth of pitcher (cf. E. *beaker*), or from Gk. *βίκος* an earthen vessel, the *p* for *b* coming through the O. German.

**Bilocacuto** It. two-edged; corrupted from *bisacuto*, O. Fr. *besaigu*.

**Bicha, bicho** — *biscia*.

**Biche** Fr. a hind, O. Fr. E. *bisse*, Wall. *bih*, N. Pr. *bicho*, Piedm. *beccia*. The form *bisse* will not suit the der. from *bique* a goat, N. Pr. *bico*, so it is better to refer it to L. *ibex*, O. Fr. *ibiche*.

**Biche** O. Fr. a bitch; from A. S. *bicce*, E. *bitch*, N. *bikka*, cf. G. *betze*; but Frisch makes it for *babiche* = *barbiche* (*barbe*) a shaggy dog, whence It. *barbone*, Gen. *barbin*. From biche *c* comes *bichon* a small long-haired dog.

**Bicoce, biccioca, bicicoca** It. a watch-tower, Ven. *bicoca* a
ruinous house, Sard. *bicocca* a hut, stairs with two landings, terrace, Lomb. a reel, Sp. *bicoca* a sentry-box, a narrow chamber, small town, Fr. *bicoque*, *bicoq*. Cf. also Sp. *bicoque* a bonnet, *bicoquin* cap with two lappets, Piedm. *bicocchin* a priest's cap. The first syllable is, perhaps, *bis* (cf. *bicocca*, *bicoquin*), but the sense of *cocca* here is doubtful.


**Bidon** = *bedon*.

**Bieco** sbieco oblique, awry, squinting; from *obliquus* which should have given *obbico bico*, but the *e* is inserted as in *piego* = *plico*. Dante's plurals *bieci* Par. 5, 65, *biece* Inf. 25, 31, come immediately from *obliqui oblique*.


**Bière** = *bara*.

**Bière** = *birra*.

**Biffera** It. a woman who has two husbands; from *bivira*, cf. *fiasco*.

**Bifolco** It. one who tills with oxen; from *bubulcus* (*f* = *b*, cf. *tafano*).

**Biga** Piedm. a sow; Du. *big bigge* (f.), E. *pig*.

**Bigarrer** Fr. to variegate, Cat. *bigarrar*, Sp. *abigarrar* (from the Fr.). Menage derives it from *bis-variaire*, but, perhaps, better from *bi-carrer* (carré square) properly = to make square, cf. G. *scheckig*, E. *checkered*. *Bis* here denotes irregularity (v. *bis*).

**Bigatto** — *baco*.

**Bigio** It., Pr. Fr. *bis* dark-grey, dark-coloured. Hence Piedm. Pr. *bisa*, Fr. *bise* the North-wind, Bret. *bix* North-East-wind (cf. *aquilo* from *aquilus*). The Pg. *buzio* and Sp. *bazo* dark (*pan bazo = pain bis*) are probably connected (but v. *bajo*), all coming from *bombicus bambucinus* or *bombaciūs*. Silk and woollen stuffs were dyed scarlet or purple before being imported to Europe, hence L. L. *bombicina* = scarlet, It. *bambagello* purple pigment, O. H. G. *sidin* = *coccineus*. The first syllable was dropped, probably, from its likeness to *bombus* (cf. L. L. *baciūs*, It. *baco*, Fr. *basin*). Diez formerly derived the word from *byssus*: Mahn refers it to the Basque *baza beza* = *beltsa beltza* dark, but the radical *i* is an objection.


Bigne — *bugna*.

Bigorne Fr. an anvil with projections like horns (ineus cornuta); . from *bicorns*, It. *bicornia*, Sp. *bigornia*.

Bigoncia It. a tub, a liquid measure; from *bis congius*.

Bigot Fr. E. *bigot*. In O. Fr. it was used as a nickname of the Norman, its modern sense being unknown before the 16th century. An old anecdote gives the following account of its origin. Duke Rollo when called upon to kiss king Charles' foot made answer: *ne se bi god* whence the Normans were termed *bigots*, cf. *sandio*. But we should in this case have expected *bigot* rather than *bigot* (cf. *bruth brui* v. *bru*). Others derive it from *Visi-gothus* like *cagot* from *canis gothus*. This is too artificial. Trench and others derive the modern sense of the word from the Fr. Sp. *bigote* a moustache, *homme de bigote* a firm resolute (and so *bigoted*) man. It. *sbigottire* = frighten, disconcert, put out of countenance. We find also O. Fr. *bigote*, *bigotelle*, *bigoterre* a purse hanging at the girdle, *bigoter* to provoke. Wedgwood's etymology (from *bigio* grey) is untenable.

Bijou Fr. a jewel; from a compound *bisjocare*, *bijouer*, so = something doubly sparkling. Then, why not *bijeu*? no verb *bijouer* is found. Perhaps it is from the Celtic (O. Corn.) *bisou* “anulus”, Bret. *bizou* == W. *byson* (from *bys* a finger?).


Bilanco It. crooked, askew; from G. *tink*?

Billard *bille* — *biglia*.

Billot — *bolla*.

Biltre — *belitre*.

Bimbo — *bombo*.

Bindolo — *gindure*.

Binoocolo It., Fr. *binocele* an opera-glass; from *bini oculi*.

Bioccolo It. *fleex*; from *floccus*, cf. *bonte* (dialect.) for *fonte*.

Biondo It., Pr. *blon* (f. *blonda*), Fr. *blond*, whence, probably, the Sp. *blonto*, G. *blond*, E. *blond*. The A. S. has *blonden-feax* = of *blended* hair grey-haired, but the transition from *grey* to *blond* is difficult. Perhaps it is from the O. N. *blaud*, Dan. *blød* soft, weak (in colour or quality). The It. *biondella* (the plant *centaur*) is so called from its blond tresses.

simple, Pr. O. Fr. blos destitute, N. Pr. blous pure (of water &c.), Mod. biss naked, Basque buluza. Of German origin: Bavar. blutt, Sw. blutt and blutz, vb. blutten, L. L. blutare to empty, M. H. G. bliöz (whence Fr. blos), G. bloss.

Bique — becco.

Birar — virare.

Birba birbone — brique.

Bircio It. weak-eyed, sbirciare to blink, bercilocchio a squinter. Perhaps counected with O. H. G. bréhan, Bav. birg-aug. Aust. bir-augig all of which express a defect in the sight.

Biroccio barockio It. a two wheeled vehicle, Sp. carrocho, a barouche; from birotus with the ending formed on the model of caroccio. The Fr. is brouette for bi-rouette, Wall. berwette.

Birra It., Fr. bière, Wal. bearë beer. Another expression for the O. Rom. word, It. cervizia, Sp. cereveza, O. Fr. cervoise, L. cerevisia. The It. birra is from the G. bier, the Fr. bière from the M. H. G. bier (as one syllable), a German-Celtic word; O. H. G. A. S. bear, E. beer, O. N. bior, Gael. bebr, Bret. biorch. The G. bier is, according to some, only the L. inf. bibere, sbst. biber, It. bèvere, bèere, bere, Sard. biere, cf. Wall. beu-urate, prop. = drink, E. bever = lunch; according to others the H. G. bier is to be referred to Goth. bious and this to the Sansk. piv, pib from pá to drink.

Birracchio — birro.

Birreca — berreta.

Birro sbirro a serjeant, police-officer, whence Sp. esbirro; prob. from birrus (v. berretta), the dark cloth with which he was clothed. So Menage, who also derives birracchio a steer one year old from birrus in its sense of rufus.

Bis (sometimes in the forms ber bre bar) a Romance particle used in composition to denote that which is wrong, false, counterfeit &c.; It. biscantare to sing irregularly, trill, hum a tune, Pr. besiei bad faith, It. bartume weak light (twilight), Fr. bertouer bertauder to shear unevenly, Piedm. bertiché to taste a little, bertaita whey (poor milk = petit lait), cf. R. Gr. 2, 357. Various derivations are given. The form is against the G. mis, both sense and form against the Bret. besk. The Lat. vice (= something not-real, fictitious) would suit the It. and Sp. where v may become b, but not the Fr. Perhaps it is the adv. bis, which from the sense of double passed into that of oblique, awry (as in Sp. bisojo squinting, Fr. biais), and then = wrong, counterfeit, bad, e.g. besiere badly drunk, bes-order to pollute, besanca hip-shot, bèvue (Fr.) an error. Of the same origin is the Sp. bisel, Occ. bizei, Fr. biseau sloping edge, oblique surface, É. basil bezel. When a joiner's tool is
ground away to an angle it is called a basil edge (Fr. taille en biseau).

Bis — bigio.

Bisaccia It., Sp. bisaza, Fr. besace a wallet; from bisaccium, pl. bisaccia (Petronius). So Pr. Fr. bissac, Piedm. bersac, from bis-saccus. For bisaza is found also biaza, perhaps on the analogy of via viage.

Bisante It., Sp. Pg. besante, Fr. O. E. besant a Byzantine coin, from L. L. byzantius, Gr. βυζάντιος.

Bisarma — quisarme.

Bisbiglio It. whispering, noise of talkers, bisbigliare, G. pispens, Pic. bissille; formed from the sound.

Biscanto — canto.

Biscia It. a serpent, Lomb. bissa, N. Pr. bessa, O. Fr. bisse, Piedm. biasco, Lomb. biss, It. bisco a flesh-worm. Usually derived from bestia, but this would give bescia. Better, perhaps, from the O. H. G. bizo a biting creature = A. S. bita. The Lomb. has bisià besià to prick, bissiènt biting, bissièll a bee's sting, bisiוט an insect with sting. The Sp. bicho bicha a grub may also come from bizo biza.

Biscotto It., Sp. bizcocho, Pr. biscuit, Fr. biscuit, E. biscuit; from bis-coctus. So It. guascotto from quasi-coctus.

Bisdosso bardosso without saddle; andare a bisdosso to ride on the bare back, bis expressing the discomfort (v. bis).

Bise — bigio.

Bisel biseau — bis.

Biset — bigio.

Bislessare — lessare.

Bislungo — barlong.

Bismalva — malavischio.

Bisogno — sogna.

Bisolo Sp. squint-eyed, prop. double-eyed from bis-oculus, cf. biais, Sard. bisogu, however, = one-eyed (Fr. louche, luscus).

Bisse — bicia.

Bissètre bisestre O. Fr., Norm. bisientre, Piedm. bisest disaster; prop. = intercalary day, from bissextus, which was even with the Romans considered unlucky, v. Ducange.

Bistensar — stentare.

Bistondo — tondo.

Bitta It., Sp. Cat. bita, Fr. bitte a piece of wood, stake (bitas Sp., Fr. bittes = bits to belay the cable), from the O. N. biti a beam, E. bit, Sw. bissen; L. L. bitus = lignum quo vincti flagellantur.

Bivac bivouac Fr., E. bivouac, vb. bivouaquer; from G. biwacht, betwacht an extraordinary watch, Sp. virac vinaque.

Bisco Sp., Pg. vesgo squint-eyed. The contraction from bisoculus
(whence Sp. *bisojo*) would be harsh. Larrañendi derives it from the Basque.

**Bizerra — becerrro.**

**Bizma** Sp. (f.) a plaster, *epitima* (f.) a poultice; from *epithema*, It. *epitima*, *pittima*, Fr. *épithème*, E. *epithem*.

**Bizocco** (Menage) It., *bizzoccone* a blockhead. From *bliteus* (Plautus) (cf. Papias, *blitea stultitia*) came *bizzo*, with suffix *bizzocco*.

**Bizzarro** It. irascible, capricious, sprightly, Sp. Pg. *bizarro* gallant, high-spirited, Fr. *bizarre* whimsical, extravagant. For the It. word a primitive *bizza* wrath is given which, if not of G. origin (cf. O. H. G. *bizon* to gnash) must be from *bizzarro*, there being no suffix *arr*. The Sp. is found also in the Basque, where another word *bizarra* = *beard* (= *bizarra* "he is manly"), whence the wider sense in Sp.

**Blafard** Fr. pale; from the O. H. G. *bleih-faro* (G. *bleifarb*) pale-coloured, *d* epenthetic as in *homard*.

**Blaireau** Fr. a badger, also written *blierieu*, *bléreau*; from *bladarellus* (It. *biadarello*) dimin. of L. L. *bladarius*, It. *biadajuolo* (cf. O. Fr. *blairie* = Pr. *bladaria*) = corndeler. The E. badger is from the same word *bladarius* (*bladier, bladger* badger) and in O. E. meant also *corndeler*. The badger is an "animal omnivorum" and lays up store for the winter. This store was popularly, but wrongly, supposed to be corn, hence his name "little corndeler". Diefenbach derives it from the W. *blawr* iron-grey (cf. E. *gray* = badger, Fr. *grisard*), but *aw* would not become *at* in Fr. The It. *grajo* is not from E. *gray* but, probably, = *agrarius*. Another Rom. word for badger is *tasso* (It.), Fr. *taiisson* &c. (q. v.). In O. Fr. it was called *bedoneau* bedouan, Norm. *bedou* = big-bellied.

**Blame — biasimo.**

**Blanco — bianco.**

**Blandir — brando.**

**Blasone** It. blazony, heraldry, Sp. *blason*, Pg. *brasaño* also = fame, renown, Fr. *blason* coat of arms, escutcheon; It. *blasonare*, Fr. *blasonner* to paint arms, Sp. *blasonear* to blazon, extol. First found in Fr. where it meant a shield or scutcheon, Pr. *blezô* *blizô*. It is, doubtless, derived from the A. S. *bleœ*, E. *blaze*, whence the sense of "lustre" would do both for the device on an escutcheon and for fame, renown; cf. O. H. G. *blida* a trumpet, Du. *blazen* to boast. The Pr. *blezon* takes its *e* from the A. S.

**Blé — biazo.**

**Bléche** Fr. weak, weakly, Norm. *bleque* mouldering, decaying; from Gr. βλάξ βλασός mollis (L. L. *blax* = stultus), cf. moustache
from υφοταγ. Grandgagnage (v. bleque) derives it from G. bleich pale.

Bledo Sp., Pg. bredo, Cat. bred the wild amaranth, or a kind of watercress; for blitum (βλιτον).

Blême Fr. pale, blèmer to grow pale. The O. Fr. has ble me and bles me, the s, therefore, is inserted; from O. N. blâmi blue colour (βλαδα blue), cf. O. Fr. blémir to beat (prop. make blue), E. blemish (prop. of dark colour of lifeless flesh).

Blesser Fr. to wound, O. Fr. also to injure: quant li quatre angles sont blêciet Liv. de Job 503. The O. Fr. c often = G. z, so, perhaps, from M. H. G. bletzen to patch, bletz (O. H. G. pletz) cut leather, whence blesser to slash, M. H. G. ze-bletzen to hew.

Blet Fr. rotten, now only in the phrase poire bllette, Pied. biet, Rouchi bleîtr to rot; cf. O. H. G. bletza a livid spot from a bruise.

Bleu — biavo.

Blezo — hercer.

Bliaut, blizaut, blial, bliau (robe, habit, justaucorps), blezo bleso (tunique), O. Fr. biaut bleaut biaux (justaucorps, manteau), Sp. Pg. brial a rich petticoat, L. L. bliaudus bial- dus, bliaus. The M. H. G. blialt blidt denotes the stuff merely, so also in O. Fr. Diez suggests that the root bli or blid is oriental, and Mahn refers to the Pers. baljad a plain garment, from Ar. root bald to wear a garment. The Fr. blouse, Pic. bleude, Norm. plaudo (cf. the forms bliaut, biaux &c.) is the same word. Ducange derives bliaud &c. from the W. bliaud a fine linen-stuff, O. E. bleaunt, blehund.

Blinder Fr. to cover, blind; from Goth. blindjan, O. H. G. blen- dan, G. blenden, E. blind. Hence subst. blindes, It. blinde.

Bloc Fr. a block, bloquer (It. bloccare), Sp. bloquear to blockade; from O. H. G. bloc bloc, G. E. block, which Grimm derives from bi-loh a bolt (Goth. luken to shut). The Fr. blocus is the G. blochus blockhaus.

Bloi O. Fr. Pr. light-coloured, yellow, espec. of flowers and of hair, L. L. blios blodius. Thus we find: Yseut la bloida and Yseultz ab to pel bloy. From A. S. bleó blió colour, so light-colour as opp. dark, or better to consider bloi another form of bleu, both coming from the O. H. G. blue = flavus and cœrnelus, cf. poi and peu from pau (paucus).

Blois O. Fr., Pr. bles = blæsus.

Blond — biando.

Bloquer — bloc.

Blois — biotto.

Blostre O. Fr. a little hillock or mound; from Du. bluyster, E. blister.
BLOUSE — BOFE.


Bluter Fr. to bolt meal, separate it from the bran, blateau blutoir a bolting-sieve. Bluter is for bruter (an O.Sp.brutar is found). Bluter is the L. L. butetare, Rouche butter, bluteau the L.L. butetellum. The O. Fr. buretale is nearer the original, and = It. burattello from buratto a sieve, prop. = a thin stuff, v. burre, and cf. étamine. From buretale came butelet bluleau. For buretale the Pr. has burutel, Dauph. baritel, Bret. burutel, Occ. barutá, barutela. Others derive the word from the G. bieteln, M. H. G. biuteln.

Bobine Fr. a spool, bobbin, Piedm. bobina. From bombus because of the humming noise it makes (accord. to Nonius).

Bobò Com., Gen. bubû drink (a word used by children). Varro has bûa in the same sense, which onomatop. seems to have been reduplicated in the Rom. The words involve the same root as bi-bo. The It. bombo bombare bombettare is rather from Gk. βουβετεν, bombotea a flask from βουβετογ.


Boca It., Sp. Pg. boga, Pr. buga, Fr. bogue the sea-bream; from L. box bocis (m.) (Pliny), Gk. βοξ βοξ.

Bocage bois — bocco.

BOCCA It., Sp. Pg. Pr. boca, Fr. bouche a mouth, from bucca. Hence Pr. bucello (L. bucella Martial), boosi, O. Fr. boussin a morsel; Sp. bozal a muzzle = a L. buceale, from buccia.


Boccella — bozza.

Boccar Sp. to move the lips, O. Sp. Pg. bocejar to gape, Sp. bocezar and boastezar (for suffix cf. tropezar); probably from Sp. buz a lip (q. v.).

Bocel — buz.

Bocca — bozza.

Bochorno Sp. Pg. a sultry East-wind; from vulturnus.

Bociaro It. to cry, publish; from vox, It. boco.


Bode Sp. Pg. a he-goat; cf. Com. bida a goat.

Bofe Sp. Pg. hung; from bufar to blow, Pg. also bofar cf. πνευ-
μαυ from πυετς, It. mantaco wind-bag, lung; hence Sp. bo-
fena bohena a pudding made of pig’s lung.

Bofé O. Pg. adv. == L. certo; for à boa fé.

Bofetón — buf.

Boffice — buf.

Boga — boca.

Bogar — vogare.

Boheña — bofe.

Boisie boisdie — bugia.

Boisseau boîte — boîte.

Boisson Fr. drink; from boire (bibere); boisson == beison (bibitio).

Boîte Fr., Pr. bostia boissa, also brostia brustia a box. From pyxis was formed L. L. buxis, whence the Pr. boissa; in the 10th cent. buxia from acc. pyxia (πυξία) was corrupted into buxidia bustia, whence Pr. bostia, O. Fr. boîste, Bret. boët. In a 9th cent. Glossary we find: pyxides vulgo puxides. From boîte come déboîter to wrench, sprain, boîter to limp, Rouch. boîter. Hence, too, Fr. boisseau (E. bushet) a dialectical form of which is boîsteau L. L. bustellus. This is to be distinguished from the O. Fr. boucet bouchiou, Pr. boisel a liquid measure = It. botticello from botte (q. v.).

Boja O. It., Pr. boia, O. Fr. buie a chain, fetter; from boja (Plautus &c.); M. H. G. boije. The Sp. boya, Pg. boic, O. Fr. boye, Fr. bouée, G. boje, E. buoy is the same word, prop. = a floating piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain (boja).

Boja It. an executioner, O. Sp. boya, N. Pr. boiou, Wall. boie, Rh. bojer. The It. forms no masculine in a (though it uses some masculines as f., e.g. il camerata, to spia), so the word must have existed before in a different sense. It is the O. It. boja a fetter, halter, cf. Papias: boja tormenta damnatorum. In Sp. the same word is used for “rod” and “executioner”, v. verdugo.

Bojar Sp. to sail round an island or a promontory; from Du. bogen, G. biegen beugen to bend, cf. L. flectere promontorium.

Boldrone — potro.

Bolegar — bouger.

Boleta — bolla.

Bolgia It., O. Fr. boge a sack, Fr. bouge a little room; hence Sp. burjaca a knapsack; Fr. bougette a travelling bag, O. E. bogett bougët, E. budget, which last has travelled back to France in its new sense. It is the Lat. bulga (Lucil.) which Festus mentions as a Gallic word; the O. Irish is bolc, Gael. bulg, W. bulch hole &c., O. H. G. bulga (beliegen to swell). The Rom. forms come through a L. adj. bulgea.

Bolla bulla It., Sp. Pr. bola bula, Pg. bolha bulla, Fr. boule butle, a bubble, bladder, ball, and, from the form, a seal affixed to

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records (for which the form with u is generally used, E. bull); from L. bulla. The Sp. bola, O. Fr. Pic. bouton = brag; deceit arose out of the meaning “bubble”, hence bouler (of pigeons) to swell the crop. From bolla &c. come It. bolletta bulletta, Fr. billet note ( = sealed paper), It. bulletino, Fr. E. bulletin; Sp. bolton, Fr. bouton a thick-headed nail, O. Fr. = bolt, cf. L. bulla = head of a nail. From the same root, through L. bullire, come It. bollire, Sp. Pr. bullir, Pg. butir bolir, Fr. bouillir to boil; hence It. bollione, Fr. bouillon broth (E. bullion), cf. Sp. caldo, Pic. caudiu, O. Fr. caudet, E. caudale; Sp. bulla, Pg. bulha noise, whence Cat. esbulgar to disturb, and, perhaps, Pg. esbulhar to search thoroughly, bereave, which is gen. derived from spotiare.

*Bolisa — borsa.*

Bolso It. asthmatic, (of a horse) broken-winded, Mil. sbolzù to cough; from pulsus, whence also Fr. pousse, poussif, Limous. poussé to breathe with difficulty, Sw. būsī have a dry cough. Cf. Pr. bols “equus nimis pulsans”.

Bolzone It., O. Sp. O. Fr. bozon, Pr. bussò an arrow with blunt point, also a battering-ram; from bulla the head of a nail with the suffix cion (cf. bouton Fr. a bolt, arrow), cf. humecion from hamus. There is no necessity to derive it from the G. bolz bolzen.

Bomba Pr. O. Valen. brag, pomp, show; It. bombanza rejoicing, O. Fr. bombance sumptuous cheer &c., bobance, Pr. bobansu = bomba; Pr. pobans for boban, O. Fr. bobant. From bombus buzzing, bustle, bombicus noisy, boastful (Venant. Fort.), whence also bomba bombarda a noisy missile, a bomb, bombar- dare to bombard &c.; It. rimombare to re-echo.

Bombe Sp. Pg. Cat., Fr. pompe, E. pump. So called, according to Adelung, from the noise which it makes, but, perhaps, better from the Rom. bombardare to drink, suck, which, however, is itself an onomatop., cf. bobo. In Italian it is called tromba, which represented the L. tuba, and = a water-pipe.

Bombasin — bambagio.

Bombero It. a plongshaiare, Ven. gomiero; for vomero, L. vomer.

Bomerie Norm. bottomry; from Du. bodemerij, G. bodmeri, E. bottomry, these from boden, bottom (of a ship) = a ship.

Bonaccia It., Pr. bonassa, Fr. bonace, Sp. bonanzu a calm; from bonus, cf. Sp. bonazo peaceful, good-natured, Wal. rēbunē it clears up. Matina in O. Sp. = bad weather, a storm, from matus.

Bonde Fr. a sluice, tap, bondon a bung (Pr.); from the Sw. punt, Swab. bunte, O. H. G. spunt.

Bondir Fr. to bound, leap, bond a bound. The O. Fr. Pr. meant to hum, sound, doubtless from bombitare to hum, bondar. As
is often the case in intransitives, bondir took the form of the 3rd conj., cf. tentir from tinnitare.

Bonete Sp. Pg., Pr. boneta, Fr. E. bonnet. It was orig. the name of a stuff, but whence derived is uncertain (Bonnet in Ireland?). J. Grimm connects with this obbonis (obpinis abonnis a sort of net or coif), Merkel, L. Sal. p. 54.

Bonheur — augurio.

Bonina Sp. Pg. ox-eyed camomile; prob. a corruption of Ar. babīnag = Pers. bābūnah, Freyt. 1, 78.

Bor — ors.

Borbogliare It., Pic. borbouller to mutter, Sp. borbollar, Pg. borbolhar borbulhar to bubble out, Cat. borbollar to cheat, confuse; Sp. burbujía, Pg. borbulha a bubble, a knob. The Sp. is prob. from a reduplicated form of L. bullare, the rest are more doubtful though the meanings "murmur" and "sputter" may easily be connected. Besides borbogliare there is another form bordotare, O. Fr. borbeter, Pic. borboter, and another word for the Sp. borbollar is bordotar, prob. formed from the sound like boqgvolgetuv, Gael. borban a muttering, It. burbero morose. Another form (influenced by barba) is Sp. barbotar, Mil. barbotta, Pic. barboter, Cat. barbotecjar, hence It. barbogliare, Sp. barbullar to talk confusedly.

Borboleta Pg. a butterfly; from borbollar to ramble, bound, cf. Rh. bulla = borboleta, bugliar = bordotar, cf. also Loth. boublé, Du. bobbeln to rove, v. mariposa.

Borbottare borbotar — borbogliare.

Borchia It. a buckle on horse-trappings, a large head of a nail, a golden heart or similar ornament worn by women. Prob. from bulla though it is difficult to get bul-cula from bullacula. Cf. the O. H. G. botca = Lat. bulla.


Borde Sp., Pr. bort, O. Fr. borde a bastard. Prob. the original of the late Lat. burdo a mule (burdonem producit equus conjunctus ascellae, Duc.), which some derive from the G. beran to draw.

Bordel bordello — borda.

Bordo It. Sp. (also borde) Pg., Fr. bord, O. Sp. Pg. borda hem, border, side (e. g. of a ship); from O. H. G. bort, O. S. bort rim, &c. Hence Sp. bordar, Fr. border, E. border. The Sp. verb also means to embroider, for which the others have a distinct form; Cat. broadar, Fr. broder, E. broder, W. brodio, cf. Gael. brod, O. E. brode a prick, a prod, embroidering and prickling (Fr. brocher) being cognate. Another form is the

**Bordone** It., Sp. Fr. *bordon*, Fr. *bordão*, Fr. *bourdon* a pilgrim’s staff, which he might regard as his mule (*burdo*) from its supporting him. Cf. Sp. *muleta* = both “mule” and “crutch”.

**Bordone** It., Sp. *bordon*, Pg. *bordão*, Fr. *bourdon*, E. burden (of a song), Fr. also = humble-bee; Fr. *bourdonner* to hum. If it be true that this word meant orig. a long trumpet or organ-pipe, it may be the same as the preceding *bordone* from the resemblance to a staff. In this case the Galc. *bürdan* a humming, O. E. *bourdon* are of foreign origin.

**Borgne** — *borno*.

**Borgo** It., Sp. Pg. *burgo*, Pr. *borc*, Fr. *bourg* a small town, a borough. The word is of G. origin, Goth. *baurgs*, O. H. G. *burg* (from *bairgan* *bergan* to shelter), E. *burgh* borough. *Burgus* was also a late L. word, cf. Veget. *de re milit.* 4, 10: *castellum parvum quem burgum vocant*; if this be from the G., it seems to owe at least its masc. form to the Gk. *πύργος*. It is from this L. word that the Rom. forms come, for the G. *burg* could not have given the soft *g* in It. *borgese*, Sp. *burges*, Pg. *burgel*, Fr. *bourgeois*, though its influence was sufficient to create other forms, It. *borghes*, Pg. *burquez*, Pr. *bargues*, O. Fr. *borgeois*. The Sp. town *Burgos* is a relic of the same word, L. *Burgi-orum*.

**Boria** It. pride, arrogance, *boriare boriaarsi* to be arrogant; perhaps from the O. H. G. *burjan* to uplift, G. *em-pören* to rebel. According to others, from *Boreas* or from *vaporeus* (v. *brina*).


**Bora** — *bula*.


**Borni** Sp. Pg. a kind of falcon; from Ar. *burni*, plur. *barānī*, said to come from the province of *Bornou* in Africa.

**Bornio** It., Cat. *borni*, Fr. *borque* one-eyed; O. Fr. *bargnoier* to be one-eyed. Orig. = squinting, cf. *borni(e)l* (E. *burneules*) squint-eyed, Jura *bournier* to squint; Sp. *bornear* to bend, twist, evade, is of the same origin; cf. *tuerto* = twisted, squinting, and one-eyed. The derivation is uncertain, the Bret. *born* seeming to come from the French. The Limous. has *borli*. Hence It. *borniola* a false sentence.
**Borra — Bosso.**


**Borraccia borracha — borra.**


**Borrasca — burrasca.**

**Borrego borro — borra.**

**Borrero — bourreau.**

**Borrico — burro.**

**Borro** It. the bed of a mountain-stream, dell, clift, Moden. *bu-drione*; from *βόθυς* *βοθυλού* whence *bronzo* (Dante) a broken precipice, *burrato* an abyss. Cf. Wal. *būture* a cave, Sp. town *Val-de-buron*, N. Pr. *bauri* a precipice.

**Borrotter — bouder.**


**Bosquet — bosco.**

**Bosse — bozza.**

**Bosseman** Fr. from the Du. *bootsman*, *boosmann* a boatman.

**Bosso** It., Sp. *box*, Pg. *buxo*, Pr. *bois*, Fr. *buis*, E. *box* (tree);

**Bossolo** — bosso.

**Bostar** Sp., Pg. *bostal* an oxstall. The Gloss. Isid. has: *bostar locus ubi stant boves*: some compare the Gk. *βοστεσιον*, from which, however, the Rom. word could hardly come.

**Bostezar** — bocear.

**Bot** — *botta*.

**Botequin** Sp. a small boat; from Du. *botje* (orig. ph. *bótkin*), Ronchi *botequin bodequin*.

**Botta** It., O. Fr. *botte* (and *boz*) a toad, Champ. Dauph. *bote*; from a G. root which appears in *bötzen* to thrust, drive, so = that which is banished, driven out. Hence Sp. *boto* dull, Fr. *bot* (pied *bot* chump-footed) *botte* a hump, Rh. *bott* a hill, Wal. *butaciu* dull; the G. *butz butzen*, L. G. E. *but* are connected.


**Bottino** It., Sp. *botin*, both, probably, from the Fr. *butin* booty; from N. *byti*, M. H. G. *bütten*.

**Bou** O. Fr. a bracelet; from O. H. G. *bougn* (from *biugan*), O. N. *bougn* a ring. The Pr. was *buec*.

boucherie, Pr. bocaria. Cf. brecaria a place for slaughtering sheep, cabreria for goats &c. The O. Fr. for boucher was maistier = macellarius.

Bouche — bocca.

Boucoeur — bouc.

Boucher Fr. to stop up, bouchon a stopper, = Pr. bocô, It. boccone meaning prop. mouthful, so = that which fills the mouth of bessels &c.

Boucle Fr. (f.) a metal ring, a lock of hair (Sp. bucle); O. Fr. bocle blouque, Pr. boca bloca, O. Sp. bloca = clasp of a shield, L. L. bucuta scuti, M. H. G. bucket, E. buckle; hence Fr. bouclier, Pr. bloquier, It. brocchiere, O. H. G. buckeler, E. buckler a shield with a buckle; from buculla dim. of bucca a cheek.

Bouder Fr. to pout, boudin (com. bodin) a black-pudding (= E. pudding, W. poten), bouline a knot, O. Fr. the navel, N. Pr. boudouï boudonno a buckle, a tumour, Piedm. bodero thick-set; hence N. Pr. boud-enfla boud-outfla boud-ifla to blow; Fr. bouf-souffler (= boud-souffler), borrofler (but cf. Wal. bosunfla from borsa a tumour, and inflare). The root is bod which denotes something projecting (e. g. in bouder the underlip), and which also gives rise to boudina a boundary (v. borne), cf. G. schwelle a threshold from schwellen. The root bot is found in L. bot-ulus, v. bottare, botte.

Boudin boudine — bouder.

Boue Fr. mud, O. Fr. boe; prob. the W. baw (m.).

Bouve — boja.

Bouffer bouffon — buf.

Bouge — bolgia.

Bouger Fr., Pr. bojar to move, cf. Wall. bogé to retreat. From O. H. G. biugan, G. biegen (to give in, yield), or, perhaps, better from O. H. G. bogên, Dn. bogen, Sw. bojen, O. N. buga, G. beugen to bend; the former would require a radical υ (buger). The proper Pr. word is bolegar = It. bulicare, from bulir bulir to boil, cf. Sp. bulir to move about, bustle, Pg. bulir to move a thing from its place (cf. bouger).

Bougie — bugia.

Bougran — bucherame.

Bougre Fr. = Bulgarus, and meant orig. a heretic, Bulgaria being the chief seat of the Manichean heresy, bougerie = heresy. Bougre = pedico, the punishment of this and of the heretic being the same, Menage. V. Ducange, s. Bulgarus.

Bouhourt — bagordo.

Bouillir bouillon boule — bolla.

Boulanger Fr. a baker. Cf. Sp. bollo a roll, Com. bulet a sort of bread. The word is prob. from boule, whence would come a
form *boulange* = bread in a round form. *Bulengarius* is found in the 12th century.

**Bouleau** — *bètula*.


**Bouleverser** Fr. prop. = to turn over like a ball (*boule*). The Lim. has corrupted it into *poto-versa* (*poto* clunis).

**Boulimie** — *bulimo*.

**Bouline** Fr. (naut.) bow-line, O. Fr. *boline*, boëline; Du. boeline, G. bolcine.

**Boulon** — *bolla*.

**Boundle** — *benda*.

**Bouquer** Fr. to yield, to truckle; from N. *bucka*, to stoop, G. *biücken*.

**Bouquet** — *bosco*.

**Bouquin** Fr. a bad book; from Du. boeckin (G. *buch-chen*). Cf. mannequin, brodequin, hellequin, Rouchi pénequin = bad bread, verquin a small glass.

**Bourbe** Fr. (f.) mud, Wall. *borbou*; cf. Gr. *βόρβος*.

**Bourde** Fr., Pr. borda a lie, vb. bourder. The old sense of the word (jest, pastime) points to the Pr. *bort* for *biort* (v. *bugordo*); the O. Fr. *behorder* had the meaning “to sport, jest”. From *behord* jest came the E. *boord*, Gael. *bùrd*.

**Bourdon** — *bordone*.

**Bourg** — *borgo*.

**Bourgeon** Fr., E. burgeon. Perhaps from the O. H. G. *burjan* to lift, so = something protruding, breaking out. In Langued. *boure* = the eye of a shoot.

**Bournous** — *albornoz*.

**Bourrache** — *borraggine*.

**Bouras** — *bora*.

**Bourrasque** — *burrasca*.

**Bourre** — *borra*.

**Bourreau** Fr., Pr. borel an executioner. The contraction from *bouchereau* (*boucher*) would be too violent. *Borel* might come from *boja* (q. v.) with the double suffix *er-el*, cf. Fr. *matereau* from *mât*, thus = an hypothetical *boi-er-el*, cf. Rh. *bojer*, O. Sp. *berrero*. From *bourreau* comes *bourreler* to torture. Or it is the same as the O.Fr. *borel*, *burel*, O. E. *borel* a clownish, common fellow, prop. = clad in *borel* or the undyed wool of brown sheep, v. *buio*.

**Bourreler** — *bourreau*.

**Bourrer** — *borya*.

**Bourrique** — *burro*.

**Bourse** — *borsa*. 
Boursoufler — bouder.

Bouse Fr., Pr. boza buza cowdung. The Rh. has bovatscha, Com. boascia, Parm. boazza, so we might have a Fr. bouasse; but it is doubtful whether this could give bousse bouse, such a transposition of the accent from the suffix to the root being unknown in French. Better from M. H. G. butze clod, cf. étron s. stronzare.

Boussole — bosso.

Bout — bottare.

Boute bouteille — botte.

Boutique — bottega.

Bova It. (only in pl.), Lomb. boga fetters for the feet; from O. H. G. bunga an armlet, L. L. bauca armilla Papias: cf. bou.

Boveda — volta.

Box — bosso.

Boy — boja (2).

Boyau — budello.

Bozal — bocca.

Bozar — versare.

Bossa It., Pr. bossa, Fr. bosse, Pic. boche a lump, a boil, Eng. boss, Fr. bosse humpbacked, It. boccia a bud, ball, Sp. bocha ball, bowl, Pg. bochecha the cheek puffed out; the same word as, the H. G. butze butzen any blunt point or lump, cf. Du. butze a boil, from M. H. G. bözen to thrust (protrude), v. bottare. The It. bozzo and bozza mean a rough unformed block of stone, whence abbozzare to work in the rough, to sketch, E. boast, Pg. esboçar, Sp. bosquejar, O. Sp. esbozo = abbozzo, Fr. bossage any stone indeed for sculpture. Other forms have a radical u instead of the o: thus It. buzzo a belly, a pincushion, Sp. buche crop, bosom, pad; Sp. Buchete = bochecha; Fr. but a raised knob, a butt, whence scope, design (cf. Gr. σκοτός, G. zweck), whence début; Fr. butte (f.) a raised mound. From buzzo in the Mil. buzzecca, Piedm. buseca, It. busecchio the bowels, cf. O. H. G. gebuzze exta. From Sp. buche seems to come bucha a bread-chest, money-box, buchar to hide. From boccia a bud prob. come bozzacchio and bozzacchione (Dante Parad.) a withered plum.

Braca It., Sp. Pg. braqa, Pr. braya, O. Fr. braie breeches (usu. in pl.), Sp. braga, Fr. braie a child’s napkin; from Lat. braca of Gallic origin, Bret. brages.

Bracco It., Sp.braco brac, Fr. braque a hunting dog, pointer; It. braccare to track; from O. H. G. bracco, G. bracke. The Sp. adj. braco = flat-nosed. From O. Fr. bracon came braconnier a poacher, braconner to poach.

Bracconnier — bracco.

Bragia brascia bracia It., Sp. Pr. brasa, Pg. braza, Fr. braise
glowing coal, Fl. brase; It. abbragiare, Sp. abrazar, Fr. embrasser, O. Fr. esbraser to set on fire. From the O. N. brasā soldar, whence A. S. brāsian to braze, whence It. bragiare; bracia is like cacio from caseus. Mil. brasca = embrasser. Hence E. vb. brase, sbst. braser a pan of hot coals. E. brass is from the same.

**Brago** It., Pr. brac mud, mire, O. Fr. brai mire, whence le pays de Bray, Pr. = matter, Cat. brac ulcer, pitch, Fr. brai pitch whence Sp. breya, Pg. breu breu, vb. brayer, brear, cf. Wall. briac mire. From Gk. βαγεῖος = εἶλος (Menage)?

**Brague** O. Fr. diversion, Fr. braguer to be merry, N. Pr. bragà to E. brag, O. Fr. bragard, E. bragart, Du. braggaerd. It. is not found in O. Pr., hence prob. from the N. brak noise, braka to brag. Dief. Goth. Wörterb. 1. 268, derives it from the Celtic, W. brag = malt, bragian to swell, brew.

**Brai** — brago.

**Braidif** — braire.

**Braie** — braca.

**Brailler** — braire.

**Braiman** Pr. a freebooter; prop. = a man of Brabant, O. Sp. breimante, v. Duc. (s. Brabantiones).

**Braion** — brandone.

**Braire** Fr. E. bray, O. Fr. Pic. Norm. Pr. braire generally to cry, also to trill (of birds); (to rossinhols bran), particip. brait, whence brait a cry. As O. Fr. muire from mugire, bruire from L. L. brugire, so braire from L. L. bragire. Prob. the same as raire (q. v.), cf. bruire from rugire. From brait comes Pr. braidar, Pg. bradar, whence Pr. braidiu, O. Fr. braidif impetuous, stormy; prob. also Pr. O. Fr. braidir, O. It. bragire. The Fr. brailler, Pr. braillar to blare (for braillard?), Piedm. brajé may come from braire as criailler from crier, plailler from a form pier, It. piare.

**Braise** — bragia.

**Bramare** It., Rh.brammar to long for, Sp. Pr.bramar, Fr.bramer to scream, N. Fr. bramá in both senses, cf. O. Cat. gatiar to bark, N. Cat. to desire, and Festus has: latrare Ennius pro poscere posuit. It is the O. H. G.breman, Du. bremmen to roar, Gr. βραῖνω, L. fremere, Sansk. bhram.

**Bramangiere** It. a first course; from Fr. blanc-manger a blancmange, dish made with milk, M. H. G. blumenschier.

**Bran** — breno.

**Branca** It. O. Sp. O. Pg. Pr., Fr. branche, Pr. also m. branc, E. branch, Wal. brêncé a forefoot, L. L. braica leonis a plant. The L. brachium could only have give brancia. Branca was probably an old Rom. word, perhaps even used in the spoken Latin. The O. Gacl. brac, Corn. brech, W. breich arm, are
connected, the Bret. branc preserving the purer form. From branca comes It. brandolare to grope.

Branche — branca.

Brand Fr., N. Pr. brando brushwood, Berr. brande broom.

Brandir brandon branler — brando.

Brandistocco It. a javelin; from brandire to brandish and stocco a stick.

Brando It., Pr. bran, O. Val. brant, O. Fr. brant branc bran a sword-blade (branc de l’espée); from O. H. G. brant a brand, O. N. brandr a sword, cf. Sp. Tizon Tizona (titio) the sword of the Cid. This from G. brennen to burn. Hence come It. brandire, Pr. Fr. brandir, Sp. blandir, E. brandish; dimin. Fr. brandiller, cont. branler, ébranler, for brandoler, E. brandle, orig. used of waving a brand or sword. Hence too Pr. brandô, Fr. brandon, Sp. blandon a stake, a torch; O. Fr. brander to brand, N. Pr. brandâ, Piedm. brandé to boil, O. Pr. abrandar to ignite. Thus Diez, but Wedgwood connects brand with the following word (fire-brand = prop. a splinter or faggot). Brandish &c. he gets from the Manx brans to dash. This is prob. related to the Sansk. branc cadere, in Caus. dejeicere.

Brandone It., cont. brano a piece or collop of flesh, shred of cloth &c., O. Sp. brahon (for bradon) a patch of cloth, Pr. bradon brazon braon, O. Fr. braidon, Lorr. brawon, Wall. broyon, E. brawn a lump or roll of flesh, the buttocks; It. sbранâre, O. Fr. esbraoner to tear piece-meal, from the O. H. G. brâto, acc. brâton a lump of flesh, the calf of the leg.

Brano — brandone.

Brâña — brenno.

Braque — bracco.

Braquer Fr. to bend, manage; from O. N. brâka to subdue (E. break).

Bras O. Fr. malt, L. L. bracium, Fr. brasser to brew, O. Sp. brasar, L. L. braxare; from Gallic brace (Pliny), Gael. braich bracha, W. brag. The Wallon form is brâ or brâu, Wal. brahé malt. From the L.L. comes the G. brauen (J. Grimm); whence E. brew.

Brasa — bragia.

Brásile It., Sp. Pg. brasil, Fr. brésil a wood furnishing a red dye; found in Brazil to which it has given its name. Some connect it with brasa glowing coal, because of its bright red colour, but Diez prefers to make the vb. brésiller to dye with Brazil-wood, the same word as brésiller (Pr. brezilhar) to break in small pieces, splinter (briza), the wood being usually brought to Europe in splinters.

Brasse — braza.

Bratta Gen. dirt, whence It. imbrattare to soil (Imbratta a nick-
name in Boce. Dec. 6, 10), sbrattare to purify. Diez gives no derivation. Perhaps it is shortened from baratta which = entanglement, trouble, v. s. baratto.

**Bravo** It. Sp. Pg., Pr. brau (f.brava), Fr. brave (G. bravo, E. brave); Sp. Pg. bravio. Diez traces the meanings thus: brave meant (1) unruly, stormy; O. It. unde brave; it was then used specially of wild animals or plants: L. L. bravus bus, It. bu breado (a young untamed ox), Sp. ganso bravo a wild goose, Pg. uva brava wild grape; thence it came to mean impetuous, valiant, fine. The Fr. preserves the orig. sense only in ébrouter and rabrouer. Diez prefers the derivation from O. H. G. raw, E. raw (cf. bruire, brusco, braise), and compares the senses of crudus. Wedgwood, however, refers it to the same root as brag (v. braguer), viz.: the N. brak braka crash, noiso (cf. use of crack in O. Eng. = boast, brag). Brag = Gael. breagh fine, Sc. brau, Bret. brao brav, whence the Rom. words.

**Braza** Sp. Pg., Pr. brassa, Fr. brasse a fathom; from brachia the (outstretched) arms, cf. O. Fr. brace levé with open arms.

**Brea** — bragio.

**Brebis** — berbice.

**Breccia** — brèche.

**Brecha** — brèche.

**Brèche** Fr., E. breach, Pr. berca a notch, and from brèche It. breccia, Sp. brecha, Pr. bercar enbercar, Pic. eberquer, Fr. êtrecher; from O. H. G. brecha a breaking, cf. W. brég a breach. The It. briecola, Sp. brigola, Fr. bricole a battering-ram, belong to the M. H. G. bréchel a breaker.

**Bredouiller** Fr. to stutter; prob. from O. Fr. bredir, Pr. braidir to sing, warble (v. braise).

**Bréhaigne** Fr. barren (of animals), O. Fr. baraigne, Wall. brouhagnie, Pic. breine, Burg. braime, Bret. brechan, O. E. barrane, E. barren. Diez makes baraigne the orig., and derives from baro a man, cf. Sp. machorra from macho, Pr. tauriga from taur. Wedg. from the Du. braeck sterilis.

**Brelan** Fr. a game at eards, brelander to play at such game, brelander a gamester. The O. Fr. form was brelenc brelenc = a dice-board; from the G. brettin or bretting a little board, Hence Sp. berlanga a game of chance.

**Breloque** — loguc.

**Brême** Fr. (E. bream) for bresme, from G. brachsme, brassen, N. Pr. bramo.

**Breña** Sp., Pg. brenha ground covered with brambles, L. L. brenna (Ducange). Perhaps from G. brahne a bush or hedge. Diez. May it not be connected with bren refuse (v. s. brenno)?

**Breonna** It. a jade, a sorry nag; cf. Serv. barna a nag, brnja a horse with a blaze or white mark.
Brenno Gen., Com. Piedm. Pr. O. Fr. O. Sp. bren, Piedm. also bran bran, Fr. bran refuse, Sp. braña dung, withered leaves; Fr. bren ordure, berneux snotty; a Celtic word, W. brân, Gael. bran, Bret. brenn, E. bran.

Brenta It., Piedm. brinda, Rouchi brande a wine-vessel, G. brente, brânte a wooden vessel.


Bressin Fr. (naut), E. brace, Du. Sw. bras, G. brasse; all from Fr. bras, the rope having the appearance of an arm, e for a to distinguish it from brassin brewing.

Bretauder — berta.

Bret Pr. “homo lingue impeditie”, Fr. parler bret or bretonner to stammer; prop. to speak Breton, cf. Sp. vascuence, algarabia.

Brete Sp. fetters, Pg. a snare for birds = Pr. bret, O. Fr. bret; hence O. Fr. broion a noose, Fr. bretelle a strap, brace, Com. bretela barteia a crupper, Sp. bretador a bird-call, Sp. bretel brace, N. Pr. bretella, bratella. From the O. G. brettan stringere, gabrettan contexere; A. S. bredan brydan to weave, braid; E. to braid and braide in O. E. = to deceive (Chancer: brede). Wedg. connects braid with bray to make a noise (to rush, to bend, to twist).

Brette Fr. (f.) a backsword, vb. bretailler; cf. N. bredda a short sabre.

Brettine — brida.


Brettonica It., Sp. Pg. bretonica; from betonica, Fr. bêtoine, E. betony, cf. s. brida.

Breuil — broglio.

Breuvage Fr. beverage; for beurage, Pr. bewratge, It. beveraggio, from boire, L. bibere; abbreuer for abbeuer, Pr. abeuvar, Fr. embreuer to moisten, soak, embreur = E. imprue.

Brezo — bercer (2).

Brezza It., Fr. brise, E. breeze, Sp. briza brisa a North-East-wind. Hence It. ri-brezzo a shudder. Perh. from It. rezzo. Wedgwood says that the origin is in the imitation of a rustling noise. He makes the Fr. bise the same word as brise, but v. bigio.
Brial — bliaut.

Bripe Fr. O. E. a lump of bread, Wall. brīō alms, E. bribe; Wall. briber, Pic. brimer to beg. For bribe the Pic. has brife, whence O. Fr. brifer to be greedy, brifaud glutton, Bret. brifa brifoar, It. briffalda a vagrant woman. Hence Sp. brifar to be a vagrant, briba, It. birba a vagrant life; Sp. bribon, It. birbone, birbante, O. Fr. briban, O. E. briour a vagrant, a rogue, a robber (v. Marsh, Lectures on the English language). Diez suggests the derivation from O. G. bilīē bread, A. S. bitifen; others derive it better from W. briwe to break, briw a fragment, bara briw a lump of bread.

Bricco It., Fr. briqe a brick; from A. S. brice a bit or fragment, E. brick (from break); briqe de pain = A. S. hlāfes brice a bit of bread. It. bricolino briciolo a crumb. Connected with these are It. bricca a rough country, Piedm. brich, Com. sbrich a precipice.

Bricco It., in sbricco, whence briccone, Pr. bric bricon a rogue, knave. Prob. from O. H. G. brecho a violator, breaker, A. S. brica.

Bricco — burro.

Briccola — brèche.

Bricia briciolo — briser.

Brico Sp. a sandbank; from N. breki a sunken rock.

Brida Pg. Pr., Fr. bride, O. Fr. A. S. bridel, E. bridle, It. predello; from the O. H. G. britt, prittil (M. H. G. britten) to weave. Another form is briglia (from britil) Wal. breglē; also It. brettine (for brettile?). Wedgwood gets it from Icel. bitiēl a bridle from bit (that which the horse bites) by insertion of r, cf. brettonica betonica, bruícame bulicame, Du. broosekens, E. buskins &c.

Brifor — bribe.

Briffalda — bribe.

Briga It. O. Pg., O. Fr. brigue, Sp. Pg. Pr. Cat. bregua strife, quarrel (It. also trouble, business, Cat. also tumult, Fr. convassing); It. brigare, Fr. briquer to strive, Sp. bregar, Pg. briyar to quarrel, Pr. Cat. bregar to rub; It. brigante a busy-body, intriguer, pirate, Pg. brigão a quarreller, Sp. bergante, Pg. bargante a rogue, Fr. brigand a skirmisher, a light-armed trooper, a brigand (cf. latro and It. malandrino). The underlying notion of briga is exertion, trouble, from root brak (brachium, break), whence = business, so brigata = a company (engaged in same business), Fr. E. brigade. From brigante a pirate come briganture to rob, brigantino a pirate-ship, a small two-masted vessel, E. brigantine, brig, Fr. E. brigandine a sort of scale armour, so called because worn by the Brigands.
Brigand — briga.
Brigantino — briga.
Briglia — brida.
Brignole — brugna.
Brigola — brèche.

Brillare It., Sp. Pr. brillar, Fr. briller to shine, hence brilliant.
Diez refers it to O. Fr. bericle from beryllus, but Wedgwood, with more probability, to make it the same word as griller to crack, crackle; yresiller griller corresponding to breziller briller. Words denoting light are commonly derived from those expressing sound, e.g. G. hell clear, from hall a sound, étincelle from tinkle, so bright in O. E. was used of sound.

Brimborion Fr. a trifle, bawble; ph. from brimber (v. bribe) to beg, with a Lat. ending (brimborium).

Brin Arag. Pr., Pg. brin, Fr. brin a fibre, blade of grape &c. v. breuno, with which it is prob. connected.

Brin O. Fr. noise. Ph. from O. N. brin surf, roar of the sea, or connected with O. Fr. bramer to cry with desire, bram a cry, It. bramare (βρομαρε).

Brin d'estoc Fr. a leaping-pole; from G. springstock.

Brina It., Langued. brino breino, Mil. prinina rime, hoar-frost. 
From prinina the b for p being unusual but not unexampled; or, better, from vapor, through the Ven. borina (cf. borico, brico); cf. Ven. borana burana a cloud, Wal. bore steam, rime (Wal. abor = vapor). Sard. borea, Cat. boira a cloud come from vaporea better than from boreas.


Brindar — brindisi.

Brinde — brindisi.

Brindisi It., Sp. brindis a health (propinatio); from G. bring diris.
Hence Fr. brinde, Lorr. bringuëi to drink a health, Sp. brindar.
The O. Sp. carauz in the same sense Covarruvias derives from G. gar-aus, but more prob. it comes from Dn. kroesen krosen (kroysse a cup, cruse) to tipple, whence carouse.

Brio It. Sp. Pg., Pr. brir, O. Fr. bri, vivacity, courage, spirit; hence Pr. brivar abrivar to press, partic. abrivatz, O. Fr. abrivé hasty, ph. also It. abbrivo way (of a ship), abbrivare to get underway, and not from ab-ripare. Brio is probably connected with the O. Ir. brig, Gael. brigh strength (βριγ to be strong), cf. Pr. crau from crug.

Brique — brico.

Brisa Sp. (common in Aragon and Catalonia) skins of grapes; from L. brisa (Columella).

Brisa — brezza.
Briscar Sp. Cat. to embroider with gold twist (O. Fr. broissier).

Brise — brezza.

Briser Fr., Pr. brisar brizar to break, Fr.bris rubbish, Pr. briza a crumb, E. breeze dust &c., briss brist rubbish, It. bricia a crumb (cf. A. S. brice = a bit, E. brick), briciola briciolo (v. bricco), sbriciolare to crumble; hence Pr. desbrizar, abrizar, desabrizar to shatter, Fr. débris rubbish; Fr. bresiler, Pr. brezilhar to break up, Fr. bresilles bretelles little bits of wood. From a G. root brist found in O. H. G. bréstan (pres. bristu) O. N. bresta to break, G. bersten to burst, O. N. brestr, M. H. G. bréste a breach, O. E. brise to erush. The Fr. briser (q. v.), E. bruise, A. S. brysan are connected. There is also a Gael. bris to break. It. bricia, briciola, briciolo may be a form of Lomb. brisa (cf. cucire from curiare), Pr. briga, Lomb. brica &c., vb. Pr. esbrigü = brizar may belong to G. brechen, E. break.

Britar O. Pg. to break = A. S. brittian to break, whence brit brittle, connected with the former word.

Brive Fr. fragments a Celtic word found in Samaroibríva (intersected by the Somme). Humboldt makes it the same as the Celtic briga (q. v.). Dauph. briva brio = road, cf. route, O. Fr. bris = fragment and road.

Brisar brizo — bercer (2).

Brocard, broche, brocher — brocco.

Brocca It., Pr. Fr. a jug, Sw. broke brög tub. Ferrari derives it from πρόχος, but more prob. connected with brocco (q. v.), so = a vessel with a projecting nose, a beaker. Dim. Prov. broisson (broccio) neck of a vessel, Pic. brochon also = vizor of a helmet, prop. something projecting. Hence Fr. E. embrocation.

Brochiere — bouclier.

Brocco It. (brocco sprocco) a sharp stump, or spur of a tree, a snag, bud, peg, short, Parm. broch a bough, O. Fr. Pic. broc a point, spike, also Pied. brocio = It. brocco, Lomb. broc = broch, It. f. brocca a split stick, Sic. brocca also a shoot, sucker, Pied. Parm. Ven. broca a small nail, Lomb. a bough, Sp. broca a reel, drill, Pr. broca, Fr. broche a spit, skewer (v. Duc. brocca) &c., Sp. brocchia a button, broche clasp, = E. brooch; dim. It. broccolo, Sp. broculi, E. brocoli (cf. It. sverza a cabbage sprout and splinter); It. broccare, Pr. brocar, Fr. brocher to prick, embroider (E. broach abroach), broccato brocard brocaded, Sp. broccado, brocadel. Brocard Fr. = taunt may be the same word, though usu. derived from Burcahd Bishop of Worms, author of treatise called "Brocardica". The Lat. has brochus broccus (Plaut. Varro) = a protruding tooth (whence the name Brocchus): from this we easily get
the senses of the Romance words. Wedgwood traces all to
the root brak, E. break. From broche comes Fr. brocart, E.
brocket a hart 2 years old, because of the single snag on his
antler. The fallow-deer was called a pricket.

**Brochet** Fr. a pike (fish); from broche (brocco), because of its sharp
head, cf. E. pike (in two senses), Fr. bequet a beak, bill, and also
a pike, Fr. lanceon a young pike, from lance. The It. brocchetto (= brochet)
means a small bough.

**Broder** — bardo.

**Brodo, broda** It., Sp. Pg. brodio bodrio, Pr. bro, whence Fr.
brouet broth; from O. H. G. brod, A. S. broðh, G. brühe, E.
broth, Ir. broth, Gael. broit, from G. brühen to pour boiling
water, W. broid hot.

**Broglio bruolo** It. (Dante brolo a crown), Pr. brueth, Fr. breuil,
fem. Pg. brotha, Pr. bruetha, O. Fr. bruelle, G. brühl a bushy
place; It. brogliare, O. Sp. brollar, Pg. Pr. brolhar, Fr. brouiller
(Pg. also abrolhar, sbst. abrolo, Sp. abrojo) to sprout, break
out, rebel, raise a disturbance, It. broglio, E. broil. Prob.
from the Celtic: W. brog a swelling, whence brog-it in O. G.
From brouiller comes brouillon a disturber, a makebate, also
== a sketch, rough copy.

**Broigne brunie** O. Fr., Fr. bronha, L. L. brugna (A. D. 813) a
coat-of-mail; from Goth. brunjō, O. H. G. brunjō, which from
brinnan brennen to burn, glitter.

**Broion** — brete.

**Broissier** — briscar.

**Broisson** — brocca.

**Broncher** — bronco.

**Broncio** It. morose, angry look, imbronciare = pigliar broncio to
wear such a look, L. L. broccus obstinatus, O. Fr. embrons
soucieux, E. in a brown study (v. Wedg.). perhaps connected
with Sw. brötisch morose, vb. brütschen, G. protzen.

**Bronco** It. a stock, trunk, Sard. broncu a shoot, Fr. f. bronche
a bush, O. Sp. broncha a bough; It. broncone a broken bough,
Fr. broncher to stumble (cf. It. cespo a bush, cespicare to
to
ter), Pr. abroncar to knock at. Perhaps from Pr. bruc a stump,
trunk, burcar (brucar?) to stumble, with inserted n (cf. Parm.
brœon = broncone, Mil. brocca = bronche), so that bronc may
be referred to the same origin as brocco, viz. Lat. broccus bron-
cus. It may, however, be from O. H. G. bruch, Du. brok any-
thing broken, a stump, v. brocco ad fin. The Sp. Pg. bronco

**Bronde** O. Fr., Piedm. bronda, Langued. broundo a twig, whence
Pr. dim. brondel brondit.

**Brontolare** It. to murmur: βροντρῇ?

**Bronzo** It., Sp. bronce, Fr. F. bronze, It. abbronzare, O. Sp.

**DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.**
bronzar, Fr. bronzer to scorch, bronze, Ven. bronza, It. pl. bronze glowing coals. The metal is so called from being used in soldering, an operation performed over hot coals, cf. brass from brasa embers. Bronza coals is prob. of same origin as G. brunst heat, brennen to burn. Connected with bruno, brown.

**Brosse — broza.**

**Brote brota** Sp., Pr. brot, Fr. brout a bud, sprout, Sp. Pr. broton; Sp. Pr. brotar to sprout; from O. H. G. broz a sprout, brozzèn to sprout.

**Brousailles** Fr., O. Fr. breuilles the entrails of birds or fishes, L. L. burbaïa intestina (Gloss. Isid.). V. Dief. Celt. 1, 200.

**Brouée Fr. mist; a participial form like guillé, gelée, Sp. nwada.**

Pic. brouchè = fine rain, Berrichon bronasser to drizzle, berrouée = brouée. Ph. from A. S. broth, G. brodem, Sc. broth = steam (from heated bodies); brouillard fog, from a form brodel brudel rising damp. v. brodo.

**Brouet — brodo.**

**Brouette — bireccio.**

**Brouillard — brouée.**

**Brouiller brouillon — broglio.**

**Brouir Fr. to burn; from M. H. G. brücjen, Du. broetjen, G. brühen. Piedm. broc bròvé, Ven. broare, Mil. brojà. Langued. broauzi = bronzir which is related to brouir, as auzir to ouir, jauzir to jouir, blauzir to blouir.**

**Brouques Pic. breeches; from Du. broek = O. H. G. bruoch, v. braca.**

**Brousalles — broza.**

**Brouette — bireccio.**

**Brouetter — broza.**

**Broyer — briga.**

**Broza Sp. fallen leaves, chips, rubbish, also a brush (bruza), Pr. brus (but v. bru), Fr. brosses small bushes, heath, brosse also = a brush; hence Fr. brousailles brush-wood, It. bruzzaglia rabble. The O. Fr. broce, Pic. brouchè shows that ss = st, so the Pr. brostar, Fr. broutier (broutier) to browse (O.Fr. broust fallen leaves &c., pasturage) belong here; the It. brustia = Sp. bruza points to the same fact. The origin is to be sought in the O. H. G. burst brusta a bristle, comb (something bristly), plainly seen in Fr. rebours, against the grain, rebourser rebrousser to stroke against the grain (stringere), L.L. rebrursus bristly. The forms with st favour the derivation from the A. S. brustian (burst) to sprout, Bret. broust a bramble bush, brousta to browse.**

**Bru Pr. heath (only found in the nom. brus), Langued. Mil. brug, Gen. brügo; from the W. brug bush, Bret. brüg, Sw.
brúch heath (but v. broza). Hence Fr. bruëre, Cat. bruguera, O. Fr. brueroi.


Bruces — buz.

Bruciare brusciare (in abbruciare) It., Pr. bruzar bruzar, Rh. brüschar; Hence It. brustolare, ab-brustiare, Pr. bruslar, Fr. bruiter, E. broil. Diez derives from Lat. perustus whence perustare prustare brustare bruciare (cf. cacie for cascio), Pr. bruzar = brussar; also from perustulare brustolarc &c., which represent the O.Reg. ustolare (ustularc) found in O.Sp. uslar, Pr. uslar, St. ustilar (ustilar), Wal. usturà. Wedgw. makes all these words onomatopoeia, and compares Se. birsle brissle to broil, G. prussel, E. bristle to crackle, also Fr. griser, gresiller grill, grill, It. grullo = brullo parched.

Brucio — bruco.

Bruco It. a caterpillar, Sp. brugo a worm, from bruchus (Prudentius), βουβός; hence brucare to strip off leaves. The form brucio points to an adj. brucheus. Cf. Wal. brug a cecokhefer.

Brugna It., Pg. bruno abrunto, Sp. bruno, Fr. brugnon, Mil. brugnou, Fr. brignon a plum, plum-tree. Brugna = prugna, brugnou = prugnulo and prugna = prunea, cf. ciriegia = cerasea. The Sp. bruno, however, seems to connect itself with the adj. bruno. Brignole in Provence (Brioniolacum) was noted for its plums.

Brugnon — brugna.

Bruine Fr., Pr. bruina cold fine rain. Not from pruina, but analogous to the Pr. forms calina, plovina &c. The root is perhaps found in brugir bruir bruire, which last in Champ. = to make a noise and to be foggy. Is it the same as the bru in bruma (not brevima).

Bruire It. Fr., Pr. bruigir bruizir, Com. brügi, O. Cat. brogir to rumble, make a noise; It. bruito, Fr. bruit, Pr. brúit bruída; from rugire, or ph. connected with Sansk. brù to speak, W. bruad a chronicle, Se. bruidhean to talk, E. to brut.

Bruiser bruser O. Fr. to bruise, whence combruisser, débruisser, O. Sp. abrusar. From A. S. brysan, E. bruise; connected with briser.

Bruit — bruire.

Brüler — bruciare.

Bruma Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. brume, Cat. broma vapour, mist, Wal. brumé hoarfrost; from bruma which in L. L. = hoar-frost.

Bruno It. Sp. Pg., Pr. brun, brown; from O. H. G. brún,

**Bruno** — *brugna*.

**Brusca** — *busca*.


**Brusco** It. sour (e. g. of wine), rude, abrupt, Sp. Pg. *brusco* morose, gloomy, Fr. *brusque* passionate &c.; Fr. *brusquer* to treat rudely. Prob. from O. I. G. *bruttisc* gloomy. But Ferrari derives it from the Lat. *labruscus*, the It. dropping the first syllable.

**Brustolaro** — *brucciare*.

**Brutto** It. ugly, rude, misformed; from *brutus* senseless, shapeless.

**Bruxa** Sp., Pg. Cat. *bruxa* a screech-owl, a witch, cf. *striga* (It. *strega*), bruxo a wizard, sorcerer. Perhaps another form of *brusa* bristle, the owl being so called from its shaggy head. A rough-haired man is called in Sw. *huwel* = owl. Witches were thought to take the form of owls (*convertidas en gallos*; "lechuzas", o cuervos Cervant. Nov. 6), v. Ducange, s. *broxa*.

**Bruxula** — *bosso*.

**Bruyère** — *bru* (1).

**Bruza** — *broza*.

**Bruzzaglia** — *broza*.

**Bubbola** — *upupa*.


**Buc** — *buco*.

**Bucato** It., Sp. Pr. *bugada*, Fr. *bucé* buck-linen, bucking, Burg. *buite*, It. *bucata* buck-ashes; *bucature*, Rh. *buadar*, Bret. *buja*, Fr. *buguer* buquer *buer* to *buck*, G. *beuchen*, *buchen* &c. Diez derives *bucato* from *bueca* a hole, because the ashes were strained through a pierced dish, cf. Sp. *colada* lye from *colare* to strain. But *bucare* does not mean to strain, so Wedg. would refer the word to the Celtic *bog* = moist, *Sc. mok* (whence L. *macero* to soak). In L. *imbuer* the guttural is lost as in Fr. *buer*.

**Buccio** *buccia* bark, peel, skin. Perhaps from *lobuccio*, from *loébós* or *lozóís* peel. Cf. *loupa* and Rom. Gr. 1, 240, 253. The *lo* was perhaps mistaken for the article, cf. *tierre*.

**Bucha** buchar *buche* — *bozza*.

**Buche** — *busca*. 
**Bucherame** It., Cat. *bocaram*, Pr. *bocaran boqueran*, Fr. *bougrain*, E. *buckram* coarse stiffened stuff with open interstices; from It. *bucherare* to perforate. Others derive it from *boc* a goat (boe-ar-an) so = stuff made of goat's hair.


**Buda burda** It. = Gk. τὼγη, L. *tomentum*. Servius has: *ulvam dicunt rem*, quam *vulgus budam vocat.*

**Budello** It., O. Sp. *budel*, Pr. Fr. *boyau* (O. Fr. *boel*), E. *bouclie*; from *botellus* (Martial) a sausage; L. L. *botelli* = bowels. Gellius 17, 7 gives *botulus* as a word used by the vulgar. Wedgwood says the word is probably derived from the rumbling of the bowels, but it would, perhaps, be better to connect it with It. *botte*, Sp. *bota* &c., A. S. *butle* = a hollow receptacle, v. s. *botte*.

**Budget** = *bolgia*.

**Budriore** = *bauré*.

**Buega** Sp. a boundary-stone; cf. G. *buk* a boundary, *buk*, Frishe 1, 151; cf. also E. *balk*, q. v. s. *balko*.

**Buer** = *bucato*.


**Bufera** It. a hurricane; from the root *buf* v. supr.

**Bugia** It., Lomb. *busia* a lie, Pr. *bauzia* and *bauza*, O. Fr. *boisie*
deceit; bugiare to lie, bauzar boiser to deceive; Pr. baussan (f. -ana) a deceiver; Sp. bausan an effigy. Prob. from the O. H. G. bösi, G. böse wicked, bösa = tricks (== Pr. bauza), böson to slander (cf. nugari == to lie). The It. bugiare busare also == to perforate, bugio O. Sp. buso == a hole, It. bugio buso == perforated, empty. These are referable to the same word bösi == vain, idle, empty. The Fr. boisdie (adj. boisdif) is formed on the analogy of voisdie (v. vezzo).

Bugia It. Sp. Pg., Pr. bogia, Fr. bougie a wax-taper; from Bugie in North Africa, whence the wax was imported (Menage).

Bugna Mil. Ven., Romagn. bogna, N. Pr. bougno, O. Fr. bugne, Fr. bigne (Menage beugne) a bump (from a blow), boil &c., also in masc. Mil. bign, Sard. bignu, Romagn. bogn; Veron. bugnon a blow, E. bunion a lump on the foot, bunny a swelling; Crem. bugnoca a boil; E. bun, N. Pr. bogneto, Fr. beignet bignet, Sp. bunuelo, Limous. bouni a small round cake, properly a lump, cf. Gael. bonnach == hampock. The origin is in the idea of striking, Bret. bunta, E. to bunt, Du. bunsen to strike. The Manx bun == butt-end, Gael. bun, Ir. bgn == a root or stump, Prov. E. bun == the tail of a rabbit, hence bunny == rabbit.

Bugno It. a bee-hive, bugna bugnola a basket of straw-work, O. Fr. bugnon == bugno, N. Pr. bugno == stump of a tree, v. bugna (Celtic bun).

Buho Sp., Pg. bufo, Wal. buhè an owl; from bubo influenced, however, by the O. H. G. buf huf.

Buie — boja (1).

Buis buisson — bosso.

Buitre — avallorc.

Bujo It. dark, Lomb. buro (bur). From bureus burius for burrius from burrus which Festus says == rufus (cf. fujo from furrius for furus). O. Fr. bure bure, Pg. Pr. burel, Sp. burel dark-brown, specially of sheep, then == a coarse woollen cloth made of the fleeces of such sheep. This being worn by the lower orders gave rise to the O. E. bore a layman, a boor, cf. grisette. Bureau was properly a desk covered with such cloth. The It. buratto a coarse cloth, buratello &c., surella, bujose dungeons are from bujo buro. For the same L. word in another form (birrus == a coarse mantle Vopiscus and Papias) v. berretta.

Bula — bolla.

Bulicare — bouger.

Bulimo sbulimo It. intense hunger; from βούλιμος, Fr. boulimie.

Bulla — bolla.

Bulletin — bolla.

Bullir — bollire.
Bulo Ven. Piedm. Lomb. a fop, beau, a fighter, bully; from G. buhle a lover.

Bulto vulto Sp., Pg. vulto a lump, bulk, pillow-case, also = form, figure. In the latter sense evidently from vultus, in the former from the Du. bult, E. butch bulk a lump, cf. Wedgw. s. bulge, bolster, and v. bolgia. Diez refers it to volutus, so = volumen, cf. volta.

Bunuelo — bugna.

Buquer Fr. to knock; from the Du. beuken. Hence prob. bouc, E. buck, W. buch from its butting. Butt and buck are connected, cf. rebuter with rehuke.

Bur Norm. a dwelling, O. Fr. buron a hut; from O. H. G. bür a house, G. bauern.

Burat bureau — bujo.

Burbuja — borbotare.

Burella — bujo.

Burga Sp. a hot-spring; from Basque bero-ur-ga warm-water-spot, v. Larramendi.

Burla — borro.

Burin — borino.

Burjaca — bolgia.

Burrasca It. (adj. barrassoso), Sp. Pg. Cat. borrarca, Fr. boursaque a storm, tempest. As Sp. nieve gavé nevasca, so It. bora, Mil. Ven. Romagn. bora (= L. boreas) borrarca barrassca. Perhaps the double r shows a reference to burrus dark-red (of a tempestuous sky), v. bujo.

Burro Sp. Pg. an ass. Hence Pg. burrico, Sp. Neap. borricho, Fr. bourrique, Lomb. borch, It. bricco an ass. Buricus a nag is found as early as the 5th century. Isidorus has: equus brevior quem vulgo buricum vocant. So called either from its shaggy hair (v. borra), or from its dark colour (buricus from burrus, v. bujo).

Burrone — borro.

Busare — bugia.

Busart — buse.

Busca Lomb. Piedm. Pr., Sic. vusca, O. Fr. busche a splinter, Cat. brusca busca a rod, Fr. buche a log, Fr. bucher to hew
wood. Prob. connected with *bois bosc* (*v. bosco*), cf. O. F. *embuscher* with It. *imboscare*.


**Buschetta** — *busca*.

**Buscione** — *bosso*.

**Buse** Fr. a sort of falcon, also *busart*, Pr. *buzar*, It. *bozzago* *abuzzago* = L. *buteo*, G. *buse*, bufshart.

**Busechio** — *bozza*.

**Bussare** It. to knock; from G. *buchsen* (E. box), cf. *bossen* to knock, beat, Du. *buyschen*. Hence, too, the O. Fr. *buisser*, which Roquefort refers to *busquer*.


**But buto** — *bozza*.

**Butin** — *bottino*.

**Buttare** — *bottare*.

**Bus** Sp. Pg. a reverential kiss, Pr. *bus* lip, E. *buss*. From the Celtic *bus* a month or lip. Sp. *buces* or *bruces* = upper lips, *bocet* edge of a vessel, *boccera* crumbs sticking to the lips, though the two last may be from *bocca*. The L. *basium* and Pers. *bós* are perhaps connected.

**Busso** — *bozza*.

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**C.**

**Ca** O. It. O. Sp. O. Pg. = L. *nam*; from *quā re* (Pr. Fr. *car*), or from *quā* O. It. *ca* after comparatives = *quam*.

**Ça** — *qua*.
Caable  chaable  O.  Fr.  a  machine  for  throwing  stones,  from  caable  L.  L.  chadabula.  The  Pr.  is  calabre  (l'  for  d).  O.  Fr.  caables  also  =  fallen  branches  of  trees,  Fr.  chablis.  Hence  Fr.  accabler  to  crush.  The  der.  from  χαλαβόλυ would  suit  both  form  and  meaning  of  caable.  Wedgw.  makes  calabre  the  original  form,  and  connects  cable,  cable,  but  v.  cappio,  calibro.

Cabai  Sp.  Pg.  Pr.  exact,  perfect;  from  cabo (caput).

Cabala  It.  Sp.  Pg.,  Fr.  cabale,  E.  cabut;  from  the  Hebr.  kabatah  a  secret  traditional  interpretation  of  scripture.  Hence  the  secondary  meaning  of  a  conclave  of  secret  plotters.

Cabane  cabinet  —  capanna.

Cabaña  —  capanna.

Cabax  —  cava.

Cabdal  —  caudal.

Cabe  Sp.,  O.  Sp.  cabo,  O.  Pg.  cabe  cabo  =  juxta;  prop.  =  à  cabo,  O.  Fr.  à  chief  at  the  end  or  side,  sbst.  cabe  a  shake.  O.  Sp.  cabear  =  to  adapt.

Cabelao  Fr.  a  cod-fish;  from  Du.  kabeljaauw,  whence,  too,  perhaps  with  a  reference  to  baculus,  the  Sp.  bacalao,  Basque  bacailaba,  Ven.  Piedm.  bacala.

Cabestan  Fr.  (m.),  E.  capstan;  from  Sp.  cabrestante  =  standing-goat  (cabra),  cf.  G.  bock,  E.  ram  (aries).

Cabeza  —  cavezza.

Cable  cabo  —  cappio.

Caboral  —  caporale.

Caboix  —  chabot.

Cabrer  Fr.,  N.  Pr.  cabrâ  (reflex.)  to  rear;  from  caper.

Cabus  Fr.  in  chou-cabus  a  cabbage  with  a  head;  =  It.  capuccio  (caput),  G.  kappes,  E.  cabbage.

Cacao  caccao  It.,  Sp.  Pg.  Fr.  E.  cacao  fruit  of  a  South  American  tree,  Sp.  Pg.  cacao-tree;  from  the  Mexican  kakahuatl.  The  tree  is  also  called  in  Sp.  cacayal,  Pg.  cacaoyer,  Fr.  cacaoyer,  cacaoier.

Caçapo  —  gazapo.

Caçaire  It.,  Sp.  Pg.  cazar,  Pr.  cassar,  O.  Fr.  chacier,  Pie.  cacher  (whence  E.  catch),  Fr.  chasser  (whence  chase);  sbst.  caccia,  caza,  cassa,  chace  chasse  &c.  This  word  is  the  representative  of  the  L.  venari,  and  comes  from  captus,  whence  captiare  caciare,  cf.  succiare  (suctiare)  from  suctus,  conciare  (comtiare)  from  comitus,  pertugiare  (pertusiare)  from  pertusus.

Cache  cacher  cachot  —  quatto.

Cacho  —  quatto.

Cacho  Sp.  a  slice,  a  piece,  cachar  to  break  in  pieces;  from  L.  L.  capulare  cap'lar  to  eat  off?  Cf.  cach'a  handle  of  a  knife,  from  capulus,  and  ef.  ancho  =  amplus.
Cachorro Sp. a whelp, cub. Prob. from *catulus cat'lus*, as *ca-chon'da* from *catuli'en*s. The suffix is, however, of Basque form, and the word may be of Basque origin, B. *chakhuiru* = dog.

Caço Pg. a potsherd; from *cacabus* (*káuxxáboš*), cf. *Jago* from *Jacobus*.

Cadahalso — catafalco.

Cadalecho — cataletto.

Cadastre — catastro.


Cadeau Fr. a flourish of caligraphy, an ornament (hence = present), vb. *cadeler* (obs.); from *catellus* a dim. of *catena*, cf. It. *catenella* a chain-like ornament in needle-work.

Cadenas — *candado*.


Cadet Fr. E. the younger son of a family; from *capitettum* (*caput*), a little chief.

Cadimo Pg. crafty; from Arab. *kadem* (*kadim*) Freyt. 3, 409, which, however, has only the meaning of valiant. Pr. *caim* is the same word.


Cadre — *quadro*.

Caes — *cayo*.

Cafard — *cafre*.

Caffe It., Sp. Fr. *café*, *coffee*; from Ar. *qahwah* a sort of wine, a drink prepared from berries, the form following the Turkish pronunciation *kahve*.

Caffo It. an uneven number: *giuocare pari o caffo* = *ludere par impar*. From *capo* that exceeds measure (*περισσός*): *essere il caffo* = *περισσός*, sans pareil, unique; or from the L. *caput* in the formula *caput aut navem*.

Cafila a caravan; from Ar. *qafilah*, a *coffee* of slaves.

Cafre Sp. Pg. rude, barbarous; from Ar. *kafir* unbelieving, profligate. Hence Fr. *cafard* a hypocrite.

Cage — *gabbia*.


Cagnard — *casnard*. 
Cagot Fr., a hypocrite. The Goths and Arabs fled from Spain to Aquitaine, where they were protected by Charles Martel and his successors; by the French they were regarded as Arian heretics, and called canes Gothi, cagots (Fr. ça a dog and Got = Goth). From unbeliever the word came to mean hypocrite, cf. cafard. Frisch derives it from cap-gott = Caput Dei, an expression used in oaths.

Cahier Fr. pamphlet, copy-book, quire. Pic. has coyer, quoyer, E. quire; from codicarium, not from quaternio (Dante quaterno), which gives carrignon, quaregnon.

Cahute Fr. a hut, O. Fr. chahute and cahutte. Perhaps a compound of ca-hutte, dimin. cahutte for cahutette. Or cahutte is the original form and cahute a contraction. Cf. Norm. ca/é a ship (Duc. s. caun). Cajute is from the Du. kajuit.

Caille — qua/òlia.
Cailier — qua/ligiare.

Caillou Fr., Pic. calian, O. Fr. ca/illo cha/illo, Pr. calhau, Pg. calhau flint. Prob. from ca/ilter to coagulate, so = a fused mass of silex, cf. G. kiesel = any fused mass, stone or hail, kes = glacier-ice, both from kisan to coagulate. Littré makes ca/illo from calculavus (calculus) ca/illo ca/illou, cf. Andigavus, Pictarum, which give Anjou, Poitou, clarus clou eto, travum trou tro, papaver papou. The Berrichon caille preserves the simple form, cf. also W. cellt.

Ca/ — casso.
Caisse — /assa.
Cajol/er — /abbia.

Calabasa Sp., Pg. cabaça, Cat. carabassa, Sic. caravazza a pumpkin, a calabash, Fr. calebasse; pl. from Ar. qerbah (qerbat), Pl. qerabat a water-skin, with Rom. suffix.

Calabre — ca/ble.

Calabrone scalabrone a hornet; from crabro, L. L. scabro, Papiax: carabrio genus animatis muscae similis. The Occit. has chabrian.

Calafatare lt., Sp. calafatear, Pr. calafatur, Fr. calafater calfe/tre, M. G. καλαφατεῖν to eaulk a ship; from the L. ca/ectare.

Calamandrea lt., Sp. camedrio, Fr. germandrée a plant, ger-mander; from chamaedrys (χαμαιδρύς).

Calambre Sp., Pg. cambra cramp; M. H. G. klamphern to suffer cramp, cf. O. H. G. chlampheren.

Calaminaria sc. pietra lt., Sp. Pg. calamina, Fr. E. calamine; from cadmia (κάδμεια κάδμεια) with adjectival suffix, G. galmei.

Calamita It. Sp. Pg., Pr. Cat. caramida, Fr. calamite a magnet.
From \textit{calamus}, the needle being inserted in a stalk or piece of cork, so as to float on water.

\textbf{Calan — chalind.}

\textbf{Calana} Sp. sample, quality; from \textit{qualis}.


\textbf{Calandre} Fr. a cylinder, E. \textit{calander}, from \textit{cylindrus}, prop. \textit{celen dre}; \textit{calandre} is a corruption of \textit{colandre}, cf. \textit{coing} from \textit{xvicing}.

\textbf{Calappio} — \textit{chiappare}.

\textbf{Calare} It., Sp. Pg. Pr. \textit{calar}, Fr. \textit{cater} to let down; from \textit{ξαλήν} to loose, let go, L. \textit{chalare} (Vitruvius), Rh. \textit{calar} to desist, Pic. \textit{cater} to give way, withdraw, drop; Pg. Pr. \textit{calar} also \textit{calare} to be silent, Sp. \textit{callar}. N. Pr. \textit{calar} unites both senses to drop and to be silent. Hence It. Sp. Pg. Pr. \textit{calad}, Fr. \textit{cal}, It. N. Pr. \textit{calanda} a bay (\textit{calare} = to drop anchor), Gael. \textit{cal} to drop anchor. Hence, too, Sp. \textit{cal} a peg, Sp. Pg. a notch, \textit{calar} to penetrate, pierce, Fr. \textit{cal} = a flat piece of wood, a trestle, unless these are from L. \textit{cal} a piece of fire-wood (\textit{ξαλήν}) in Lucilius.

\textbf{Calavera} Sp., Pg. \textit{caveira} a skull; from \textit{calvaria}.


\textbf{Caleche} — \textit{calesse}.

\textbf{Calecon} — \textit{calzo}.

\textbf{Caleffare} It. to mock, jeer; from G. \textit{klaffen} to yelp, bark.


\textbf{Calere} It., O. Sp. Pr. \textit{caler}, O. Fr. \textit{chaloir} verb impers. with dat. of the person, to be of importance, to concern; from L. \textit{calere}, non \textit{mi cal} = non \textit{mihi calet}, cf. \textit{illum ovdén θάλαπε κεφός}. Hence Fr. \textit{nonchalant}, \textit{nonchalance}.


\textbf{Calha quelha} Pg. a canal, from \textit{canalicula}, cf. \textit{funcho} from \textit{funiculum}.

\textbf{Calhao} — \textit{caillou}.

\textbf{Calibro} It., Sp. Pg. Fr. E. \textit{calibre}, E. \textit{caliber} calliper (-compasses),
the bore of a cannon. Diez derives it from the Arab. qatlīb a model, pattern (O. Sp. has also calībo); Mahn from quā librā; Wedgwood makes calīver = an arquebuss or small cannon the original sense, and this from calabre (v. cauble) an engine 

for casting stones, = carabe for cabre from cabra a goat, calabre orig. = a battering, ram; G. bock.

**Calina** Sp. dense vapour; ph. originally = steam, from caleo, cf. brune. Diez suggests *caligo*.

**Calma** It. Sp. Pg., Fr. calme (m.) absence of wind, calm, Du. kalmt kalmete; calmare &c. to calm, Fr. chommer for chaumer to make holiday. Sp. calma = heat of the day Gk. xαύμα, L. L. cauma. Al = au (v. goto), though, perhaps, in calma there was a reference to cautor. The noon-heat was the time of rest. N. Pr. chaume = time when the flocks sought the shade, Rh. cauma a shady place for cattle.

**Calpestare** It. to tread under foot, sb. calpestio; from calce *pistare, Pr. calpisar, v. pestare.*

**Calterire** — scalterire.

**Caluco** It. poor, needy; from caducus.

**Calzada** Sp. Pg., Fr. caussada, Fr. chausée, E. casewye. From calceata (calx chalk), prop. a pavement strengthened with mortar. Wedgwood from calceata because shod or protected with stone, Sp. calzar, Fr. chausser to shoe.

**Calzo calza** It., Sp. calza, Pr. caussa, Fr. chaussé, whence calzone &c., Fr. caleçon; from calceus. Hence It. discalzo scalzo, Sp. descalzo, Pr. descas, Fr. déchaus, Pie. décaus, Lor. deichaux, L. L. discalcins for discalceatus.

**Cama** Sp. Pg. a bed, a lair. Isidorus has: in camis i.e. in stratis. Ph. from yeuai (cf. acamar to stretch on the ground) so = yeuëuvi.

**Cama** Sp. (only in plur.) bridle-bits; from camus, χυμός a halter, O. H. G. chamo.

**Camaglio** It., Pr. capmalth, O. Fr. camail the collar of a coat-of-mail, serving also to cover an head, Fr. camail a mantle; from cap and maltha mail. Hence Sp. camal a halter, gramalta a coat-of-mail.

**Camaiou, camée — cameo.**

**Camangiare** It. pulse, vegetables; for capo-mangiare Menage.

**Camarlingo** It., Sp. camarlingo, Fr. camarling, chamberlain; from O. H. G. chamarline, G. kömmerring.

**Camba — gamba.**

**Cambellotto ciambellotto** It., Sp. camelote chamelote, Fr. camelot, E. camlet chamlet a stuff of camel's hair. It had a wavy or watered surface, hence Fr. se cameloter to grow wrinkled. Ph. from καμηλότηρ camel's skin.

**Cambiare cangiare** It., Sp. Pg. cambiar, Pr. cambiar camjar, Fr.
changer, E. change; L. L. cambiare from cambire in Apuleius
(καμβίσαν καμβίσων). Wedgwood, with less probability,
considers it to be the nasalised form of E. chap chop (G. kau-
fen), cf. Chaucer's champmen for chapmen.

Cambre Fr., N. Pr. cambrê to bend, eurâ: from camerare to
arch.

Cambron Sp., Pg. cambrão (only in pl.) buck-thorn; from
camurus?

Camèdio — calandandrea.

Camerata It. (m.), Sp. camarada (m., Pg. m. f.), Fr. camrade
(m. f.), E. comrade; formerly = a company occupying the
same chamber (camera), thence = one of such company, a
tent-fellow. Cf. Piedm. mascrada (1) a company of maskers,
(2) one of them.

Camiciâ camiscia It., Sp. Pg. Pr. camisa, Fr. E. chemise, Wal.
céma, Alban. cëniê, whence It. camiciola, Sp. camisola, Fr.
E. camisole; It. incamiciata, Sp. encamisada, Fr. E. camisade
a night-attack, the shirt being worn over the armour.
Hieronymus has: solent militantes habere lineas quas camisias
vocant. Various derivations are given: (1) O. H. G. hamidi
hemidi indusium, (2) cama a bed, Isidor: camisias quod in his
dorminus in camis, but neither of these account for the ter-
mination isia. That is is part of the root we see from It. câ-
miere, O. Fr. chainse. So it will be better to refer the word
either to the Gael. camis a shirt, W. camse, or to the Ar.
qamiç an under-garment, which, however, is not found in
other Sem. dialects, and is prob. from the Rom.

Caminata caminata It. a room (prop. with a fire-place in it),
Fr. cheminée, E. chimney. L. L. caminata = a room with a
camius. The E. chimney now = the gorge or vent of a furnace,
one = the fire itself, cf. Sir John Cheke, Matt. 13, 50: the
chimney of fire.

Cammeô It. (Cellini in 16th cent.), Fr. camée (m.) and camâieu,
Sp. camâeio, Pg. camasâo, camaseu, camâsio, E. cameo, G.
gameau, L. L. camâieu, camahelus, camahutus. Mahn's der.
is the most probable: from gemma, gama, camâ, cammaeas
and from cammaeas attus, camahutus. But the hardening of the
g is without analogy. V. seq.

Caminno It., Sp. camino, Pg. caminho, Pr. camin, Fr. chemin,
L. L. caminus a way; from the Celtic, W. cam a step, caman
a way. Others derive this and the previous word from the
Slavonic kamen a stone, though neither are likely to have
come from such a source.

Camoscio — camuso.

Camozza It., Sp. camuza gamuza, Pg. camuca camurça, It. ca-
moscio, Fr. E. chamois, M, H. G. gam-z, G. gemse. Perhaps
the original word is seen in the Sp. Pg. gamo gama a deer (E. gamut?). This may be from L. dama, cf. golfin = dolfin delfin, gragea = dragea, gazapo = dasapo (?). But a g is not thus hardered in Rom. It may be connected with Celtic cam crooked (-horned).

**Campagna** It., Sp. campaña, Fr. campagne (O. Fr. Champagne), E. champain; from Campania, first used as an appellative by Gregory of Tours. E. campaign = time an army serves in open field.

**Campana** It., Sp. Cat. Pr., Pg. campainment a bell; the Fr. has cloche, but the Limous. has campano, Berr. campaine a bell. From Campania where bells were first used in churches, v. Ducange. Isid. has: campana (statera unius lannis) e regione Italiae nomen accept, thus also = a steel-yard (Wal. campêne), which meaning, however, it soon lost.

**Campeggio** It., Sp. campeche, Fr. campèche log-wood; from Campeche in South America.

**Campione** It., Sp. campeon, Pr. campion, Fr. E. champion; from L. L. campio, which is from campus as tabellio from tabella. From campus also come It. campièiare, Sp. campiar (campeador), O.Fr. champeder to be in the field, to encamp. The A.S. has camp a fight, Du. kamp, Du. kempen to fight &c. These may be from the L., though the Scand. kapp would seem an older form than camp. Ic. kapp = fight. So in vulgar E. to cap = to excel. W. camp = a feat, game, campio to strive, Sp. campar to excel.

**Camuffare** — muffare.

**Camuso camoscio** It.; Fr. camus, O. E. camous flat-nosed, Pr. gamus camus awkward, camusat = camus. The root is W. cam (cf. cam-ard = camus), and the 2nd part is prob. muso snout. Others derive it from camurus notwithstanding the difference of accent. With It. camoscio cf. Fr. adj. camossé bruised, black and blue, cf. Rou. camousé pock-marked.

**Canaglia** It., Sp. canalla, Fr. canaille, O. Fr. chienaille rabble; from canis, cf. Sp. perreria.

**Canape** It., Wal. cënepe, Sp. cañamo, Pr. canébe cambre, Fr. chanvre hamp; from cannabin cannabis. Hence It. canavaccio, Sp. cañamazo, Pr. canabas, Fr. canevas, E. canvas.

**Canapé** — canope.

**Canapsa** Fr. a knapsack; from G. knappsack (knappen to cat, munch).

**Canard** — cane.

**Canasto canasta** Sp. N. Pr. a canister; from canistrum, It. canestro.

**Canavaccio** — canape.

**Cancellare** — chance.
Candado Sp. (vulg. calnado), O. Sp. caílado, cadenado a padlock; from catenatum; O. Sp. candar to lock. Cf. It. catenaccio, Fr. cadenas.

Cane O. Fr. a ship, Fr. canot a small boat (the E. canoe is from Sp. canoa an Indian word); Fr. cane a duke, canard a drake. Not from canna but from Du. kuan, G. kahn a boat.

Candire It., Fr. se candir, to candy, become candied, cf. It. zuccherò candito, Sp. azucar cande, Fr. sucre candi, E. sugar-candy. The Ar. is qand or qandah and is from the Sk. khanda a piece, a piece of crystallized sugar (khand to break), v. Mahn, p. 47.

Canevas — canape.

Canézou Fr. a light muslin jacket, worn by women. Orig. = hot weather, a corruption of quinze aout, v. V. Hugo, Les Misérables 1, p. 356.

Canfora It. Sp., Fr. camphre, E. camphor; from Ar. alkafir with inserted nasal, Sp. alcanfor; without the nasal It. cafura, M. H. G. gaffer. The word is of Indian origin, Sansk. karpâra.

Cangiare — cambiare.

Cangilon Sp., Pg. cangirão a liquid measure, a jar; from congius.

Cangrena It. Sp., Fr. cangrène, Sp. gangrena, Fr. gangrène, E. gangrene; from gangrena (yáyýeqva), spelt with a c from a false reference to cancer.

Canho Pg. left, canhoto left-handed, sbst. a crooked piece of wood; from cam crooked (v. gamba).

Canif Fr. a penknife; from O. N. kniðr, A. S. cnif, E. knife, G. kneif. Dim. ganivet, O. Fr. cnivet, Pr. canivet, whence O. Sp. canivete, Pg. canivete.

Canivete — canif.


Cannella It., Sp. Pg. Pr. canela, Fr. cannelle, whence Du. kaneel cinnamon; from canna.

Cannibale It., Sp. cannibal, Fr. cannibale, E. cannibal; prop. an inhabitant of the Antilles, a Carib or Canibal; the Sp. caribe is used in the same sense.

Cannone It., Sp. cañon, Fr. canon, a large pipe (canna), also = cannon.

Canopè It., Wal. canapeu, Sp. Fr. canapé (O. Pg. ganapé) a couch; E. canopy; from conopeum (κωνώπειον) a mosquito-net, then = a bed or couch protected by such a net, cf. bureau = (1) coarse cloth, (2) a desk covered with it.

Canova It. a store room, cellar; Isid. Gloss. canava camera post carnaculum.

Cansare scansare It. to turn aside. From O. Lat. campsare
(Ennius); cf. 

Cansar — capiello.

Cansari It., Pg. canto, Fr. cantier a stand, trestle, E. gan-tree. Sp. canto a rope for binding casks; from cantierius a yoke-beam, Bavar. gander.

Cantimplora — chantepleure.


Cañaherla Sp. a plant, fennel; from canna and ferula, Cat. canafera. The Sp. cañaheja is from canafericula.

Cañamo — canape.

Capanna It., Sp. cabaña, Pg. Pr. Piedm. &c. cabana, Fr. cabane, E. cabin. Not from capere nor from cappa a mantle, since anna is not a R. term., but from W. caban (dim. of cab); hence E. cabin, Fr. cabinet, It. gabineto, Sp. gabinete.

Capaso — cappa.

Capdel — capitello.

Capére It., Sp. Pg. Pr. caber to contain and (intrans.) to have room, cf. verbum meum non capit in vobis S. Joan. (χωρεῖ); sub. locum.

Capenzale — cavezza.

Capitano It., O. It. catanno, Sp. capitán, E. captain from capitanus (caput); L. L. capitaneus gives Pr. capitani, Fr. capitaine, O. Fr. cheveuaine chaitaine, E. cheiftain.

Capitare It. to end (intrans.); from caput, v. chef. Scapitare, Pr. descapitar to lose in traffic, summam imminuere.

Capitello It. dim. of capo, Sp. caudillo, O. Sp. capdiello, Pr. capdel the captain of a troop; from capitellum dim. of capitulum. Sp. caudillar, Pr. capdelar to head a troop, O. Fr. cadeler. caierler.

Capitolo It., Sp. capitulo cabildo, Pg. cabido, Pr. capitol, Fr. chapitre, E. chapter in the sense of an ecclesiastical (or secular) assembly; from capitulum a heading, chapter (principal section of a book): either because the chapters of statutes were read in the assembly, or because they were a governing
body, cf. capitol in S. France = a town-council, capitoul an individual member of such a council.

**Capocchia** It. the knob of a stick, capocchio dull, stupid; from capitulum corrupted into capitulum.

**Caporale** It., Sp. Fr. caporal, Rouchi coporal corporal, E. corporal; from capo, caporalis, prob. formed on the analogy of corporalis, with which it was afterwards confounded.

**Capot** — cappa.

**Cappa** It., Sp. Pg. Pr. capa, Fr. chape, E. cape. A very old word, prob. used in the spoken Latin. Isidore has: capa, quia quasi totum capiatur hominem. From capere as O. H. G. yifang a garment, from fihan G. fangen to hold. For the double p, cf. cappone from capo. Hence It. cappello, Fr. chapeau a hat, O. Fr. chapel, chapelet, E. chaplet a garland. Boccaccio has: cappello ghirtlanda secondo il volgar francese; It. cappella, E. chapel &c., are so called from the covering or canopy over the altar, the name being extended to the recess in which the altar was placed. Dueange derives the name from the chapel where St. Martin's cloak was kept. Hence cappotto, cappuccio, capperone &c., Fr. chaperon; Sp. capazo, Sp. Pg. capacho a frail or basket.

**Cappero** It., Fr. câpre, E. caper; from capparis, Ar. alcaparra, Arag. caparra.

**Cappio** It. loop, knot, Sp. Pg. cable, Fr. câble (O. Fr. chable cheable), E. cable. From L. capillum (funis a capiendum Isid.), M. Gr. καπάλιον, Du. kabel. The Sp. cabo is a contraction. For another der. v. s. caible.

**Câpre** — cappero.

**Capre** Fr. a pirate, pirate-ship. From Du. kaper which is from kappen to rob (Lat. capere?).

**Capriccio** It., whence Sp. capricho, Fr. E. caprice; from capra, cf. sicchio, revue, and Com. mucia = kid, nucc = caprice. Thus Diez. Wedg., however, makes capriccio = arricciacapo = a shivering fit, a fantastical humour (making the hair to stand on end). It. riccio = a hedgehog, L. ericus, connected with brieciare, griciare, Fr. hiriser, Gr. γρίζος άιν.

**Captive — manteneur.**

**Car (quar)** Pr. Fr. O. Sp. O. Pg. particle = nam: from quare, Boeth.: morz a me quair no ves Death, why comest thou not to me? Dante's quare (Inf. 27, 72) is a Latinism, v. ea.

**Cara** Sp. Pg. Pr., O. Fr. chiere, Fr. chère, whence It. Rh. cera, O. Eng. chear cheer. Faire bonne chère = to make good cheer to. The word meant (1) countenance (cf. this word) (2) favour (3) favourable entertainment (4) banquet. Corippus (6th century) has; postquum venere verendum Caesaris ante curam (face). Perhaps from the Gk. σάρα, σάρα. Hence Sp. carear acharar,
O. Fr. acarier to confront; Fr. acariâtre stubborn, whimsical. Wal. o-cârè aphant from o-carare? Fr. contrecarrer to thwart is from carrer = quadrare to arrange, cf. contrecarre = antisomposha.

**Caraba** Sp. a vessel; from carabus, "parva scapha", zâppâlôc, Celtic carbh = plank, ship, carcâd a chariot, whence carpentum, carpenter. Hence Sp. carabeta, It. caravella, Fr. caravelle, E. caravel. The Ar. qârib, Anglo-Indian grab is perhaps, the same word.

**Carabina** It. Sp. Pg., Fr. cararine, E. carbine, Fr. carabine a carabiner, O. Fr. calabine, It. calabrina; from Fr. calabre (v. cable), cf. E. caliver, a machine for casting stones. Cf. musquet, It. moschetta originally = a missile discharged from a machine, cf. estampilla used to translate gun, Sp. Pg. espingarda = the ancient springald.

**Caracca** It., Sp. Pg. carraca, Fr. caraque, E. carack a large ship, galleon, Du. kraecke. Not from Ar. 'harraqah fire ship, the 'h not = e, so cabile (cuppin) not from 'habil.

**Caracca** — caracca.

**Carafia** It., Sp. garrafa, Fr. caraffe, Sic. carrabba a pitcher; from Ar. qirâf a measure, qarafa to draw water.

**Caragollo** It., Sp. Pg. Fr. caracol a snail, winding-staircase, turn of a horse (E. caracol, It. caracolto). From Gael. car a twist, carach winding, A. S. cernan to turn.

**Caramillo** — chalumeau.

**Caraquo** — carraca.

**Carateillo** It. a small barrel; for carratello from Carrata a carload.

**Carato** It., Sp. Pg. quilate, O. Pg. quirate, Fr. E. carat; from Ar. qirât a carob-bean, from Gk. xâpâtoû, Ven. carato. The bean was used for a weight. Isid. cerates oboli pars media, sitiquam habens unam et semis.

**Carauz** — trincare.

**Caravella, caravelle — caraba.

**Carcame** — carcasso.

**Carcan** Fr. Pr. a collar, pillory. From O. H. G. querca, O. N. querk the throat. O. Fr. has charchant cherchant, Du. karkant.

**Carcasso** It., Sp. carcax, Pg. carcas, Fr. carquois, N. Gr. xâp-oks a quiver; It. Pg. carcassa, Sp. carcosa, Fr. carcasse, E. carcass a skeleton. Wedg. derives from W. carch restraint (whence career), so = a box or chest, v. carcava. But -asso is not a Rom. suffix, so Diez refers it to caro and cupsus (v. casso), It. carcame being formed on the analogy of arcame from area.

**Carcava** Sp. Pg. an enclosure, pit, ditch, vb. carcavar. Diez gets it from concava (1) concava (v. concavar) (2) carcava. But
may it not be connected with *carrasso*, the latter part being *carvus*, and the former the *car* or *care* of *career?*

**Carciofo** — *artiocchio.*

**Carcomer** Sp. to gnaw, *carcoma* a wood-louse; according to Covarruvias, from *caro* and *comedere!*


**Carême** — *quaresma.*

**Carestia** It. Sp. Pg. Pr., L. L. *caristia* dearness, scarcity; from *carus*; Cf. Basque *garestia* = *cants.* The termination is not easily accounted for. Fin. *karista*, which Wedg. connects with *carus* and E. *care*, means to moan, to grumble (for want).


**Carmin carminio** — *carmesino.*

**Carnasciale** — *carnevale.*

**Carnaval** — *carnevale.*

**Carne** Fr. corner. Diez derives this from *cardo cardinis* a hinge (cf. Fr. *charnière* a joint), but it is better to connect the word with *cran*, E. *cranny*, corner.

**Carnel** carneler — *cran.*

**Carnero** Sp., Pg. *carneiro* a sheep, wether; from L. *crena* so = the notched or castrated animal (cf. Fr. *crenel* = *carnel*), cf. *montone*, *moltone*, *monton* (mutton) from L. *mulitus*, and G. *hammel* = mutilated.

**Carnevale** carnivale It., whence Sp. Fr. E. *carnaval* (E. also *carnival*) the festive period before the Lenten fast; not from *carne vale* fare well flesh! but from *carnevale* a corrupt form of the L. L. *carnelevamen* solace of the flesh. Other forms are L. L. *carnelevarium*, Sic. *carnilivari*, Pied. *car-lavè.* It. *carnasciale* is from *carne-lasciare.* Other expressions for the same
thing are: *carnicapium*, *carniprivium*, Sp. *carnestolendas*, N. Pr. *carmentran* = *carême entrant*.

*Carnicol* — *carnero*.

*Carogna* It., Fr. *charogne*, Rouchi *carone*, E. *carrion*; from *caro*, *carnis*, by dissimilation for *carnogna*.

*Carole querole* O. Fr., whence It. *carola*, E. *carol* a circular dance, vb. *caroler* &c. Then = song (cf. *balade* from *balare*, and Gr. *μολυξ*). The Bret. has *korolla* to dance, W. *coroli*, Gael. *coiriolt*, Prov. *corola*, *corolar*. Diez derives it from *chorulus* (a for o as in *calandre*, *canape*), and objects to *co-rolla* which does not suit the sense and would have given in Fr. *caroule*. Waekemagel gives a verb *coraulare* (from *choraula*), whence sbst. *coraula*, *carole*.

*Carosello* — *carriera*.

*Caroube* — *carrobo*.

*Carozza* — *camera*.


*Carpone* adv. “on all fours”. Properly = “on the hands”, from *carpo* (L. *carpus*) the wrist, whence *carpiccio* a blow, N. Pr. *carpá* to strike.


*Carré, carreaux, carrer, carrière* — *quadro*.

*Carrefour* Fr., Pr. *carrefore* a place where four roads meet; from *quadrisfurcum*.


*Carrignon* — *cahier*.

*Carrillon* Fr. a chime; properly of four bells, from a form *quadriilio*.

*Carrizo* Sp., Pg. *carriço* sedge; from *carex*, It. *carice*.

*Carrobio* It. = L. *quadrivium*, cf. *gabbia* from *cavea*.

*Carbon* — *carriera*.

*Carrouse* — *trincare*.

*Carruba* It., Sp. *garroba* *garrofa* *algarroba*, Pg. *alfarroba*, Fr. *caroube* *carouge*, E. *carob*; It. *carrobo* *carrubbo*, Sp. *garrobo* *algarrobo*, Pg. *alfarrobeira* *carob-tree*; from Ar. *kharrûb*.


Casamatta It., Sp. Pg. *casamata*, Fr. E. *casemate*, L. L. *casa* matta. According to Malm, from *casa-matta* a weak, poor hut hastily constructed, cf. *carro* matto, *penne* matta down. According to Diez, from *xáqoa*, *xámqara*. Wedgwood derives it from *casa-mata* (Sp. mata slaughter) so = slaughter-house, G. *mordkeller*, the *casemate* being properly a loop-holed gallery in a bastion, whence the garrison could annoy an enemy in possession of the ditch. May it not be connected with *mattone* a brick (q. v.)?

Casare, *casar* — *casa*.

Cascajo cascara casco — cascar.


Cascare cascata — caseo.

Cascoo cascara casco — cascar.


Casco It. old, decaying; from *casus* old (Ennius, and Ansonius). Hence, perhaps, It. *cascare* to fall, unless this be from *casare* (Plautus), *casicare*, or connected with *casar* (q. v.) so = to fall with a crash. From *casare* comes It. *casata*, Fr. E. *cascade*.

Casco — *casar*.

Caserma It., W. *cèsmè*, O. G. *casarm*, Sp. Pg. *caserna*, Fr. *caserne* a barrack; from *casa d’arme* (Malm) or from *casa* like *caverna* from *cava* (Diez). Perhaps it will be best to take the former derivation, allowing that the form of the word was modified by its resemblance to *caverna*.


Casipola casupola It. a little hut, hence Fr. E. *chasuble*, Sp. *casulla*, L. L. *casula*; *casipola* is prob. formed on the analogy of *manipulus*. For the connection of meanings, cf. *casacea*, and *cappa capanna*.

Casnard O. Fr. a flatterer, fawner. Quintilian has: *casnar*
assectator e Gallia ductum est. Casnard is prob. for canard or cagnard (N. Pr. = loiterer), Pic. cagne acagnard lazy. Berr. cagnard = casnard. The origin is prob. the root cagn L.
canis.

Casque — cassador.

Cass Pr. O. Fr. broken, Pr. casser, Fr. casser to break; from quassus quassare. It. accasciare to fail in strength, is from a form quassare. With an inserted n we have Sp. cansar weary, cansar to weary.

Cassa It., Sp. caixa, Pg. caixa, Pr. caissa, Fr. caisse, E. case, a chest, Fr. chasse a setting; from capsa (Diez), or from the sound of a blow quash! cass! whence cassus hollow, and caisse, cask, casco &c., in the sense of a hollow receptacle (Wedgwood). Hence It. cassetta, cassettone, castone, vb. Pg. encaixar, Fr. enchêsser, It. incassare, to enchase, chase; also Cat. encastar, Sp. engastar, It. incastrare, Pr. encastrar, and Pr. encastronal, Pg. encastrar, Sp. engastunar, cf. L. L. incastratura.

Cassero — alcazar.

Casserola casserole — cazza.

Casso It. Sp. Pg., Pr. cass, O. Fr. quas empty, void; from cassus. Hence cassare, casser, L. cassare for cassum reddie in Sidonius and Cassiodorus.

Casso It. the breast, chest, L. L. cassum cassus; from capsus a receptacle, cf. L. L. arcu. Hence, also, Pr. cais the jaw, as eis from ipse. Wedgwood gives a different account (v. cassa). Related to cais are Pg. queixo, Cat. quez, where Pg. queixada, Sp. quixada, and perhaps Sp. queixera.

Casta Sp. Pg., E. caste; from castus pure?

Castaldo castaldione, Ven. gastaldo a steward, cf. Fr. Gastaud as a proper name; from L. L. gastaldius gastaldio which is from Goth. ga-staldan to acquire, possess.

Casulla — casipola.

Catacomba It., Sp. Pr. catacumba, Fr. catacombe, E. catacomb, a subterranean burial-place. According to Diez, from Sp. catar to view and combo for tomba a tomb (cf. Mil. catacomba, O. Sp. catazomba). The Roman catacombs contained the remains of the martyrs, and were visited for purposes of devotion. In support of this der. cf. catafalco, catutetto. Others propose κατάτιμμον, or κατά and κυμβός a cavity, or the Sabine cumba, cf. Festus: cumbam Sabini vocant cun quam militares lecticam.

Catafalco It., Sp. cadafalso cadahalso cadalso, Pr. cadafalco, O. Cat. cadafal, Val. carafal, O. Fr. escudafaut, Fr. échafaut, M. Du. scarafaut, G. schaffot, E. scaffold. The orig. form is cata-falco, Sp. cadafalso is from Pr. nom. cadafalces, the e becomes i in Fr. as in Estraborit for Estrabore (Strasbourg).
Catalafco is from Sp. catar to view and falco = It. palco or balco (q. v.), cf. catacomba, cataletto. Fr. catafalque and Sp. cadafalco are from the Italian.

Cataletto It. a bed of state, prop. = show-bed, from catar and letto, v. catacomba and catafalco. The same word is found in Sp. cadalecho a rush-bed, N. Pr. cadaliech, Fr. châlit a tenter-bed, O. Fr. calit.

Catar It., Pg. to see, view, Sp. to search, examine, taste, cata inquiry (also = mine, cf. μεταλλον), recatar to taste again, to keep carefully, to hide, recato prudence, acatar to inspect, respect, &c. Menage gives a Fr. dim. catiller to spy out. Rh. Parm. Ven. catar, Lomb. cata = to find, seize. Its sense of to "view" is found in It. caca-comba, cata-falco, cata-lelto, Sp. cata-lecho, cataribera, cata-viento. Wal. cēutā = to view, seek, keep. Isidorus has: cattus (a cat) quod cattat i. e. videt. It is from the L. capitare (se. oculus) to lie in watch.

Catarana Sp. a sheldrake. Prop, a diver, from catarractes?

Catasta It. a wooden-pile; from L. cattara a scaffold.

Catastro It., Sp., Fr. cadastre a register of taxes, a tax; from capitastrum a poll-tax, cf. Sp. cabezon from cabeza.

Catir — quatto.

Catrano It., Pg. alcatrâo, Sp. alquitran, Fr. goudron, L. catarannus tar. From Ar. al-qâtrân.

Cattivo It., Sp. cativo, Pr. caitiu, Fr. chêtif a wretch, E. caitiff; from captivus, which is also found in its proper sense, It. cattivo, Sp. cattivo, Fr. captif, E. captive.

Cau caucala — choe.

Cauchemar Fr. a ghost, night-mare; from vb. caucher (obs.), Pic. cauquer, Burg. cōquai = It. calcare, E. cauk, and G. mar in nachtmar, E. nightmare. Oee. has chaouche-vielio pressing-old woman, witch, also cf. pesant peant peen, greou, plomb all = something weighty, an incubus, Sp. pesadilla, O. Sp. mampesada. Roueie has coquenoir, Wall. marke, v. Grand-gagnage.

Caudal Sp. Pg., Pr. cabdal, O. Fr. chaudel superior, rich, sbst. power, wealth, capital, abundance; from capitalis. Sp. caudaloso = very rich.

Caudillo — capitelio.

Causer — cosa.

Cautivo — cattivo.

Cava It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. cave a cellar, E. cave; from cava. Hence Pg. cabaç, Fr. cabas a large basket, whence, ph. Sp. capazo, but v. cappa.

Cavallo It., Sp. caballo, Pr. caual, Fr. cheval (Fr. chevale a mare, chevalerie, chivalry &c.), Wal. cal, Alb. calé calé a horse;
from caballus (καβάλλος). Hence cavalcare, Sp. cabalgar, Fr. chevaucher (Fr. E. cavalcade) to ride (cf. ἱππεύω from ἱππος), L. L. caballicare cavallum = It. cavalcare un cavallo. Equus remains only in Sp. f. yegua, Pg. egoa, Pr. egua, O. Fr. aigue, Wal. eapé, Sard. əba. From caballus we have also L. L. caballarius, It. cavalliere &c., and cavalleria, cavallerie, cavalry; It. cavalletta, Sp. caballette a field-cricket (cf. G. heupferd = grass-hopper), Sp. caballete = a wooden horse, easel &c.

**Cavare** It. to take out; prop. to dig out, L. cavare.

**Cavelle** It. (Boeceacco) = qualche cosa; perhaps fr. quod vellet, so = quasi voglia?

**Cavesson** — cavezza.

**Cavezza** It. a halter, O. Fr. chevece a collar, Sp. Pg. cabeza head, Pr. cabeissa; also Sp. Pg. cabezo, Pr. cabes the top of a thing; hence It. cavezzone, Fr. cavesson caveçon, E. caveson a nose-halter, whence G. kapp-zauw spelt as if from kappen to cap and zauw a bridle, Sp. cabezon = shirt-collar. From L. L. capitium, so = (1) head (2) hood (3) collar. It. scavezzare to sever = scapezzare, Sp. descabezr, prop. = to behead.

**Caviale** It., Sp. cabial, Pg. Fr. caviar, M. G. καβάλι, caviare the salted roe of the sturgeon.

**Caviechta** caviglia, caviechio caviglio It., Pg. Pr. caviha, Fr. cheville a peg. From clavicula claviola for euphony caviola. The Sp. has clavija.

**Cavolo** It., Sp. cot, Pg. couve, Pr. cauli, Fr. chou cabbage; from caulis whence also Bret. kaol, W. caol, G. kohl, E. cole.

**Caxa** — cassa.

**Cayado** Sp., Pg. cajado, Cat. gayato shepherd's crook; from χατας?

**Cayo** Sp. (usu. plur.), O. Fr. cayé a sandbank, shoal, Pg. caes, Fr. quai, Du. kaai, kuye, E. quay. Isidor. has: kaij cancelli. It is the W. cae hedge, enclosure, Bret. kaé also = a dam, ph. also the origin of the O. H. G. cahot munimentum.

**Cayo** Sp. a daw; cf. O. H. G. kaha a craw, Du. kawe; so called from the noise it makes, cf. E. caw.

**Cazar** — cacciare.

**Cazza** It., Cat. cassa, O. Fr. Pie. casse, Rh. cas, Sp. cazo a saucepan, a ladle; from O. H. G. chezi (kezi), O. N. kati, whence G. kessel, E. kettle. Hence It. cazzuola, Sp. cazuela, Fr. casserole (cf. mouch-er-olle, mus-er-olle &c.) a frying-pan, whence It. casserola, Pie. Champ. castrole, G. castrol.

**Ce** — ciò.

**Céans** — ens.

**Cebada** Sp., Pg. cevada barley, Cat. Pr. civada oats; from cibare, Sp. cebar to feed; fatten. Sp. cibera corn is from cibaria (pl.).

**Cebellino** — zibellino.
Cece It., Sp. chicharo, Pr. cezer, Fr. chiche (usu. pl.) = L. cicer; It. cicerchia &c. from cicercula.

Cecero It., O. It. cecino, L. L. cecinus, cico; from L. cicer; which (in It. cece) = the knob or tubercle on the swan’s bill, cf. Cicero. From cecinus rather than from cygnus, comes Sp. Pg. O. Fr. cisse, O. Pg. cirne.

Cedazo — staccio.

Cederno — cedro.

Cedilla cédille — zedig/ia.

Cedola It., Sp. Pg. Pr. cédula, Fr. cédule schedule; from L. schedula, as cisma from schisma. From another pronunciation arose the Sp. esquela.

Cedro It., Sp. Pg. cidra, Pg. also cidrão, Fr. E. citron (fruit); It. cedro, Sp. cidro, Fr. citronnier (tree); from citrus, circum. It. has cederno on analogy of quemus. The usu. word is the foreign limone, <j. v. The variable quantity of the L. accounts for the double form in e and i; hence It. cidronella, Sp. cidronela, Fr. citronelle balm, L. citrago; also It. citriuolo, Fr. citrouille pumpkin.

Ceffo It. a snout, muzzle, ceffare, Parm. cifar to snap, seize; Com. zaf = ceffo, zafà, Sic. acciaffari = ceffare, Piedm. ciaffà = cefatto, Sic. ciaffa = claw, It. zaffo = bailiff. Prob. from a G. pronunciation of the root tap (v. tape), whence also It. ciampa = Sic. ciaffa.

Ceindre Fr. to gird; from cingere, as peindre from pingere.

Cejar Sp. (prop. cexar as in O. Sp.) to reeced; from cessare which in It. == to escape.

Celadon Fr. sea-green (also lover, gallant); from the name of a shepherd (clad in green) in D’Urfe’s Astraea (1610).

Celata It., Sp. celada, Fr. salade a helmet, O. Eng. salet, W. salted, from cælata (cassis cælata Cicero).

Celda Sp., O. Sp. celda cell; from L. cella, whence also Sp. cílta a granary; cíltero, Pg. cíleiro from celtarius.

Célori — sedano.

Celui — quello.

Cembel — zimbetto.

Concerrro Sp. a bell; Basque cincerria cinzarria, a name derived from the sound.

Cenefa zanefa Sp., Pg. sanefa a frame, fringe, border; from Ar. canefah the hem of a garment.

Cénelle Fr. the holly-berry; from coccinella (coccina for coccum) scarlet berry.

Cenno It., Rh. cin a nod, Sp. ceño a frown; It. accennarc, O.Sp. aceñar, O. Fr. acener to nod, make signs. In the old Glossaries we find cinnus tortio oris and cynnavit inuuit. It is prob. shortened from cicaeinnus (κιννυος), so that cinnare cennare
would denote prop. some peculiarity in the "chevechure", cf. Fr. hartlocher to agitate, from haartokke, v. tocher.

Cenogil Sp. a garter; from It. ginocchiello prop. = kneeband.

Cenoura — zanahoria.

Cenzo Sp., Pg. centeio senteio rye; from centeus as it was suppose to produce a hundredfold.

Centinare It., Fr. cinter to vault or arch; subst. centina, Fr. cintre. E. centering the wooden frame for building an arch; from cincturare (cinctura); It. u for r as in eceino from eicer. The Cat. is cindria, the Sp. cimbria cimbra, mb from cimborio a dome.

Centinela — sentinella.

Cenzaya Sp. a nurse; from Basque seinzaya, from seina a child and zaya watch.

Cepillo Sp., Pg. cepelho a plane (tool), brush; from Sp. cepo a block, L. cippus.

Ceramella cennamolla a shawm; a corruption of Fr. chalemel? v. chahimeau.

Cereare It., Wal. cerca, Pr. cercar sercar, Fr. chercher (by assimilation for cercar, O. Fr. cercher, Pie. cerquier, cf. Cieigia for Sicigia), E. search. The orig. meaning is to "search through"; Dante, Inf. 1, 84: che m' han fatto cercar il tuo volume, O. Fr. cercher les montagnes &c. Sp. Pg. cercar = to enclose, but O. Pg. also to search through. Cercare is the Proptarian cirecare: fontis egenus erro circuque somantia lymphis (4, 9, 35); Isid. cireat eivcumventi, L. L. cireator a watchman, cf. Alb. kherc'og to seek, from ἀνακοινοεῖν; W. kyrchu, Bret. kerehat from the same root as eercare. Hence Pr. enscercar to distinguish, Pg. enxergar; L. L. cercitare, Wal. cercetà.

Cerceau Fr. a ring, eirele, O. Fr. recerceté encircled; from cercus circulus.

Cerceuta sarzeta Sp. Pg., Pr. sercela, Fr. cercette sarcelle a widgeon, teal; from querquedula, It. also cercedula, eercevolo. The It. garyuatelo (E. gargane) is a corruption.

Cercine It. a ring, Fr. cerne (cerc'ne) a circle, Sp. cércaen (adv. thoroughly), Pg. cerce; Fr. eerner to encircle, Sp. eereenar to pare round; from circinus a circle, circinare to circle.

Cercueil Fr. a coffin. Sarcophagus would have given sarfail; it is, therefore, better to derive from the O. H. G. sark (G. sarg) a coffin, with suffix et = O. Fr. sarqu-et sarqu-cuarc-u.

Cerdà — cerdo.

Cered Sp. Pg. a hog; according to Larramendi, from the Basque cherria a hog, but it may be derived from sordidus (suerdo
serdo v. frente). Sp. cerda (f.) = a hog’s bristle, or horse’s hair, ph. from cerdo so = (1) the hog’s hide (2) the bristles.

Cereza — ciriegia.

Cerfoglio It., Sp. cerafolio, Fr. cerfeuil a plant, chervil; from caerofolium (χαρέφωλον).

Cerise — ciriegia.

Cernada Sp. lie; = cinerata, Cat. cendrada, from cinis.

Cerneechio It., Sp. cernja, Pg. cemelha a fetlock. From discerniculum (acus quae capillos disseparat Nonius), so = prop. parted hair.

Cerquinho Pg. in carvalho cerquinho a holm-oak; a corruption of quercinho = It. quercino.

Cerrar — serrare.

Cerre — cerro.

Cerretano — ciarlare.

Cerrion Sp. an icicle; from L. stiria, st = c (cf. mozo from mustum).

Cerro It. (1) a Turkey-oak, from cerrus, Fr. cerre; (2) a bob, toupet, from cirrus.

Cerro Sp. Pg., Pr. ser a hill, a backbone; from Basque cerra (which, however, may be from the Spanish word), or from L. cirrus = a top-knot, so = top.


Cervello It., Pr. cervel, Fr. cerveau brain, Pr. Rh. cervella (fem. = It. pl. cervalia), Fr. cervelle; from cerebellum, L. L. cerebellus. From cerebrum come Sp. Pg. celebro cerebro, Wal. crieri (pl.), from cebrem.

Cesoje It. (pl.) scissors; from caesus as rasojo from raus.

Cespo It. a bush, shrub; from cespes turf, brush-wood; hence cespuglio; cesto is from cespitem. In Placidus we find caespites frutices. Hence It. cespicare, Wal. ceaspeta.

Cespuglio — cespo.

Cesso It. retreat, privy; from secessus.

Cesto — cespo.

Cet — questo.

Cetrero Sp. a falconer, = accipitrarius, cf. accertello.

Cetto It.. O. Sp. O. Pg. cedo (encedo) adv. from cito.

Cha — té.

Chabasca Sp. a twig, rod; from clava a graft, whence also Sp. chaborra a young maiden.

Chablis — caable.
Chabot Fr. a fish, the miller's thumb, Pg. caboz; from caput because of its thick head, cf. L. capito, Gk. κέφαλος.

Chabraque Fr. a horse-cloth, housing; the G. is schabrake; both words come from the Persian tschabrak.

Chachara Sp. chatter; an onomatopoeion, Sic. ciacciara, It. chiacciera.

Chacona Sp. the name of a Spanish dance; from Basque chocuna neat, pretty.

Chacun — ciascuno.

Chagrin Fr. grief, chagrin. From the Fr. chagrin, shagreen the shark-skin, which, being used as a rasp, came to typify the gnawing of grief, cf. It. lima. Shagreen in It. was zigrino, Ven. Romagn. sagrin, Du. segreen, M. H. G. zager. Gen. sagrinà = to gnaw, sagrindse to fret, consume with anger.

Chainse — camicia.

Chaire Fr. a pulpit, Pr. cadeira, O. Fr. chayere chair seat; from cathedra, whence O. Sp. Cat. Basque cadira, Piedm. Com. cadréga seat.

Chaise Fr. a chair, seat. This is not found in the oldest dictionaries, so prob. a Parisian mispronunciation, cf. bésicle. Palsgrave's French Grammar (1530) mentions chèze as a faulty Parisian pronunciation of chaère.

Chalalnd Fr. a flat-bottomed boat, a transport, O. Fr. chalandre, O. Cat. xelandrin, L. L. chelandium chelinda zalandria, M. Gr. χελάνδιον. These boats were chiefly used by the Byzantines, and prob. derived their name from χέλανδος a turtle. Fr. chaland, Sp. calan a trafficker are from chaland a boat, cf. barguigner from barca. Others derive chaland from calo (Papias: calones negotiatorum) and make the sense of boat a secondary one. But the form will hardly suit this etymology.

Châlit — cataletto.

Chaloupe Fr., hence Sp. chatupa, It. scialuppa, E. shallop; corrupted from the Du. sloep (from sloopen to glide, slope, as Du. schuiten to shoot), E. sloop.

Chalumeau Fr. for chalemeau, O. Fr. chalemel, Pr. caramel, Sp. caramillo flute, E. shawm; from calamus, L. L. calamet.

Chamade Fr. E. a trumpet-signal calling to a parley; from Pg. chamada a shout (chamar = L. L. clamare).

Chamar — chiamare.

Chamarasca Sp. a bundle of twigs, for fire-word; from Basque chamar-asca "very small", Larramendi.
Chamarra chamarrer — zamarro.
Chamborga Sp. a long, wide coat; so called from Marshal Schonberg (v. Seckendorf).
Chamois — camozza.
Chamorro Sp. Pg. shorn, chamorra a shorn or bald head; from clavus (for calvis) and Sp. morra crown of the head.
Champ — canto.
Champignon Fr. a mushroom; from campus, agaricus campestris (Linnaeus), It. campignuolo.
Champion — campione.
Champis O. Fr. still used in Berry and South-East of France for a bastard, enfant trouvé (dans les champs); from L. L. campilis (O. Fr. also champil). Wall. champi = mener pâtre, comes from a form campicare, which would be in Fr. champier.
Chamuscar Sp. Pg. to singe, O. Sp. xamuscar; from flamma, Pg. chama.
Chanca chanclo chanco — zanca.
Chance Fr., O. Fr. cleance (E. chance) from cheoir L. cadere. M. H. G. schanze, It. cadenza &c. Hence chancelar to totter, Pr. chancelar, whence It. cancellare.
Chanceler — chance.
Chaneir Fr. to get mouldly; from canescere, Sp. canecer. Norm. chanir from cinere.
Chancre — granchio.
Chanela chinela Sp. an overshoe, slipper = It. pianella from planus.
Change changer — cambiare.
Chanteau — canto.
Chantepleuro Fr. a watering-pot; from Fr. chanter and pleurer; hence It. Sp. cantimplora.
Chantier — cantière.
Chanvre — canape.
Chanza — ciancia.
Chaorcin Pr. a usurer, L. L. caorsinus caturcins cawarsinus, G. kawartisch gawertsch kauverz. From Cadurcinus, Pr. caorcin chaorcin a native of Cahors, which Dante makes the abode of usury: e però lo minor giron suggella del segno suo e Sodoma e Caorsa Inf. 11, 49.
Chapa Sp. a plate of metal or leather, E. chape a plate of metal at the point of a scabbard, the white tip of a fox's tail. Hence chapar to plato, Pg. chapear; chapeleta de una bomba Sp. = Fr. clapet, the clapper or sucker of a ship's pump. From root klap clap the representation of the sound made by two flat surfaces striking together. Hence Sp. chapin a shoe with cork sole, E. chopine a clog, this last, perhaps, connected
with Du. *kloppen* to knock, from the clumping sound of clogs.

**Chaparra** *chaparro* Sp. a kind of oak; from Basque *achaparra* a claw, its branches resembling claws.

**Chape** *chapeau* *chapelle* *chaperon*—capa.

**Chapitre**—*capitolo.*

**Chapter** *chapeler* *chaploier*—*c/iaple,* sbst. *Pr., Fr.*

**Chapuiser** O. Fr., *Pr. capusar* to cut off, *Pr.* *ehapladis*; from *cupulas* a sword, sword-hilt, *L. L.* *caput ilare* to cut off. *Or* is it connected with *chapuiser?*

**Chapuiser** O. Fr., *Pr.* *capusar* to cut off, cut in pieces; *chapuis* = a carpenter. *L. L. cupus capo* = a castrated cock, whence *Fr.* *chaplets,* *Pr.* *ehapladis*; from *cupulas* a sword, sword-hilt, *L.* *L.* *cuptilare* to cut off.

It is connected with *chapuiser?*

**Chapuiser** is formed on the analogy of its synonyme *menuiser;* cf. O. Fr. *thantuser* from *chanter.*

**Chapuzar** *zapuzar* *zampuzar* Sp. to dive, duck, cf. Cat. *cabus-sar,* *Pr.* *cacabuslar;* perhaps from *capo* *cabo,* so = to plunge in over head, cf. *chapuiser;* *zampuzar* prob. took its form from *zampar* (v. tape), the Pg. *chafundar* from *fundus.*

**Chaque** Fr., *Pr.* each. Rather from *chac-un* (*quisque unus*) than immediately from *quisque,* cf. *ciascu/cu* and *cadauno.* *Pr.* *quecs* is for *quescs* (*quisque).*

There is no need to have recourse to the Ir. *clich,* Gael, *ceach,* where the *c* = *p,* cf. O. W. *poup,* Corn. *peb,* Bret. *pep.*

**Charade** Fr. E.; perhaps from Neap. *charada* (*-u*) = It. *ciarlata* chatter, whence “play on words”.

**Charco** Sp. Pg. a standing-pool, puddle, slough; from Basque *charco* bad, disgusting.

**Chardon**—cardo.

**Charge**—caricare.

**Charivari** Fr. cat’s music, clatter, *L. L.* *charivarium,* *chalvarium,* O. Fr. *caribari,* *chalivari,* *Pic.* *quié-boiry,* Dauph. *charivarari,* *N.* *Pr. taribari.* Orig. used of the discordant music used on the occasion of a man’s second marriage, Sp. *cencer-rada* from *cencerro* a bell, *Cat. esquellotada.* The termination is common, e. g. *ourvari,* *houri vari* hunting eries, *Pic.* Norm. Champ. Gen. *bouleverari,* Pied. *zanzivari,* Norm. *varivara,* Rh. *virivari* (G. *wirrwarr* clatter). The former part of the word is made to rhyme with the latter (cf. *hurly-burly*), and may be the *L.* *calix* (cf. *chalivari* and Wall. *paille* from *paille* = Fr. poêle). Dante’s *caribo* Purg. 31, 132 is, probably, from *charivarium.*

**Charlatan**—ciarlare.

**Charme** O. Fr. an incantation, Fr. a charm, It. *carme* *carmo,* Fr. *charmer* to charm, O. Fr. *charmeresse* = enchantress; from *carmen,* *L. L.* *curminare* to enchant. From *carmen* also comes O. E. *charm* a hum, murmuring noise of birds &c. A charm
of goldfinches — a flock. In O. Fr. charraie charroie — witchcraft, charroiesesse a witch, vb. encharrarder, Norm. enquérauder for charmeraie &c.

Charme Fr. the horn-beam, Berr. charne, Rouchi carne; from carpinus (carpinus), L. L. carpenus, It. carpino, Wal. carpin, Sp. carpe.

Charnière — cran.

Charogne — carogna.

Charpa — sciarpa.

Charpente — carpentiere.

Charpie Fr. lint, It. carpia; participle of the O. Fr. verb charpir (carpere) found in escharpir descharpir. This latter = O. E. verb to stickle, to separate combatants (with sticks).

Charraie charroie — charme.

Charro Sp. Pg. a churl; from the Basque charro = bad (?).

Charrua — aratro.

Chartre charte Fr. a deed, record, E. chart; from charta.

Chartre O. Fr. (f.) prison; from carcer (m.), Sp. carcel (f.), It. carcere (m. f.).

Chasoo Sp. the lash of a whip; probably from the sound, G. klatschen to clash, lash, cf. E. lash.

Chasse — cassa.

Chasser — cacciare.

Chasuble — casipola.

Chat — gatto.

Chat-huant chaunana — choe.

Châtier Fr., E. chastise; from castigare, It. gastigare.

Chato — piatto.

Chatouiller Fr. to tickle; from catullire (neut.), whence catulliare (act.) cf. cambire, cambiare.

Chaudière chaudron — caldaja.

Chauffer Fr., Pr. calfar to heat, whence échauffer, escalfar; from calefacere.

Chauve-souris Fr. (m.) stubble, whence chaumiere a straw-hut; from calamus, whence also L. L. calma: vineas deplantassent aut calmas rupissent, G. halm, E. hault.

Châumière — chaume.

Chauvir caupir Pr. to take or seize a thing; from Goth. kaupôn, O. H. G. chaufan, G. kaufen to buy, orig. to take in exchange, exchange. For the connection between taking and buying cf. L. emere, Fr. acheter.

Chausse — calza.

Chaussée — calzada.

Chauve-souris Fr. a bat, prop. = bald mouse, from the wings being destitute of feathers. Grandgagnage suggests that it is a corruption of choue-souris = souris-hibou mouse owl, the Wall.
being chavesori, chausori, chehausori; so the Pic. casseuris and catseuris may be = cave-seuris, cavette-seuris, v. choe. Lorr. is bo-volant = flying-toad, Pr. soritz-pennada = G. fiedermaus.

Chavirer Fr. to capsize; from caput virare; It. capo-volgere, capo-volare.

Chaza Sp. chace in ball-playing, point where the ball stops; chazar to stop the ball; from Fr. chasse, chasser.

Chef Fr. head, Sp. xefe, E. chief; from caput. Hence chevir = O. Fr. venir a chief; chief Pr. cap, It. capo = “beginning” and also “end”, de chief en chief; rechief, rechap = recommencement. From chevir comes chevance profit, and It. civire to provide, civanza profit. Chevet(Fr.) = a pillow (for the head).

Chegar — llegar.

Cheirar — flairar.

Chelme (schelme) O. Fr. a disturber, makebate; from G. schelm rogue, knave.

Chémer — scemo.

Cheminée — caminata.

Chemise — camicia.

Chenapan Fr. highwayman, G. schnapphahn.

Chêne Fr. (f.), O. Fr. chesne, Prov. Fr. quesne, Pr. casser (m.), for casne as Roser for Rosne from Rhodanus, Gase. casso (m.), Bern. cassoura, L. L. casnus. Prob. from quercus, quercinus quercus quecque quecsneus, O. Fr. quesne chesne; for qu = ch cf. chascun from quisque.

Chêneau Fr. a gutter; from canalis.

Chenot Fr. an andiron, fire-dog; from canis, being usually made with feet like dog’s paws. Langued. cha-fuec.

Chenille Fr. a caterpillar, Pr. canilha. From canicula a little dog, from a supposed likeness in the head or eyes; cf. Mil. can cagnon a silk-worm; in Lomb. it is called gatta gattola (cat), in Sp. felpilla (if not, as is more prob., from felpa) = felis pilosa hairy cat = Norm. chatte pelouse, whence E. (corrupted) caterpillar. The Pg. is lagarta (prop, lizard).

Chente It. pronoun, from che ente (ens entis) “what a thing” formed on the analogy of niente.

Chercher — cercare.

Chère — cara.

Chervis — chirivia.

Chétif — cattivo.
Cheto It., Sp. Pg. quedo, O. Fr. coit coi recoi, E. coy; from quietus; hence vb. It. chetare, Sp. Pg. quedar (also intrans.), Fr. coiser (whence E. coy = coise), like hausser from altus. Hence also Fr. quitte, O. Fr. cuite, Pr. quiti, Sp. quito, E. quit, G. quitt = absolutus (L. L. quietus); Sp. Pg. quitar to absolve make void, take away, Fr. quitter to release, let go, E. quit, It. quittare chitare to cede one's rights; sbst. quitanza, quittance &c. For cheto It. has chiotto prob. from Fr. coit, Neap. cuoto.

Cheval chevaucher — cavallo.

Chevet — chef.

Chevêtre Fr. a halter; from capistrum, It. capestro.

Cheville — cavicchia.

Chevir — chef.

Chevette — crevette.

Chevron Fr., Pr. cabrion cabiron a beam, Sp. cabrio a rafter, cabria axle-tree, cabrial beam; from capreolus (caper), cf. Wal. cafer = a rafter, G. bock = a block or piece of wood on which anything rests. A chevron in heraldry is the representation of two rafters.

Chez Fr. = L. apud for en chez = O. Sp. encas = in casa. Cf. O. N. prep. hiá from hi, Dan. hos from hus.

Chi — che.

Chiamare It., Wal. chiémá, Sp. llamar, Pg. chamar, to call, Pr. clamar, O. Fr. clamer to call out, E. claim; from clamare L. L. (si quis alterum vulpem clamaverit) = nominare.

Chiappare It. to catch; from O. H. G. klappen to clap, elap to, klappe a trap; Com. ciapá (cia = cla, ciamá = clamare). Hence, too, It. calappio galappio a trap. Clap klappen is, of course, an onomatopoeion.

Chiarina, clarinetto, clarone It., Sp. clarín, clarinet, Fr. clarinette clairon, O. Fr. Pr. E. clarion, E. clarinet; from clarus.

Chiasse It. from the Pr. clás a crying, bawling, O. Fr. glas (chlaz) the sound of bells, Fr. glas a knell for the dead, Ir. glas wailing, Wal. glas sound, E. clash. These may be referred to the Sansk. hlas sonare (cf. hlaed and glad), and are, doubtless, derived from the sound. Diez, however, makes chiasco &c. = Lat. classicum a trumpet-signal, L. L. a sound of bells, cf. conciassare conclamare Isid. Gloss.

Chiasica It. sewer, conduit; corrupted from cloaca, L. L. clavaca. clauca.

Chiasza It. scab, chiazzare; from G. kletz dirty, bekletzen to soil.

Chib — ziba.

Chicane chiche chicot — cica.

Chicchera — xicara.

Chiche — cece.
CHICHARO — CHIODO.

CHICHARO — cece.
CHICHARRO — cigala.
CHICK — cica.
CHIEDERE It. to demand, = poet. cherere from querere, Sp. querer &c.,  

r = d as in federe from ferire &c. Conquidere from conquirere.

CHIEN Fr. dog. Canis would give chain, as panis pain. The t  
must be euphonic (chiani, chien) as in lieu &c., or must  
be from the fem. chienne from cania (cf. It. cagna) as Guienne  
from Aquitania.

CHIEMPA cheppia It. a fish; from clupea v. Menage.

CHIFFE Fr. poor stuff, chiffon rag, Pic. chifer, Fr. chiffonner, 

Champ. chiffouiller to tear, rumple, Piedm. cifogné. Grand- 
gagnage makes chiffonner = Wall. cafogni, chiffon =  
Wall. cafu, Champ. cafut rubbish, from Du. kaf chaff. But cf. E.  
chise a fragment, chibble (to break in pieces) shiver, Du. scheve,  
E. shives.

CHIFLO — cinfolo.

CHIFFRE — cifra.

CHIGLIA It. (chielia), Sp. quilla, Fr. quille, E. keel; from O. H.G.  
kio, O. N. kiölr. Fr. quille also = G. kegel, O. H. G. kegil.

CHIGNON Fr. the nape of the neck, O. Fr. chaaignon chaïgon  

for chaïgon = ring or link of a chain and nape; from chaine  
(O. Fr.), L. catena. Nicot has: chainon du col vertebrae of  
the neck, Langned. cadena du col.

CHILLAR Sp. to scream, cry &c.; from siïlare like sollar from  
sufflare. Cf. cigolare.

CHIMERA It., Sp. quimera, Fr. chimère, chimera whim; from  
chimaera.

CHIMIKA chimie — alchimia.

CHINESE Sp. Pg. a bug; from cimex, It. cimice.

CHINESE — haca.

CHINQUER — escanciar.

CHIOCCARE It. to beat; O. H. G. klochôn, whence also cloche,  
clock, G. glocke.

CHIOCCARE crocchiare It., Sp. cloquear, N. Pr. clouchá, Fr. glousser,  
Wal. clocéi to cluck, G. glucksen; an onomatop. as also L.  
choka, Wal. clocéi, G. clauke a brooding hen; hence It. chioccio,  
Sp. cbecca iluceo hoarse.

CHIOCCIOLA It. a snail; for cloce-iola, dim. of a form cloccia from  
coclea.

CHIODO chiovo It. a nail = chiavo from clavus, Sp. clavo, Fr.  
clou &c. From chiavo came first chio-o = Pr. clau, O. Fr. clo,  
the hiatus being filled up with d or v, cf. padiglione from  
padiglione papiglione, Rovigo from Ro'igo Rhodigium. The E.
form is clore so called from its resemblance to a nail, It. chiodo
di girofano, Fr. clou de girofle, Sp. clavo de especias.

Chioma It. the hair of the head, from comma, i = l inserted, v.
Rom. Gr. 1, 269; cf. favo = favo &c.

Chiotto — cheto.
Chiorme — ciurma.
Chiovo — chiodo.
Chiquet — cica.
Chirivia — chiro.

Chitarra It., Sp., Pg. chitarra, Fr. guitare, E. guitar; from
Gk. κιθάρα. From L. cithara come It. cetara, Pr. cetra,
O. Fr. citole &c.

Chito — zitto.
Chiudere It., Sp. cluíre (in comp.), Pr. cléure, Fr. clore to close;
from ctudere and claudere. Hence Pr. escluure, Fr. éclure (ex
and claudio); Pr. esclure, Fr. exclure (excludere).

Chiumare — urlare.
Cho — ciocco.
Chocho Sp. Pg. of weak intellect, doting; prob. from suctus for
cxsuctus, cf. sciocco.

Choccolat — cioccolata.

Choe O. Fr., Pic. cave, Pr. cau chan = L. bubo. Hence Fr.
chouette, Pic. cavette a screech-owl, whence It. ciovetta civetta,
Ven. zovetta, Wal. ciorice; Pic. also cavan, Anj. chouan, Berr.
chavant, Pr. chawana, Bret. kaouan, L. L. cavanus, cauanna.
The Fr. chau-huant (hooting-cat) is prob. a corruption of
chouan. From the same root comes Pr. canuda, Fr. choucas
a grey crow, also Sp. chowa (= Fr. choe) a jay, Sp. choya
a jackdaw. The root is found in the M. H. G. chouh an

Choisir Fr., Pr. causir chausir, whence It. ciusire, O.Sp. cosido
(adj.), O. Pg. cousimento = Pr. causimen, Pr. escausir, O. Cat.
seusir to choose, Fr. choix, Pr. causit, E. choice; from Goth.
kiusun, O. G. kiusan kiesen, A. S. eosesan, E. choose, or from
Goth. kausjan to prove, try, which suits the form causir
better?

Chommer — calma.

Chopine Fr. a liquid measure, Rouchi chope; from G. schoppen.

Chopper — zoppo.

Choque choquer — ciocco.

Chorlo Sp. iron-stone; from G. schorl.
Chorro Sp., Pg. chorro and jorro a gush of water; from susurrus?
Chose — cosa.
Chotar choto — ciocciare.
Chou — cavolo.
Chouan choucas chouette — choe.
Choupo — pioppo.
Chouvir — chindere.
Chova choya — choe.
Choza Sp. Pg. a hut. Perhaps, from plulca for pluteum L. L. a shelter; it is not the same word as Sp. lllosa, Pg. chousa an enclosed place, L. clausa.
Chubarba — jusbarba.
Chubasco — pioggia.
Chucho Sp. a long-eared owl, so called from its cry, or from its being supposed to suck the blood of children, Pg. chuchar to suck, Piedm. ciucé.
Chuchoter chut — zitto.
Chufa — ciufolo.
Chulo Sp. Pg. a jester; cf. It. zurlare to jest.
Chumazo Pg. a pillow; from ptuma, It. piumaccio and pimaccio.
Chupar — sopa.
Chus O. Sp. adv. of comparison, from plus, O. Pg. chus, chos.
Chusma — ciurma.
Chuva — pioggia.
Chuzo Sp. Pg. head of a spear, spear. Perhaps from pilum piluzo pluzo chuzo.
Ci — qui.
Cia — té.
Ciabatta It., Sp. zapata, Fr. savate an old shoe, Sp. Pg. zapato a shoe. From Arab. thubbât, and perhaps the same word as Fr. sabot a wooden shoe. It. ciabattajo ciabattiere, Sp. zapatero, Fr. savetier a cobbler. But, according to Mahn, from the Basque zapata a shoe, zapatu to tread, root zap, G. sappen to tread heavily.
Ciacco It. a pig. Perhaps from Gk. σίπαξ σίπαξος whence stacco ciacco, cf. camicia for camisia.
Ciampa — tape (2).
Ciancia It. raillery, jest, trifle, ciancare to jest, mock, Rh. ciancia tattling, Sp. Pg. chanza joke, facetiousness; formed from the sound, cf. Sp. chuchar, E. chatter, N. Gr. ἵγκαρτα, E. chaff.
Ciarlare It., Sp. Pg. charlar, Val. charrar, Norm. charer to chatter, prattle, It. charlatano, Fr. E. charlatan a tattler, mountebank. Like ciancia, a word derived from the sound of chattering or chirping. Cf. Sp. chilar to chirp, prattle, It. zirlare, Basque chirchila = charlatan. From Norm. charer is
prob. formed *charade*. The It. *cerretano* = *ciarlatano* is said to be derived from the name of a town *Cerreto*.

**Ciarpa** — *sciarp*.


**Ciausire** — *choisir*.

**Cibera** — *cibada*.

**Ciborio** It. Pg., Fr. *ciboire*, the vessel for containing the consecrated elements, Pr. *cibori*, O. Fr. *ciboire*, Sp. Pg. *cimborio*, M. Gr. *κυβόριον*; from *κυβόριον* a seed-vessel of a plant, a "vessel".


**Cieigna** It. blind-worm; for *ciegla* from *caecilia*, with change of suffix to distinguish it from *Cieiglia* = *Sicilia*.

**Ciciabeo** It., from Fr. *chiche* (little) and *beau*.

**Ciolaton** Sp., Pr. *sisclaton*, O. Fr. *syclaton*, Sp. also *ciclada*, a woman's dress; from *yclas cycladis*.

**Cidra** cidro *oidronela* — *cedro*.

**Cidre** — *sidro*.

**Ciern** — *cara*.

**Cierbe** Fr., Pr. *ciri* wax-taper; from *cereus*.

**Cierna** Sp. the flower or best of anything, Pg. *cerne* the heart of wood, cf. It. *cerna* choice, and refuse; from *cernere* to sift, Sp. *cerneto* to sift, to blossom.

**Cierzo** — *cers*.

**Cifra** cifera It. cipher (secret writing), Sp. Pg. *cifra* a numeral figure, Fr. *chiffre*, E. *cipher* in both senses. Orig. a figure denoting a blank or nought, *cifra figura nihil*; Wal. *cifré*, From Ar. *cifr* empty, nought, *cafra* vacuum esse. According to Mahn, it is the same word as Sp. Pg. It. E. *zero*, Fr. *zero*.


**Cigarrra** — *cigala*.

**Cigolare** It., *scivolare* to creak; from *sibilare* (Ferrari). Cf. Ven.
cigare to crack, It. cingottare to chirp. These may be all onomatopoeia.

Cigolo — cica.

Ciguena Sp., Pg. cegonha a crane for pumping water &c.; from ciconia.

Cilla — celda.


Cimbel — zimbello.

Cimbra — cenlmare.

Cimbra Sp. to brandish a rod (prop. to bend), cimbreno pliant; according to Larramendi, from Basque cimela pliant; nut ef. cimbra.

Cimento It. proof, experiment, risk, cimentare to put to the proof &c., cimentoso hazardous, cimento also = cement, Sp. cimiento = foundation, cemento real cement, prop. a composition of vinegar, salt, and brick-dust used in the refining of gold, cimento cement, cimentar to found, refine gold, Fr. ciment, cimenter, E. cement, L. L. cimentum fundamentum; caementare sedicicare, caementarius qui muros struit. The Sp. and Fr. words are easily traced to the L. caementum. The It. cimento = proof, presents more difficulty. Diez follows Ferrari in deriving it from specimen specimentum (cf. cantamen canta-
mentum &c., for the rejection of the first syllable, baco for bombaco, ciulla for fanciulla &c.). The meaning, however, of “experiment” may without much difficulty be deduced from that of “a composition for refining gold”, v. Mahn.

Cimenterio It., Sp. cimenterio, Fr. cimetière, O. E. centrie, E. cemetery; from caemeterium (kómuuiptíov). For cemetery we have It. carnajo, Sp. carnero, Pr. carnier, Fr. charnier, E. charnet-house, O. H. G. charnare; from carnarium.

Cimenterre cimitarra — scimitarra.

Cinabro It., Sp. Pg. cinabrio, Fr. cinabre, Pr. cynobre, E. cin-


CINGHIALE It., Pr. senglar, Fr. sanglier a wild boar, L. L. singularis cupr. So called from its solitary habits, cf. Gr. μονός, Sard. solone, and cf. Gr. ὄτανως (bird of prey) from ὄταν. Cinghiale for singhiale as concistorio for consistorio, camiciu for camisia.

Cingler Fr. to whip, from cingulum. Ber. silton = whipcord.

Cingler — singlar.

Cingottare — cigołare.

Cintre — cintinare.

Ciò It., Pr. aisso so, O. Fr. iço ço (ceo), Fr. ce from ecce hoc; Pr. aquo aco from eccui hoc.

Cio — zelo.

Ciocciare It. to suck, G. zutschen; It. ciotola a drinking-cup, Sw. zotteli, G. zaule; Sp. chotar to suck, choto a sucking-kid, Com. ciot a child, ciotin a lamb, Rh. tschut; Champ. tuter to suck the fingers. All onomatopeia.

Ciocco It. a block, O. Fr. choque chouquet a root, Fr. choc, Sp. choque a thrust, shock, chocar choquer to thrust, G. schock schocken, E. shock; cf. also It. ciocca a tuft with G. schock a heap. Cf. toppo.

Ciocolata It., Sp. chocolate, Fr. chocolat, E. chocolate. From Mexican chcolatll.

Ciofo It. wretch, base, mean fellow; from G. schuft.

Cioncare It. to break, mutilate, Rh. ciuncar, Wal. cing mutilated, Hung. tsonka; from truncate, or from It. ciocco?

Cioppa — giubba.

Ciottare — ciottiare.

Ciruela Sp. a plum; from cerea, cf. prunum cereum (Virgil).

Ciriogia ciliegia It., Sp. cereza, Pg. cereja, Pr. serisia, Fr. cerise, Wal. cerise, E. cherry; from adj. cerasus, like many others names of trees (faggio, prugna, quercia), It. ciriegia as primiero from primarius.

Ciro It. a pig; from χῦτος?

Ciruelo Sp. a plum; from cereola, cf. prunum cereum (Virgil).

Citzir — zurcir.

Cisale — cisoje.

Ciseau ciseler — cincel.


Cisma It. Sp., Pr. scisma, O. Fr. cisme, schism; from schisma.

Cisne — cecero.

Citano — zutano.

Citrinuo It. a cucumber, Fr. citrouille a gourd; from citreum, v. cidro.

Citron citronnelle citrouille — cedro.
Cittá It., Wal. cetate, Sp. ciudad, Pr. ciutat, Fr. cité, Pr. nom. cuit, O. Fr. cit, E. city; from civitas.

Ciudad — cittá.

Ciuffo It. a top, top-knot; from G. schopf, or from zopf, Lomb. zuff, v. zuffa.

Ciufolo sufolo It., Sp. chufa, Pr. chufle, Sp. Pr. chifla whistle, taunt, jest; vb. zufolare &c. A word formed from the sound, influenced by the L. sibilare and sussitare v. siffler. Some make zufolo the same as the Etrurian subulo a flute-player.

Ciurma It., Sp. Pg. chusma, Pg. also churma chulma, Fr. chiourme the crew of rowers in a gallery. From κλέωσις the signal for the rowers, whence it came to designate the rowers themselves, cf. G. commando. From κλέωσις came cleusma chusma, as from clamare chamar, Sic. churma for ciurma chulma, It. ciurma for chiurma as morcia from morchia. Of the same origin is It. ciurmare to charm with mystical words and signs.

Civada — cebada.

Civaja It. vegetables; from cibaria.

Civanza — chef.

Civo Fr., civette, E. chive; from capa an onion.

Civico — ciwiere.

Civetta — chow.

Civire — chef.

Cizza — tetta.

Clabaud — glapir.

Claie Fr., O. Fr. cloie, Pr. cleda hurdle-work, basket-work, L. L. clida, cia, dim. citella. It is a Celtic word, Fr. clath, W. clywed. L. L. citella = citellae a pack-saddle (prop. of basket-work).

Clairon clarinette — chiarina.

Clamp Fr. Wall. a clamp, Norm. acclamper to clamp; from O. N. klampi, M. H. G. klampfe, G. klanner, E. clamp.

Clap Pr. a heap, mass, clapiera, O. Fr. clapier, aclapar to heap up; = W. clap clam a heap, lump.

Clapier — clapir.

Clapir Fr. (se clapir) to run to burrow (of rabbits); clapier a burrow, prop. a heap of stones, E. clapper, from clap in Lang. = a stone, = W. clap, 'clamp' a lump. Diez refers clapir to L. clepere to steal.

Claque Fr. a crack, sound of a blow &c., claquer to clack, clap, clatter; an onomatop., Du. klack, vb. klanken.

Clarinetto — chiarina.

Clatir — ghiattire.

Clavicembalo gravicembalo It., Sp. clavecimbano, Fr. clavecin a
harpseichord; from clavis a key, stop (Fr. clavier a row of keys), and cymbalum.

**Clada — claire.**

**Clignor** Fr. to wink, Pie. O. Fr. cliner clinner, sbst. clin, Fr. clin d'œil; from clinare to nod. For cligner for cliner cf. O. Fr. crigne for crine, Fr. harpigner from harpin. O. Fr. clingier is from a form clinicare.

**Clinche** Fr., Norm. clanche, Champ. Wall. cliche, O. Fr. clenque, Pie. cliquet a latch; from G. klinke, Du. klik, a word derived from the sound ("unlifted was the clinking latch"), or = a fastener, and connected with cling, clench, clinch, Du. klinken to fasten.

**Clinquant** Fr. tinsel, cincaille pots and pans, corrupted quincaille frippery, vb. se requinquer to bedizen oneself; from Du. klinken, G. klingen, E. clink, Fr. quincaille = a tinnman.

**Clique** Pie. a slap, vb. cliquer, Fr. cliquet etiquette, E. click a clapper &c., vb. cliqueter. An onomatop. G. klik, E. click. The Fr. E. clique perhaps = a noisy conclave.

**Clisse écisse** Fr., O. Fr. clise escise a splint; from O. H. G. klozau to split (i from io as in quille from kiol).

**Cloche** Fr. = campana in the south, a bell, Pr. cloca clocha, Piedm. Com. cioca, O. Fr. vb. clocher, Pr. clocher; from L. L. clocca cloca = A.S. cluege, N. klacke, O. H. G. clocca, glocca, G. glocke, E. clock, Ir. clog, W. cloch. Clock is a variation of clack and is imitative of the sound made by a blow.

**Clocher — clop.**

**Clop** O. Fr. Pr. lame, halting (W. kloff), sbst. O. Fr. clopin, clopinel, E. cloping, vb. cloper, cloperin, Fr. écloper. L. L. cloppus = χῦλος. More likely from the G. kloffen kloppen to knock (cf. club-footed), than, as Diez, from χῦλος-νος. Another word for cloper is clocher, Pic. cloquer, Pr. cloperchar, from L. L. cloppicare, cf. It. zoppicare.

**Clire — chiudere.**

**Clou — chiodo.**

**Coalla — quaglia.**

**Cobalto** It., Sp. Pg. E. cobalt, Fr. cobalt; from G. kobalt (from Boh. kow metal, or = kobold mountain-goblin).

**Cobarde — codardo.**

**Cobe — cupido.**

**Cobrar** Sp. Pg. Pr. O. Fr. coubrer to recover, O. H. G. koborôn; from recuperare, the simple form, preserved, like so many lost Latin words, in the Rom. superare, would be from superare, formed perhaps, on the analogy of superare, to which it is akin in meaning. The L.at. verb recuperare is preserved in the Rom. but with a different meaning: It. ricoverare to escape, Sp. recobrar, Pr. recobrar, O. Fr. recouvrer to recover (from sick-
ness); cf. L. L. rex ægrotavit quo recuperante filius ægrotare ceupit. Cf. ressortir (v. sortir) and Gk. ἄνακομίζεσθαι.

Cocagne — cuscagna.

Coçar Pg. to scratch, tickle; perhaps from coquere to burn, coctus, cocttare. Hence, too, Sp. coser, cosquillas?

Cocarde — coq.

Cocoa It., Pr. coca (in encocar), Fr. coche, E. cock the notch of a cross-bow; It. coccare to cock, to lay the bowstring in the notch, sceoccare to discharge an arrow, Fr. encocher &c. Of uncertain derivation. Wedg. derives the verb cock, coccare from the sound of a quick sudden motion imitated by the syllable cock, which word is also used to express sharp projections (cog of a wheel) or indentations (notch).

Cocchi It., Sp. coca, O. Fr. coque, Fr. coche, E. cock = cock-boat, cf. coxswain. From concha as cocchiglia from conchylillum. We have also O. H. G. koccho, Dan. kog, W. cuch, Bret. koked. From concha also come O. Sp. coca, Sard. conea head (cf. testa, Gk. κότη), Sp. cogot, Fr. cogot the occiput, also Fr. coque egg-shell, cocon cocoon; from conchhus come It. coccio potsherd, coccia head, Sp. cuero cueza basket.

Cocchio It., Sp. Fr. coche (m.), E. coach. According to some, from Hung. kóczy (Wal. cacie, Alb. cotzi); others make it etymologically the same word as couch, from Du. koets = coach or coach (litter), which from koetsen = couher to lie. Diez, however, makes cocchio a masc. dim. of coca a boat, and from cocchio Fr. coche, Sp. coche, G. kutsche, cf. from It. nicchia, Fr. niche, Sp. nicho.

Coccia coccio — coca.

Cocciniglia It., Sp. cochinilla, Fr. cochenille, E. cochineal; from Sp. cochinilla a wood-louse (dim. of cochina a sow); the Spaniards gave this name to the Mexican insect, which resembles a wood-louse. The It. spells the word as if from coccinus.

Coccar — coz.

Cochar — coitar.

Coche Fr. a sow, whence cochon and Sp. cochino, cochastro, cochambrc. Perhaps the same word as coche a nick or notch (cocoa), cf. Sp. carnero from crena, Piedm. crina sow, from crena.

Coche — cocoa.

Coche — cocchio.

Cochenille cochinilla — cocciniglia.


Cochiglia It., Fr. coquille a mussel; from conchylillum, as Sp. coquina from concha.
Cochino — coche.
Cocoon — cocca (2).
Cocu — cucco.
Coda It., Pr. coa, Fr. queue, Sp. cola (cf. esquila for esqueda = scheda &c., O. Sp. coa) a tail; from cauda. Hence It. codione codrione a bird's tail, O. Sp. codilla the rump, codasta the stern of a ship; vb. It. scodare, Fr. écouter to dock the tail.
Codardo It., Pr. coart, O. Fr. coart coard coward (whence E. coward), Sp. cobra, O. Fr. cobard the rump, cobasla the stern of a ship; vb. It. seodare, Fr. e'eouer to dock the tail.
Cofa coffre — cofano.
Cofa — cuffia.
Coger — cogliere.
Cogliere It., Sp. coger, Pg. colher, Pr. Fr. cuijere (E. coil), Wal. cueldage to collect; from colliere. Hence Sp. escoger to select; O. Pg. sbst. escol the best of anything, Pr. escelh species.
Coglione It. dial. cajon, Sp. cajon, Pr. Fr. coillon testiculus; from colens, Pr. O. Fr. coil, Wal. coin. Coglione also = coward, wretch, Sp. collon, Fr. coyon.
Cognato It., Sp. cuñado, Pr. cunhat, Wal. cumnat (fem. cognata &c.) brother-in-law; from cognatus. The Fr. has beau-frère.
Cogno It. a wine-measure; from congius.
Cogollo Sp. the heart of a cabbage &c.; perhaps a corruption of cologlo from caudiculus.
Cogoma It. a pot; from cucuma, whence also Fr. coquemar.
Cogote — cocca.
Cogotz cogul — cucco.
Cogujada Sp., Cat. cogullada a crested lark, It. cappellata; from cogulla a hood, L. cucullus. Hence also coguon the corner of a pillow or bolster.
Cohue Fr. noise, bustle; perhaps from con and huer to cry? The Berrichon has cahuer from huer.
Col — cheto.
Colfe — cuffia.
Colifon — coglione.
Coin Fr. corner, wedge; from cuneus, It. conio &c. Hence cognée an axe; quignon for cuignon a lunch, whence Sp. quignon, Pg. quinhão a share.
Coing — cotogna.
Cointe — conto.
Coite — coltrice.
Cojon — coglitone.
Col — cavolo.
Cola It., Sp. acultá, Pg. acolá, Wal. coleü adverb of place; from eccu illac.
Cola — coda.
Colcare corcare coricare It., Wal. culcà, Pr. colgar, Fr. coucher to couch, Sp. Pg. colgar to suspend, Cat. to cover with earth, lay a shoot (It. coricare); from collocare, L. L. culcare.
Colcha — coltrice.
Colchete — croc.
Colgar — colcare.
Colla It., Sp. cola, Fr. colle glue; from xólla.
Collare It. to torture, colla a rope for torturing; prob. from M. H. G. quellen, kollen to fetter, punish (G. quölen); from the punishment of mast-heading, collare came to mean "to hoist sails".
Collazo Sp. a foster-brother; from collacteus for collactaneus.
Collon — coglitone.
Collottola It. the nape; from collum.
Colmens Sp., Pg. colmea a bee-hive. Not, as Díez gives, following the Spanish etymologers, from the Arab. kumüna min uahlf a hive of bees, but, probably, from the Basque kóibienewan a bee-hive (kóiben a straw-fabric and gwenan bees), spelt
coliina as if = colmina a well-stocked place (colmar), v. Mahn, Unters. p. 54.

Colmillo Sp., Pg. colmillo a tusk, fang; from columella, so = dens columnellaris; Sp. columnares = incisors. Isid. has: dentes caninos vulgus colonellos vocant.

Colmo It. Sp., Fr. comble heap, summit, vb. colmare &c., to heap up. From cumulus and culmen, the latter being found also in Sp. cumbre, Pg. cume summit, the former in Pg. comoro combro, L. L. combrus a mound, Pr. comol = It. colmo full; from cumulus also come Pr. Fr. encombre, It. ingombro an incumbrance, encombrar, encombrer combre, ingombrare, E. cumber in-cumber; Fr. décombres rubbish. It. sgombrare to remove. G. kümmer, E. comber grief, trouble are from the Rom.

Colodra Sp. milkpail, wine-vessel. Of uncertain origin. Probably, a compound with uter, Diez. Perhaps the col- is the same as in colostrum. From colodra comes Sp. colodrillo the occiput, cf. testa.

Colpo It., O. Sp. colpe, Sp. Pg. golpe, Pr. colp, Fr. coup a blow; It. colpire to strike, O. Sp. colpar, Fr. couper to knock off, cut off. From colaphus, which in L. L. appears as colapus colopus.

Coltrice It. (for colcitre), O. Sp. colcedra, Pr. cousser cosser a mattress; from culcitra; It. coltra coltre (f.), O. Fr. cotre, Fr. coultre from culcra; Sp. Pg. colcha from culcta for culcita, whence also Fr. coule (E. quilt), coite couette, O. Fr. coule keute quiète (for cotte &c.), Pr. cota (for colta as mot for molt). From culcita puncta came Fr. coule-pointe, courte-pointe, by corruption, contre-pointe, whence E. counterpane. Culcita is from the Celtic, W. cylch a circle, cyc lead bed-clothes. From culcita would be formed a dim. culcitiumculcinum, whence It. cuscino, Sp. coxin, Fr. coussin, E. cushion, G. küsien.

Colui — quello.

Comadreja Sp. a weasel, properly == a little godmother, cf. bele and Grimm’s Reinhart, p. 224.

Combagio It. a joining, combagiare to join == combaciare (bacio) to kiss, to join, perhaps with some reference to L. compages.

Comble — colmo.

Comblesa — bercer.

Combo Sp., Pr. comb bent, crooked; Sp. coma a bending, Pr. comba, O. Fr. combe a deep valley (cf. Alta-comba, Combalinga, Como), Piedm. comba, Com. gomba; Sp. combar to bend, Gcn. ingumbdse. From W. cwm, E. combe a valley. There is no necessity to have recourse, with Diez, to the L. concavus.

Combrer — colmo.

Combro — colmo.
COME — CONCERTO. 143

Come It., Sp. Pg. O. It. como, Sic. comu, O. Sp. O. Pg. Pr. O. Fr. com cum, Wal. cum, Fr. comme, Pr. coma; from L. quomodo. Hence Pr. coment, Fr. comment, Sard. coment; also Pr. cossi, coussi from quomodo sic. The Pr. has also co for com as L. quo for quomodo.

Comor Sp. Pg. to eat; from comedere.

Cominciare It., Sp. Pr. comenzar, Pg. comêçar, Fr. commencer, E. commence; from cum and initiare (Mil. inzá); O. Sp. compenszar compézar. Sard. incumbenzai from in-cum initiare; Sp. empêzar from in-initiare. Wal. has incepe from incipere, Rh. antscheiuer.

Comment — come.

Comoro — colmo.

Compagno It., Sp. compañero, Pr. O. Fr. compaing, G. companion; compagnia &e. company; compagnare accompagnare &e. From the L. L. companium, from cum and panis on the analogy of the O. H. G. gimazo, gileip from gi = cum and mazo meat, leip bread. Thus Diez, who rejects the derivation from com-paganus (pagus), there being, he alleges, no instance of a similar change of accent in derivatives from words in -anus. But the change of accent may have arisen from the growing usage of pagano in another sense, the commoner word naturally taking the shorter form. The g is found in the oldest L. L. ubi habuiusli mansionem hac nocte compagn, cf. O. Fr. compaing. Moreover, the meaning of compagnia = confederation, points rather to pagus than to panis. The derivation from pagus would be further supported by the word semipaganus in Persius, if, as has been suggested, the meaning be not "half a clown", but "a poor half-brother of the guild" (Prof. Conington).

Compasso It., Sp. Pg. Pr. compas, E. compass; compassare &e. to compass. From cum and passus a step, Pr. O. Fr. compas = equal step, compasser to keep equal step, so in Sp. compas = time in music. Others der. from the W. cump eirele, cumpas compass.

Complot Fr. a plot, comptoter to plot. From complicitum complic'tum = complicatio. Complot for comploït, as frötter for fröiter.

Compote Fr. preserved fruit; for compôte, It. composta = composta.

Compare — parare.

Compter — contare.

Comte — conte.

Concerto It., Sp. concierto, Fr. E. concert agreement; vb. concertare to agree. From L. concertare, or, better, from consertare; It. consento = agreement, consertare to concert, agree.
Concerto afterwards borrowed the c of concerto, with which it was confounded from the similarity both in sense and sound.

Conciare It. accconcicare (Sp. aconchar) to attire, trim, adj. and subst. conco concacio, Wal. conciu. A participial-verb from comtus coniare, cf. cacciare (captor), succiare (suctus).

Concierge Fr., Pic. conchieriere a jailor.

Condore It., Sp. Fr. E. condor; a South American word.

Confortare It., Sp. conhortar, Pr. conortar (cf. preon from profundus), Fr. conforter, E. comfort to strengthen; “an angel from Heaven comforting him (ἠγγέλιος θαυμάσιος)”; from L. L. confortare.

Congé Fr., Pr. conjat leave; from commcatus; Fr. congédier from It. congedo, which from the O. Fr. conget.

Congédier, congedo — congé.

Congégnare It. to join; from concinnare, influenced by It. genio, Pr. genh art.

Congoxa — angoscia.

Conhecer Sp. = L. cognoscere.

Conhortar — confortare.

Coniglio It., Sp. conejo, Pg. coelho, Pr. O. Fr. conil, E. coney; from cuniculus; Fr. (with change of suffix) connin, connine; Fr. vb. conniller to have recourse to subterfuges.

Connétale — contestabile.

Conocchia It., Fr. quenouille a distaff; L. L. conucula for colucula from colus, O. H. G. kunela, G. kunkel.

Conquidere — chiedere.

Consoude Fr., Sp. consuelda a plant; from consolida.

Contadino contado — conte.

Contare It., Sp. contar, Pr. comtar to count, Fr. compter, also to tell, narrate, Fr. contier; from computare, cf. the two senses of O. H. G. zetjan and E. tell. It. compito, conto &c. = L. computus (Firm, Maternus).

Conte It., Sp. Pg. condè, Pr. coms, O. Fr. quens, Pr. and O. Fr. accurs, conte, Fr. conte, E. count; from comes = a companion of the prince; hence contado &c., county, contadino a countryman.

Contestabile connectabile It., Sp. condestable, Fr. connectable, E. constable; orig. = Master of the Horse, from comes stabuli, then = commander of the army or of a fortress (constable of the Tower &c.), then restricted to mean a petty officer of the peace.

Contigia — conto.

Contir O. Sp. to happen, cuntir acuntir, contescer, Sp. Pg. acontecer; from contingere.

Conto It., O. Fr. comte acquainted, O. Fr. Pr. comte coinde neat, pretty, E. quaint; from cognitus known, intimate, agreeable,
CONTRA — COQUE.


Contrada It. Pr., Fr. contrée, E. country; properly = that which lies over against one, from contra with suffix -ata, cf. G. gegen from gegen. Pr. has also encontrada from encontrar.

Contreindre — êtreindre.

Contrebande — bando.

Contrecarrer — cara.

Contrôle — rotolo.

Convier — convidar.

Convoyage — voyer.

Copeau Fr. a chip or splint; from coupe a slice (couper); or is copeau the same word as O. Fr. cospel cospel (cuspis?) a thorn?

Coppe It., Sp. Pg. Pr. copa, Fr. coupe, Wal. cofē, E. cup; from cuppa a form of cupa, L. L. cuppa = cup. Hence also Sp. Pg. Pr. cuba, Fr. cuve, O. H. G. kupa, E. coop. Hence Pr. cubel a tub; Sp. cubelte, Fr. Fr. gobelet, L. L. gubelius a cup; also It. E. cupola, Fr. coupole, coupe. The same root is found in O. Fr. cope, Pic. coupent couplet a hill, W. copa, E. cop, Du. kop, G. kopf and kuppe head, top; Fr. coupeautop, Sp. Pg. copa copo bunch, copete top, tuft, v. toppo.

Copparosa It., Sp. Pg. caparrosa, Fr. couperose, E. copperas; from cupri rosa = χάλκανθοι.

Coppia It., Fr. E. couple; from copula; hence also O. It. cobbola, Pr. cobra, Fr. E. couplet. The It. scoppiare to uncouple is to be distinguished from scoppiare from schioppo (q. v.).

Coq Fr. = A. S. coco, E. cock, Wal. cocös, Rh. cot; so called from its cry, cf. vb. coqueriquer, coqueliner, Du. kokelen. From coq come coquet, E. cocket swaggering (from the strutting pride of a cock); cocarde, E. cockade, Wall. cockad prop. = the comb of a cock; O. Fr. cocart coquart vain. For coq the Pr. and O. Fr. have the Rom. gal, jai, Norm. Berr. jau, jollet Lor. jau jaulté, Champ. gau.

Coque — cocca.
Coquelicot Fr., E. cockle wild poppy. From coccum κόκκος the kermes-insect, coque de kermes. By a false association coquelicot has taken the same form as the word for the cry of a cock = coquelicot, coquericot, the red comb of the fowl being the point of connexion. Cf. Occ. cacaracá = crow of a cock and poppy, Pic. cocriacot = cock and poppy.

Coquemar — cogoma.

Coquet — coq.

Coquille — cochiglia.

Coquin Fr. a beggar, rogue; according to some, a dim. of coquus, prop. = kitchen-boy, scullion. Others make it from O. N. kok throat, koka to swallow. The best way is make it a dim. of O. Fr. coqs, queue a cook, for L. coquinus would give cuisin.

Coquina — cochiglia.

Cor — ora (2).

Coraggio It., Sp. corage, Fr. E. courage; from cor the heart, coraticum, cf. omaggio &c. from hominaticum (homo).

Corazza It., Sp. coraza, Pr. coirassa, Fr. cuirasse, E. cuirass; from coriacea (corium), cf. L. torica from lorum.

Corbacho Sp., Fr. cravache a scourge, prop. the Nubian lash of rhinoceros hide, G. karbatsche; borrowed from the Turk. kyrbach, Russ. korbatsch.

Corbata — cravata.

Corbeille Fr. a basket; from corbicula (Palladius).

Corbeta Sp., Pg. corveta, Fr. E. corvette; from corbita a merchant-vessel, with a Romanised ending.

Corcare — colcare.

Corchete — croc.

Corcho Sp. cork-tree, corcha a cork-receptacle; corche sandal; from cortex, as pancho from pantex.


Cordero Sp., Pg. cordeiro lamb; from agnus chordus (Varro and Pliny).

Cordoglio It., Sp. cordajo, Pr. cordolh, Rh. cordoli grief; from cordolium (Plautus and Apuleius). Dotium = Fr. deuil, It. doglia.

Cordonnier — cordovano.

Cordovano It., Sp. cordoban, Pr. cordoan, Fr. cordonan, E. cordovan, cordwain = Cordovan leather, Ar. kortobani. An older form was cordovesus, cordebisus, from L. cordubensis, Sp. cordobes. Hence cordovaniere, O. Fr. cordoannier, Fr. cordonnier a shoemaker, E. cordwainer.
Coreggia It., Sp. Pg. correia, Pr. correja, Fr. courroie, Wal. curea a strap; from corrigia. Hence It. scoreggia, E. scourge.

Corogere It. in accorgersi (Rh. ancerscher) to perceive, and scorgere (1) to perceive (2) to escort. Accorgere = ad-corrigere expressed orig. the correction of an error. Scorgere = excorrigere got its sense of escorting, leading from that of ruling and guiding. From it is derived scortare, scorta, Fr. escorter escorte, E. escort, Sp. escoltar escolta.

Corine — corrucio.

Coriscar Pg. to lighten, corisco lightning, Sic. surruscu, from coruscare.

Corine Pg. runner; from corre to run, lieu light. Hence Fr. courlieu, courlis, E. curlew.

Corona Sp. fetter; from xoquòs a block?

Corrico — hermano.

Corone Fr. Pg. a fruit, O. E. corme; from cornum?

Cormorant Fr., E. cormorant; from corb = corvus a crow, and Bret. mòr-vran (mor sea, bran crow), thus a pleonasm like loupgarou. The Pr. is corp-mari.

Cornamuse It. Sp. Pg. Fr. corinemuse a bag-pipe; from cornu. Musc. Pr. corna, O. Fr. corne = a horn (musical instrument), Pr. musa, O. Fr. muse = pipe.

Cornard Fr. cuckold, = It. becco cornuto or becco, Sp. cabron. A derisive expression, a cornut or bestia cornuda (Pr.) being taken as synonymous with a fool. Cf. Pr. soffren, It. bozzo (prop. = a rough stone), Fr. sol all used in the same sense as cornard.

Cornia corniolo It., Sp. cornisola, Pg. cornisolo, Fr. cornouille, Wal. corne, cornel plum; It. cornio corniolo, Sp. cornejo cornizo, Pg. corniso, Fr. cornouiller, cornel-tree; from cornum, cornus, or from corneus corneolus (cf. s. ciriegio), corniculum (corniolo) corniculum (cornouille).

Cornice It., Sp. cornisa, Fr. corniche, Wall. coroniss, G. carnes, E. cornice; from coronis (xoqvòs) a cornice, in Rom. confounded with cornix, cf. xoqóvη = curve, crown, and crow.

Corniola It., Sp. cornerina, Pg. Pr. cornelina, Fr. cornaline, E. cornelian; from cornu, because in colour it resembles the horny nail of the finger, whence also its Gk. name ὀξνη, v. naccher.

Corral — corro.

Corredo — redo.

Corro Sp. a ring; from currere; correr toros to exhibit a bull-fight; hence Sp. corral a court, yard &c.

Corroyer — redo.

Corruccio It., Pr. corrotz, Fr. courroux anger; for colleruccio &c.
from cholera gall. Hence It. corucciare crucciare, Pr. corrossar, Fr. courroucer. O. Fr. corine as if cholerina.

Corsare corsale It., Sp. corsario cosario, Pr. corsari, Fr. corsaire, E. corsair; from cursus, whence Sp. corsa corso a course or cruise at sea.

Corset Fr. E. bodice; from Fr. cors = corpus, cf. cors-age. The It. has corpetto, and also, from the Fr., corsetto.

Corte It. Sp. Pg., Pr. cort, Fr. cour, Wal. curte, E. court; from L. chors chartis a cattle-yard. From corte &c. in the sense of a prince's court, come It. cortese, Sp. cortesiano, Fr. courtisan, It. cortigiano, L. L. cortisanus; It. corteggiare, Sp. cortejar, Fr. courtier to court; It. corteggio, Fr. cortège.

Corteccia It., Sp. corteza, Pg. corteza rind, bark, from corticea (cortex); It. scorticare, Sp. escorcar, to peel, flay, L. L. escorticare.

Cortege — corte.

Cortesia — corteccia.

Cortina It. Sp. Pg., Pr., Fr. courtine, Wal. cortiné, E. curtain, from chors as auleum from aula. L. L. cortina = a little court, a covering (L. cortina).

Cortir — curtir.

Corvée Fr. soecage, L. L. corvada. From corrogata like enterver from interrogare, Ronchi courrowed, Lang. courroe. The orig. meaning was "summons", cf. O. Fr. rover (= rogare) to command.

Corveta — corbeta.

Corvetta It., Sp. corveta, Fr. courbette, E. curvet; from curvus.

Corvette — corbeta.

Corzo corza Sp. Pg. a roc; from ἴόξις ἴξοξσ a form of δόξις ἴξοξσ, or from caprea caprea corea corja (cf. granea granja) corza, cf. arcilla.

Cosa It. Sp. Pg., Pr., Fr. chose; from causa, in L. L. = a thing; the orig. L. form is preserved in the orig. sense, It. Sp. causa, Pg. cosa, Fr. cause, Wal. causé, the Pr. causa having both meanings. The same connexion of meanings is found in the G. sache, and the N. Gk. παράγων. From causari come It. causare to assert, Pr. chausar, O. Fr. choser to dispute, Fr. causer to talk is from O. H. G. chōsōn, G. kosen.

Coscar — coçar.

Coscia It., Pg. coxa, Pr. cuissa, Fr. cuisse, Wal. coapsé the thigh; from coxa the hip. Sp. coxo lame, Isid. cl audus coxus. Hence Sp. quixote, Val. cuixot armour for the thigh, Fr. cuissot.

Coscojo Sp., Cat. coscoyl the berry of the scarlet-oak, L. cuscu-
COSECHA — COTALE.

*Cosecha* Sp. harvest; from *consecare* *consectus*. O. Sp. *cosecha* = Pg. *colheita*, L. *collecta*.

*Cossa* — *cuire*.


*Cospel* — *copeau*.

*Cosé* *écosse* Fr. (f.) a *pod*, husk or shell, *écosser* to shell &c. From G. *schote* pod (Du. *schosse*) = W. *côd cwp* a bag, Bret. *kôid*, E. *cod*. *Cosse* would be from *écosse*.

*Cosser* — *cozzare*.

*Cossi* — *come*.

*Cossen* Fr. a weevil; from *cossus*, Bret. *kos*.


*Costà*, *costi*, *costinci* adverbs; from *eccu’ istuc*, *eccu’ istic*, *eccu’ istic-ce*.

*Costra* Sp. crust; from *crusta*.

*Costui* — *questo*.


*Cota* *cotar* *cotejar* — *quota*.

*Cota* — *coltrice*.


Cotar — *cote*.

Cote Pg. *in a cote de cote* adv. = daily; from *quotidie*, whence also *coto* every-day, common, Sp. *dia de cutio* a work-day.

Cote coter coterie — *quota*.

Côte côté coteau — *costa*.


Coteneto cotestui It. from *eccoti esto*, L. *ecqu’ tibi iste*.

Cotillon — *cotta*.

Coto Sp. an enclosure, boundary, Pg. *couto* asylum, sanctuary. From L. *cautwn* an order, mandate (so in O. Sp.), whence = limit &c., L. L. *infra cautum*, infra *cautum*, lapis cauti.


Cotovello — *cubito*.


Couard — *codardo*.

Couchant — *ponente*.

Coucher — *colcare*.

Coucou — *cueco*.

Coude — *cubito*.

Coudel — *capitello*.

Coudre — *cucire*.

Coudre Fr. hazel; from *corylus*, *colrus*, *coldrus*, Com. *coler*, It. *corito*.

Couenne — *cotenna*.

Couette — *coltrice*.


Couler Fr. to trickle, flow; from *colare*. Hence adj. *coulis*, Pr.
coladis, as if colaticius, sbst. coulisse a sliding-door, E. cullis a groove or channel, O. Fr. coleice = E. porcullis.

Coulis coulisse — couler.
Coup — colpo.
Coupe coupeau — coppa.
Couper — colpo.
Couple — coppia.
Cour — corte.
Courage — coraggio.
Courbette — corvetta.
Courge — cucuzza.
Courroie — coreggia.
Courroux — corruccio.
Courtier — cura.
Courtine — cortina.
Courtisan courtoie — corte.
Cous — cucco.
Cousin — cugino.
Cousin Fr. a gnat; dim. of culex, as if culicinus.
Cousin — coltrice.
Coutre Fr. a plough-share; from colter, It. coltro; Com. coltra contra a plough.
Coutume — costuma.
Couve — cavolo.
Couver — covare.
Covare It., Pr. coar, Fr. couver to brood; from cubare (== incubare). It. covo cova a den, lair, Sp. cueva a cave, from cubare in its proper sense.
Covone It. a sheaf, Lomb. cov, Piedm. chew, as much as can be held in the hollow of the hand, from cavus, cf. chiovo from clavus.
Coxa — coscia.
Coxin — coltrice.
Coyon — coglione.
Cozzare It., Fr. cosser to butt; sbst. cozzo. A participial verb, from coctus = coictus (co-icere), cf. dirizzare, cacciare &c., Rom. Gr. 2, 323. It. cozzare con uno = co-icere cum aliquo.
Cozzone It., Pr. O.Cat. cussò, O. Fr. cosson, Wal. goson a factor, dealer, espec. in horses, a groom. From cocio (Plautus and Gellius), coctio (Festus). Hence It. scozzone.
Cracher — racher.
Crai Fr. chalk; from creta, Sp. greda &c.
Craindre Fr. to fear, O. Fr. crembr, cremir, cremmoir, pret. creins cremi cremu, part. craint cremi cremu. Prob. from tremere (cr = tr), cf. empreindre from imprimer, geindre from gemcre, raembr (cf. crembr) from redimere.
Cramois — carmesino.
Crampé crampon — grampa.
Cran Fr. a slit, a notch, Rouehi créner to notch; hence Fr. crener, O. Fr. cramer an embrasure of a battlement, a crenelle (whence crenellated), Fr. carner to notch, sbst. charnière a joint. From L. crena (Pliny), Rh. crena, Lomb. crena, Pied. cran, cf. carner. Cf. also Du. karn, vb. karnen, Bavar. sbst. krinnen, v. Fr. carne a corner.
Crano — granchio.
Cravache — corbacho.
Cravatta It., Sp. corbata, Fr. cravate, E. cravat; introduced into France in the first half of the 17th century. It was so called from being worn by the Cravats (Fr. Cravates), or Croatian soldiers. The It. is croatta, Rouehi croate croyatte.
Cravant O. Fr. to assure, creant bail; from credentare a form from credens; other forms are craanter cranter, graanter grantter, whence E. grant.
Crebantar Pr., O. Fr. cravanter, Sp. Pg. quebrantar to break; from crepare (crepans).
Crèche — greppia.
CREMBRE — CROCHIARE.

Crembre, cremir — craindre.
Cremisi — carmesino.
Crena querena Pg. a keel; from carina, It. Sp. carena, Fr. carène; hence carenare, carener, E. careen.
Crenche croenche Sp., Pg. crencha, Cat. crenxa a parting in the hair; from criniculus, or, better, from crenicula (crena a slit).
Créneau — cran.
Crepare It., Pr. crebar, Fr. crever, Sp. Pg. quebrar to break; from crepare.
Crêpe Fr., E. crape (O.F crespe culled, frizzled); from crispus.
Creuor — crevere.
Crescione It., Fr. cresson, Cat. creisen; prop., of anger suppressed and eager to break out (crepare).
Cresson — crescione.
Creuset creusequin — crisuelo.
Creux Fr. hollow, sbst. creux, Pr. croix a hole, vb. creuser, Com. croeuss. From corroso.
Crever — crepare.
Creverto Fr. a small crab; from carabus, or G. krabbe, E. crab, whence also Rouchi crave. Chevrette a shrimp is from chèvre, cf. G. bülche.
Criado Sp. Pg. a servant (It. creato); from criad to breed, bring up, from creare, so = prop. one brought up in the house (verna).
Crier — gridare.
Criquet Fr., N. Pr. cricot, E. cricket, Pic. crequeillon; krekkel a cricket, W. cricell. An onomatop., cf. Fr. criquer, Du. krieken, E. creak, Gk. ἔχειν, ἐχέιν.
Criquet Fr. a small horse; from G. kracke; E. cricket prop. = a trestle, then = a wicket.
Cris Pg. an eclipse; from eclipsis.
Crisuelo Sp. a lamp, crisuela a lamp-pan; from Basque crisuelua crusetua. Hence also crisul a crucible. Diez. But the Basque is more probably from the Sp., which is the same as the Fr. creuseul, crisel a lamp, connected with G. krus, E. cruse, Fr. cruche (q. v.), Du. kruipse, whence also Fr. creuset croiset a crucible or crucet, Fr. creusequin, E. cruskin, Ir. crissgin; L. L. crucibolum = Fr. creuseul, croissol. V. Wedgwood, s. crock.
Crocr Fr. Pr. Rh. a hook, whence crochot crochu acetocher; O. N. krokr, Dan. krog, E. crook, Du. krooke, W. cróg; hence L. L. incrocare, Fr. encrocher, E. encroach. From crochet comes Sp. corcheir, Pg. colchete.
Crochiare It. to clatter, from crotalum (χροτάλον), echii = ti as in vecchio. Sp. crotorar to cry like a crane is the same word.
Croccia gruccia It., E. crutch, It. cruccia a spade, O. Sp. croza, Pr. crossa, Fr. crosse, E. cross, crozier. From crux, like pancia pansa panse from pantex, or perhaps better from adj. crucea, whence also O. H. G. krukja.

Crochet — croc.


Croisiir croistro — cruxir.

Crojo O. It. stiff, rude, coarse, Pr. croi. From crud-i-us a by-form of crudus, as bajo from badius. For other instances of similarly lengthened adjectives, cf. s. fujo. The long vowel is shortened by its position crudjus, and passes into o.

Crollare It., Pr. crollar crollar to shake, Fr. crouler to fall to ruin, O. Fr. croler crodder croslar. The orig. form is crollar which is from co-rotulare, as rollar from rotulare. So Fr. crouler agrees with rouler, and we see the original sense in the phrase crouler un bâtiment.

Crone Fr. (m.) a crane (instrument); from Du. krân, E. crane = G. kranich a crane (bird), cf. Fr. grue, Gk. ρέγανος. Hence O. Fr. craneanun (for crossbows), Wall. crenekin a crossbow.

Crosciare It., Sp. cruxir, Pr. O. Fr. croissir, Wal. crolhi to gnash. The Goth. has kriustan to gnash, e. g. Mark 9, 18: kriustith tunthuns = Sp. cruze los dientes, Pr. cruis las dens = τολέτη του οδοντας. The Rom. forms would not come directly from this, but from a form kraustjan (cf. kiusan kawjan Fr. choisir), stj = It. sei as in angustia = angoscia. We find also in the 2nd conj. Cat. croxer, Rh. scruseer (O. Fr. croistre).

Crotorar — crochitare.

Crotte Fr., Pr. crola mud, dung of sheep, goats &c. Prob. from the L. G. Swed. klöt, G. kloss, E. clot, clot.

Crouler — croliare.

Croup croupir — groppo.

Gruccia — crocia.

Crudiare — corruccio.

Cruche Fr., O. Fr. cruye, Gasc. cruga, Pr. crugô, Fr. cruchon, E. cruse (v. s. crisuelo); from W. cruce a pail, cf. O. H. G. crucoc crôg̈, O. Fris. krôcha, A. S. crocca, E. crock (whence crockery), G. krog, Rh. crug krug.

Cruna It. eye of a needle. From corona, as crucciare from corrucciare; for u from o, cf. giuso, tutto.

Crusca It. bran. O. H. G. crusc = furfur, Sw. krăsch, Swab. grische, Fr. gruis, Piedm. grus. N. Pr. vb. crusca = to crush.

Cruxir — croisciare.

Cuajar — quagliare.
Cubeb It., Sp. Pg. Pr. cubeba, Fr. cubèbe, E. cubeb the name of an Indian plant which yields a sort of pepper; Ar. kabibat.

Cubito It., Sp. codo, O. Sp. cobato, Pg. covado coto, Fr. coide code, Fr. coude, Wal. cot elbow; from cubitus. It. has also gomito gomibito, Rh. cumbet. Hence Pg. cotovello = coto by corruption from coretello? Sp. codillo knee of a horse &c., Sp. recodo an angle, cf. ἄγκον.

Cucar — cucoo.

Cucagna It., Sp. cucaña, Fr. cocagne, O. E. cokaygne, E. cockney (cokenay coknay), Utopia or land of plenty, thence applied in E. to one brought up in such a land, pampered. The orig. meaning was Land of Cakes, from Cat. coca, Rh. cocca, Langued. coco, Pic. couque a cake, from coquire as torca from torquere. Wall. cocagne = Easter eggs. For a full discussion of the word, v. Notes and Queries, Vol. 4. Wedg. makes the orig. sense of cockney = rocked, dandled, cf. coquiline, E. cockpit cocker.

Cucobajo It., O. Pg. colbar, Pr. cultier, It. fem. cucchiauxa, Sp. cucharra, Pg. colher, Fr. cuiller cuillère a spoon; from cochlearium cochlearia. The Wal. is linguré = L. lingula.

Cuccio It., Sic. guzzu (also guzza cucia), Cat. Pr. gos, Fem. gossa, Sp. gozque a cur, Wall. go a dog. Cf. Sic. guzzu, It. cucciolio small, Sp. cuco, perhaps from It. cucco nestling, fondling. But the word is found in Illyr. kutze, Hung. kuszi a little dog.

Cucco It., Ven. cuco, Romag. cocch &c., Pg. cuco a cuckoo; from the Old Latin cucus (Plautus); It. cuculo, Pr. cogul, Fr. coeur coucou, E. cuckoo, from cuculns, Sp. cuquito, cucillo. In the derived sense of the Fr. cocu we have Pr. cogotz (cf. Cat. c sustained couetz, O. Fr. coux, E. cuckold. Sp. cuchar to scoff is from the form cucus.

Cuchara — cucchiauxa.


Cucire It. (prop. cuscire, sc = s), Sp. coser cusir, Pg. coser, Pr. coser cusir, Fr. coudre, Wal. cosê to sew; from consuerre, L.L. cusire. Hence It. costura (for consultura), Fr. couture, whence accouturer, E. accoutre. It. sdrucire sdruscire to unsew, is from resuere with privative s and euphonic d, sdrécire, then, on analogy of cuscire, sdruscire.

Cucuzza It. (1) a gourd (2) a head; corrupted from cucurbita. It. zucca, whence Pr. O. Fr. suc, Pr. zuquet head, is prob. corrupted from cussza for cucuzza. The N. Pr. is tuca. From
cucurbita comes also Fr. gourde, gougourde, N. Pr. cougourdo, E. gourd, Fr. courge, in the Jura coudri.

Cudir Sp. Pg. in acudir to help, recudir to return, assist. From recutere to strike back, in reflexive sense, to sprinkle back, comes recudir (cf. sacudir from succutere, precudir from percutere); acudir was formed on the analogy of recudir.

Cuebano — cofano.

Cueillir — cogliere.

Cuento — contare.

Cuerdo Sp., Pg. cordo prudent; for cordado from cordatus (Ennius, Plautus &c.); cf. pago from pagado, manso = mansuctus.

Cuesco Sp., Ye.cosco kernel, coscorron a blow on the head, a crust (cf. Fr. grignon from granum). Basq. coskha = butting (of a ram).

Cueva — covare.

Cuza — cocca (2).


Cugino It., Pr. cosin, Fr. E. cousin, fem. cugina &c.; from consobrinus, Rh. cusrin cusdrin. The Sp. is sobrino.

Cuidado cuidar — coitare.

Cuider — coitare.

Cuiller — cuccha.<

Cuire — cucchiato.

Cuirasse — corazza.

Cuivre Fr. to cook, Pr. cozer, from coquere; cuisson pain from coctio; cuistre a pedant, from coquaster, cf. Pr. cocuastro, L. cocistro; Pr. cosenza pain, from coquenter, Fr. cusencon; It. coiiore, Sp. escozor sharp pain.

Cuisine — cucina.

Cuisse — coscia.

Cuistre — cuire.

Cuivre Fr. copper, brass; from cuprum, adj. cuprum.

Culantro Sp., from coriandrum.

Culbute Fr. a summersault, vb. culbuter; from cul rump, and bute a projection.

Culla It. cradle; from cumula, as lulta from lunula; Neap. connola, Romagn. conta.

Culvert cuivert O. Fr., Pr. culvert roguish, impious, infidel. From collibertus a term which denoted one whose condition was little above that of a slave inasmuch as he could be sold and bought. Matt. Paris has: sub nomine culvertatis et perpetue servitutis. The association of ideas is obvious, cf. kuave, villain &c.
Cumbre cume — colmo.


Cupo It. hollow; from *cupa* a cask, v. Rom. Gr. 2, 232. Sard. has *cupudu* = *cupo*.

Cura Sp. Pg. (m.) a clergyman, prop. one who takes charge, in which sense *cura* was used even in Lat., and in L.L. as masc. From *cura* come It. *curato*, Fr. *curé*, E. *curate*; also It. *curattiere*, Pie. *couratier*, Fr. *courtier* a factor, one who has charge of business.

Curtir Sp., Pg. cortir to tan leather. From *conterere*, coterere with *r* transposed *corter cortir*, cf. derretir.

Cusare — cosa.

Cuse Pr. pure, clean, adv. cuschement; from O. H. G. *kisçe*, G. *keusch* pure, chaste.

Cuscoino — coltrice.

Cusir — cucire.

Cuspir cospir Pg. to spit; from *conspuerere*.

Cussò — cozzone.

Cuticagna — cotenna.

Cuticio — cote.

Cutir Sp. to strike against, strike, defend. Perhaps from *competere cumpitir cuptir cutir*, as from *conterere cuterir cutrir*.


Cuve — coppa.

D.

Da — a.

Da Fr. in oui-da, nenni-da. The oldest form is *divá*, shortened *deá* (one syllable) used to express an urgent summons: *diva, ne me celer! diva tu m’as honi!* v. Rom. Gr. 2, 413. The orig. meaning was “say on!” from imperat. of *dire*, and *va* imp. of aller.

Dace — dazio.

Dadiva Sp. Pg. a present; = *dativa* L. L. for donativa.
Dado It. Sp. Pg., Pr. dat, Fr. dé, E. die; from dare = to throw (dare ad terram). The Fr. dé = dez thimble is from digitus (?).

Daga It. Sp. Pg. (also Pg. adaga), Fr. dague, E. dag dagger, Du. dagge, G. degen, also in the Celt., Gael. daga pistol, Bret. dag dager a dagger (cf. s. pistola). Fr. daguet = a spade. The root is dag to thrust = dig, O. E. dag to pierce.

Dagorne Fr. a one-horned cow; from dague and corne, cf. bicornne for bicorn.

Daguet — quatare.

Daim Fr. a deer, fem. dainé, O. Fr. dain (m.), whence It. daino, Pied. dan, O. Sp. dayne, Du. deyn; from dama (It.)

Daino — daim.

Daintie O. Fr. (m.), also daintier, daintée, E. dainty (sbst. and adj.). This is from the Celtic, W. dauntaith (daint = dens). O. E. deintee value (dainty worthy) is the O. Fr. deinetet deinet (dignitas), which some indentify with the foregoing words.

Dais Fr. a canopy, E. dais, O. Fr. dois, Pr. devis a table, from discus, It. desco (E. desk), G. tisch. Dais was a corruption of dois, cf. épais and espois. The name was then transferred to the raised step (E. dais) on which the high table was placed, or the canopy over it. Wedgw. Others derive from dorsum dossium, which, however, could not give the form dois; the Sp. dosel, It. dossiere may be from the old form dois, or from dorsale dorsarium, E. dorsal, doser, dosel = hangings round the walls of a hall or church (at the back of the priests), v. Parker, Glossary of Architecture.

Dala Sp. Pg., Fr. dalle, a pump-deal (naut.). The Sp. adala points to the Ar. dalia ducere, dalalah ductus. Cf. It. doccio from ducere.

Dalle Sp., Pr. dalh, O. Fr. dial, Dauph. daili a sickle; vb. Pr. dalhar, O. Fr. dailler to slash, fight, s'entredailler. Perhaps a dimin. from daga.

Damasco It. Sp., Fr. damas, E. damask; from Damascus where it was made; the It. has also damasto. Damascus was also noted for its sword-blades, whence It. damaschino &c., and also for its plums, whence Sp. damascena &c., E. damascene, damson.

Dame — donno.

Dame Fr. interjection; from domine, cf. dame-dieu = domine deus.

Damigello — donno.

Dandin Fr. a simpleton, dandiner to rock, dandle; cf. G. tand, tändeln, E. dade, dandle, dandy, It. dondolare. Wal. tendalé = It. dondolo a toy; v. Wedg. s. dade.
Danger Fr., E. danger. Dangerium or domigerium (domager or damager, from damnum, to fine or seize for trespass) was orig. a feudal word, and meant the right of inflicting fines for breach of territorial rights, fiefe de danger a fief held under strict and severe conditions, sergent dangereux the officer who looked after the dangeria. Wedgwood. Se mettre en danger de quelqu'un to be in the danger of one came to mean to be in his power, liable to a penalty, hence the present meaning. Danger also = difficulty, refusal; faire danger de dire to refuse, Lim. doudzié refusal. But Littré remarks that the O. Fr. danger = authority, and thus corresponds better to a Lat. dominarium, cf. dominicellus, damoisel, dansel.

Dans — ens.

Dansare It. (for dansare, as anzare for ansare), Sp. Pg. Pr. dansar, Fr. danzer, Wal. déntzi, E. dance, G. tanzen. It. danza &c.; from O. H. G. danson to draw, extend; from dinsan, Goth. thinsan.

Dañar Sp., Pg. danar to hurt; from damnare to hurt, cf. L. L. condemnare, L. Sal.: si quis terram alienam condemnaverit, O. Fr. comdemner.


Darga — targga.

Darne Fr., N. Pr. darno a slice; from Bret. W. darn a fragment, Sansk. darana (dri to tear). Hence E. darn prop. = to patch.

Darse, darsena — arsenale.

Dartre Fr., Provincial Fr. dertre = A. S. teter, E. letter, G. zitter. Pietet derives the word through the Celtic (W. tarveden) from the Sansk. dardru a letter.

Datil datte — dattero.

Dattero It., Sp. Fr. dutil, Fr. datte, E. date (fruit); from dactylus.

Daus — a.

Davanti — anzi.

Dazio It., Sp. dacio, Fr. dace (f.) impost, tax; from datio.

Dé — dudo.

Dóbaucher — bauche.

Deblocar — becco.

Débit Fr. sale, débiter to sell, prop. to enter as debitum (debt) in an account book, to débit.

Debonnaire — aria.

Debout — bottare.

Débris — briser.

Dóbut — bozza.

Dec dech Pr. (1) command (2) government, province (3) tribute (4) fine, fault, deficiency, Fem. dec a decha = (4); N. Pr. déca
to break off; O. Pr. dechar to deceive. From \textit{edictum}. From \textit{indictum} come Pr. endec injury, defect, \textit{endechat} defective, Sp. \textit{endecha} a dirge for the dead; O. Fr. enditier, to \textit{indite} = \textit{indictare}.

\textbf{Decentar} — encentar.

\textbf{Dechado} Sp. a sample; from \textit{dictatum}, Pr. \textit{dechat}, O. Fr. \textit{dité}, E. ditty; Pr. \textit{dechar} = \textit{dictare}.

\textbf{Dechat} — dechado.

\textbf{Déchirer} — eschirer.

\textbf{Déchouer} — échouer.

\textbf{Déciller} dessiller Fr. to open the eyes; from \textit{cilium}, It. \textit{discigliare}.

\textbf{Décombres} — colmo.

\textbf{Défalquer} — falcare.

\textbf{Défaut} — falla.

\textbf{Défi} défier — disfidare.

\textbf{Défilor} — fila.

\textbf{Défrayer} — frais.

\textbf{Degré} Fr., \textit{degrat} (\textit{degra}) Pr., Pg. \textit{degrao}; for \textit{gré} = \textit{gradus}, the preposition from \textit{degradare} being added to distinguish it from \textit{gré} = \textit{gratum}.

\textbf{Déguerpir} — guerpir.


\textbf{Deh} It. interjection, Fr. \textit{dey}; probably shortened from \textit{deo} as \textit{i’} from \textit{io}.


\textbf{Deitar} — gettare.

\textbf{Déjà} — già.

\textbf{Déjeuner} — giunare.

\textbf{Délabrer} — lambeau.


\textbf{Delante} — anzi.

\textbf{Délayer} — dileguare.

\textbf{Deleznar} — liscio.

\textbf{Délié} Fr., O. Fr. also \textit{deugie} delicate; from \textit{delicatus}, as \textit{pliè} from \textit{plicatus}, Pr. \textit{delguat}, Sp. \textit{delgado} slender.

\textbf{Demain} — mane.

\textbf{Demanois} O. Fr., Pr. \textit{demanes}, = statim. From \textit{de manu} with suffix \textit{ipsum} = "off hand"; Gk. \textit{έξ χειρός}, M. H. G. \textit{zehant}. For \textit{demanois}; \textit{demanes} we also find \textit{manois} manes.

\textbf{Démarrer} — amarrar.

\textbf{Demas} — mai.

\textbf{Demoiselle} — donno.
Demonio It. Pg., Sp. demonio dimoño, Pr. demoni a demon; from demonion (Tertullian).

Denaro danaro It., Sp. dinero, Pr. Fr. denier from denarius. Hence It. derrata, Sp. dinerada denaro boldness, denodarse to be bold; from nodus knot, restriction.

Dengue Sp. Pg. Cat., Sard. denghi prudery, affectation; from denegare, It. diniego.

Denier denree — denaro.

Dentello It., Pr. dentelh, Sp. denlellon moulding of a cornice &c.; from dens a tooth.

Denuedo Sp., Pg. denodo boldness, denodarse to be bold; from nodus knot, restriction.

Deneusto Sp., Pg. doesto insult, Sp. denostar, Pg. doestar, deostar; from dehonestum, dehonestare. Pr. desnot = denost?

Dépêcher — spoglio.

Depuis — poi.

Déréter — rate.

Dernier — retro.

Dérober — roba.

Dérober — roba.

Derramar Sp. Pg. to pour out, spread; for des-ramar to sever branches, divide, It. disramare, Pr. desramar derramar, Wal. deremá to prune, Fr. deramer desrasmer to tear. Opposed to it is the Com. ramá to collect.

Derrata — denaro.

Derrear — dereynar.

Derrongar Sp., Pg. derrear (for derrenar), Pr. desrenar, dereognar, O. Fr. éreiner, Fr. éreintir to sprain the hip; from ren renes, the Sp. through disren-icare. It. has only sbst. direnato, but the Piedm. derné = Pr. desrenar.

Derretir Sp., Pg. derreter to melt. From deterere or disterere; Sbst. derretimiento = detrimentum. V. curtir.

Derríbar Sp. Pg. to demolish, ruin; from ripa a bank, It. a precipice, Sp. ribazo; cf. derrocar.

Derrière — retro.

Derober — roba.

Des O. Sp., O. Pg., Sp. Pg. des-de, Pr. des deis, Fr. dés = Lat. ex or usque a, It. da. From de ex, dès lors = de ex illâ horâ, désormais = de ex horâ magis; cf. O. Fr. desanz = de exante,
O. Sp. descent = de exinde, desi = de ex ibi, Sp. despues (v. poi) = de ex post; exante and exinde are found in Latin.

Descapitar — capitare.

Descer Pg. to descend, O. Sp. decir. From desidere.

Desde — des.

Deseo — disio.

Desguizar — esquinzar.

Desi — qui.

Designare — disegnare.

Desinare disinare It., Pr. disnar, dirnar, dinar, O. Fr. disigner, disner, dîner, L. L. disnare, E. dîne. Among the etymons given are δίσινειν, dignare (the beginning of a grace), decima (hora). Diez derives it from decoenare (cf. devorare depascere), whence Fr. deciner, desiner, diner, as from decima, desme, dine, from buccina, busua, cf. O. Fr. reciner a lunch, from recoenare, cf. also It. pulsino = postcoenium. But Mallè wishes to prove that it is merely another and earlier form of sdigiunare, déjeuner = disjejunare, so that disinare would be the orig. form. The s is radical as shown by the Pr. àïnur. For the double form of the same word, cf. seîver and séparer, chose and cause, hûtel and hôpital &c. But though “breaking the fast” would be a proper designation for the first meal in the day, it would not apply equally well to a later meal, nor would the same word be used for two distinct meals.

Desleir — dileguare.

Deslizar — lisco.

Desman — ademan.

Desmayar — smagare.

Desollar Sp., O. Sp. desfollar, Pg. esfolar to flay; from follis.

Désormais — des.

Despachar — pacciare.

Desparpajar — parpaglione.

Despedir Sp. Pg. to discharge, dismiss, despedirse to go away; from de-expedire. Hence also Pg. despir to strip.

Despejar — spaccio.

Despertar — espertar.

Despir — despedir.

Despojo — spoglio.

Despues — poi.

Desrener O. Fr., O. E. darraign, darreine, darreine the battle Chanc. = fight it out, let the battle decide, darreine by battle = settle, but darraign your battle (Shaks. II. VI) = array. It is from derationare, rationes = accounts, whence aresner arraigner arraign to call to account, darraign &c. to clear the account, settle the controversy.

Dessein, dessin, dessiner — disegnare.
Dessert — serviette.
Desso It., Wal. densus pronoun. According to Pott from idem ipse, but the loss of the m is against all analogy. It is from the L. L. id ipse, ille est id ipse, illa videtur id ipsa = desso, dessa only used in the nom. case.
Dessous — sotto.
Dessus — suso.
Destare It. to awake; from de-excitare, Mil. dessa. Cf. dorare from deaurare.
Destriero It., Pr. O. Fr. destrier a war-horse, L. L. deextrarius, so called because led by the esquire on the right of his own horse, v. Ducange.
Destrozar — torso.
Dever derver O. Fr. to be out of one's senses, rave; O. Fr. adj. desvè dervè frantic, sbst. desverie derverie madness. Fr. endéver to rage, rant, faire endéver to vex; prob. from desipere, with change of conjugation.
Dételer — teler.
Détraquer — trac.
Détrasse Fr., Pr. detreissa, E. distress. Not from destrietus, Pr. destreit, whence It. distrettizza is regularly formed, but from a verb destreissar to distress L. L. destrixtiare. The L. L. distringere (Fr. distraindre, E. strain) was used for constraining a person to do something by exaction of a pledge &c. Hence strain for rent. The pledge was termed districtio distress. The right of exercising such authority, and the territory over which it was exercised, were called districtus, It. distretto, O. Fr. destroict, E. district.
Détier — trigar.
Détroit — c'troll.
Dette Fr., E. debt; from pl. debita, Sp. deuda.
Denil — cordoglio.
Devant — anzi.
Devanar — dipanare.
Dévider — vide.
Devir — diviso.
Dévouer — vœu.
Dexar Sp., Pg. deixar to leave, from a form desitare destare (desinere desitus). Cf. quezar.
Diamante It. Sp., Pr. diaman, Fr. diamant, E. diamond; from adamas adamantis, prob. influenced by diafano transparent. Another form is the Pr. adiman, aziman, aiman, O. Fr. aimant, Fr. aimant, Sp. Pg. iman a magnet, in which sense L. L. adamas was used.
Diana It. the morning-star, prop. stella diuna, from an old adj. 11*
Diane — diana.

Diane — anzi.

Diantre — anzi.

Dianzi — anzi.

Diapre — diaspro.

Diaspro — diaspero a jasper; from jaspis, cf. It. (prov.) diacere from jaccere. O. Fr. diaspré diaspéré flowered stuff, Fr. diapré variegated, diapered, whence E. diaper.

Dicha — anzi.

Die — Diego.

Dietro — retro.

Diga — a dam for stopping water; from Duyk, A. S. dyc, E. dike (= ditch), v. Wedg. dike.

Dilayer — delai.

Dileggiare It. to deride = Pr. deslegyar to decry, subst. deslei = dis-lei.

Dileguare It., Pr. deslegyar, Fr. delayar, O. E. delay, to dilute; from dis-liguare. The Sp. desleir is prob. a corruption of the Pr. deslegyar. The O. E. delay often = allay, cf. Surrey: the watery showers delay the raging wind; Holland speaks of the delaying of wines.

Dimanche — domenica.

Dinde — a turkey-hen, didadon a turkey-cock; from coq d'Inde the Indian (American) bird, Cat. gail diudi, indiot.

Diner — desinare.

Dinero — denaro.

Dintel — inche.

Dio It., Sp. diós, O. Pg. Sard. deús, Pg. déos (deós), Pr. dieu, Fr. dieu (O. Fr. deo). In the South West deus was treated as a proper name, cf. Carlos, Marcos, Reynaldos &c. The anomalous pl. dioses is also found. Such anomalies are usual in sacred names, cf. It. gli dei and v. Grimm 1, 1071, Dief. 2, 416. The Wal. for God is dumne - zeu = It. domeniedadio, Pr. dame - dieu, O. Fr. dame - dieu, dombre - dieu. From domeniedadio comes the It. iddio for eddio, cf. iugate for equate. It. addio = Sp. à diós, Fr. adieu, Pr. à dieu siatz, O. Fr. à dieu soyez,
O. Cat. a deu siau. It. madio, Sp. madios, Fr. maindieu = m’aide dieu, O. Fr. si m’ait dieus = ita deus me adjuvet.

Dipanare It., Pr. debanar, Sp. devanar to wind off; from panus a bunch of wool for spinning.

Dirupare It., Pg. derrubar, Sp. derrumbar to precipitate from a rock (rupes); hence dirupo a precipice, O. Fr. describe, desruble, also desrubant defile, Pr. deruben; O. Fr. desrubison; Sp. derrubio a fall of earth on the banks of a river, also an overflow of water.

Discolo It. Sp. Pg. unruly, froward; from δύσακοιος.

Disegnare designare It. (1) to point out, mark out, (2) to draw, Sp. designar, O. Sp. deseñar, Pr. desegnar designar, Fr. dözigner, E. design = (1), Sp. diseñoar, Fr. dessiner, E. design = (2); sbst. It. disegno, Sp. diseño designio, Fr. dessein = E. design (in both senses). From L. designare.

Disette Fr. want; from desecta.

Disfidare sfidare It., Pr. desfiyar, Fr. défier, Sp. Pg. desafiar, O. Pg. desfier, E. defy = to retract one’s confidence (fides) in a person, to renounce, disclaim, cf. Henry IV, 1, 3. “All studies here I solemnly defy.”

Disfrasar — farza.

Disio It., Sp. deseo, Pg. desejo, Pr. desis a longing; vb. desiiare &c. Not from desiderium, but from dissidium (cf. Cat. desit), so, like Pg. saudade, prop. = separation, then = the consequent longing.

Ditello It. the armpit = ditale a thimble, Rom. didel, O. Fr. deed, Fr. deau (prov.) de. For ditello Neap. has etelleca, from tellecare to tickle.

Diva — da.

Diviso It., Pr. Fr. devis, E. device plan, contrivance, It. divisa, Sp. divisada, devisa, Fr. devise, E. device a distinction, distinguishing mark, cognisance; It. divisare, Sp. divisar to divide, arrange, dispose (O. Fr. deviser), E. devise. From dividere, Pr. devire, whence freq. divisar. Wedgw. makes 2 words (1) = a badge &c. from dividere (2) = a plan &c. from viso (visum) view, opinion. The expression à point devise, E. point device, = in a condition of ideal excellence, such as one can devise or imagine.

Docciare It. to douse, pour water on, sbst. doccia, Fr. douche, Sp. ducha a spout &c., from ductiare (ductus) as succiare from suctus. Cf. dactus = O. Fr. duit (conduit), Norm. doux, from ductio, Pr. dotz, O. Fr. dos, whence dusil, E. dosil a spigot. But Wedgw. derives doccia &c. from G. docke, E. dock a bunch, tap, whence the sense of spout, conduit &c. From Gael. dos a tuft, E. dosse a hassock, dosset a plug; E. dosil a tent for a wound prob. from Fr. dusil.
Dodu — doudon.

Doga It. Pr. Cat., Wal. doage, Alb. doge, Fr. douve, Mil. dore the stave of a cask, Du. dyghe, duig, Sw. dagne, G. daube staff; hence Sp. dovela duela, Pg. avela, Norm. davelle douelle, Lor. doule. The Pr. doga, Norm. douve also = a dam, a bank: L. L. douwum sive aggerem (Carpentier). It. doga = also a stripe, It. dogare to gird (Dante), Sp. dogal a halter, from the notion of hemming in, confining, like the staves of a barrel. Gregory of Tours has doga in the sense of conduit: ne forte dogis oeculitis lymphae deducerentur. From doga in Lat. = a vessel (Vopiscus) = Gk. δοξή a receptacle. From this it would come to mean a dam for holding in water, the staving of a cask, a stave. Wedgw. derives it from a different source, viz. the G. docke, E. dock a bunch, a plug, a stopple, a tap, whence dock an inclosed basin which keeps out the water by great flood-gates. From the sense of plug comes (1) that of dam (doga, douve &c.), (2) that of conduit (doga, doccia, douche &c.).

Dogana It., Pr. doana, Fr. douane, Sp. Pg. advana, custom-house, excise, toll. From the Arab. δίβαν ad-divin a state-council (for excise), whence divana doana duana with inserted Ё in It., ph. with a reference to doga a cask-stave. The Sp. duan = divin. Or it may be from divan in the sense of an account-book, Freyt. 2, 74, cf. Boccaccio Dec. 8, 10: i doganieri poi scrivono in sul libro della dogana &c.

Doge — duca.

Dolequin O. Fr. a short dagger; from M. Du. dolekin, dim. of dolk, G. döck.

Domani — maui.

Dôme — duomo.

Domenica It., Sp. Pg. domingo, Pr. dimenge dimergue, Fr. dimanche sunday; It. from dominica, Sp. from dominieus, Pr. Fr. from dies dominica, whence O. Fr. diemenehe = Gk. ευξηιηα.

Dominio It. Sp. Pg. lordship, possession, Fr. domaine (m.), E. domain, Pr. domaine domen, O. Fr. also demaine demenie, E. domaine desmesne, O. It. dimino; from dominium, ai from i as in daigner from dignari. O. Fr. adj. demaine = own, L. L. demavius.

Dommage Fr., O. Fr. Wal. E. damage, Pr. dampuatge; from damnum.


Dono — dunque.

Donde — onde.

Dondolare It. to rock, E. dandle. From the same root as the Fr. dodiner dodetiner, from dodo a word used in rocking children to sleep. Dodo is a child's word formed by reduplication from
dormir. Wedgw. connects these words with E. dade = to teach a child to walk, dading strings = It. dande, Fr. dada = a child's hobby-horse; hence daddle doddle diddle toddle, with nasal dande, dandle, dondeliner dodeliner to rock, dandiner It. dondolare dandle, idle, dandolo a nimy, dandolo dandola a toy, doll, E. dandy, Se. dandy.

**Dondon** Fr. f. a plump woman; from E. dump in dump-ty, dump-ty (donde). Dondon is connected with bedon (q. v.) dondaine = bedonaine. Perhaps doudu may be also referred hither, though the loss of the nasal is unusual.

**Dongeon donjon** Fr., Pr. donjo, E. donjon, dungeon, a strong lofty building in a fort, so called from its commanding the rest, dominio domnio dongeo (as singer from sommiare) donjon. But Diez rejects this derivation, and refers the word to the Irish dun a fortified place (v. duna) whence dunion, O. Fr. donjon donjon. Zenus 1, 30 gives as the orig. form dangió Fr. daingean. V. Murat. 2, 500.

**Donno donna** It., Sp. don dona dueña, Pg. dom dona, Pr. don (fem. dons), dombre (in dombre-dicus) domna, O. Fr. mase. dame (in dame-dieu) dan dant, O. E. dan, O. Fr. fem. dame (whence Pr. Fr. Sp. dama), Wal. domn doamné; from dominus domina in inscriptions dominus domna, L. L. dominus donna. Hence Sp. doncel doncella, Pr. donsel doncella, O. Fr. donciaus (nom.) dansel danzel (oblique cases), damoisiel, domoiseau, domoisele, Fr. demoiselle, hence It. damigello domigella, Sp. Pr. domiscla, as if from a L. dominicillus, Wal. dominisor. Vb. Pr. domnieor, O. Fr. donnier to court women, whence It. donneare, sbst. domnei donnoi. For the Fr. a = o, cf. damasche from domesticus, dantier (dant) from domitare. From domen for domin comes the Prov. and Cat. abbreviation en, used before proper names, e.g. En Barrat (O. It. Imberal), from donna Na as Na Maria &c. For the degradation in meaning of domoiseau and donzelle in O. Fr. cf. valet (Berr. valet = a help), vassal, valet. Mesquin, on the contrary, orig. = poor wretch, came to be used of young persons even of highest rank, the idea of youth being got from that of weakness, wretchedness.

**Donnola** It. a weasel; prop. = little woman, from donna, cf. Sp. comadreja, G. jingferchen, M. Gr. vouvóixta, Basq. andereigerra from andrea a woman. Cf. bete. The name was derived from the charater usu. assigned to the weasel in the fables.

**Dont** — onde.

**Dopo** — poi.

**Doppiere** It. a taper; from duptus, the which being formed of double thread, cf. G. zwirn from zwir.

**Dorca doro** Pr. a jug; from orca, v. R. Gr. 1, 264.
Dorelot O. Fr. a darling, Fr. doreloter dorloter to fondle; from A.S. deorling, E. darling, or from W. dorlawd, dauer dear and llawd a boy.

Dorénavant Fr. = dehine; from de hora in ab ante.

Dorna Pr. a pot, N. Pr. dourno; from urna, cf. dorea from orca. Hence Sp. dorriago dornilla a trough.

Dosel = dais.

Dossiere = dais.

Dotta = otta.

Douaire = dower.

Douane = dogana.

Douche = docciare.

Doudo Pg. a ninny; from the Eng. dolt, dold, A.S. dol, connected with G. töpel.

Douver Fr. to endow; from dotare; douaire (m.) Pr. doari, E. dower dowry; douairière a widow who has a jointure, E. dowager.

Douille douille O. Fr. weak; from ductilis, Pr. ductil &c.; Fr. dim. douillet (not from dulcis).

Douille Fr. a tap, L. L. ductile a channel; cf. Com. indoja a husk, from inductile, v. andouille. From ducere also comes Fr. dusil a spigot, E. dosel, but v. doga, docciare for another derivation.

Dour O. Fr., Pr. dorn of a hand’s breadth, It. dorone; from the Celtic, Gael. dòrn, W. durn, Bret. dorn a hand. Pliny Nat. Hist. 35, 14: tegula apud Gallos didoron dicta a longitudine duorum palmarum, di = Gael. da or de, W. dau dwi, Bret. daou div two.

Douve = doga.

Dove = ove.

Dovela = doga.

Doyen dean; from decanus.

Dragée = treggea.

Dragéon Fr. a shoot, sprig; from Goth. draibjan to push, O. H. G. treibjan (Fr. ge = bj, cf. Rom. Gr. 1, 166), cf. bouton from bouter, pousse from pousser.

Dragomanno It., Sp. dragoman, Fr. drogman, M. H. G. trage- munt, E. dragoman an interpreter, also It. turcimanno, Sp. truyaman, Fr. trucheman truchement, O. E. truchman; from Ar. targarman, tortjman an interpreter, from targarma to explain, Chald. targum a translation.

Drague Fr. brewer’s grains; from N. dragg, E. dreg dregs, which Wedgw. connects with E. draff, G. träber brewer’s grains, Pr. draco dregs of the vintage, drasche drèche draf, husks (this last, however, Dicz derives from O.H.G. drescan, G. dreschen
to *trash*), O. E. *drast drest*, G. *trestern*, A. S. *dresten* feces, also A. S. *dros* feæ, whence E. *dross.*

**Drague** Fr., E. *drag* (for water).

**Drappo** It., Pr. Cat. Fr. *drag* cloth, whence *drappello, drapeau* a rag, a banner, L. L. *drappus*, Fr. *draper, drapier*, E. *drape, draper*. In Sp. and Pg. it has the tenuis: *trapo, trapajo, trapero, trapería*, but also *drapero*, and *guadrapa* = *trappings of a horse*, *guadaltrapazo* flap of the sail against the mast, *guadraper* to flap. Frisch derives from *trappen* to tread, so of closely-trodden or woven stuff (Sp. *trapa* = *stamping*), but ph. better from *trap* the sound of a *flapping* piece of cloth.

**Drasche** — *drague*.

**Dredré** — *trillare*.

**Dreder** — *rizzare*.

**Dridriller** — *trillare*.

**Drille** Fr. (m.) comrade; from O. H. G. *drigit* lad, servant, fellow, O. N. *thræll*, E. *thrall*, v. Grimm 3, 321.

**Drille** Fr. (f.)

**Drizzare** — *rizzare*.


**Droguino** — *dragomanno*.

**Droit** — *ritto*.

**Drôle** Fr. facetious, droll; not found in the Fr. dictionaries of the 16th century. It is the same word as the E. *droll*, G. *drolig*, cf. Du. *drol*, O. N. *dríoli*, Gael. *droll* a blunt, awkward man.


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*Note: The text is somewhat fragmented and contains many abbreviations and references to other works.*
but from the Byzantine δοῦξ, δοῦξα, v. Ducange. From duca come It. ducato ducatone, Sp. duca do duca, Fr. G. ducat, first used c. 1140 by Roger II. of Sicily who held the duchy of Apuglia (ducato d’Apuglia).

Ducha — docciare.

Duola — doga.

Duello It., Sp. duelo, Fr. E. duel; from duellum. The word introduced into the Rom. at a late period, and was adopted from a mistaken notion of the etymology of the L. word. Battaglia was used previously.

Duendo Sp., Pg. dondo, Pr. donde domestic, tame, vb. Pr. dom- tar dondar, O. Fr. donter, Fr. dompter (E. daunt); from domitus domitare. Hence, too, Sp. Pg. dvene a fairy, ghost, prop. house-ghost (Sp. duende de casa). The words are not derived from domus.

Duire O. Fr. Pr. to lead, instruct, pf. doist, part. dozen, O. Fr. Pr. adj. duit clever, sbst. duison neatness; from ducere (doist = duxit), cf. Sp. ducir = duire, ducho = duit and cf. G. ziehen, L. educare.

Duna It. Sp. from Fr. dune a sand-hill; from Dn. duin = A. S. din (f.), E. down, don in names of places, which from the Celtic, Fr. din, W. din a hill, a strong place (dinas a city), whence dunum in Augustodunum, Lugdunum = Ravenhill &c. The root of the Celtic words is in the Ir. dvaiaim, Gael. duin to shut in, surround, thus showing a community of origin with the G. saun, O. H. G. zim, O. S. tim tynne enclosure, O. N. tim (E. town, O. E. tune) from G. source, A. S. tynan to enclose.

V. Malm, Diefenbach.

Dunque adunque It., O. It. donqua adonqua, dunche adunche, O. Sp. doncas, Fr. donc particle for L. ergo. O. Fr. duc, don- ques adune, Pr. donc adone = L. tum; whence sense of “ergo”, cf. igitur = inde and postea, Festus, E. then, Sp. pues, luego. Adunche is the orig. from for a or ad and tume. A tume and ad tume are found in old documents.

Duomo It. a cathedral, = the house (domus) “par excellence”, Fr. dome, E. dome = cupola, most of the churches in Italy being built with cupolas.

Dupe Fr. (f.), E. dupe, vb. duper, dupe. Frisch connects it with the Swab. dupel a blockhead; Wedgw. makes it from dupe duppe a hoopoe (so called from the tuft on its head), cf. It. bubbla a hoopoe, bubblare to cheat (E. bubble).

Durare It., Sp. durar, Fr. durer, E. dure, G. dauern to hold ont; from durare to harden, for which indurare was used.

Durazno Sp. a peach; from persica duracina, cf. It. duracine firm (of fruit).

Dureta Sp. a bathing-chair. Suet. August. 82; insidens ligneo
sotio, quod ipse hispanico verbo duratam vocabat. Larramendi refers it to the Basq. ura water.

**Durfeu** O. Fr. wretched, pitiable; from *dure fatatus* (cf. *malfeuil* = Pr. *malfadat*, Sp. *malfadado*) with a substitution of the suffix *utus* for *atus.*

**Dusil** — douille.

**Dusque** — jusque.

**Duvet** Fr. down of feathers, O. Fr. dum, Provin. E. dum, Norm. dumet, L. L. dama, from O. N. dun. Duvet is a corruption of *dumet.*

**E.**

**Ea** Sp., Pg. eia, Sic. eja ejia interj., Lat. eja, O. Fr. aye, Basq. ea.

**Eau** Fr. (f.) water; from *aqua*, O. Fr. aigue, ere (cf. yve from *equa*), whence éver a vase, O. Fr. aignière, E. ever (aquarium), from ere, iève iave eau eau (so bel biel bial beau).

Gris. aua.

**Ébahir** — bahir.

**Ébaubi** Fr. astounded; from an old vb. *ébaubir abaubir*; from balbus, O. Fr. baube, prop. to make to stammer.

**Ébaucher** — bauche.

**Ébbio** It., Sp. yedgo yezgo, Pg. enga, Pr. evol, Fr. hièble (*h* asp.), Berr. gebèle, Ven. gévalo dwarf-elder; from *ebulus*. Sp. *d* for *t* as in sendos from singulos.

**Ébbriaco imbriaco ubbriaco briaco** It., O. Sp. embriaco, Pr. ebriac, Fr. (Berr.) ebriat imbriat; from L. *ebriacus* (*Plantus*) formed like *meracus* from *merus*. Hence Pr. abriga, Fr. ivraie darnel.

**Ébe** Fr. (f.) ebb; from Du. ebbe, E. ebb.

**Éblouir** Fr. to dazzle, Pr. esbalauzir for esblauzir to stun, em-blauzir to dazzle. From O. H. G. *blôdi* weak, dull (Sc. blait, E. blunt), *blôdi* bluntness, whence G. *blode*, *blôdsichtig* weak-sighted. The O. H. G. verb was *blôdan*, Pr. *blauzir* = a Goth. *blauthjan*.

**Ébranler** — brando.

**Ébrouer** — bravo.

**Écaillé écale — scaglia.**

**Écarlate — scarletto.**

**Écarter** — scartare.

**Écco** It., Wal. eacè, Pr. ec, O. Fr. eke an adv. from *eccum*, often with pronouns; It. eccomi, eccoti, eccolo, eccola, eccoci &c., Wal. eacamè, Pr. eccvos, O. Fr. ekevos; Sp. el, elo, ela (for ec-le &c.). Pr. vec = ve (imper. of vezet, L. vide) and ee, whence vecvos, veus; so, too, It. vecco veccolo. From *ecce* is Pg. *eis,*
O. Fr. *eis es ez whence a verbal plur. estes-vos, cf. eglino. For other combinations cf. qua, quello, questo, qui.

Échafaut — catafalco.

Échala Fr. a wine-prop, O. Fr. escaras, Pic. écarats, Berr. charisson, Piedm. scaras. From L. L. *carratum* (with prefix *es*), which from Gk. *χάραξ* (Wal. hérac).

Échaleur Fr. a hedge, paling. From *scala*, from its resembling a series of ladders.

Échandole Fr. shingle; from scandula, Lorr. chondre, Wal. scéndrè.

Échanson — escanciar.

Échantillon Fr. a sample, Rouch. *écaillillon* a rule, ruler (Sp. *escantillon* descantillon). E. scanting = the dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness. From O. Fr. *cant* chant corner, piece &c. (v. canto), O. Fr. eschanterlet = chant.

Échapper — scappare.

Échar — gettare.

Écharde — cardo.

Écharpe — sciarpa.

Échars — scarso.

Échasse Fr. stills, O. Fr. eschace, Rouch. écache; from Du. schaats, E. skate.

Échaugette Fr. a watch-tower, O. Fr. escharguette eschirguitier a spy, eschirguitier to watch; from G. schaar-wacht a night-patrol, also a watchman. The Fr. échaugette is a corruption of escharguette eschalguete.

Échec — scacco.

Échemer — sciame.

Écheveau Fr. strong thread or yarn. Ph. from *scapus* = a twist or roll of paper, so = a skein or hank of thread (O. Fr. eschevete).

Échevin — scabino.

Échine — schiena.

Échiqueté échiquier — scacco.

Échome — scalmo.

Échoppe Fr.; from O. H. G. *schupfa*, G. schuppen, E. shop, Wal. sopru.

Échouer Fr. to strand, déchouer to set a float. From cautes?

Éclair Fr. lightning; from éclairer, L. exlarare, like fulmen and fulgur from fulgère, Champ. lumer to lighten from lumen.

Éclater — schiantare.

Éclisse — clisse.

Éclore — chiudere.

Écluse — esclusa.

Écope Fr. a water-can, from Sw. skopa.

Écorce écorcer — scorza.
Ecorcher — corteccia.
Ecor Fr. a steep part of the shore; from O.H.G. scorro a rock, A. S. score, E. shore, Du. schorre schore, cf. Gael. sgór.
Ecornifer Fr. to sponge (as a parasite), Norm. to pilfer; = écorner (cornu) to break off the horns or ends, to pinch off.
Ecosse — cosse.
Ecot — scotto.
Écoufle Fr. a kite (bird), Norm. a flying-dragon; O. Fr. escofre esconfre from G. schupfer (from schupfen) a missile. So, conversely, projectiles had their names from birds of prey (v. terzuolo).
Écourgee — scuriada.
Écouffier — ascollare.
Écouvillon Fr. a duster or small broom, Sp. escovillon; from scopa.
Écran Fr. a screen; from O. H. G. scrauna, E. screen.
Écraser to crush; a Norman word, from O.N. krassa, Sw. krasa bruise, E. crash. An onomatopoeion.
Écrevisse Fr. a crab, O. Fr. escrevisse also = armour, O. E. creveys, crevish, corrupted craw-fish; from O. H. G. krebs, Du. krevisse, krevitse, G. kreb, Rouh. graviche, Wall. grevess, with s prefixed (perhaps from scarabæus). So called from the grabbing action of the animal, Sp. escarbar to scrobble, escarabajo beetle (scarabæus), escarabisse a crayfish.
Écrou Fr. (m.) screw; from G. schraube, E. screw.
Écrouelles Fr. (f. pl.) scrofula; from scrofella (scrofula) a swelling in the throat.
Écu Fr. shield; from scutum, It. scudo &c., whence écuyer, Pr. escudier, It. scudiere, E. esquire, Fr. écusson, E. escutcheon (from a form scultio as from arceus arcio arçon).
Écuil — scoglio.
Écuille Fr., Pr. escudela, E. scull (scullion, scullery) dish; from scutella, It. scodella &c.
Écume — schiuma.
Écumer — sgrare.
Écuruill — scovattolo.
Écurie Fr., escuria escura Pr. a stable; from O.H.G. scüra skiura, L. L. scuria, G. scheuer, whence also Wal. surê, Hmg. tsür. Hence E. equerry. W. connects these words wrongly with écuyer (v. écù).
Écusson écuyer — écù.
Édéra ellera It., Sp. hiedra, Pg. hera, Pr. edra, Fr. tierre (O. Fr. Pic. hierre yerre with the article, cf. lendemain &c., Neap. lettira, Gen. lettua) ivy; from hedera.
Effacer — faccia.
Effarer Fr. to perplex, surprise; not from effarare, but from
ferus = shy, timid, cf. farouche from ferox, Pr. esferar to scare.

Effondrer — fondo.
Effrayer effroi — frayeur.
Effronté — affrontare.
Égarer — garer.
Égiantier — aigleant.
Égli, It., O. It. ello el, Sp. él, O. Sp. elle elli, Pg. elle, O. Pg. el elli, Pr. el elh, Fr. il, Wal. el. Partly from illé, partly from illic (= ille Terence). It. Pr. Fr. Wal. tai, from illujus or from illus, v. Rom. Gr. 2, 66; fem. It. Pr. Wal. lei, O. Fr. leï and leï, from illae or illaec for illi; pl. It. loro, Pr. Wal. lor, Fr. leur, from illorum (Sard. isinor = ipsorum). In It. pl. egliuo, elleno, no is a verbal suffix: egli-no, canta-no.
Égout Fr. sewer; from égouter to drip, cf. Pr. goteira, Fr. goutière = égout.
Égraffigner — greffe.
Égratigner — grattare.
Égrugor — gruger.
Eis — echo.
Eisaurar — sauro.
Éissornir — scernere.
Élaguer Fr. to prune, or thin trees. From O. H. G. lauh incisio arborum, or from Du. tuecken to lessen, impair. With lauh is connected G. leek, our leak.
Élan — lancia.
Élece It., Pr. euze, Fr. yeuse hohn-oak, from illex; It. leccio, from ilicinus, leccelo from illicium. Another form of éce is It. reclina, Sp. encina, Pg. enzinha azinho, azinheira, Pr. olzina.
Électuaire — tattoraro.
Élingue — stinga.
Élissire It., Sp. E. elixir, Fr. élixir; from Ar. al and ikšir the philosopher’s stone, elixir, essence; cf. Chauc. “The Philosopher’s stone, Elexir cloped”.
Élla — enola.
Élmo It. Pg. O. Sp., Sp. yelmo, Pr. elm, Fr. heaume (h asp.); from O. H. G. helm, O. N. hitlm, Goth. hitms, E. helm. In O. Pg. the word meant “a covering” generally. Sp. Pg. atmte for vitme = O. Fr. heaume, E. helmet; hence Fr. armet head-piece.
Éloendro — oleandro.
Élsa also It. hilt; from O. H. G. helza hilt. O. Fr. helt (h asp.),
also *heux* (nom.), O. N. *biolt*, A. S. E. *hilt* (n.), whence vb. *enheldir*.

Émail — *smalto*.

Embair — *baire*.

Embalde — *baldo*.

Embarazo — *barra*.

Embarcar Sp. Pg. Cat. to arrest, lay an embargo on, sbst. *embargo*, embarc a seizure; from *barra* (q. v.) a bar, whence It. *imbarricare*.

Embarcas — *barra*.

Embaucar — *bava*.

Embaucher — *bauche*.

Embaxada — *ambasciata*.

Embeñear — *beleño*.

Emblayer — *biado*.


Embora — *ora*.

Embocar — *volar*.

Embrasar — *bragia*.

Embronce O. Fr. Pr. bent, bowed, pensive, sad, Val. *embronch* crooked, Pic. *embron* awkward, vb. *embroncher*, Burg. *embroncher*, O. Sp. *broncar* to bend. From *pronus?* *embrone* = *impronicatus*? But in O. Fr. Pr. the vb. is used of covering, esp. the face. Wedgw. derives the E. phrase "brown study" from Fr. *embron*, which he refers to *bröncho* anger, grief (q. v.), *imbronciare* = *embroncher*.

Embudo — *imbuto*.

Embúsquer — *bosco*.

Embuste — *busto*.

Embutar Sp. Pg. Cat. to inlay, impress; from the same G. root as *botar* (v. *bollare*), cf. M. H. G. *búz* a blow.

Émeraude — *smeraldo*.

Éméri — *smeriglio*.

Éméillon — *smerto*.

Émeute — *meute*.

Émoi — *smagare*.

Émousser — *mozzo*.

Empachar — *pacciare*.

Empan — *spanna*.

Emparar emparer — *parare*.

Empecer O. Sp. Pg. to injure, with dat. or acc.; for *empedecer* from *impedire*, or, better, for *emperdecer* (perda).

Empêcher — *pacciare*.

Empéguntar — *pegar*. 

Empeltar Pr. Cat. to graft, sbst. Cat. *empelt*, Pr. *empeut*, O. Fr. *empeuen* a graft; from *pellis* (= bark), or, better, from diu. Pr. *peleta* (E. *pell*, Fr. *pelletier*), so *empeletar* = to insert in the bark, E. *pelzen*.

Empesor empoi — *pegar*.
Empétrer — *pastoja*.
Empézar — *cominciare*.
Empiffrer — *pipa*.
Empiasto — *piastra*.
Empilâtre — *piastra*.
Emplear — *piegare*.
Emplette Fr. a purchase; for O. Fr. *emploite*, Norm. *empleite*, from *implicitus* *implicitus*, *implicare* in Rom. sense to *employ*. O. Fr. *emploiter*, Pr. *emplittar* = *implicitare*. Cf. *exploit*.

Employer — *piegare*.
Empreinte — *imprenta*.
Emprunter — *improntare*.
En — *indi*.
En sbst. — *danno*.
Encan — *incanto*.
Encausar — *incalciare*.
Enciente — *inciuta*.
Encetar — *encentar*.
Encentar Sp., Pg. *enceitar encetar* to begin, to cut (at a meal).

From *inceptare* to begin. Sp. has also *decentar*.

Encher — *henchir*.
Encia — *gengiva*.
Encima — *cima*.
Encina — *elce*.

Encloque Sp. weak, feeble; from *clinicus* bedridden, with *en* as in *endeble* from *debilis*.

Enclume — *incude*.
Encombe — *colmo*.

Encono Sp., O. Sp. *enconiua* malevolence; *enconar* to irritate, inflame, *enconarse* (of a wound) to fester. Ph. from Sp. *malenconia* ill-will (*melancholia*), wrongly supposed to be compounded with *mal*.

Encore — *ora* (2).
Encro — *inchiostro*.
Endecha — *dec*.
Enderezar — *rizzare*.
Endéver — *desver*.

Endica It. the buying up of goods to sell again, also = a store-house (Murat.); from *ἐνδικα*.
Endilgar Sp. to lead away, persuade; from indelegare to send to, direct to, lead.

Endillar — relinchar.

Endivia It.Sp. Pg. Fr., Fr. E. endive; from intybus or adj. intybea.

Endro — eneldo.

Endroit — ritto.

Enelbro — ginepro.

Eneldo Sp., Pg. endro dill; a corruption of anethum?

Enfencer — fondo.

Enfreindre — fraindre.

Enfrum enfrun O. Fr., Pr. enfrun greedy, s'enfrunar to be greedy, to gorge oneself; from frumen the throat, wind-pipe, with en = in.

Engano — inganno.

Engar — enger.

Engarrasar — grafio.

Engastar — cassa.

Engance — enger.

Engar Fr. to pester, fill, surfeit: Nicot a engé la France de l'herbe nicotiane. From enecare to plague, en care, as vindicare, vin'care, venger. The Pg. has engar to throng, press on hostilely, not from G. eng. O. Fr. enger also = to increase, prevail (of diseases &c.), la peste enge fort, hence engeance a brood, not from ingignere. Lim. s'endzá to produce, Sard. angiai to hatch.

Engle — inguine.

Engloutir — ghiotto.

Engo — eppio.

Engodar — goda.

Engouer — gave.

Engrant engrande O. Fr. greedy, desirous. Prob. a corrupt form from G. E. hunger. Gachet makes it from an O. N. part. angraidr disturbed.

Engreir Sp. to make proud; from ingredi used trans; cf. Sp. escurrir trans.

Engrês O. Fr. engrais engrois (f. engrresse), Pr. engres hot, passionate, sbst. engresté, vb. s'engresser. Perhaps from agrestis wild, as engrot from agrotus. Villemarqué derives it from Bret. enkrez inkrez unrest, grief. So Diez. The verb engresser may, however, come from incresere in It. = to be irksome, and the rest be thence derived.

Engrimanço — grimoire.

Engrudo — glu.

Enherdir — yerto.

Enhiesto Sp. erect, vb. enhestar, enfestar. From fastigium (O. Pg. festo), so enhiesto = in fastigio.
Enho Pg, a one-year-old fawn; from *hinnuleus* for enhlo? or from *ennius* in bi-*ennius*, cf. cobrar.

Enn Pr. unwilling; from *iniquus*.

Enjöler — gabbia.

Enlear Pg. to fetter, hindor, O. Fr. enloier; from the O. Fr. enlaier = inligare.

Enne O. Fr. a particle of interrogation and exclamation: from interrogative *et* and the negative particle, Lor. *enne*.

Ennodi O. Sp. a young hart; from *enodis* branchless, hornless.

Enni — noia.

Enjo — noia.

Enquar Pr. to begin; from *inchoare*, one of the few L. words confined to the Pr.

Enqui — qui.

Enrouer Fr. to be hoarse; from *raucus*.

Ens O. Fr., Pr. ins; from *intus*; O. Fr. *dens*, Fr. *dans*, dedans,

Pr. *dins*, dedins, from *de intus*, de *de intus*; O. Fr. *sains* laiens,

Pr. *sains*, lains (compounded with the Rom. particles *sai* and *lai*), Fr. *céans*, léans. Another O. Fr. form for *dens* was *deinz*, whence *déinzien*, opp. *forein* (forancus), E. *denizen*.

Ensalmar Sp., Pg. *enxalmar* to enchant; from *psatmus*.

Ensalzar — alzar.

Ensanchar — ancho.

Ensayo — saggio.

Enseigne — insegna.

Enseigner — insegnare.

Ensemble — insembre.

Ensens — esso.

Ensonada Sp., Pg. *enseada* bay, creek; from *sinus*, insinnare,

Sp. *ensenar*.

Ensoña — insegnare.

Entamer Fr., Pr. *entamenar*, Piedm. *antamnà* to cut, notch, wound. Not from *êtreuiev*, but from L. *at-taminare* to injure, with a change of preposition (R. Gr. 2, 391), cf. *convitare* for *invitare*, *atturare* for *obturare* &c.

Ente Fr. a graft, Piedm. Parm. *enta*, Mod. *entin*, Fr. vb. *enter* to graft. From *εὐφυρεύ*, *εὐφυτεύειν*, whence also O. H. G. *impfihon*, M. H. G. *impfeten*, G. *impfen*, E. *imp*. L. L. *imputus* = *εὐφυρεύ*, cf. *colapus* = *colaphus*. Others derive from *in* and Du. *poel* = foot, hence *impitus*, Bret. *em-bouden*, but this der. will not sait the Fr. form, and the Bret. may come through the O. Fr. *emboter*. Pott derives the word from *im-putare*.

Entoado — alnado.

Enteco Sp. infirm, sickly; from *hecticus*, O. Pg. *elgeo*, It. *etico*.

For *e* = Sp. *n*, cf. *anche*. 
Entejar Pg. to loath, *entejo* loathing; from *taedium*.

Entercoer O. Fr. to recognise, acknowledge, *par l'ivre l'enterçaed = estimavit eam temulentam* Liv. d. Rois p. 3; from *interiare* to put in a third person's hands. This was a legal phrase, and used of a person who, detecting his lost property in the possession of another, placed it, as by law permitted, in the hands of a third, till the right owner-ship should be proved.

V. Ducange.

Entero — intero.

Enterver — rover.

Entibo Sp. a prop, *entibar* to prop; from *stipes*, Basq. *estiba*.

Enticher Fr. to infect (with disease &c.); from the G. *anstecken*.

Entier — intero.


Entrailles Fr., Pr. *intralias*, E. *entrails*. L. *interaneum*, pi. *interanea*, whence L. *entraigne*, O. Fr. *entraigne*, L. L. *intrania*. The Fr. has taken the collective suffix *aille*, following the analogy of *tripaille* (*trippa*).

Entraver, *entraves* — *travar*.

Entrechat Fr. a caper; from It. *capriuola entreccia*.

Entregar Sp. Pg. Cat. give up, deliver, *entrego* delivered up, *entrega* delivery; from *integer* for *entrego*, O. Pg. *entregue* = *entero*, *enteiro* = *integer*; prop. to make reparation, restore.

Entremes Sp. interlude; from It. *inter-mezzo* = L. *inter-medium*.


Entroido antruido O. Sp., N. Sp. *antruejo*, O. Pg. *entroydo*, Pg. *entruído* the last three days of the carnival; from *introitus* (sc. of Lent).

Envahir Fr. to seize forcibly, Pr. *envazir*; from *invadere*.

Envopper — *viluppo*.

Envie Fr. envy, desire; from *invidia*; adv. *à l'envi* in emulation, with the final vowel elided, cf. *chez* for *chese*, or for *ore*. *À l'envie* was used up to the 16th century.

Environ — *virar*.

Envis and *à envis* O. Fr. adv. against one's will, Wall. *eviss*, Burg. *anvi*; from *invitus invite*, v. Sp. *ambidos*.

Envoisier — *vezzo*.

Envoûter Fr. to curse, imprecate evil on (by means of waxon images); Ovid, *devovet absentes simulacrae cerea fregit Et miserum tenues in jequir urget acus*. From *devotare* (Apul.) for 12*.
devovere. In L. L. we find invultare from a mistaken reference to vultus.

Enxada — accia.
Enxalma — salma.
Enxambre — sciame.
Enxarcia — sarte.
Enxece O. Sp., O. Pg. enxeco eyxeco difficulty, harm, punishment; from Ar. esk-shaq difficulty.
Enxergar — cercare.
Enxerir Sp., Pg. to graft; from inserere, as enxertar from insertare.
Enxuagar Sp. to rinse, clean; from ex-aquare, It. sciacquare.
Enxugar — suco.
Enxullo — subbio.
Enxundia Sp. fat; from axungia cart-grease, Fr. axonge, cf. sugna.
Enxuto — suco.
Envoyer — voyer.
Épa It. belly; from hepar.
Épais — spesso.
Épancher Fr. to pour out; from expandicare (expandere, It. spandere), cf. pendere pendicare pencher.
Épanouir Fr. to unfold; a form of the O. Fr. espandi for espandir = espandre (expandere), cf. tolir = tolre; v. évanouir.
Épargner — sparagnare.
Éparpiller — parpaglione.
Épauler — spalla.
Épave Fr. a runaway. From expavidus.
Épeautre — spelta.
Épelche Fr. = pie, O. Fr. espeche, Pie. épeque; from O. H. G. spech, G. specht a woodpecker.
Épeler Fr. to spell, O. Fr. espeler to say, mean, Pr. espelar to explain; from Goth. spillôn, O. H. G. spellôn, E. spell.
Éperlan Fr. (Sp. esperlano esperlan) a smelt; from G. spierling.
Éperon — sereone.
Épervier — sparaviere.
Épico — spezie.
Épier — spiare.
Épieu Fr. a spit, O. Fr. espieil, from spiculum, as essieu from axiculus.
Épinard — spinace.
Épinceler épincer — pizza.
Épingle — spillo.
Épluchere piuccare.
Épois — spito.
Épouiller — pidocchio.
Épouvanter — spaventare.
Époux — sposo.
Épreindre — preindre.
Equerre — quadro.
Équider — qui.
Équiper — schifo.
Erard It. Sp. E., Fr. ère; from L. æra (æs) counters, items in an account; hence L. L. æra æra (cf. R. Gr. 2, 21) a number forming the basis of a calculation, an epoch.
Era — ora (2).
Érable — acero.
Éracer — ergerir.
Éreinter — derrengar.
Érgo O. Pg. except; from L. ergo? Diez also suggests præter-quod, cf. algo = aliquid.
Érgot — argot.
Érgoter Fr. to dispute about trifles, to caid; from L. ergo, which was much used in disputations.
Érguir Sp., Pg. erquier to erect; from erigere. Another form in ercer, cf. s. arcilla for c = g.
Érissario Sp. a uncultivated piece of ground, from era, L. area.
Ériso — riccio.
Ermo It., Sp. yermo desert, sbst. a desert; from ἕρμος, L. erēmus (Prud. erēmus), L. L. ermus hermus, Eng. hermit from ἕρμης. Hence N. Pr. hermas a heath.
Erranment — erre.
Érrer O. Fr. (f.) a way, O. E. eyre (Justices in Eyre) journey, errer to travel, also to treat, behave (mes-errer to ill-treat), hence chevalier errant, knight-errant, jujif errant, adv. erran erranment. The oldest form is edrar, from L. iter iterare. The Prov. errar, however, is the L. errae.
Érs — ervo.
Érto It. steep, partic. of ergere = erigere, sbst. erta an acclivity, all’erta, on the alert, prop. = on an eminence, hence adj. Sp. alerto, Fr. alerte, E. alert, Rh. erti.
Érvo and lero (= l’ervo) It., Sp. yervo, Pr. Fr. ers tares; from ervum, ers conforming to the G. erbse, O. H. G. arviz. From the der. L. ervilia (vetch) come Sp. arveja alverja, Com. erbeja, It. rubiglia (r transposed, as in rigoglio = orgoglio), Mil.erbion (for erviglione).
Érvodo — albedro.
Ésbahir — badare.
Ésbaleuzir — éblouir.
Ésbanoier — banda.
Ésbozar — bozzo.
Ésbulhar — bolla.

Escada  Pg. stairs; a corruption of *escala* from scala, v. Rom. Gr. 1, 241; or from escalada.

Escadre, escadron — quadro.

Escai  O. Pr. left, = Gr. σκαῖος.

Escal — scellino.

Escalio — scalmo.

Escalin — scellino.

Escalmo — scalmo.

Escalona — scalogno.

Escameld  Sp. Pg. a sword-maker's bench, Pr. eschamel, O. Fr. eschamel; not from *scabellum* (It. sgabello, Fr. escabeau, Cat. escambell), but from a form *scamellum* (al. *scamillum*, *scamnel-lum*) Priscian (from Apuleius).

Escamondar  Sp. to prune; from escami-mondar to scale, cleanse; cf. mani-atar, perni-quebrar.

Escamoter  Fr. to remove clandestinely, to juggle, whence Sp. escamotar. Perhaps from squama, Sp. escamar to scale fish, to clean, remove, cf. G. wegputzen, and v. forbire; Sp. escamato = tutored by experience, cunning.

Escanciar  Sp., Pg. escancer, O. Fr. eschancer to pour in wine &c. (Rth. schanghiar to present); Fr. echanson, Sp. escanciano, Pg. escanció a cup-bearer; from O. H. G. *scencan*, sbst. *seено*, orig. *seancjan*, *scanco*, L.L. *scancio* scanto. From G. schenken comes Fr. chiquer to drink, tipple, Prov. Fr. chiquer. The It. has *scancia* a tray for glasses or books, = L. L. *scancia*, Bav. schanz, G. schenke.

Escandallo — scandaglio.

Escandia — scandella.

Escantir  Pr. to extinguish; from candere to glow, so for escandir, can glowing = candidus. Or from a G. source: O. G. kenton, O. N. kinda, E. kindle, O. N. kindir fire.

Escapar — scappare.

Escara  It., Sp. Pg. escara, Fr. escarre scurf; from L. eschara (*ἐσχάρα*).

Escarabajo — scarafaggio.

Escaramuza — scarammuccia.

Escarapelarse  Sp. Pg. to wrangle; from It. scarpellare to scratch, from scarpetto = L. scalpellum.

Escarbar  Sp., Pg. escarvar, Cat. esgarrapar to scratch; from Du. schrapen, M. H. G. schrapfen.

Escarbot — scarafaggio.

Escarcela escarcelle — sciarpa.
Escarcha Sp. Pg. hoar-frost, *escarchar* to congeal, curl; from B. *ecachea* fine rain.

Escarda — *cardo*.

Escargot Fr. a snail; probably from the same as *caracot*, with a strengthening prefix.

Escarir — *schiera*.

Escarlate — *scarlatto*.

Escarmentar Sp. Pg. to correct severely, warn, sbst. *escarmiento* warning. Three derivations are given, (1) ex-carminare, which, however, should give *excarmenantar*, (2) It. *schermo* = from G. *schirmen* to defend, but this has given Sp. *esgrimir*, (3) It. *scarnamento* a tearing of the skin, chastisement.

Escarnecho — *scaramecuia*.

Escarnio escarnir — *scherno*.

Escarpa escarpe — *scarpa*.

Escarpolo — *escopro*.

Escarzar Sp. to castrate bee-hives; from *ex-castrare*, by transp. *excarstare*.

Escaso — *scarzo*.

Esclereno Scatima Sp. Pg. a diminution, *escatimar* to curtail, hoggle. From Basque *escatima* a quarrel.


Eschiolo — *schiera*.

Eschiolo — *squilla*.

Eschirer O. Fr., Wall. *hiré*, Pr. *esquirar* to scratch; from O. II. G. *skërran* to scratch, whence also Fr. *déchirer*, Pic. *deker*.

Eschiter O. Fr. to soil; from O. H. G. *skizan*, A. S. *scitan*, whence Wall. *hiter*. The G. word must also have influenced the formation of the Fr. *ehier* which, if immediately from the L., would have given *ehayer* (cf. *pacre payer*).


Esclandre Fr. bustle, alarm, *slander*; from *scandalum*, O. Fr. better *eschandre*, v. Rom. Gr. I. 269.

Esclate — *schiatta*.

Esclavo — *schiaro*.

Esclavin — *scabino*.

Esclavo — *schiavo*. 
Esclenque O. Fr. left hand, escelenge, -Wall. hlieing; from O. H. G. sleinc, Du. sink = G. link.

Eselet — schietto.

Esclier O. Fr. to split, slice; from O. H. G. sclizan, G. schleissen to split, A. S. slitan, E. slice.

Esclistre O. Fr. lightning, écliste, Rouehi éclître; from O. N. glitra, Eng. glitter, glisten.

Esclot — schioppo.

Esclier — cogliere.

Esclonque — schietlo.

Esclier — to split, slice; from O. H. G. sliozan, E. slice.

Esclot — schioppo.

Escolia O. Fr., Pr. esclau track; from O. G. slash, slag, G. schlag (hufschlag = track) a blow; cf. sau from fagus, and Sp. batuda = blow and track.

Esclusa Sp., Fr. écluse a sluice, L. L. exculsia sclusa; from exclure, not from G. sliozan schliessen, E. sluice, which would have given Fr. eclusse écuce.

Escodar Sp. Pg. to hew stones, prop. = to remove angles, from codo an elbow, corner. Hence escoda stone-breaker's hammer.

Escolh — cogliere.

Escolimoso Sp. hard, obstinate; from scolymus (σκόλυμος) a sort of thistle.

Escollo — scoglio.

Escolta — corgere.

Escocedir O. Fr. Pr. to excuse; L. L. ex-con-dicere, like ἐκλογεῖτο θαυ.

Escala O. Fr., Pg. escopro, estoupro, Val. escapre, O. Fr. esclapre a chisel; from scalprum, Sp. escarpelo, It. scarpe, from scalpellum.

Escocedir — corgere.

Escondire O. Fr. Pr. to excuse; L. L. ex-con-dicere, like ἐκλογεῖτο θαυ.

Escopeta escopette — schioppo.

Escoplo Sp., Pg. esclapre, estoupro, Val. escapre, O. Fr. esclapre a chisel; from scalprum, Sp. escarpelo, It. scarpe, from scalpellum.

Escocedir — corgere.

Escolia O. Fr. Pr. to excuse; L. L. ex-con-dicere, like ἐκλογεῖτο θαυ.

Escollosa — cogliere.

Escollo — scoglio.

Esclia O. Fr. Pr. to excuse; L. L. ex-con-dicere, like ἐκλογεῖτο θαυ.

Esclia — corgere.

Esclia — escuerzo.

Escola Sp. Pg. a sheet (naut.) from Du. schoot, E. sheet (from schiessen, shoot).

Escola — scotia.

Escola Sp. a round piece cut out in shaping a garment, vb. escotar. From G. schoofs, Goth. skaut-s &c. a lap.

Escola — scotia.

Escotade — quadro.

Escouasse — corgere.

Escozar — cuire.

Escramo O. Sp. a javelin. We find it in L. Wisig. 9, 2, 1: scutis, spatis, sramis, lanceis, sagittis, and with sahs a knife in Gregory of Tours: cum cultris validis quos vulgus scrasamasaxos vocant. Cf. Dief. Goth. wb. 2, 257.

Escrapa O. Fr. to scrape; from Du. schrapen, E. scrape. From same source comes O. Fr. escafe, escreffe a fish-bone, M. H. G.
schrappen to scratch, Fl. schraffen, cf. Langued. escrafá to scratch out, blot out.

Escragne escriegne escrienne O. Fr. a little house, summer-house &c., connected with L. L. screrwa (from L. screrum (Grimm) a subterranean chamber.

Escrimer — schermo.
Escruc — scrucco.
Escuchar — ascoltare.
Escudriñar Sp., N. Pr. escudrinhá to search, scrutinise; for escudriñar, It. scrutinare from scrutinium.

Escuerzo escorzón Sp. a toad, It. scorzone a sort of venomous snake; prop. = bark, It. scorzo, from the rough, bark-like skin.

Escuma — schiuma.
Escupir Sp. Pg., Pr. O. Fr. escopir escupir, Wal. scupá to spit. A corruption of exspuere.

Ese — esso.
Esfolar — desollar.
Esglay — ghiaio.

Esgrika esgrimir — schermo.
Esgrumer O. Fr., Cat. esgrumar, O. Fr. esgrunier esgruner, Pr. Cat. esgrrunar to crumb, crumble; from Du. kruim, G. krumme, E. crum.

Esguaso — quado.
Esguince — sgancio.
Esito It. sale of goods; from exitus.


Eslingua — slinga.
Esmairer esmair — smagare.

Esmalte — smalto.

Esmar Pr., O. Fr. esmer, O. Sp. O. Pg. asmar, Gallic. osmar to estimate; sbst. Pr. O. Fr. esme, Cat. esma, Lang. ime, Lorr. aume; from aestimare. Hence Pr. azesmar = ad-aestimare, to reckon, aim: a son colp aze matrimon aimed his blow well, also azermar, sermar. From azesmar is O. Fr. acesmer to set in order (battle &c.), O. Gen. acesmar, Dante's accismare to set to rights, dress (not from cisma), also azzimare, Sp. azemar to adorn. Esmar, Pic. amer also gives E. aim, M. H. G. amen, aemen.

Esmeralda — smeraldo.

Esmerar esmerer — smerare.

Esmeril — smeriglio.

Esmeril esmerejon — smerio.

Esneque esneche O. Fr. a sharp-prowed ship; from O.N. sneckia,
Dan. snekke, O. G. snaga, snecke, probably connected with G. schnekke a snail.
Espacier — spazzare.
Espada — spada.
Espalda — spalla.
Espalhar — paglia.
Espalier — spalla.
Espantar — spaventare.
Espareir Sp. to scatter, Pg. esparzir, O. Sp. Pg. espargar, from spargere, Pr. esparsa. Cf. arcilla.
Esparvel — sparaviere.
Espasmo — spasimo.
Espautar Pr. to be in anguish, Wall. espauter, Pic. épaunter, sbst. Pr. espaut; from ex-pavitate.
Espea — spezie.
Espel — specchio.
Espelh espiègle — specchio.
Espelta — spelta.
Esperior O. Fr. Pr. to awaken, s'esperir to awake, Pr. resporir; from expergere, re-expergere, with elision of the d, as though from experrigere, cf. lire from legere.
Esperal — éperlan.
Espertar O. Sp. Pg. Pr. to awaken; from espergitus. Hence Sp. despierito, Pg. desperto, vb. despertar, Wall. dispiérté.
Espeso — spesso.
Espeto — spito.
Espiar — spiare.
Espiche Sp. a sharp-pointed weapon, goad, Pg. espicho, vb. Sp. Pg. espichar to prick; from spiculum spichum, spiculare, cl = ch cf. hacha (facula), cuchara (cochlearium).
Espigle Fr. a wag, O. Fr. Ulespieglet; from G. Eulenspiegel (owl-glass) the title of a collection of droll stories, v. Max Müller, Lectures.
Espie O. Fr., espieut espiaut Pr. spear; from O. G. spioz spoz.
Espinaca — spinace.
Espineta — spinetta.
Espinerga — springare.
Espinon — spiare.
Espita — spitamo.
Espojo — spoglio.
Espolin — spola.
Espolon espuela — sperone.
Esponton — spuntone.
Esposo — sposo.
Espreitar — exploit.
Esprelle and prèle Fr. shave-grass (bot.), It. asperella; from asper.
Esprequer Fr. to prick; from Du. prikken, E. prick.
Espringuer — springare.
Esproher — espryren.
Esprohon — esproho.
Esquecer Pg. to cause to forget, esguecerse to forget; O. Pg. escaecer = excadescere used actively.
Esquela — cedola.
Esqueleto — scheletro.
Esquena — schiena.
Esquentar — calentar.
Esquero — esca.
Esquiplo — schizzo.
Esquif esquife — schiffo.
Esquila — squilla.
Esquille Fr. a bone-splint. Dim. from σχίδη or σχίδων whence pl. schidiae (Vitrut.). Cf. scheggia.
Esquilo — scojattolo.
Esquina Sp. Pg. corner, probably from esquena fish-spine, = sharp point, cf. It. spigolo (spiculum) = corner.
Esquinzar Sp., Pr. esquinzar esquissar to tear to pieces (rags &c.); from σχίζειν with n inserted? Sp. has also desguinzar.
Esquissse — schizzo.
Esquivar esquerir — schivare.
Essai — saggio (2).
Essaim — sciame.
Essart O. Fr., Pr. cissart, F. assart fresh land, essarter, cissartar to clear land; from ex-saritum hoed up, dug up, vb. ex-saritare, L. L. exartum, exartare.
Essere It., Pr. Rh. éser, Fr. être, Sp. Pg. ser to be. The L. esse in L. L. took the regular inf. ending and became essere (impf. conj. esseret). From this was formed Fr. estre être, as from tessère (tesseract) tistre titre. The Sp. ser, however, orig. seer (in two syllables), is from sedere (1) to be situated: Campo Nola sedet, Dante: siede la terra sulla marina (2) remain (3) be. Cf. Goth. vesan (G. wesni, E. was) to dwell (Sansk. vas), remain, be. The Sp. verb takes from sedere its imper. sé (or sey),
gerund, partie. *sido* (or *seido*), infinitive, pres. conj. (*seu* or *seya*) impf. *sia* for *exa*.

**Essieu** Fr. axle; for *aissieu* from *axiculus*, like *épieu* from *spiculum*, It. *assiculo*.


**Essoigne** — *sogna*.
**Essorer** — *sauro*.
**Essuyer** — *suco*.


**Estaca** estache — *stacca*.
**Estacha** Sp. harpoon-rose; from B. *est-archa*.
**Estacion** — *stagione*.
**Estafette** estafaldé — *staffa*.
**Estals** — *stallo*.
**Estallar** — *schiantare*.
**Estameña** — *stamigna*.
**Estampar** — *stampare*.
**Estanç** — *stanco*.
**Estancar** — *stancare*.
**Estancia** — *stanza*.
**Estandarte** — *stendardo*.
**Estañó** — *stagno*.
**Estarna** — *starna*.
**Estai** — *étau*.
**Esteil** O. Fr. an arrow; from O. I. G. *stíh hil*.
**Estoio** — *étai*.
**Estera** — *stoya*.

**Estern** Pr. track, *esternar* to follow; from A. S. *stearne*, E. *stern*.
**Esters estiers** O. Fr. Pr. without, except: e. g. *estiers mon grat* against my will. From *exterius*, by metathesis *extierus estiers*.

**Estiar** O. Sp. to remain still; from *estivare*. Pg. *estiar* = to become clear, cease from raining.

**Estivar** — *stivare*.

**Estoc** — *stocco*.
**Estofa** — *staffa*. 
Estopa — stoppa.
Estoque — stocco.
Estor — stormo.

Estorer Fr. to erect, build, furnish; from instaurare; estorée, estorement, L. L. instaurum, staurum, E. store, Gaël. stór, W. ystór. The O. Fr. estoire (though in L. L. instaurum) belongs rather to stnolo.

Estout Pr. O. Fr. haughty, bold; from G. stolz, E. stout, It. stolto, from L. stultus. From estout, Pr. estot is the O. Fr. estotoier to maltreat.

Estovoir O. Fr. impersonal vb. to become, beseeem, be necessary, pres. m'estuet, pf. m'estut. From stare, ester to stand near, become, which in pf. has estut = stetit, as arestut from arester: from pf. estut came pres. estuet, inf. estovoir like mut, mut, movoir. Estovoir was also used as a sbst. = necessaries of life, E. stover, L. L. estoverium (cf. manoir manerium). But the Rhæt. has stover stuwer = must, pf. stuuet, conj. stuess, and this could hardly come from star (pf. stet), nor is it likely to have been introduced from the Fr. It is better, therefore, to refer the verb to L. studere, studuuit = O. Fr. estut, Rh. stuuet, stuess = O. Fr. estuus = studuisset. What is desired or willed may be regarded as necessary, hence studeo scire = I must know, cf. Rom. Gr. 3, 204.

Estrac Fr. lean, meagre (of a horse); from G. strack, O. H. G. strac strictus = Fr. étroit, E. strait.

Estrada estrade — strada.
Estragão estragon — targone.

Estraier — strada.
Estralar — schiantare.
Estrambote — strambo.
Estraño — stranio.
Estrapasar — pazzo.

Estraper O. Fr. to glean, cut down, hence Fr. étrape a sickle; from Sw. strapen, E. strip, Bav. straffen to cut. Cf. It. strapare. Or a form of estreper = exstirpare?

Estrayer O. Fr., Pr. estraguar to digress, E. stray; from extravagare, It. stravagare.

Estrazar — stracciare.
Estréer O. Fr. to give up, deliver; from Pr. tradar formed from tra-dare, ex-tra-dare.

Estregar — fregare.
Estreper — estraper.
Estriar — strega.

Estribo Sp. Pg., Cat. estreb, Pr. estrenp estrieu estrep, estriub,
O. Fr. estrief, E. stirrup; hence Sp. estribera, Pg. estribeira, Fr. étrivière and étrier. The It. uses staffa instead. From the M. H. G. stege-reif, L. G. stirrep (E. stirrup), contr. streep. Hence Sp. estribar, O. Fr. estriver (desestriver = to throw from the stirrup). The O. Fr. estriver, E. strive is from G. streben; sbst. Pr. estris, O. Fr. estrif, E. strive. From estribo comes Sp. coslribo support, vb. costribar. Sp. estribo estribillo = also burden of a song, refrain, properly a resting-place or stirrup. O. Sp. estribote, O. Fr. estribot estrabot, Pr. estribot a satire.

Estribot — strambo.
Estribord — stirbord.
Estriga Pg. a portion of flax for spinning; from L. striga a streak, or swathe of mown corn.
Estrillar — strecchia.
Estringa — stringa.
Estrinque estrenque Sp., Pg. estrinque estrinca a rope, Pg. estrin-car to twist; from G. strick a rope, with inserted n; E. string (v. stringa). Cf. Ven. strica a rope, Com. striccia to tie, and cf. tricoter.
Estriver — estribo.
Estro It. Sp. enthusiasm; from aestrus (οιστρος).
Estrope — stroppolo.
Estropiar estroprier — stroppiare.
Estros Pr. O. Fr. with ad, ad estros unconditionally, immediately; from extrorsum (opp. introrsum) = outwardly, without reserve. Par estros was used, whence sbst. la parestrussa the extremity.

Estrovo — stroppolo.
Estrubar — estribo.
Estruendo Sp., Pg. estrondo noise, clamour; from tonitrus with ex and metathesis of the r, extronus, cf. Fr. estonner from extonare. O. Sp. has atruendo.

Estrujar — torchio.
Estucho — astuccio.
Estufa — stufa.
Estuque — stucco.
Estarar — turrar.
Esturion — storieone.
Esturlenc Pr. a combatant; from O. II. G. sturilinc, cf. adelene from adaline (E. atheling).

Esturman O. Fr. (also estrumant, stiersman); from Du. sturman, A. S. storman, E. steersman.

Establir Fr., E. establish; from L. stabilire (It.).

Établir Fr., E. establish; from L. stabilire (It.).

Étage — staggio.

Étai Fr., Sp. stay a stay (rope), Fr. étaie (Pg. esteio) prop, vb.

Étain — stagno.
Étalon — stallo.
Étamer — stagno.
Étamine — stamigna.
Étamper — stampare.
Étance — stauza.
Étancher étang — stancare.
Étangues — stanga.
Étape Fr., O. Fr. estaple a store-house, staple; from Du. stapel, E. staple.

Étau — stallo.
Éteindre Fr.; from extinguere, It. stinguere.
Étendard — standardo.
Étoupe — stoppia.

Étinette Fr. a spark (hence 'tinsel); a corruption of scintilla, O. Fr. escintele, stencele (E. stencil).

Étiquette Fr. a stitched or pinned note or billet, Rouchi estique a pointed stick, Neap. sticchetto. From same root as It. stecco a thorn, prick, Rouchi stique a dagger, L. G. stikke, stikken, E. stick, cf. Champ. stiquer to put in, stick in, O. Fr. estiquer to beat with a stick.

Étoffe — stoffa.
Étonner Fr., O. Fr. estoner, E. astony, astonish; from attonare, exstonare. O. Pr. has estornar for estronar (tronar = tonner).

Étoile — stoppia.
Étoffer — tufo (1).
Étoupe étoupin — stoppa.
Étourdir — stordire.
Étourgeon — storione.
Étrain Pic. sea-coast; from G. E. strand.
Étrange — stranio.
Étraper — estraper.
Étre — essere.
Étrécir — étroit.

Étreindre Fr. from stringere; cf. astreindre, restreindre from adstringere, restringere, contraindre from constringere.

Étrier — estribo.
Étrille — strecchia.
Étriquet — tricoter.
Étrivière — estribo.

Étroit Fr., E. strait; from strictus, Pr. estreit, It. stretto. Hence étrécir to narrow, rétrécir to draw in, retrench, verbs of inchoative form and active sense, from a L. strictescere, Sp.
estreckecer. O. Fr. estreccier would = a L. strictiare. Hence déroit a narrow pass, from destrictus, cf. détresse.

Étron — stronzare.
Étropes — stroppolo.
Étte It. (m.) a trifle, Com. eta, Flor. etti, Rom. etta ett, Com. m'importa on eta = m'importa un frullo; from L. hetta, Festus: res minimi pretii ... cum dicimus "non hettae te facio".

Étui — astuccio.
Étude — stufa.
Évanuir Fr. (reflex.), Pr. esvanuir to vanish. It. corresponds to It. svanire, lthat. svanir, Pg. esvair, It. pres. svanisco = L. evanesco. Ou is inserted as in épanouir, O. Fr. engenouir, amadouer, bastouer; the o in Pr. manoir = Goth. v (manvjan).

Évaser Fr. to enlarge an opening; from vas, or opp. conevasare to pack together, évaiser un arbre to give it room.

Eventail — ventaglio.
Évier — eau.
Éxaucer — alzare.
Exploit Fr., Pr. espleit esplecha profit, vb. exploiter espleitar to perform, accomplish; from explic'tum drawn out, accomplished (E. exploit). Cf. ploite (O. Fr.) from plicita, as plait from placi'tum. Pg. espleitar to explore is also from explicare, but in a different sense, to unfold.

Eziandio It. = L. etiam. From etiam deus; cf. avvegna dio che, macari dio che, O. Ven. quamvis-deo, O. Gen. quamvis-dë, so ezian dio che, ezian dio se, ezian dio.

F.

Fabuco — faqgio.
Faca — haca.

Faccino It., Sp. faquin, Fr. faquin a porter, also a knave. From Du. vani-kin a lad. Or, perhaps, from Ar. faqir poor. Sic. facchinu = tavernaio.

Faceia It., Wal. fatzê, Pr. fassa, Fr. face, Sp. haz (facha from the It.), Pg. face face; from facies, the first four forms from an old Rom. facia, Sp. hacia = L. versus. Hence It. facciata, Fr. façade, and Pr. esfassar, Fr. effacer, E. efface.

Facha — faccia.
Facha — accia.
Fâcher — fastio.
Facimola facimolo sorcery. According to Menage from facere
molam (Virg. sparge molam et fragiles incende bitumine lauros), but we should expect faci-mola like faci-mâle.

Façon Fr., Pr. faisso, E. fashion; from factio used passively, cf. lison from tonsio.

Fade Fr. also fat, Pr. fat (f. sadu) insipid, dull (E. fade); from fatus, cf. vac from vacans. It. fado.

Faggio It., Sp. haya, Pg. Pr. faya a beech, O. Fr. fage a beech-wood; from adj. fagusus fagea. Fagus is found in Wal. ság, Sic. sagu sau, Pr. Rh. Rouchi sau, O. Fr. soeu, Lomb. Gen. fó. Fr. faine beech-mat, O. Fr. Lorr. fain, from fagiwus fagiwa, It. faggiuolo, Sp. fabuco (= faguco), with the same suffix as almenrugo, Cat. fatja (= fagea).

Fagotto fangotto It., Pr. Fr. fagot, Sp. fogote, E. faggot, W. fagod. From fax prop. = a bundle of split pine-wood (cf. V. jamque faces et saca volunt), Gk. φάχνης (dimin.); γ for c as in It. sorgo from sorice, Sp. perdigon from perdicea, Pr. tugor from lucem. Wal. hac fagot is from fax as nuc from nux. The Sp. owes its form to a supposed connection with fuego.

Faide O. Fr. feud, hence faidu hostile, Pr. faidir to persecute, banish; from L. L. fuidu, A. S. fdele, O. H. G. gafëhida, G. fehde, E. feud.

Faille — faccola.

Faillir — faillire.


Faine — faggio.

Pain O. Fr., E. fain, partic. of se féindre (de quelque chose), Pr. se fehuer to neglect, prop. to dissemble, from fingev, O. Fr. faindre = E. foim. Hence faignant lazy (afterwards written fainéant [faire néant]), cf. It. infingardo (1) dissembling, (2) lazy, Murât.: qui aut nolunt aut cum pigriûtâ faciunt, simulantes sibi vires déesse.

Faire O. Fr., Pr. far to speak. Not from far but from facere (verba), cf. imperf. fesoient they spoke.

Faisca — falavesca.

Faisceau — fascio.

Fait Fr. (m.), O. Fr. faîste, feste; from fastigium, It. fastigio. Fust in Devonshire = ridge of the roof.

Falaise Fr. a cliff, hence the name of a town in Normandy, O. Fr. falise; from O. H. G. felisa (f.), G. fets (m.).

Falavesca It. embers, Pg. faisca, O. Sp. fiscu spark, vb. Pg.
Falbalà. Another form is It. favolesta for favillesca from favilla, Veron. Parm. Crem. fativa; fuisca is for fistsca for fo visca falvisca (cf. topo from talpa). The O. H. G. falavisca is from the Rom. The same suffix is found in Fr. flamme-èche from flamme.

Falbalà It. Sp. Pg. Fr., Sp. also farfalià, Crem. Parm. frambalà, Piedm. farabalà, Ronchi farbala, E. furbelow; from G. falbel a plait, flounce, falbeln to plait? Or is this from the Rom?

Falbo It., Fr. fab, Fr. fauve; from O. H. G. falo (E. fawlow), Gen. falcws, G. fal yellow.

Falcare diffalcare It., Sp. Pg. desfalcar, Fr. défalquer, to defal cate, abstract.Usu. derived from falx, Sp. falcar to reap. But better from the O. H. G. falgan to rob, abstract. If the G. word came from the R., it would be falchan falachan.

Falco falcone It., Sp. haicon, Fr. falco, Fr. faucon, O. H. G. falco, E. falcon; from falco (first used by Servius ad AEn. 10, 146), which is from falx, cf. falcuta a claw. Festus says: falcones quorum digitii pollices in pedibus retro sunt curvati. Hence falcone, falcon, faucon a gun, dim. falconetto, falconete, fawconneau a falconet, cf. moschettu, sagro, terzulo.

Falda It., Sp. fulda halda, Pg. fralda, Fr. fauda, O. Fr. faude, the skirt or fold of a robe; from O. H. G. falt, A. S. fedal, G. falte, E. fold (= Rh. fulda). In It. Sp. Pg. it also = the brow, slope, or skirt of a hill.

Faldistorio It. Sp. Pg., Fr. faldistoi e a fald-stool, Fr. fautereuil, O. Fr. faudesteuer an arm-chair; from O. H. G. faltstuol, E. faldstool (= folding-stool). For faldistorio O. Sp. has facistor facistol = falt-stuol. Hence It. palchistuolo a penthouse (from palco).

Faldriquera faltriquera Sp. a pocket; from fulda, whence fullica, then with inserted r as in fullrero a pickpocket, faldr iquera.

Fallà — favola.

Fallire It., O. Sp. O. Pg. fulilir falir (Sp. fallecer, falecter), Pr. Fr. faillir to fail; from fallere. From faillir is derived the imper. pres. faut, pf. failut, inf. failloir, O. Fr. faillre faudre; il me faut = me faillit it escapes me, I want it, I must have it. From fallire comes sbst. It. faillo falla, O. Sp. falla, Pr. falla, O. Fr. faille, O. It. faglia fault; vb. It. failire to fail, neglect, Sp. Rh. fallar.

Falò It. a bonfire, Fr. falot a lantern; from φαώς a torch, or from φαώς a beacon, Piedm. farò, Ven. fanò. It. falotico, Fr. falot = odd, extravagant (prop. flaring?). From φαώς also It. fanale, Sp. Fr. fanaul a ship’s lantern.

Falourde Fr. (f.) from faix tourd. It corresponds in form with the O. Fr. falorde falourde (f.) a merry tale, Sp. fatordia,
Cat. falornia, vb. falorder to jest, se falorder to make oneself merry.

Faltaré It., Sp. Pg. faltar to fail (falter); hence It. Sp. Pg. falla, Fr. faute, E. fault, Sp. Pg. adj. salto, It. diffalito, Pr. defauta, O. Fr. fauteau, default. Faltaré is a freq. from fallere (fallitare).

Faluca — felauc.

Famiglio It., O.Sp. O.Pg. famillo familio, Rh. famaita a servant; from familial, cf. Sp. manceba from mancipium.

Fanal fanalo — falò.

Fanciullo — fante.

Fanello It. a linnet, Piedm. fanin, Mil. fanett; from the G. hanf-ilt-ing (hemp-ling)?

Faner Fr. to let dry, make into hay, faner l'herbe; O. Fr. fener fanir to wither, Pic. fener, L. L. af-fenare, Pr. faner, Rh. fanar fenar. From faenum foenum, cf. O. Fr. fanoul for fenouil, Lorr. fouon = Fr. foin, Lorr. fouanné = Fr. faner; Lim. sbst. fe, vb. fenà.

Fanfa O. Sp. brag; It. fansano, Sp. fansaron, Fr. fansaron a blusterer, fansare blast of trumpet; Sp. farsante, Langued. farfantaine braggart; an onomatopoeia.

Fanfaluca It. embers, trifles, Fr. fanfreluche, O. Fr. fanselue trifles, gewgaws, Norm. fanfue. L. L. fanfaluca a corruption of pompolyx (πομφόλυξ) (1) a bubble, (2) slag, scoria. Hence Mil. fansullà, Com. fansola, Sic. fansonj (pl.) trifles; Fr. fre-luquet a top, for fansreluquet.

Fango It. Sp., Pr. O. Fr. fane, fem. Lomb. fanga, Pr. fancha, Fr. fange, Norm. fangue mud. From Goth. fani (n.) gen. fanjis the j becoming h (fanhja) or g, c, cf. from venio It. vengo, Pr. venc. Bret. fank from the O. Fr., which Pictet refers with the Ir. fochall to the Sansk. panka. Fangoso, fangeur might also come from fumicosus (Festus, according to O. Müller from famex, whence might come fange [fumicem]).

Fanon O. Fr. a cloth, towel, Fr. fanon fanion; from O. H. G. fano, Goth. fana a piece of cloth, O. H. G. hantfano a towel.

Fante It. a boy, servant, foot-soldier, Sp. infante &c.; from insans. Hence fanteria infantry, fantocci a doll, It. fanciullo fanciulla a child, Flor. Rh. fancellia. For the loss of the 1st syllable, cf. folto, scipido, stromento, &c.

Fantome Fr., E. phantom; from phantasma, It. fantasima, Pr. fantasma (from fantalma, cf. Cat. fantarma). O. Fr. vb. enfantosmer. Langued. fantasti a goblin, phantasticus.

Faon Fr., E. faun, vb. faomer. O. Fr. faun feon = young espec. of lions, bears, dragons &c., fauner feoner to bring forth young. Connected with Pr. feda (q. v.), from fetus; feon from fedom, as fea from feda.
Faquin — facchino.
Farandula Sp. Pg. Cat. profession of a comedian, also a wandering troop of comedians. Perhaps connected with the G. farrende wandering people. Farante (Sp.) = a messenger, actor who speaks the prologue &c.; farandula from a form faranda, as lavandula from lavanda, girandula from giranda.

Farapo — arpa.
Farauta — aralda.
Farce — farsa.

Fard Fr. paint, vb. farder; fard = teinte, L. tineta, which in O. H. G. would be gi-farwit gi-farit (from farcian G. färben to colour).

Fardo Sp. Pg. a bale, pack, Sp. fardillo, Pg. Pr. E. fardel, Fr. fardeau; Sp. fardec a notch, also a tax, Pg. fardas a soldier's coat; Sp. fardeye, Pg. fardegem, It. fardeggio luggage. Ar. farda, ul-farda pack tax, fard notch.

Farfalla It. a butterfly, a fickle man (Wal. farfate), Bas. ulifarfalla (ulia a guat); Pg. farfallas pl. cuttings of metal in coining, bragging, It. sfarfallare to cut through, become a butterfly, N. Pr. esfarfalla to scatter (Fr. éparpiller). From papilio come It. parpaglione, then, perhaps through influence of the O. H. G. falsitra, sfarzatrice farfalla. The Sw. has farfall. Com. farfatola a fickle person. Rh. sfurinna butterfly is = L. fac farnam "make meal", Sard. faghe-farina, because it is covered with a dust like that of meal.

Farfante farfarron — ranfa.
Farfogliare Neap., Lomb. farfojd, Sp. farfutar. Rouen farfou/ier to stammer; an onomatop. (= Fr. farfouiller to rummage) or = Ar. farfara to talk confusedly.

Farga — forgia.
Farinella — flanella.

Farnia fargna the broad-leaved oak, quercus robur; from farneus (Vitruv.) by some supposed to be contracted from fraxinus; the It. comes from the adj., Apicius has; farnei fimgi.

Faro Pg. scent (of dogs), track, steam of meat &c.; from Ar. fārah?

Farouche Fr., vb. effaroucher, from ferox fericis, cf. mordache from mordax. Pr. Cat. frotge. O. Fr. haronche = insolent.

Farpa farpao farpar — arpa.

Farsa It. Sp. Pg., from the Fr. farce, a farce, orig., as in French = a stuffing, thence a medley, farce, cf. satira; from farsus stuffed, whence also It. farsetto waistcoat, doublet; from farsa comes Pg. disfarzar, S. disfrazar to mask.

Fascio It., Sp. fazo, haz, Pg. feix, Fr. faix bundle &c.; from
Fasquia—fascio.

Fascis. Hence It. fastello for fasceittello, Fr. faisceau, It. fascina, Sp. faxina hacina &c.; vb. Pr. afaisser, Fr. affaisser.

Fasquia Sp. Pg. a lodge; from Ar. faschia (Sousa), which is from vb. fascha to separate.

Fastello—fascio.

Fastidio It., fastio hastio Sp., Pg. hastio, Cat. fastig, Pr. fastig fastic, O. Fr. fasti; from fastidiis; vb. fastidiare. O. Sp. hastiar, Pr. fastigiar fasticar, Fr. facher, E. fash; adj. It. fastidioso, Sp. hastioso, Cat. Pr. fastigos, Fr. façheux, L. fastidiosus. The guttural is due to a form fast-icar.

Eata—te.

Eata It., Sp. fada hada, Pg. Pr. fada, Fr. fée, Danph. faye, E. fay; vb. It. fatere, Sp. hadar, Pr. fadar, O. Fr. fée, fër, M. H. G. feinen to bewitch; from fata = Parea, on a coin of Diocletian, fastis = D's manibus. Fatus is used by Petronius. Others derive it from Fatua.

Fatras Fr. booty; for fatras, from fars (Menage).

Fattizio It. &c., artificial, factitious; from L. facticus; sbst. Sp. hechizo, Pg. feitico enchantment (whence E. sbst. fetish), like O. H. G. zobar (G. zauberei) from zouara to make; hence Sp. hechicero, Pg. feiticeiro a sorcerer, It. fattucchiero. Factura is used in the same sense, It. fattura, Pr. faitura (feature, cf. feat = fait, fetish = faitis well-made, neat), vb. It. fattware, Pr. faiturwar; sbst. Pr. fachurier, Danph. faiturier, Pr. faitilha enchantment is also from factere.

Fattuchiero—fattizio.

Faubourg Fr. suburb. For faux-bourg = falsus burgus, cf. faux-frais, faux-bois, fausse-clef. This der. is supported by the Wall. fà-bor, Wall. fà = Fr. faux. The O. Fr. form forbour forssbour was spelt as though from foris.

Faucon—falcone.


Faute—falta.

Fautueil—faldistorio.

Fautro fautrer—feltro.

Fauve—falbo.

Favola It., Sp. fabla, Fr. fable, Pr. faula, E. fable, Sp. fabla habla, Pg. falla speech, from fabula; It. favella language, from fabella, Sard. (m.) fuédatu speech, word; dim. Fr. fabliau, O. Fr. Pr. fabel a short story; It. favola favellare, Sp. hablar (whence Fr. habler), Pg. fallar, Pr. favelar faular, O. Fr. fabler to narrate, speak, Wal. hëblei to make a noise; from fabulare. The It. sola = Pr. faula, fiaba = O. Fr. flabe with the trasposed.

Faxo—fascio.
Fazaleja — fazzuolo.

Fazzuolo fazzoletto It., O. Sp. fazoleto a pocket-handkerchief. The Sp. fazaleja is from facies (Sp. faz), L. L. faciale. Diez refers fazzuolo (by reason of its suffix) to another origin, G. fetzen a rag (cf. It. pezzuolo). But the Sic. fazzuettu is from Sic. facci (facies), and, doubtless, the It. is of kindred, perhaps dialectical, origin.

Fe (phe) O. Fr. = servus. It is the O. N. fædd-r, fæd, brought up, cf. Sp. criado.

Fébre — fievole.

Fechar Pg. to shut, hence fecho a bolt; prop. to close a letter &c. by dating it; from factum = date, Sp. fechar to date.


Federa It. thick woven stuff, twill; from O. H. G. fedara feather, M. H. G. federe felt, L. L. penna.

Fé — fata.

Fëgato It., Sp. higado, Pg. figado, Pr. fetge, Wall. feïte, Fr. foie (m.) liver; from L. L. facatum (se. jeceu), prop. the fig-fattened goose's liver, pingüibus facis pastum jeecur quasiris ab in Hor. S. 2, S. 88, cf. N. Gr. ἁχότι from συκωτόν ἥπαξ. The accent is thrown back, and we find also figido for facatum, cf. rogitus rogatus, dolitus dolatus, vocitus vocatus, provitus probatus &c. Sard. is figâu, Ven. figá, Wal. fëcat. For the importance of the goose, cf. its narno It. oca, Fr. oie (avica, avis) the bird.

Feindre — faint.

Feira — fiera.

Felce It., Sp. helecho, Fr. fougère fern; (1) from filix (Langued. feuze), (2) from filicatum, (3) from a form filicaria.

Féler Fr. to split; for fester from fisciculare (Apuleius).

Feligres Sp. parishioner; from filius gregis.

Fello It., Pr. O. Fr. fel impious, wicked; It. fellone wicked wretch, O. Sp. felon fellou = fello, Fr. fêlon perjured traitor, E. felon; It. O. Sp. felonia, Pr. felina femnia profligacy, wickedness, Fr. fellouté, Sp. felonia treachery (espec. of a vassal), E. felony. From the A. S. E. fell, Du. fel. Pr. and O. Fr. nom. sing. fel (fels) acc. felon, whence the other forms, and fem. felona.

Felpa It. Sp. Pg. plush; from G. felbet, Swed. fälp; hence Fr. feutpier. The It. has also pelpa, Sic. felba, Sard. Cat. pelta. O. Pg. latifa = a sheepskin.

Feltro It., Sp. fieltro, Pr. fêtre, felt, L. L. filtrim; It. feltre,
Sp. filtrar, Fr. filtrer, E. filter; from O. H. G. fulz, A. S. E. felt, with r after t, R. Gr. 1, 323, hence O. Fr. fauter to thrash, from fitzen (to press), as fauter (= feurer) from filz.

Feluca It., Sp. faluca, Pg. falua, Fr. felouque, E. felucca; from Arab. fulk a ship.

Fenouil — finocchio.

Ferlino It., O. Sp. ferlin, O. Fr. ferling ferlin a farthing; from A. S. feordhling (farthing).

Fermillon fremilon O. Fr., V. fremiU), perhaps = haulier; from mailles de fer, so = fer-mailton, cf. grille for graille, provigner for provainiger. Al. from firmus, firmaculum.

Ferrana It., Pg. ferraa, Sp. herren (f.) a mixture of various chopped herbs for cattle, a mash; from farrago, Pg. also farragem.

Ferrant and auferrant O. Fr., Pr. ferran alferan, an adj. used to denote a light colour, e. g. of grey hair, of horses &c. From ferro, cf. It. ferretto = iron-grey, semi-canus, also ferriquo, which answers to a Pr. ferrene, O. Fr. ferrant (cf. flame flamant), whence Pr. ferran. Al. is not the Arab, article, but for alb-ferrant, cf. blanc-ferrant, chemu-ferrant. Al. from the Ar. al-fars, Sp. al-faraz a Barbary horse.

Ferropea herropea arropea Sp., Pg. ferropea fetters, from ferrum and pes.

Ferté — ferme.

Ferrare sferzare It. to scourge, sbst. serza sferza. Not from ferire (feriari), since the 4th conj. does not form participial verbs. Perhaps from the O. H. G. filan, whence an intensive filazan = G. fitzen to seold, hence fetzare ferrare (cf. scalmo scorno).

Fesse Fr. (f.) for Lat. natis; from fissus fissa, whence vb. fesser.

Fetta It. a bit, piece, shred, ribbon, O. Sp. fia ribbon; not from vitta, which gives It. vetta, but from O. H. G. fiza a ribbon, thread, perhaps connected with fetzen a shred (Rh. fetza).

Feu — fuoco.

Feudo — flo.

Feur — foro.

Feurre — fodero.

Feutre — feltro.

Fí O. Fr. Pr. sure, certain, adv. fiement confidently; from fidus, It. fido. O. Fr. adv. de fé = surely.

Fia fiata — via.
Piaba — favola.

Fiasco It., Sp. flaco, Pg. fraco, Pr. O. Fr. flac flaque weak, languid, vb. ficcare &c.; from flaccus. The Fr. flaque must come from flaccidus = flaxidus = flausquidus, cf. laxus lasque tâche, Lorr. faiche, Com. fiasch.

Fiaccola It., Sp. hacho (whence Rouchi hache hace), Pg. facha, Pr. fatha, O. Fr. faille a taper; from facula (fax). For the inserted i = l cf. R. Gr. 1, 269, and cf. flocina, rifuatre.

Fiacre a late Fr. word, so called because the inventor's house in Paris bore the sign of S. Fiacre.

Fiadone It. honeycomb, Pr. flonzon (flazon?), Sp. flon, Fr. flon (for flon), E. flon a flat cake, a flat piece of metal for coining; L. L. flado, flato = O. H. G. flado f. flada (= laganum, placenta, libnum, favus), Du. vlade (f.), connected with πλατίς, G. piatt, E. flat.

Fiale — favo.

Fiama Pied., Sp. flame (m.), Pr. fecme, Fr. flamme (f.), E. flame; from phlebotomus, whence also O. H. G. flidimâ, M. H. G. contr. flide, G. fliete.

Fiancer Fr. to affiance, Pr. fiansar to promise, It. fidanzare; from fides, fidanza.

Fianco It., Pr. Fr. flanc, Sp. flanco (milit. from the Fr.) flank. Diez derives it from flaccus inserting n as in It. fianotto, Fr. ancôte &c., cf. G. for flank weiche, M. H. G. krenke both = weak. But it is more probably from the O. H. G. lancha blanca (through the E. flank) to which D. objects that the G. h would not become f but g, v. gufo (but cf. It. Fiavo from Chlodoveus), and that blanca is fem.; we find however It. solcio from sulza, Fr. tin from tinna.

Fiasco It., Sp. flasco frasco, Pg. frasco, fem. It. fiasca, O. Fr. flasche, Fr. flacon for flacon (E. flagon), also found in the Germ. and Celtic tongues, E. flask, cf. Wal. plscê, Hung. palatzk, Lith. pleczca. On the analogy of fiaba (flaba) from fabula, pioppe from populus, Sp. bloca from buccula, blogo from baculus we may get flasco from vasculum (cf. f for v-in para-fredus, biffera).

Ficcare It., O. Sp. Pg. pr. ficar, Fr. ficher, O. Sp. O. Pg. fíncar, Sp. hínca to thrust or drive in (Pie. hiquer), It. ficcarsi, Sp. ficarse to insist on; It. afficcare, Pr. aficar, Fr. afficher to attach. Verbs in ic on the analogy of fodicare, vellicare are common in Rom. cf. gemiccare, volvicare, pendicare, sorbicar. So, perhaps, figicare from figere (dim. or frequent.).

Ficelle Fr. f. packthread; from filum as if silicellum; for the change
of gender, cf. cervelle from cerebellum, and for the lost t, cf. pucelle for pucetle.

Fiche — fillo.

Ficher — ficcare.

Fio fiéo — via 1).

Fiedere It. to wound, from ferire, Sp. herir &c., r being changed to d.

Fief — fio.

Fiente Fr., Pr. fenta dung. From a form fmitus (cf. O. Fr. friente = fremitus) a corruption of fmetum. Cat. is fempta, N. Pr. femto fiendo, O. Sp. hienda.

Fiera It., Sp. feria, Pg. Pr. feira, Fr. foire, E. fair; from feria (feria), fairs being held on saint’s days, cf. G. messc.

Fierce — fierche — fierche.

Ficrge transformed into vierge gave rise to dame reine, Sp. reyna.

Fievole It., Sp. Pr. feble, Pg. Pr. foible, O. Fr. floible — foible, E. feeble; from flebilis, the first t being dropped. Cf. G. swach (l) Hebills (2) debilis, and tvenig (1) flebilis (2) parvus, paucus.

Fifre — pipa.

Figer Fr. to curdle, congeal; from figere. A late word, but found in Stephanus (1539) and Nicot.

Fignon It. a pimple; from G. fince.

Fila It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. E. file a row, prop. a thread, from filum. Vb. Fr. filer, defiler, E. file, defile, O. Fr. pourfiler, E. purfile to embroider (Chaucer), hence also subst. defile, E. defile. Hence It. Sp. filo, Fr. fil edge of a weapon (pr. thread); vb. affilare (1) to sharpen, (2) incite, Sp. afilar = (1), Pg. = (2); Pg. enfar to thread, pierce, frighten.

Filhar O. Pg. to take; prop. to take into one’s family, from filius.

Filipendula It. Sp. Pg., Fr. filipendule a plant, so called from the tubercles attached to its thread-like roots.

Filou Fr. a sharper, rogue, Piedm. Com. filon, Piedm. also filaca, • vb. Fr. filouter. The L. L. is filo; from O. H. G. flon to file, cf. fourbe, friron, polisson, also slang Eng. file = rogue. The Fr. filouter may be from the part. gi-filot = expolitus. The Du. has field good-for-nothing, subst. fielterye. The Lorr. affilou = filou from a vb. aiffilei to deceive = Fr. affiler to polish. The difficulty lies not so much in the root as in the termination. May it be from E. fellow?

Filtrar filtrer — fîetto.

Filza It. a row or string of things, vb. infilzare; from filum, through a form fîllium.

Finanza It. a receipt, quittance, Pr. finansa, Fr. E. finance, plur.
It. finanze, Fr. E. finances; from finis. Pr. fin = end, settlement, θέλος, specially of an adjustment of a legal quarrel, usu. by payment of money, L. L. finis = "finalis concordia, amicabilis compositio", finem facere componero de lite, E. fine. Hence vb. finar finer finire to pay a stipulero sum, which sum was prop. la finance, E. finanço = fine, L. L. financia = generally "praestatio pecuniaria”.

Fincar — ficcare.

Fioco Ven. a finch, Lat. fringilla; from O. H. G. fincho, G. finke, E. finch. Veneroni gives also a form frinco.

Findar Sp. to finish, conclude; from finitus, Pg. fendo.

Fino It. Sp. Pg., It. also fine, Pr. Fr. fin, whence E. fine, G. fein, O. H. G. finitho (10th cent.). The fundamental meaning is: perfect, pure, sincere; Pr. fin aur, fine gold, fin amor, fin vertatz, O. Fr. de fine tre from pure anger. From finitus finished, perfect, cf. clin from cinatus, cuerdo from cordatus, manso from mansuetus, and for the sense cf. Sp. acabado, Lat. perfectus, Gk. τέλειος.

Fino infino It. particle = L. tenus; from in fnem, fine, cf. Festus: tenus significat finem. In L. L. (A.D. 849) we find de alti parte fine flumen &c. The Pr. has fis, N. Pr. Cat. fins, Bearn. sens, Sard. finza, finzas.

Finocchio It., Sp. hinojo, Pg. funcho (whence Funchal), Fr. fenouil, E. fennel; from foniculum, L. L. fenuctum.

Fio It., Pr. O. Cat. feu (hence O. Pg. feu), Fr. E. fie from the O. Fr. fieu; vb. Fr. fieffer, O. Fr. fever, Pr. affeuar to feoff. It is the Lomb. fiu in fader-fium patrimony, O. H. G. fiun fehu (pecus), G. vieh, Goth. faihu possession, E. fee = O. Fries. fia in both senses. The h was lost (cf. R. Gr. 1, 312), the short e became ie as in Pr. mieu from mens, and Pr. u = Fr. f cf. juif = Pr. jueu, Fr. fieffer for fever as in ensuier for ensuier. Sic. fegu substitutes the regular g for h, R. Gr. 1, 311. From fieu feu came the L. L. feuðum feodum (in the 9th cent.), the d being euphonic, as in ladico for laico, chiodo for chio-o (clavus clausus). The L. L. word spread into the Rom., It. Sp. feudo &c.

Fiocina It. a harpoon; from fuscina with i = l inserted, cf. fiaccola, and with ci for sci, cf. cacio for cascio. Sard. fruscina, Mil. frosna insert r = l.

Fioco It. hoarse, faint, weak. Dicz derives it from rauco (fauco, cf. trombo, froco, fioco, fico). Mahn, however, maintains that the meaning of weak (fioco lume Dante &c.) ought to precede that of hoarse, and derives it from flaccus by means of a form fraucus. Flaccus is connected with βλάξ, E. flag, flabby, A. S. wlaec = E. luke (luke warm). The Pr. frauc
makes the der. from *raucus* more plausible than that from *flaccus* which in Pr. is *floc*.

**Fionda** It., Fr. *fronda*, Fr. *fronde* a sling. From *funda* It., *fronde*, with inserted *i* = *l*, cf. *fiocina*.

**Fioretto** It., Sp. *florete*, Fr. *fleuret* a foil; so called from the button on the point, like the bud of a flower.

**Fiorino** It., Sp. Fr. *E. florin*, orig. a gold coin, stamped with the lily (*flore*) of Florence, hence also in O. Pg. *frolena* for *floreña*.


**Fiorotto** It., Sp., Fr. *floret*, *fleurel* a foil; so called from the button on the point, like the bud of a flower.

**Fiorino** It., Sp. *E. florin*, orig. a gold coin, stamped with the lily (*flore*) of Florence, hence also in O. Pg. *frolena* for *floreña*.


**Fischiare** It. to whistle, from *fistula*, L. *fiscla*.

**Fisga** Sp. Pg. *a harpoon*, vb. *fisgar*; from Goth, *fisktm* to fish, O. *fisk* a harpoon.

**Fistella** It. a basket, from *fiscella*, *fisc-ett-ella*.

**Fita** — *fetta*.

**Fitta** It. soil that gives way under the feet; from O. H. G. *feuht* moisture (G. *feucht* moist)? For *iu io* = passing into *i*, cf. R. Gr. 1, 257, and cf. Rhet. *fecht* from *feucht*.


**Flucia** Sp. confidence; from *fiducia*. Hence compounds such as: *aphuciar ahuciar, despuzar deshuciar, desahuciar*.

**Fiusso** — *floscio*.

**Flutare** — *flauto*.

**Flaco** — *fiacco*.

**Flacon** — *fiasco*.

**Flagrero** — *flauto*.

**Flagorner** Fr. to flatter meanly; from *flatter* and *corner* (aux orilles) according to Le Duehat.

**Flairer** Fr. Cat., Fr. *flairer*, Pg. *cheirar* (*fl* = Pg. *ch*), = L. *fragrare*, changed to *flagare*; sbst. Cat. *flaira*, O. Fr. Pic. *flair*, Pg. *cheiro*. The It. and Sp. have only derivatives, such as *fragrante*, *fraganza fragancia*.

**Flaier** — *fragrare*.

**Flambe** Fr. the iris, flag, O. Fr. Pic. also = *flame*; from *flamma* *flame* *flambe*. Hence *flamber*, *flambeau* &c.

**Flamberge** Fr. a sword, now only in the phrase: *mettre flamberge au vent* to draw swords; it is the G. *flamburg* *flamberge* from *flanc* flank and *bergen* to cover. Cf. *froberge* used as
the name of a sword, according to Grimm from fró (lord) and
bergen, or from the god Fro = N. Freyr.

Flan — frignare.

Flan — fiadone.

Flano — fianco.

Flanella frenella It., Sp. flaneola, Fr. flanelle, E. flannel. The
primitive form is found in O. Fr. flaine a bed-covering (Roque-
fort), cf. W. cieraing (1) bed-covering, (2) flannel. Flaine may
be from velamen *l'amen, as flasca from vlasca. The Pg. form
flarinella is quite anomalous.

Flan — fiadone.

Flaque Fr. a puddle, slough; from Du. vlacke a lagoon. Cf.
Ducange, flaco flactra.

Flasque — fiacco.

Flatir — flatter.

Flatter Fr., Pr. flitar, E. flatter; from A. S. O. N. E. flat, O. H.
G. flaz. Hence also O. Fr. flat a blow, flatir to strike to the
ground.

Flauto It., Wal. flautē, Sp. Pr. flanta, Fr. flûte, E. flute; vb. Pg.
fruatar, Pr. flautar, Fr. flûter to flute. The old form was flahute
flaute which form it still keeps in Pic., also with an s flahuste,
vb. flahuter flûter. Flaître is for fluter (cf. veudec for vitude,
Pr. tene for tener), from flatus, the u being kept as in flat-
cux. From flauta is Pr. dim. flautol flaujol (flautiolus), O. Fr.
flajol, Fr. E. flageollet. It. flatere to smell is from an old form
flutaré, cf. rubare from rauben.

Flavole O. Fr. flattery; from flabellum a fan.

Fléau Fr. a s courage, O. Fr. flael, E. flail; from flagellum. With
r for l the It. has fragello, W. flrowyll, O. Fr. srogell.

Flecha fléche — freccia.

Fléche de lard Fr. flitch, O. Fr. fique flec, Pr. feca. From A. S.
fliece, E. fiek flitch, G. fliek.

Fléchir Fr. Pr. to bend. From flectere, réflexir = reflectere,
though c is not usu. changed to ch in Fr. (cf. pacciare), O. It.
fieldere, It. fieldere is a Latinism.

Fleco flucco Sp. fringe; from floccus, v. frente.

Fleis — flechir.

Fleme — fiama.

Flete flote Fr. a ferry-boat, from Du. vleet, E. fleet.

Flote — fret.

Flétrir Fr. to wither, Berr. flatrir, O. flatirir. From the O. Fr.
adj. flatre flestre withered, which is a contraction from
flecaster.

Floubir — fragrarc.

Flibot Fr. from E. fly-boat. Hence Sp. fibote filibote.
Flin Fr. a thunderbolt, whetstone; from O. H. G. flins, A. S. E. flint.

Floc — frac.
Floresta — foresta.
Florin — forino.
Floscio It., Sp. floxo, Pg. frouxo, Pr. fluis lax, slothful, weak; from flactus, whence It. flusso transient.

Flot flota — flotta.
Flotar — rot!
Flotta It., Sp. fiota, Pg. fro/a, Fr. finite, E. fleet. The O. Rom. words for classis are It. armata, Sp. armada, Pr. estol, Fr. estoire. The O. Fr. flote (fluctus v. flotta) had a wider sense, e.g. flote de gens as well as flote de nefs; the later word is prob. through the Du. vloot or the Sw. flotta.

Flou Fr. languid, feeble, O. Fr. (fem. floire), O. Pie. flau, Roueli flaw. This latter is the orig. form, cf. O. Fr. poi po pou from pau. From flauces corrupted into flauus. (Cf. suf. for suev from sevum). From flou comes the adj. fluet for flouet.

Fluco — flosoio.
Fluet — flou.
Flute — fiato.

Focaccia It., Sp. hogaza, Fr. fouasse fouace a cake, bun; from focus, Isidor: cinere coactus et reversatus est focacius. Cf. focalius, fouaille, fuel.

Focile — fiuco.

Fodero It., Sp. Pg. forro, Fr. feuvre (E. fur), O. Fr. fuerrre fuerre foarre (the Rue au Founarre = Vico degli Strami of Dante Par. 10). The meanings are, in It. sheath, lining, fodder, in Sp. Pg. lining, sheathing, Pr. O. Fr. sheath, Fr. fodder; hence Fr. fourreau; Sp. forrage, Fr. fourrage, fourrure fourrier &c., E. forage; vb. It. foderare, Sp. forrar, Pr. forrar, Fr. fourrier. From Goth. fodr a sheath, O. H. G. fustar sheath, fodder, O. N. fodr sheath, lining.

Foyo Sp. Pg. spongy, soft. The same root appears in Ven. fofo asthmatical, breathless, soft, weak, sbst. fofo, Lomb. fofa fright (breathlessness), Com. fofa a spongy substance; it is the Du. pof, vb. poffen, G. puffen, E. puff, f for p by assimilation.

Foga It. violence, impetuousness, whence Fr. fongue, fougueux; vb. It. fugare. From fuga, Sp. fuga = liveliness, quickness; this is supported by the Romag. Crem. fuga. Focus would have given fucca.

Foggia It. fashion, shape, manner, vb. foggia; from L. fovea a hole (Pg. fojo, Sp. hojo hoyo). For the connexion of meanings, cf. It. cavo, Gk. τύπος. The Ven. form is foila, so the
word cannot come from Fr. forge = Piedm. forgia a forge; Sard. fornai = Fr. forger.

Fogna It. conduit, fognare to draw off water; from siphon (Menage)?

Foible — lieve.

Foie — fogato.

Foin Fr. hay; from foenum faenum. The regular fien = It. fieno would have been confused with fien = fimus, and ae sometimes becomes oi, cf. blois. O. Fr. Pie. fein answers to a L. fenum.

Foile Fr., Rh. fuira diarrhoea; from foria.

Foire — fiera.

Fois — vece.

Poison Fr. E., Pr. foisiò; from fusio, It. fusione.

Foja It. heat (sexual); from furia, Rh. foia.

Foison Fr., E., Pr. foist) from fusio, It. fusione.

Foja It. heat (sexual); from furia, Rh. foia.

Folc foue O. Fr., Pr. folc, Com. folco a flock, troop, crowd; from O. H. G. A. S. folc, O. N.olk a crowd, E. folk; A. S. floc, E. flock, is O. Fr. floc (flow).

Folego — folgar.

Folla — follare.

Follare It., Sp. hollar, Pr. folar, Fr. fonler to tread on, E. to full; It. folta folia, Sp. folla, Fr. foule (Pg. fula) a throng, cf. It. calea, also Sp. huella a footprint, huello a tread; hence It. fullone, Fr. foulon a fuller. The L. has not preserved the vb. follare, but has the sbst. fullo. Hence It. affollare, O.Sp. afollar, Pr. afolir, Fr. afoler, to spoil.

Folle It., O. Sp. fol, Pr. fol, fem. fol, Fr. fou folle, sbst. and adj, droll, fool (Cat. foll = choleric); hence Fr. affoler to make a fool of (whence E. foil), Pr. afolir to be a fool. Folle is the L. follis used as an adj. (cf. R. Gr. 2, 232); it does not, however, denote the empty-headedness of the fool but his instability, Lat. follere (Jerome) meaning to move in and out, up and down, so a restless ghost, a hobgoblin, is termed It. folletto, Pr. Cat. Fr. follet, Bearn. honlet, cf. Fr. fen follet = ignis fatuus. In an O. Fr. psalter we find for de mandatis tuis non erravi de tes commandemenz ne foliai from folier to err. Sp. follon = indolent, rogue, braggart (O. S.); Burg. feulteu = a beneficent spirit that guards cattle at night = a Fr. folletot.

Follon — folle.

Folto It. thronged; not from folta, but = infultus, Sic. 'infultu.

Fona Pg. flake of fire. Goth. fôn, O. N. funi glowing coal, embers, whence G. funke spark.

Foncer — fondo.

Fonda Sp. a tavern, O. Sp. sling = Sp. honda; from funda a
purse, L. L. place of rendezvous for market-people, cf. *bursa borsa* in both senses.

**Fondaco** It., Sp. *fundago*, O. Fr. *fondique* a warehouse; from Ar. *fondoq* *alfondoq* (whence Sp. *athondiga*, Pg. *alfandega*) a tavern for merchants, also a store-house (from *πανδοκέιον* *πανδόξιον*). The suffix *ic* in Rom. is so unusual as to forbid the der. from L. L. *funda*, v. *fonda*.

**Fondefle** O. Fr., = L. L. *fundibulum* *fundibulum*, Sp. *fundibulo*.


**Fonil** Sp., Pg. *funil*, Basq. *unil*, from *fundibudum* for *infundibulum*, Lim. *enfounil*. It is the same as the E. *funnel*, Bret. *founil*.

**Fonsado** O. Sp. O. Pg. *fosado*; from *fosar* to surround with a foss, thus prop. = a fortified camp.

**Fontaine** — *fontana*.


**Forain** — *fuora*.

**Forban** — *bando*.


**Force** O. Fr., Fr. *forces* (only plur.), Pr. *forsa* shears; from *forpex forpiceis*.

**Force** — *forza*.

**Forceis** — *fuora*.

**Forcené** — *senno*.

**Foresta** It., Sp. Pg. Cat. *floresta*, Pr. *forest* *foresta*, Fr. *forêt* (f.), E. *forest*. The Sp. *floresta* has adopted itself to *flor*, and bears also the meaning of a flowery mead. We find in L. L. (f. whence Fr. *forêt*), *foreste* (n.), *forestus, forestum forestum, foresta foresta*, in the sense of unenclosed land, opp. *parcus* = enclosed land. The O. G. *varst*, G. *forst* is from the Rom. Some derive from the O. H. G. *foraha* a fir, *forehahi* a firwood. But, besides the loss of the *h* (usu. *g* in Rom., cf. *arguer* from *arahn*), the termination *ast esi* is very unusual, though found sometimes, cf. *brumasto brumesto*. From L. L.
foreasticus = exterior (Placidus) came L. L. forastis forestis (foras foris) = outlying land, open, unenclosed, cf. forestiere = exter extrarius. Foreasticus is also found in It. forastico, Sic. forsegue, Pr. foresgue, Cat. feresteg wild, savage, Wald. forest strange. Pic. hors-ain country people, prop. = these outside the town. Zeusss derives foresa from W. forest, which is, however, from the E.

Forese = fuori.

Forsake O. It., Pr. Fr. forfaire, L. foris faeere = offendere, nocere prop. to err, do wrong, cf. foris consiliare to mislead. In O. Fr. se forfaire envers quelq’un = se méfiaire vers q.; with acc. = to lose, forfeit a thing, forfaire son hérit. M. H. G. verwürken, A. S. forvyreæan. Part. forfaitto forfait = (1) an evil doer, L. L. forisfactus, Goth. fravanhts (2) an evil deed, L. L. forisfactum, Goth. fravanhts (f.), E. forfeit = a thing forfeited. The prefix is the same as the G. ver, E. for in forget, forswear &c.

Forgia Piedm., Sp. Pg. forja, Fr. forge, E. forge, Pr. farga, Sp. fraga; from fabrica, vb. forgiare &c, fabriare. o = an from ab, Pr. faur = faber, O. Fr. fevre, Fr. orfèvre = aurifaber.

Formaggio It., Pr. formatge fromatge, Fr. fromage, Pic. &c. formage, Sp. formage cheese. From Lat. formaticus from forma a press: liquor in piscellæ vel in formas transferendus Columella. Pr. fourmo = forma.

Fornire It., Sp. Pg. Pr. fornir, Fr. fournir, E. furnish. The Pr. has also the form formir formir to perfect, finish = It. fornire, also fromir (It. fromire); it is from the O. H. G. frumjan to further, perfect.

Foro It. Pg., Sp. fuero law, statute, jurisdiction, Pr. for, O. Fr. feur statute, tax; from forum. Hence Sp. Pg. Pr. aforar, O. Fr. afeurr to tax, rate, guage. From forensis is Sp. forense foreign, It. forese countryman, influenced by foras.

Forro — foderо.

Forza It., Sp. fuerza, Pr. forsa, Fr. E. force, vb. forzare &c. L. L. forseia from a L. fortia (fortis), prob. used in the spoken L., if formed later we should have expected foriia as from falsus falsia. Or forseia may be from the vb. foriare, from foris as graviare from gravis, leviare from levis. Hence It. sforzare, Sp. esforzar, Fr. essofer, whence sbst. It. sforzò, Sp. esfuerzo, Pr. esfortz, Fr. essart (E. effort) for essors, the s being rejected as though it had been a mere case suffix.

Forziere It. a coffer, from qoqtióv (Ferrari), or better = O. Fr. forvier, L. L. forsarius (for fortius) strong-box = Fr. coffre- fort, from forza, force.

Fouasse — focaccia.
Foudre Fr., Pr. foldre solzer, O. Fr. esfoldre, from fulgur foître foldre, It. folgore, Wal. fulger.
Foudre Fr. a tun, from G. fuder, E. fudder.
Fouet (pron. foît) Fr., Mil. foett, Cat. fuet a whip, seonrge, vb. fowetter; from fou = fagus, Rouchi fouet = a fagot, bundle of twigs, whence = rod, whip.
Fouger Fr.; from fodicare, Romag. fidghé. Hence fouiller, Pr. fosilhar, from a form fodiculare, whence Wall. fogan a mole. Hence also, by assimilation, fur-fouiller to rummage. Lang. fourfoulia seems compounded with furca, cf. frugar.
Fougerèe — felle.
Fougue — foqa.
Fouiller — fouger.
Fouine — faina.
Foule fouler — follare.
Fourbe fourbir — forbire.
Fourgon Fr. a wagon; prop. a wagon with a thill, from furca, It. forcone, Sp. hurgon.
Fourmiller Fr. to swarm; = formiculare from formica, O. Fr. formier = formicare. Sp. gusanea, from gusano a worm, has the same meaning, cf. also M. H. G. vibelen from wibel (weevil).
Fourrage fourreau fourrer — fodero.
Foueteau Fr. beech, Pic. fo-tau; from fagus, the t being a late insertion, cf. sureau dim. from O. Fr. seu (salix).
Foyer Fr., Pr. fognier hearth; from adj. focarius, Sp. hogar.
Foxa Sp. = anas torquata, coot; from qoiò (Covarruvias).
Fra — tra.
Fracassare It., Sp. fracasar, Fr. fracasser to smash, sbst. fracasso, fracaso, fracas, Rh. farcas. The Pr. frascar is from fracasar as lasc from laxus. From fra-cassare = Lat. interrumpere.
Fracido It., corr. fradicio, putrid; from fracidus, which occurs once in Cato de Re Rust., but which, corrupted and widely spread in It., must have been common in the spoken Latin.
Fragà Pg. rough stony ground, Sp. Pg. fragura roughness. From the root of L. frág-usus, cf. bubbhe. Sp. fraga = bramble, blackberry (from fragum strawberry), cf. Pg. fragoso wild, uncultivated. Perhaps the Pg. word is the same as the Sp., taking a modified meaning through fragus.
Fragata — fregata.
Fragua — fregua.
Frai — fregare.
Fraiditz fraidel fradel Pr., O. Fr. fredous wretch; from O. H. G. freidi freide a deserter, apostate, M. H. G. vreidec faithless.
Fraie — fraire.

DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.
Fraindre O. Fr. to break, from frangere; Fr. enfreindre from infringere.

Fraire freire O. Sp., Pg. freire, Sp. fraile freile = Fr. frère, E. friar, contr. Sp. fray (lt. frà), Pg. frei, fem. Sp. fraila &c. a nun; from frater, prob. through the Pr. (where fraire is regular), as the forms are not Spanish.

Frairin frarin O. Fr., Pr. fraire poor, miserable; from frater a monk (Gachet).


Frais — fresco.

Fraise Fr., Pr. fraisa strawberry, hence Sp. fresa? Prob. from fragum, whence Wall. free, Farm. fro.

Fraisier — fregio.

Fraîle — falda.

Framboise Fr., whence N. Pr. framboiso, Sp. frambuesa, Com. frawbrosa, Piedm. framboesa raspberry. From Du. braambezie, O. H. G. brámberi = E. bramble-berry. The b was changed to f, perhaps from fraise.

Franca It. fall of earth, vb. franare; from fragmina, framna, cf. baleno from βάλεμνον.

Franco It. Sp. Pg., Pr. Fr. franc, E. frank, N. Pr. fran cuomo 'or pure as gold. Usually derived from the name Francus, O. II. G. Franco, and this from the A. S. franca a dim. of framea a spear (Tacitus). J. Grimm, however, derives it from the Goth. freis = O. frei, E. free, whence the name of the people, who gave their name to the national weapon. There are two sets of forms, one with a soft c, the other with a k (ch, qu); It. francese, Sp. frances, Fr. français, from the L. Francia; It. franchezza, Sp. franqueza, Fr. franchise (where the ch = It. ch, cf. duchesse, sachet &c.), from G. Franco, the G. guttural being invariably retained in derivatives, cf. borgo.

Frangia It., Sp. franja, Fr. frange, whence Du. frangie, G. franse fringe. From framea would be regularly formed frange, as from vindemia vendange, cf. gherone. But framea was an uncommon word, so it is better to refer it to fimbria whence fringe (E.), frange, cf. Wal. fimbrie, O. Pr. fremna = a form fimbria. Rouchi frinche (frimbia), Sic. frinza from an O. Fr. fringe.

Franzin — fromecir.

Frappa — arpa.

Frapper Fr., Pr. frapar. Like friper from the Norse, where hrappa means to scold, E. frape, adj. hrappr violent, E. frapel to make a noise (cf. increpare), whence frape a crowd, O. Fr.
frapin frapaille. Cf. also the E. flap, Du. flappen, Fr. (Rheims) frapoiouille = E. flap (subst.).

Frasca It. Rh. leafy branch, whence Sp. frasca, Rh. sfrascar to strip off boughs. Diez derives it from virere, virasca vrasca frasca, as fugiasco from fugire, cf. Sp. verda asca. But it is better to connect it with Goth. frastra a child. Frasche = tricks, whence Fr. faire des frasques.

Frassugno — fresange.

Fratta It. a hedge; from φράττειν, N. Gr. φράκτη = φράγμα.

Frayer — fregare.

Frayer Fr., O. Fr. froiur, Pr. freior fright; hence Fr. effroi, O. Fr. esfroi, Pr. esfroi, vb. Fr. effrayer, Pr. esfregar esfrier dar. From frigidus, frigus, shivering being the effect of fright as well as of cold, cf. φριδοσευν, horrere, schaudern, farsi di gieto &c. Others derive the word from E. fray, fright, but these are prob. from the Rom.

Frazada — fregio.

Freccia It., O. Sp. Pg. frecha, Sp. Pg. Pr. flecha, Fr. flêche (E. Fletcher = an arrow-maker), Piedm. Sard. flecia, also frizza, Wall. flêche an arrow; from Du. flits an arrow, M. H. G. FViz, flitsch a bow.

Frodon Fr. a shake in singing; vb. fredonner; from the root frir in frittanire to chirp?

Fregare It., Sp. Pg. Pr. fregar, Fr. frayer, O. Fr. frayer (cf. plicare ploer), E. fray (freak = streak), rub; from fricare. Hence it. frega lust (E. freak), Fr. fray spawn, O. Fr. fray, Rh. frega, It. fregola. Sp. refregar, refriega; It. sfregare, Pg. esfregar, Sp. estregar.


Fregio It., Sp. friso freso, Fr. frise fraise fringe, E. frieze (= a horizontal broad band occupied with sculpture); vb. It. fregiare, Fr. friser fraiser to curl, frizzle, Sp. frisar to raise the nap on cloth, frisa = E. frieze (stuff), It. frisato, Fr. fraisette frizzet ruffle, Sp. frazada frazada a blanket. Prob. from the German name Frisa Fresa = euryly, whence Fries. frisle, E. frizzle. We find in L. L. frisii panni, saga fresonica, veste menta de Fresarum provincia.

Fregola — fregare.

Frelater le vin Fr. to adulterate wine; from Du. wyn verlaten to pour out wine.

Frèle Fr., E. frail; from fragilis, It. fraile.

Frelon Fr. a hornet; from frêle, ef. Berr. grelon from grêle = gracilitis, and Gr. σφηχα connected with σφέρα, and = the slender (compressed) insect. O. Fr. froîlon is from O. Fr.
form fraile (oi = ai). The G. horniss, E. hornet, has reference to the humming horn-like sound of its flight.

Frelure O. Fr., and still in Fr. dialects, lost, forlorn, from the G. verloren. The form forelores = A. S. forlorn, E. forlorn.

Freluquet — farfaluce.

Frène Fr. (f.) an ash, O. Fr. fresne fraises; from fraxinus, Pg. freixo.

Frente Sp. forehead; a euphonic contraction of fruente (frons), cf. fleco from flueco, estera from storea.

Fresale Fr. a screech-owl, Poit. presaie, Gase. bresague, from praesaga, the bird being regarded as one of ill omen, also called effraie, oiseau de la mort, G. todtenvogel, leichhuhn.

Presange fresancha fraissenque O. Fr. a young pig, N. Pr. fraysse; from O. H. G. frisking, G. frischling a shoot. The It. frassugno = frisking friskung, but derives it meaning from sugna, frassugno (fraysse sugna) = swine’s fat. The Sie. frisinga is prob. from the Fr.


Fresco — fregio.

Frost O. Fr. (m.), Pr. frest a gable; from O. H. G. first top, gable.

Frestelo O. Fr. flute, vb. fresteler, Pr. frestelar, from fistella for fistula.

Fret Fr., Pg. frele, Sp. flete; from O. H. G. fréht, E. freight.

Fretes — frette.

Frétiller Fr., Pr. frezilhar. From a L. fritillare (fritillus) to shake, though this should have given frediller. Fritillare would suit the form better.

Fretin Fr. parings, refuse, fry; from fritum.

Frottare It., Pr. frotar to rub, It. fretta, N. Pr. freto haste; from fricare fritum. Fr. has frotter for frotier, Burg. fretter. From frotter comes the Sp. frotar flotar, and Fr. dim. fröler (frotler), Norm. freuler (= fregular).

Frotte Fr. (E. fret in heraldry) iron hoop, pl. grating, hence Sp. fretes; for ferrette, from ferrum.


Frezada — fregio.

Frezar — frizzare.

Friland fricandeanu fricassor — frique.

Friche Fr. (f.) a fallow; from G. frisch, E. fresh, cf. novate from novus according to Ducange, but frisch gives fraiche, so it is

\textbf{Friente} O. Fr. = L. \textit{fremitus}, It. \textit{fremito}. Le Ducat writes \textit{frainete} and derives from \textit{frangere}.

\textbf{Frignare} Lomb. to whine, whimper, also to jeer, Com. \textit{frigna} a whimpering woman, Crem. nice, captions. Prob. for \textit{frignare} from G. \textit{flenen} to make wry faces, Sw. \textit{flina}, Dan. \textit{fline}, E. \textit{frine}, whence also Lomb. \textit{frigna} = a ravine (prop. a grinning mouth), O. Fr. \textit{flan} an embasure (opening in the walls), G. \textit{flans} a wry face. From \textit{frignare} come It. \textit{infraigno} \textit{infraignato} wrinkled, morose, Danph. \textit{se deigna} to be morose, cf. Fr. \textit{se refrogner} \textit{se renfrogner}, E. \textit{frown} (refrogner for refroigncr, \textit{oi} = \textit{i}).

\textbf{Fripeux} Fr. frosty; \textit{frigidulosus}, from L. \textit{frigidus}.


\textbf{Fringuollo} — \textit{frinquer}.


\textbf{Friper} Fr. to wear out, consume greedily, Bret. \textit{friper} = to lick a plate, Anj. \textit{fripe} = Gk. \textit{óφω}v; \textit{friper} to eat greedily, hence Fr. \textit{fripon} a parlover, rogue, \textit{friperie}, E. \textit{frippery} (prop. stolen property). Fr. \textit{fr} = N. \textit{hr} (cf. \textit{frimas}), \textit{friper} = N. \textit{hr}ip to do hastily.

\textbf{Fripon} — \textit{friper}.


\textbf{Frico} Fr., E. \textit{fry}; from \textit{frigère}, It. \textit{friggere}. Hence also \textit{friant} dainty, nice, Norm. \textit{frioler} to be eager, greedy, Rouchi \textit{frioler} to hiss, sputter (of meats on the fire), Fr. \textit{affrioler} to entice, allure.

\textbf{Frisato friso} — \textit{fregio}.

\textbf{Frisol frisuelo frejol} Sp. a kidney-bean; L. L. \textit{fresa}, Gloss. Plac.: \textit{defresum detritum, unde adhuc fresa faba, qua obtita}
frangiturs, faba fresa dicta quod eam frendant i.e. frangant. Papias.

Frisone frosone frusone a sort of finch; from frendere fresus.

Frisson Fr. shivering, L. L. frictio; from a form frigito contr. frictio fricon, from frigere, O. Fr. Pr. frire.

Frizzare It. to gnaw, smart, Sp. frecar to consume, rub, dig up, N. Pr. frizá to grind, crash; sbst. Sp. freza, Pr. fessa track. Partly from frictus frixtiare, partly from O. H. G. frezzan, G. fressen to cat, consume. Fr. froisser to crush, O. Sp. fresar to murmur, may be referred to frendere gnash, part. fressus, or from frictus (cf. Pic. froicher).

Froc Fr., E. frock. From L. floccus, Pr. floe with both L. and Fr. meanings, L. L. floccus froccus. Perhaps also connected with the O. H. G. hroch, G. rock, though, usually, only the N. hr becomes fr in Fr. (cf. frimas, friper freux), and we find no N. form hrokr.

Froisser — frizzare.

Frêle — frettare.


Fromage — formagio.

Frombo — rombo.

Froncher O. Fr. to snarl, snort; from rhoncare (Sidonius), v. roncar.

Fronoir O. Sp., Sp. fruncir, Cat. frunsir, Sard. frunziri, Pr. froncir, Fr. froncer to gather into plaits, wrinkle, frounce, Sp. fruncir las cejas to frown; O. Fr. sbst. fronce, E. founce, Sard. frunza. Froncer = frontier (frons) prop. to contract the brows. Pg. franzir is a corruption.

Fronde — fionda.

Frotar — frettare.

Frotta frottola — fotta.

Frotter — frettare.

Frouxo — flocio.

Frugare It., Sp. hurgar, Pg. forcar, N. Pr. furgi, O. Fr. furgier to stir with a stick, sound, probe, search, with inserted vowel, Ven. suregare, Sard. forogai. Cf. It. rinvergare from verga, Piedm. fustigné from fustis, L. percontari, which is, perhaps, from contus.

Frullare It. to whistle, whizz, rustle: perhaps from fluctuare dim. fluctulare flullare frullare, cf. frollo, but more prob. a mere onomatop., frullo = the whirring noise made by partridges when they rise.

Frusto It. = L. frustum; frustare to whip, scourge, prop. (as Pr. frustar) to slash, cut in pieces, hence frusta a whip.
Fucar Sp. a rich man; from a German name Fugger, v. Schmeller 1, 516.
Fucia — fucia.
Fucile — fuoco.
Fucina It. a forge, smithy. From focus, cf. fucile.
Fuero — foro.
Fuerza — forza.
Fuina — faina.
Fuisca — fuiscia.
Fulo — folare.
Fulano Sp., O. Sp. fulan, Pg. fulano fuano = L. quidam; from Arab. folan.
Fulo Pg. = L. fulvus; for the loss of the v, cf. poltla.
Fulvido It. shining; from fulgidus, with the v of fulvus.
Fumer Fr. dung, O. Fr. femier; from fimus, cf. O. Fr. Pic. Champ. femelle for femelle, O. Fr. frumer for fermer.
Fummostorno It. a herb; corrupted from fumus terra, Fr. fumiterre, E. fumitory.
Funcho — finocchio.
Fuoco It., Sp. fuego, Pg. fogo, Pr. feue, Fr. feu, Wal. foc; from focus used for ignis in L. poets, and in L. L. focum facere = facere ignem. Hence It. focile fucile, Fr. fusil a steel, firelock, musket (fusil), cf. G. flinte.
Fuora fuori It., Sp. fuera, O. Sp. fueras, Pg. fora, Pr. foras fors, Fr. hors (h. asp.), O. Fr. for, Wal. fëre, = L. extra; from foras foris. Hence, too, Rh. ora or. Pr. forceis for forseis = foras ipsum (cf. anceis, aíños); Fr. hor-mis = foras missum; Sp. forano forano, Fr. forain, O. Fr. deforain, E. foreign.
Furação — uracano.
Furbo — forbire.
Furo Sp. wild, shy, also hurano; like the It. furo from L. fur, cf. hucar furo to conceal a thing artfully.
Furolles Fr. (f. pl.) exhalations; for furoles from feu, formed like It. focajuolo, cf. flammerole ignis fatusus.
Furon O. Sp., Sp. hurbon, Pg. furado, O. Fr. firon; It. furetto, Fr. furet, Du. furet foret fret, ferret, Langued. furé a mouse; vb. Sp. huroneur, Sard. furitai, Fr. furetter to ferret, search. Prob. an old L. word; Isidore has: furo a furvo unde et fur; tenebrosos enim et occultus caniculus effodet. From fur a thief, It. furone, L. L. furro; cf. G. maus (mouse), Sansk. mushika, from mausen, Sansk. mush to steal.
Fusaggine It. the spindle-tree; from fusus.
Fuscello It. a fescue, straw; from fustis, for fusticello.
Fusil It. fusco.
Fusta It. Sp. Pg., Fr. fust a kind of galley, a foist; from fustis, Sp. fuste, Pr. fust, L. L. fustis wood, cf. It. legno a ship, from lignum. Hence Fr. fid = stock, cask & c., futiè a forest, affût gun-carriage (être à l'affût to be on the watch), affuter to mount, set, It. affutare.
Fustago frustagno It., Sp. fuslani, Fr. fulaine, E. fustian; from Fostul in Egypt, where it was made.
G.
Gago — gaggio.

Gaggio It., Sp. Pg. Pr. Fr. gage pledge, wages (gages), Pr. gadi gazi will, testament; vb. Pr. gatjar, O. Fr. guger to pledge, Fr. to wager; It. engaggiare, Pr. engatjar, Fr. engager to pawn (E. engage); Fr. dégager. L. L. has vadium vadium bail pledge, f. vadia, vb. wadiare, iavadiare, diswadiare, revadiare. Hence N. Gr. βάδων, Bas. bahia. Not from the L., for the v would remain soft, but from the Goth. gadi (partly from vidan to bind, partly from vas vatis), O. H. G. wetti, M. H. G. wette, O. Fris. ved pledge, G. wette wager, vb. Goth. gavadjda to promise, M. H. G. wetten, G. wetten to bet.

Gagliardo — gala.

Gaglio — quagliare.

Gagliuolo It. husk, pod, Com. gagium a nutshell. From L. L. gallgus baca πυγν Isid.? The Wall. has gaille geie a nut, v. Grandgagnage, who derives it from callum.

Gagner — guadagnare.

Gagnolaro It.; from gannire.

Gago — gangucar.

Gaif Fr. = E. waif, vb. guever; L. L. wayfium, res waive, wayviare. Gaif = E. waif orig. = animal errans or vagans, from E. waive waive, A. S. vafan.

Gaillard — gala.

Gailloulo It. husk, pod, Com. gagium a nutshell. From L. L. gallgus baca πυγν Isid.? The Wall. has gaille geie a nut, v. Grandgagnage, who derives it from callum.

Gaine — guina.

Gaia Sp. Pg. Cat. flageolot, bag-pipe; from Pr. gaita a watcher, so = watcher's pipe. Or better from Arab. gaitah flute.

Gaivão galvota — gavia.


Gal O. Fr. a stone; hence Fr. galet a pebble, galette, Pr. galeta a flat cake, It. galetta, Sp. galleta a biscuit; prob. an old Gallie word, connected with W. calen (f.) a whetstone.

Galanga It. Sp. Pg., O. Fr. galange, garingal, E. galingal, G. galgan galgant a root imported from China and Java; from Ar. khālanjūn which is from the Persian.

Galant — gala.

Galappio — chiappare.

Galardon — guiderdone.

Galautia It. costliness, expenditure; from Goth. gataubs costly.

Galbe Fr. (m.) the slope or arch of a roof; from M. H. G. walbe (m.) = G. wulm slope, hence G. gewölbte arch, vault. The at (for au) of the Fr. shows the late origin of the word.

Galbero It., Mil. Com. galbè a gold-hammer (bird); = L. galbula (Mart. Plin.). From the later form galgulius, come Sp. galgudo, It. ri-gogolo, rigolotto = aurigalgulius. Parm. galbeder, Crem. galpeder = galb-icterus. In Sp. the bird is also called oro-pendola, in Fr. loriot.

Galdre Sp. a loose overcoat; introduced from Gueldér-land.

Gale Fr. itch, se galer to itch. From the G. gæle, E. gait to gall, It. galla, Sp. agatla a tumour, all, perhaps, from L. galla a gall-nut, It. galla; Pictet refers to Irish gataar galrath a malady.

Galea It. O. Sp., Pg. gale, Pr. gatea gale galeya, O. Fr. gatée, gatie, E. galley; It. gateotta, Sp. Pg. galeota, O. Fr. galiot; It. gateazzia, Sp. Pg. galeotta, Fr. galeasse, E. galleass; It. gateone, Sp. galecom, Pg. galeño, Fr. gation, E. galleon. It. Sp. Pg. Pr. Lomb. galea, Fr. galère = gatea and in Sp. Pg. a covered wagon. Probably from the Gk. (like so many other nautical words) where γαλή = εἴξιδρας εἴδος (Hesych.) a gallery, which may well have given its name to a large ship with covered rows of seats; this would account for the accent (galèa). From gate = γαλή, or from galera comes galleria &c., gallery.

Galora galère — gatea.


Galgulo — galbero.

Galima Sp. pilfering, booty. From Ar. ghamina.
Galimatias Fr. nonsense, a confused heap of words. The etym. is unknown. Cf. E. galtimafray, Fr. galtimafréé a confused heap of things, a hodge-podge, which Wedg. makes an onomatop.

Gallare It. to swim, exult, essere a gala to float. Not from the floating of the gall nut, but, prob. from galtus, cf. Sp. teuer mucho galle to be very arrogant, It. galleria exultation.

Galleria It., Sp. galeria, Pg. galeria, Fr. galerie, E. gallery. In L. galeria = an ornamental building, hall, and a courtyard. V. s. galea.

Gallofo — gaglioffo.

Gallone — gala.

Galoche galocha — galoscia.

Galon — gala.


Galoseia It., Sp. galoche, Fr. galoche, E. galosh; from L. gallica a slipper. The Sp. is hatoza. Wedg. makes it a lengthened form of clog.

Galtera — goto.

Gamache — gamma.

Gamarra Sp. Pg. a martingale; also found in the Basque, whence like most words in arra, it is derived. But. ef. O. H. G. gamarjan to hinder (mar), A. S. gemearra a hindering.

Gamba It. Sp. Cat., Pr. gamba in gambaut, Pg. gambia, Fr. jambé leg. We find forms with the tenuis, O. Sp. Pr. Sard. camba, Rh. conba, Alb. khémbe, and without the b, O. Sp. cama, O. Fr. jambe. From the root cam or camb found in cam-urus cam-crus crooked, cam-era an arch, cam-erare to arch, Celt. cam crooked, camineg a felloe, Pg. camba, which form prob. existed in L. = Gk. καμήλ, Celt. cam for camb (cf. Cambodi-num &c.). Besides Pg. camba a felloe, we find cambaio crooked, O. Sp. encunaw to bend, Burg. camboisser. Hence, also, Sp. jambo = E. jamb, It. gambo stalk, gabone, Fr. jambon, Sp. jamon a ham, gammon, O. Fr. gamache a leg-covering, E. gamashes. Hence, also, Fr. gambiller to leap, E. gambol = O. E. gambaud, Fr. gambade.

Gambais gambaison Pr., O. Fr. wambais, gambeson, O. Sp.
gambax, O. Pg. canbas a waistcoat, M. H. G. wambeis, G. wams, from O. H. G. wombo belly.

Gambero It., Sp. gambaro, O. Fr. jamble, N. Pr. jambre, Dauph. chambro a crab; from cammarus.

Gambo — gambu.

Gamolla Sp. Pg., Fr. gamelle a wooden trough = camella a drinking vessel.

Gamo gamuza — comozza.


Ganache — ganascia.

Ganado Sp., Pg. gado flock, herd; from ganar, so = the gained, acquired, cf. O. Fr. proic = herd, Pr. aver, N. Pr. aver (f.) = sheep. Basq. atcienda a head of cattle = Sp. hacienda possession.

Ganar gançar — guadagnare.

Ganascia It., Fr. ganache a jaw. Augmen. from gena.

Ganchir guenchir Pr. O. Fr., Rh. guinchir to give way; from O. H. G. wankjan wenkjan, G. wanken. From sbst. wank comes Com. g anch a fault.

Gancio It., Sp. gancho a hook, Fr. gansce a loop for holding a button. Prob. from root cam gam, v. gambu.

Gandir O. Fr., Pr. gandir to give way, retire, O. Fr. also gandiller; from Goth. wendjan, O. H. G. wantjan wendjan, G. wenden to go, E. wend.

Gangamu Sic. a net; from γάγμαος.

Ganghero It. a hinge, Sard. cancaru, Mil. canchen, Pr. ganquit, Hesych. κάγγαλος. Hence It. syanghcrare to unhinge, Pg. escancarar to open wide.

Gangrène — cangrena.

Gangucar Sp. to speak through the nose, adj. gangoso. An onomatop.

Ganivet — canif.

Ganse — gancio.

Ganso — ganto.

Gand — giante.

Ganta Pr. also ganto, a wild goose, O. Fr. gante, gente, Wal. gënsëe gënsac (Pol. geska, Russ. gusak dim.). Pliny has ganter, and Venant. Fort. distinguishes anser and ganta. It is the L. G. gante, Du. gent (E. gander), M. H. G. ganzé, O. H. G. ganazzo, whence Sp. ganso.

Gansua Sp., Pg. gauza a picklock; from B. gaco-itsua a false key.

Gañon ganote Sp. windpipe; from canna.

Gara It. contest; from Fr. gare = ware! It. garare to vie = Fr. garer to beware.

Garabato Sp., Pg. garavato a pothook. From the Ar. garb (girab)
the edge of a sword? Hence garabo garabato, cf. horeca horcute; or from Ar. kullab a pothook. Larram. derives it from a Basque word gosobatu to seize.

Garabia — garbino.
Garabito Sp. a stall or booth; from B. garau a chamber and itoa damp (Larramendi).
Garance Fr. (hence Sp. granza), Pic. waranche, L. L. garantia, warentia madder; the Greeks called 'red' ἀληθήνα, on the analogy of which may have been formed from verus verure, verantia varantia.

Garañon — guaragno.
Garant garante — guarento.
Garba — gerbe.
Garbanzo Sp. chick-pea; according to Larram., from B. garaun corn and antzua to dry.
Garbillo Sp. a sieve, garbiller to sift, E. garble. The Ar. has girbál, vb. garbula, but the Rom. word is, perhaps, from the L. cribellum, cf. carnero for cervero, bergante for brigante. Garbin a hair-net = cribrum?

Garbin — garbillo.
Garbino It. Sp., N. Pr. garbin a south-west wind; from Ar. garb west, vb. garaba to set (of the sun), whence also Pg. garabia west. It. has also agherbino.

Garbo It. Sp. Pg. behaviour, elegance, E. garb; vb. It. garbare to please, Sp. garbar to show affectation; Pr. garber a braggart; from O. H. G. garavi garaci ornament, G. gerben, Du. gauwen to deck, b = w, cf. falbo = falaver.
Garbuglio It., Sp. garbullo, O. Fr. garbouil grabouil tumult, confusion. From garrire and bullire, cf. Sp. bulla, It. buglione, Cat. bulyanga a noise.

Garce garçon — garzone.
Garde garder — guardarare.
Garenne Fr., also varenne for warenne, E. warren, L. L. warrenna. Perhaps from O. Fr. garer warer to guard, be ware, enne for ene = ine, cf. gasline, guerpine, haine from G. roots. Du. has warande.

Garer Fr., Pr. garar to take care, beware; from O. H. G. warin. Hence Pr. esgarar = garar, but Fr. égurer, whence It. sgar- rare to mislead.

Garflo — graffia.
Garfo — greffe.
Gargamela — gargatta.
Garganta — gargatta.
Gargatta It., O. Fr. Pic. gargute, Rh. gargata, Genev. garga-
taine, Jura garguettot &c., Bret. garyaen, O. F. gargate, Sp. Pg. Cat. gargauta throat; from gurses with suffix att, and the onomatop. gargarizzare to gargle, Sp. gargara a gargling noise in the throat = Ar. vb. gargara, cf. It. gorgoliare gorgozzo, gargagliare gargozzo &c. Hence also Sp. gargola, Fr. gargouille, E. gargoyle gargoulé, also Pr. gargamela, Fr. gargamelle (Rabelais) throat, Pg. gorgomilos (pl.), Sp. gorgomilleru.

Gargo It. cunning, malicious, Piedm. gargarh idle; from O. H. G. karg crathy, cf. O. N. hagr obstinate, idle.

Gargote gargotte Fr. cook-shop. From Pic. gargoter to seethe, an onomatop.

Garlar Sp. to chatter; from garrulus.

Garlopa — varlope.

Garnache garnir garnison — guarnire.

Garofano It., Sp. girofle girofle, Pr. Fr. girofle a clove, pink (O. E. giltofer, gelofer, Shaks. gilly-vor, gilly-flower); from Caryophyllum with the Gk. accent, καρυοφυλλόν, but Wal. carofil garofil, Ar. garanful.

Garone — gherone.

Garou — loupgarou.

Garra Sp. Pg. a claw, talon, Pr. garra hough? (cf. squarar couper le jarret), Lim. jaro, Genev. jaire. Hence It. garretto, O. Fr. garret, Fr. jarret, Sp. Pg. jarreté hough, ham (whence jarretière,gartier, E. garter), N. Pr. garrou, Sard. garroni; Fr. garrot joint, endgel, Sp. garrote, whence Fr. garrotte, E. garotte. From W. gár shank, Bret. gar shin; cf. W. cámés gár hough. V. Dief. Celt. I, 129.

Garrafa — caraffa.

Garrama Sp. Pg. tax, plunder; Ar. gharàma.

Garric Pr., Cat. garrig the ilex. From garra? cf. chaparra.

Garrido Sp. Pg. neat, pretty; from Ar. gari with Rom. suffix as in florido.

Garrobo — carrobo.

Garulla Sp. ripe grapes; from B. garau-illa dead grain Larr.

Garza — garzone.

Garzo (garz) Lomb. heart of a cabbage (It. garzuolo), Mil. garzoeu bud of vine, Ven. garzòlo bunch of flax on the distaff, Lomb. garzon milk thistle. From L. cardunc through a form cardus cardare, cf. orzo from hordeum; we have cardare and garzar, garzolo and Parm. carzoeul, garzon and Sic. cardedda. Fr. cardre (cardier, E. card) = It. cardo = L. cardus for carduns. V. garzone.

Garzo Sp. Pg. blue-eyed, a corruption of zarco, for carzo, cf. garasa for bagasa.

Garzo Sp. agaric; corrupted from agaricus.

Garzone It., Sp. garzon, Pg. gareño, Fr. garçon, Pr. also gartz,

**Gasa** Fr. It. &c., E. *gas*; from Du. *geest*, G. *geist* spirit, E. *ghost*.

**Gasa** — *gaze*.


**Gaspiller** Fr. to lavish, Pr. *guespiller*, Wall. *capsiponi*; from A.S. *gespil* (E. *spill*), O. H. G. *gaspilidan* to consume.

**Gasto** It. in Com. *gast* a lover; from G. *gast*, E. *guest*.


**Gâteau** Fr., O. Fr. *gastel* (Sic. *gasteddu*), Pr. *gastal* cake; from M. H. G. O. E. *wastel* (Chancer).

**Gäter** — *quasture*.


**Gaucher** — *qualcare*.


**Gauge** O. Fr. in nois *gauge* walnut; from O. H. G. *walah waile* foreign (G. *wälisch*, welsh) whence *gauge*, as from *del'catus*
deugé. A. S. was veal-hnul, O. N. val-hnol, G. wallnuss, E. walnut.

Gaule Fr., Rouchi waule a pole; from Goth. valus (= L. vallus whence the au), Friesl. walu, not from L. vallus, which would be against the rule.

Gaupe Fr., Burg. gaupitre a drab, dirty, ugly woman, perhaps from O. E. wallop a lump of fat.

Gaußer Fr. (se gauzer de) to be merry about anything; perhaps from Sp. gozar, which is also used reflexively.

Gaut gualt gal O. Fr., Pic. Norm. Rh. gualt, Pr. gau gaut; from G. wald wood. Hence O. Fr. gaudine, Pr. gaudina a thicket, Pg. gudinha an estate?

Gavasa — bagascia.

Gave Pic., Wall. gaf, Champ. guëffe a bird's crop, vb. Pic. se gaver, N. Pr. se gavá, Champ. gueffler, Fr. s'engouer to cram oneself, Pic. engaaver to cram, Fr. gavion throat, Langued. engavachá to throttle, Mil. gavasga, Com. gavazza a large mouth. Perhaps from carus cavae. In the South of France gava gare = a mountain-stream, cf. Gave de Pau, Gave de Coutreets &c., which, according to Malm, is the O. Fr. gare = eau, aqua, Goth. ahva.

Gavela Pg., Sp. gavilla, Pr. guavella, Fr. javelette sheaf, bundle, handful. From capitus cepeltus capella, N. Pr. masc. gavel, Pic. gaviou, cf. martultus, scropludo, which give maricellus scro phenla (écrouelle).

Gavotta It., Sp. gabata, Fr. jatte a wooden bowl; from gabata an eating-vessel, O. II. G. gebita, L. L. capita, cf. N. jata a manger. Fr. jatte from gabata, as dette from debitum. Pic. has gate, Norm. gade jade, O. Fr. jadeau. Sp. gaveta a drawer is from the same.


Gavia — gabbia.


Gavina gaviola — gavia.

Gavion — gave.

Gayo — gajo.

Gayola — gabbia.

Gasapo Sp., Cat. calzar, Sard. gacciapu, Pg. caza the a young
rabbit. Perhaps from *dusypus* Pliny (*δαςυπός*), *g* for *d*, cf. *camozza*, *apo* for *epo* being a commoner termination.

**Gaze** Fr., Sp. *gasa*, E. *gauze*; from *Gaza* in Palestine.

**Gazmone** Sp. a hypocrite, a tartuffe; from B. *gazmuna* one who, kisses (sc. images and relics of saints).

**Gazon** Fr., Sp. *gason*; from O. *G.* *gala*, A. *sas*, Du. *wase* = also mud, whence Fr. *vase* fr., Pg. *vasa*; Norm. *gase*, *engaser* = *cavaser*.

**Gazouiller** — *jaser*.

**Gazuza** Sp. great hunger; from B. *gose-utsa*.

**Gazza** It., Pr. *gacha, agassa*, Fr. *agare* a magpie; from O. H. G. *agalstra*, whence also It. *gazzera*.


**Gazzetta** It., Sp. *gazala*, Fr. *gazelle*; prop. the name of a Venetian coin (from *gaza*), so in Old English. Others derive *gazette* from *gaza* a magpie, which, it is alleged, was the emblem figured on the paper; but it does not appear on any of the oldest Venetian specimens preserved at Florence. The first newspapers appeared at Venice about the middle of the 16th century during the war with Soliman II, in the form of a written sheet, for the privilege of reading which a *gazetta* (= *a crozia*) was paid. Hence the name was transferred to the news-sheet.

**Geai** — *gajo*.

**Géant** Fr. a giant, Pr. *jayan*; from *gigas gigantes*.

**Gecchiro** It. in *aggiecchirsi* to humble oneself, O. It. *gicchito*, *gichito*, Mil. *gechiss* = *gecchirsi*, Pr. *gequir*, O. Sp. *jaquir* to let pass, O. Cat. *jaquir* to permit, O. Fr. *gehir* to grant, say, confess. From O. H. G. *jehan*, Goth. *aikan* to utter, to concede, *Aggeechirsi* = to give in to a person, *ch* = *h* as in *aa-nichilare*.

**Gehir** — *gechire*.

**Geindre** Fr. to groan, sigh; from *gemere*.

**Geira** Pg. as much land as could be ploughed in a day; for *jugira*, L. *jugarius*.

**Geitar** — *getlare*.

**Geito** Pg. figure, shape, gait; from *jactus*.

**Geldra** It. rabble, Pr. *gelda*, O. Fr. *gelde* a troop espec. of footmen; from L. *geldu*, G. *gilde*, A. S. *gild*, E. *guild*. O. Fr. also *gueude*; *gueude marchande* = merchant's guild.

**Gelso** It. mulberry tree; for *moro gelso* = *morus celsa* as opp. the *morus humilis* the blackberry; Sic. *cesu*, Gen. *sersa* = L. *celsus celsa*.

**Gelsomino** = *gesmino*.

**Gencive** = *gengiva*. 

**Diez, Romance Dict.** 15
GENE — GESMINO.

Gêne Fr. (f.), O. Fr. gehene torment, vb. gêner; from Heb. gehenna.

Genèvre — ginépro.

Gengibre — zenzovero.

Gengiva It. Pg. Pr., Sp. eúcia, Fr. gencive, Wal. gingie gum; from gingiva; cf. Sard. senzia, Pr. angiva, Cat. geniva, Berr. gendive.

Gendo, génie — ingegno.

Genia It. offspring, Sic. jinia; from ytvia.

Genisse Fr., Pr. junega a heifer; from junix junicis; cf. genevre from juniperus. Jura gëgna — junega; Com. has gioniscia, Rh. gianitscha.

Genou — ginocchio.

Gens ges Pr., O. Fr. gens giens, N. Pr. ges or gis, Cat. gents = Fr. point. From gentium, as pretz from pretium; non gens = non gentium = minime gentium; or from genus, non genus = in no kind, not at all.

Gente O. It., O. Sp. gento, Pr. gent, f. genta, O. Cat. gint giinta, O. Fr. gent gente handsome, fine, genteel; vb. agenzare agen- sar agencer to please; probably from genitus a man of birth, homme de naissance.

Geôle — gabbia.

Gequir — gecchire.

Gerbe Fr. O. E., O. Fr. garbe, Pr. Cat. Arag. garba a cheaf, vb. gerber, Arag. garbar; it is the O. H. G. garba, G. garbe, Du. garve, E. garb (in heraldry).

Gercer Fr. jarcer to chap, erack, gerce a moth, a book-worm. From a form carptiare (carptus), ge for ca, cf. caveola geôle.


Gerigona — gergo.

Gerla It., N. Pr. gerto, O. Fr. geurlc jurlc a basket; from gerul- tus a porter.

Germanandré — calamandrea.

Germania Sp. gibberish, language of the Gipsies, who called themselves germani brothers, also hermania from hermano.

Gos — gens.

Gëse O. Fr. a pike, from the O. Gallie gæsum, or O. Gael. gais (f.), L. L. gesa, B. gesi.

Gézier Fr., E. gizzard (O. Fr. also jusier); by dissimilation from gigeria bird's entrails (Lucil. Petron. Apie.). Pie. giger, gigi-

Gesmino It. (corrupt. gelsomino, Lang. gensemil), Sp. Fr. jas-
min, E. jasmine jessamine; from the Arab. yasamīn or yasamīn Freyt. 4, 514b.

Gesta It., O. Fr. geste, Pr. gesta lineage, stock. Lat. gesta used in the sing. = (1) exploits of a people (2) the chronicle of these exploits (3) lineage, stock.

Geto — gettare.

Gettare gittare It., Sp. gitar, Pr. getar gitar, Fr. jeter, Sp. echar to throw; from jactare (in comp. jectare), sbst. Fr. E. jet, Pr. get. It. geto, E. jess. Pg. deitar (O. Pg. geitar) = déjeter, dejectare.

Gheda — gheria.

Gheppio It. a kestrel; from γυψ γυνώς.

Ghemire — germire.

Gherone garon It., Sp. giron, Pg. girão, Fr. giron, a gore or gusset in a garment (in heraldry a triangle), a lap. From O. H. G. gëro acc. gërun, M. H. G. gêre, O. Fries. gare, from gër a spear, cf. L. L. pitum vestimenti, so called from the shapo.

Ghezzo It. black or moorish; from aegyptius, cf. gheppio, ghe = gy.

Ghiado It. extreme cold, Pr. glay fright, Pr. Cat. esglaiy, O. Sp. aglayo; vb. It. agghiadare to bemmb, O. Sp. aglayarse to be astonished, Pr. esglayar. Pr. glay, It. ghiado also = gladius, cf. desglayar to kill desglaiziar = desgladiare; O. Fr. glaive = shriek of death as well as sword (E. glaive). Cold and fright are so named from their piercing effects.

Ghiaja It. gravel; from glarea, O. Sp. giera.

Ghiattire schiattire It., Fr. clatir, O. Fr. glatir, Sp. Pg. latir to yelp, bark; sbst. Pr. glat, O. Fr. glaie (?) cry, shriek; an onomatop. like G. klatschen, Du. klateren, E. clatter, Gr. χλά-ξευν, L. lat.-rar.

Ghiasserino It., Sp. jacerina, Pg. jazerina, Fr. jazeran, O. Fr. jazerant jazerenc, whence Pg. jazerão a coat of mail; N. Pr. jaziran, Burg. jazeran a necklace. The word was orig. an adj., Sp. cota jacerina, Fr. hawbrec jazerant. Prob. from Sp. jazarino = Algerian, from Ar. at-jazār (or al-gazār) Algiers.

Ghiera It. an arrow, from O. H. G. gër a missile. The Lomb. gaida a spear is the same word as the Piedm. Parm. gajda, Crem. Mil. gheda, Sard. gaja a gusset, cf. gherone.

Ghignare and sphygware It. to snigger, Sp. guñiar, Fr. guigner to wink, leer, peep; from A. S. giniðu to gape, O. H. G. ginen, or from O. H. G. kinan adridere, though G. k does not usu. = g.

Ghindare It. (for guindare), Sp. Pg. guindar, Fr. guinder to wind up; from O. H. G. windan, E. wind. Hence It. guindolo (bindolo), Sp. guindola, Fr. guindre; Sp. Pg. guindaste, Fr. guindas
and vindas, from the Du. wind-us, G. wind-achse (axle), whence Bret. gwindask, E. windlass.

Ghiotto It., Pr. O. Fr. glot a glutton; from glutus, glutus (gлот-
tire). It. ghiottone, Sp. Pr. gloton, Fr. glotton, E. glutton, from
gluto (Fest. s. v. ingluiues); vb. It. inghiottire, Pr. englotter, Fr.
englouter from gliture. From the same root are the Pr. glot a bit, morsel, and It. ghiozzo.

Ghiova It. for ghieva, L. gleba, cf. pivovo for pievovo.

Ghiozzo — ghiotto.

Ghirlanda It., Sp. Pg. guirnalda, O. Sp. guarlanda, Pg. also
grinalda, Pr. Cat. guarlanda, E. garland, Fr. garlande. Prob.
from a form vieren of the M. H. G. wieren to bind, O. H. G.
viara a wreath.

Ghiro It., Pr. glire, Fr. loir a dormouse; from glis glivis. Hence
Fr. Sp. liron, Pg. lirão. The N. Pr. greonte is from glirulus.

Gia It. Sp. O. Pg. ya, Pg. Pr. O. Fr. ja, from jum. Fr. dejà for
dejá = It. di già.

Giacco It., Sp. jaco, Fr. jaque f., dim. jaquette, E. jacket, prop.
a soldier’s jacket, whence G. jacke. According to Ducange
from Jaque the name of a Count of Beauvais c. 1358. But v.
Wedgw., who says the jack was a homely substitute for a
coat of mail, being the familiar name used so generally for
mechanical contrivances, e. g. boot-jack, roasting-jack &c.

Gialda — gelda.

Giallo It., Sp. jalde, Pg. jalde jaune, Fr. jaune yellow. The Fr.,
orig. jaune, is from galbinus (Wal. gavlin) and from jaune, jalde,
Lomb. giald. The It. giallo suits the O. H. G. gelo (G. gelb),
E. yellow, a for c as in gialura from gelo. Fr. bejaune gull,
ninny = becjaune, properly of a young unfledged bird; so
gull Sw. gut yellow.

Giannotta — ginete.

Giara It., Sp. Pg. Pr. jarra, Fr. jarre, E. jar; It. m. giarro, Sp.
Pg. jarro &c.; from Ar. jarrah a water-vessel. In O. Pg. we
find also zarra, z = Ar. j.

Giardino It., Sp. jardin, Pg. jardin, Fr. jardín jardín jerzin,
Fr. jardin, giardin, f. Pr. giardina, E. garden; from O. H. G.
garto (gen. dat. gartin), or, as the form giardina would seem
to hint, a Rom. der. from O. H. G. gart (orig. gart), E. yard,
Goth. gards, Gae. gart, W. gared, E. garth. Wal. gard en-
closure is the Goth. gards.

Giavelotto It. prob. from the Fr. javelot, O. Fr. gavelot, Bret.
garloth, M. H. G. gabibot; also It. giavelina, Sp. jabatina, Fr.
javeline, E. javelin, Bret. gartin. The root is found in the E.
gavelock, A. S. gaflic, from the O. N. gafja a spear, N. gaflok
gafeloc gafebe (Grimmi); or from Fr. gabla a spear, W. gaf
(Pott, Diefenbach). The O. Fr. has an unintelligible form gaverlot garlot.

Gibet — gibbetto.

Gibier O. Fr. in alter engibier to hunt, Fr. giboyer, sbst. gibier, O. Fr. giblet (E. giblet), Fr. gibecière, E. giciere giper (Chauè.) a hunting-pouch, a purse. Perhaps connected with gibet gibbet (halter), whence gibier to catch birds in a noose?

Gier gieres giers a particle found the oldest Fr. monuments = L. ergo; from erg ierg whence ger gier as from ego ieo gie.

Gieser — gese.

Glga It., Sp., Pr., O. Fr. gig one string-instrument, Sp. gig, Fr. gigue, E. jig. From M. H. G. gige, vh. gigen, G. geige a violin, vh. geigen. Hence Fr. gigot a leg of mutton (from the shape), Sp. gigote minced meat.

Giglio It., bp. Pg. liria, Pr. H. G. liri, Us, Fr. lit, Piedm. Mil. liri, Sard. litu, O. Sp. lito, Rh. f. gigia, M. H. G. gigge, Sw. jilge jilge a lily. A notable instance of the principle of dissimilation, the g and the r being used to prevent the repetition of the l. The Fr. requires a form tilis, cf. O. H. G. lito, M. H. G. gigge (m.). V. Pott, Forsch. 2, 99.

Giler — gila.

Gilet Fr. a waistcoat; from Gilec, the name of the first maker (Menage).

- Gina — agina.

Ginopro It., Sp. enebro, Pg. zimbro (z rare for g), Fr. genievre; from juniperus. The e for u is Fr. (cf. génisse), whence Du. jenever, Dan. enebar.


Gingembre — zenzovero.

Ginocheio It., Wal. genunche, Sp. hinojo, O. Sp. ginojo, Pg. gioelho joelho, Fr. genou (from genouil) knee; from genuculum for genuculum.

Giocolaro giullaro It. from jocularius; Sp. joglar juglar, Pr. joglar from jocularis; It. giocolatore, O. Fr. jogleor, O. E. jogelour, E. juggler, Fr. jongleur, from joculator; O. Fr. jongler from joculart.

Gioglio It., Sp. joyo, Pg. joio, Pr. jueth darnel, from tolitum, cf. giglio from titium. It. has also tolto, Arag. tuello &c. Hence Pg. jocira a winnowing-sieve.

Gioja giojello — godere.
Giorno It., Pr. O. Cat. jorn, Fr. jour; from diurnum, L. L. jor-nus; dies is found in It. di, Sp. Pg. Pr. dia. Hence It. sog-giorno, O. Sp. sojorno, Pr. sojorn, E. sujourn, Fr. séjour &c.

Giostrare — giusta.

Giovedì It., Fr. jeudi, Pr. Cat. dijous; from Jovis dies, dies Jovis;
Sp. jueves, Pr. jous, from Jovis, Wal. joi, Ven. Romag. zobia.
Pg. qinta feira = πέραπτη in Mod. Gr., M. H. G. pfünztac, v. Schneller 1, 321.

Giraffa It., Sp. girafa, Fr. girafe, E. giraffe; from Ar. zarrafah.

Girandola girandula girandole — giro.

Gire It. to go, defective; from de-ire(?), cf. L. L. de-ambulare.

Girfalcò gerfalcò It., Sp. gerifalte (from the Fr.), Pr. girfalc, Fr. gerfaut, E. jerfalcon; the gir ger is prob. the O. H. G. gir, G. geier = Sansk. grīghra a vulture, and this was afterwards connected with gyrare so that we have in L. L. gyrofalcò (a gy-rando Albert. Mag.). Cf. It. ruota, Ven. ronda, Gr. κίρκος.

Giro It. Sp., Pr. gir a circle, round; from gýrûs. O. Fr. gires pangs of labour, Berr. girande gerene a woman in labour, It. girare, O. Fr. gîrer from gýrare; It. girandola, Sp. girandula, Fr. girandole a fire-wheel, girandole, from a lost giranda = Fr. girande; Fr. girouette for girotelle (cf. It. girotta) a weather-cock.

Girofle — garafoño.

Giron — ghéronne.

Gisarme — guisarma.

Giù — giuso.

Giubba giuppa It., Sp. al-juba, Pr. jupa, Fr. jupe, Com. Crem.
gibba, Mil. Rh. gippa, M. H. G. gippe joppe; It. giubbone, Sp. jubón, Pg. jubão gíbão, Cat. gípó, Pr. jubon, Fr. jupon, Wal.
jubéc. From Ar. al-jubbah a woollen petticoat. Hence also Sp. chapa, It. cioppa(?), G. schaube.

Giubbetto giubbetta It., Fr. gibet, whence E. gibbet. The It. is a dim. of giubba, a little jacket, a collar, a halter. For i from u, cf. génisse.

Giuggiola It., Sp. jujuba, Fr. E. jujube; from zizyphum. The usu. Sp. word is azufaifa.

Giulebbe It., Sp. julepe, Pr. Fr. E. julep; from Ar. jubab, from Pers. gul rose, and ãb water.

Giulivo It., Pr. O. Fr. joli for jolîf, E. jolly, Fr. joli pretty; vb. O. Fr. joliver jolier to enjoy oneself. Not from Jovialis, but from O. N. jol a Christmas festivity (E. yule), Swed. Dan. jul, Goth. júþis.

Giullaro — giocolaro.

Giumella It. as much can be held in the two hands placed together; from L. gemelle. For the u from e, cf. Fr. jumeau.

Giunare It., Wal. ajumâ, Sp. ayunar, Pg. jejuar, Pr. jeonar, Fr.
jeûner to fast; from jejunare (Tertull.); the je is lost in Fr. jeûner, Sp. a-yunar (cf. ayer from heri). For gimus we have It. digiunare, Pr. Cat. dejunar, adj. digiuno dejun (jejunus). Fr. déjeûner, Sp. desayunar, Wal. dejunə break-fast.

Glaihiglia It., Sp. junquillo, Fr. jonquille, E. jonquil; from juncus, its botanic name being narcissus juncifolius.

Giusarma — guisarme.

Giuso It., contr. giu, O. Sp. yuso ayuso jus, O. Pg. juso, Pr. jos jotz jus, O. Fr. jus, Wal. din jos for L. infra. From deosum for deorsum, L. L. josum jusum as jornus from diurnus, O. Sp. also diuso.

Giusquiamo It., Sp. josquiamo, Fr. jusquiamo (f.) henbane; from hyoscamus (viscausos), corrupted into jusquiamus by Palladius.

Giusta giusto (cf. contra contro), Pr. justa, O. Fr. joste juste; from juxta also = secundum in Rom., which meaning it had often in L. L., and occasionally also in L. Hence It. giustare giostrare, Sp. Pg. justar, Pr. jostar justar, Fr. jouter, O. Fr. joster juster, E. joust orig. = to bring together; sbst. giostra, Pr. josta justa, Fr. joute, E. joust, M. H. G. tjost, M. Du. joeste; Cf. Berr. mon champ joute ou sien adjoins. Hence Pr. ajostar, Fr. ajouter to add, E. adjust. The E. jostle is a frequentative form.

Givre Fr. (f.) a snake in heraldry, O. Fr. givre snake; for gnivre from vipera, O. H. G. wipera, whence also O. Fr. wirre, W. gwiber, Bret. wiber, E. viper. Givre also = a snake-like missile and an icicle, Burg. gëvre, Pr. givre, gibre, Cat. gebre hoarfrost, vb. Pr. gibrar, Cat. gebrar.

Glaba It. a layer, shoot; from clava; for the b, cf. the form clabula.

Glacier O. Fr. (glaçoir) to glide. From glacies, so to slip like ice, cf. brillare, to shine like beryl, corbare to cry like a raven, formicare to swarm like ants.

Glai — ghiaiire.

Glaeul — gauve.

Glaira (f.) Fr., Pr. glara humeur visqueuse, Sp. clara (de huevo =glaire d’œuf), It. chiara, E. glare, gleire, glerer (gleyre Chauc.).

Not (as Grimm) from A. S. glære amber, which = L. glæsum, O. N. glær glas, Dan. Sw. glas, E. glass, nor (as Mahn) from the Celtic: Bret. glaour, W. glyfœr drivel, slaver, connected with Br. glæw glaw, W. gwelaw rain (connected with L. pluvia), Br. gleb, W. gwelb gwyb wet; but from clarum ori, cf. Pr. clara d’un huiclu, It. chiara, Sp. clara, M. H. G. cierklär. It borrows the gender of glarea gravel (It. chiara also = sandbank).

Glaise Fr., Pr. gleza clay; from L. L. glis glitis = humus tenax,
adj. glitcus = cretaceus. Glis is, perhaps, connected with Gk. γλίνη glue, γλύκος.

Glaive Fr. (m.), Pr. glavi a sword, E. glaive, It. glave a sword-fish. From gladius came Pr. glazi (z = d), glai glavi, cf. from aduterium azuteri aúteri aúteri, vidua venza veuva. Glaive = glavi as saive = savi, O. Fr. glai (whence glaiéŭl) = Pr. glai.

Glaner Fr., Pic. Champ. gléner, N. Pr. glená, E. glean, Fr. glane a handful of ears of corn &c.; L. L. glenare. From the Celtic, W. glain glدن = clean, vb. glanhau to clean up, to glean.


Glas — chiasso.
Glasto — guado.
Glatur — ghiaittire.
Glave — glaive.
Glay — ghiaito.

Gleton O. Fr., also gletton, Fr. gletton a burdock; from the G. klette, O. H. G. chletto, ace. chletum, chletton.

Glette Fr. litharge; from the G. (silber-)glätte.

Glisser Fr. to slip; from G. glit-seh glitschen, Du. glitsen. We find in It. glisciare, O. Fr. glinsier, N. Pr. linsé, Burg. linzer.

Glorietto Fr., Sp. glorjeta a bower, prop. = a fine, handsome chamber (gloria).

Glousser — chiocciare.
Glouteron — gletton.
Glouton — ghiotto.

Glu Fr. (f.), Pr. glut, Pg. grude bird-lime, E. glue; from glus gluits (Ausonius). Hence Pic. englu, Pr. englut, Sp. engrudo, vb. englutar engutar.

Glui Fr., Pr. gluey straw; from Flem. getuye gluey, or from W. cloig.

Gnaffè It. interj.; from mia fé.


Gobbo It., Rh. gob a hump, Fr. gobin, from gibba gibbus, L. L. gybbus (ῥιγγος). Al. from W. gob a heap.

Gobelet — coppa.


Goccia It., Crem. (m.) gozy gousy a drop. Not immediately from
gutta, but prob. from vb. gocciare, for gotteggiare = Pr. goteiar, Pg. gotejar.

Goda N. Pr. a dirty slut, O. Fr. godon a rake, Fr. gouine a whore, for godine, dim. Burg. godinet, Rouchi godintet, Burg. gaudrille, O. Fr. goutierois (cf. O. E. gaudery sprightliness); godemine pleasure; vb. O. Fr. goder, Fr. godailer, Berr. gouailler to feast, revel; also Sp. (Gipsy) godo godeer, godizdo dainty, goderia a drinking-bout, Pied. gaudineta, Pg. engodar to allure, cf. Rouchi godan lure, bait. Basq. godaria = chocolate (enticing drink) from the Rom. From the L. gaudere(?), but the sbst. goda, adj. godo, can only be referred to the W. god wantonness. Hence, perhaps, also the Fr. goinfre a rake, the rare termination being found also in goutiafre. The verb godailer is referred by some to a sbst. godale = E. good ale.

Godailer godon goinfre — goda.

Godere gioire It., O. Pg. gourir, Pr. gauzir janzir, Fr. journier, Pie. se gaudir, from gaudere; sbst. Pg. guivo, Pr. gauv joi, Wald. goy, E. joy, also f. It. gioja, Sp. joya, Pg. Pr. joia, Fr. joie, Sp. Pg. = jewel, Fr. = joy, jewel, from gaudium, gaudia; hence It. giojello, Sp. joyel, Pr. joilet, O. Fr. joel, Fr. joyau, E. jewel, L. L. (wrongly) jocale for gaudiale. Pr. jauzien, f. jauziona from and of Aulus Apuleius and L. L.

Godet Fr. a pitcher, for gotel = gottet from guttus, It. gotto.

Godo — goda.

Goaland Fr. a gull; from the Celtic, Bret. gleetan, W. griylan (E. gull?), Gael. foienn, from vb. gwela Bret., gwylaw W., to cry.

Goffo It., Sp. gofo, Fr. goffe, E. goff, guff (prov.) stupid, clownish. Perhaps the same word as L. L. gufa (vestis = villata) thick, coarse. Some derive it from the Gr. χωρός. It is connected with the Bav. goff a blockhead.

Gogna It. pillory, halter; shortened from vergogna, cf. Sp. vergiienza, and gogna = dilemma.

Gogues Fr. (pl.) merriment, goquettes tricks, se goguer, goquenard, gogaille, Lang. gogalios = goquettes. Bret. has gôgea to mock, W. gogan satire, or gogues may be from G. gauch cuekoo, cf. O. N. gauka to be merry = goguer. Fr. gogne also = plentiful supply of good things to eat, être en gogol to live in clover, gobelu one so living, insolent, from W. gog super-abundant.

Goi O. Fr. in vertu-goi = vertu de dieu, mort-goi, sang-goi, N. Pr. tron de goi = morblou, from G. god got. Vertu-quin is for vertu-dieu. Similar corruptions are frequent in oaths.

Goitre Fr. (m.), O. Fr. Pr. goitron; from guttir gutter, whence goitr goitre. We find L. L. gutturnia for gutturna, cf. roburnea from robrum, whence L. L. gutturnosus, Pr. gutrinos.
Goiva — gubia.

Golafre — golari.

Goldre Sp., Pg. coldre a quiver; from corýtus.

Goliat O. Fr. Pr., O. Pg. goliardo, L. L. goliardus, O. E. goliardeis (Chauc.) a low jester, parasite; It. golare to long for, from gula, whence also Fr. goulafre, Sp. golafre greedy, for term. cf. goinfre (goda).

Gollizo Sp. gorge of mountains &c.; from gula, Sp. gola.

Golondrina — rondine.

Golpe It., O. Sp., Rh. guolp, golp, whence O. Sp. gulpeja, O. Fr. goupille to creep, slink away; Fr. goupillon a tail, brush (prop. of the fox), goupille the body of a nail as opp. the head. From vulpes, v = gn sometimes, cf. R. Gr. 1, 157. Other names of this animal, so well known in the fables of the middle ages, are renard, Pr. guiner, Cat. guineu, Sp. raposa, zorra, O. Sp. marota, guthara, Sard. margiuni, Lang. mandro.

Gomia Sp. (f.) a prodigal, glutton; from gümia (grumia?) Lucil. and Apuleius.

Gomito — cubito.

Gómona gómena gúmina It., Sp. Pg. gumena, Fr. gomène anchor-cable; from Ar. al-gomal or al-gomol.

Gond — gonzo.

Gonda góndola It., whence Sp. gondola, Fr. gondole a gondola. From xóvà = a drinking-vessel (Fr. gondole), or from an O. L. gondus = scyphus patera (Menage from an old Glossary).

Gonfalone It., O. Pg. gonfalào, Pr. O. Fr. gonfanon, Fr. gonfalon a banner; from O. H. G. gundfano (gundia battle and fano cloth). From the form cundfano come Pied. Sp. confalon, Pr. confàño, O. Fr. confanon, Sic. confaluni, Ven. confaloniero.

Gonflare It., Fr. gonfler, W. gênsâ to swell; from confaire for inflare (N. Pr. couflà). It. gonfio, Genev. gonflé = Fr. gonflé, as enflé = enflé. N. Pr. gose full, vb. gosfà, Genev. goffet thick, come from the same, not from goffo.

Gonna It. a petticote, O. Sp. Pr. gona, O. Fr. gone a coat, monk's habit, L. L. gunna, L. Gr. yoûva, Alb. gunê. Varro mentions a L. gannacum a shaggy covering, but the form does not suit the Rom. word. Prob. the L. and Rom. are both from the Celtic, W. guin, E. goen, though Diez says these may be from the Rom. (guin from gone as fiel from fol), v. Due. s. guna, and Marsh, Origin and History of English, pp. 86, 542.

Gonzo engonzo Pg., Sp. gonee gozne, Fr. gond, Pr. gofon for gonfon a hinge. Gonzo from L. contus, gofon from gomphus, gond from contus and Lorr. angon = ancon.
Gonzo It. rude, sottish. From Sp. ganso? or from Ven. gozzo = It. ghioso.

Gora (o aperto) an aqueduct, mill-leet; from the Sw. vuor, Rh. vuor (so = guora), v. Frisch 2, 459c.

Gorbia — gubia.

Gordo Sp., Pr. gort fat, thick, Fr. gourd stiff, engourdir to benumb; from L. gurus (Laberius in Gellius, and Quintilian) stupid, doltish; Quintilian says of gurdus: ex Hispaniá duxisse originem audivi, cf. O. Sp. = stupid. The It. ingordo greedy is rather from "in gurgitem", cf. O. Fr. adj. cnfrum (It. indularsi = se ingurgitare).

Gorge — gorre.

Gorge — gorgo.

Gorgia gorgogliare — gorgo.

Gorgo It., Pr. O. Fr. gorgé gort, Fr. gour whirlpool; It. Sp. Pr. gorgía, Fr. E. gorge, also It. gorgia; from guries. Pr. gorgolh from gurguiio, vb. It. gorgogliare &c.

Gorgojo Sp. weevil; from curculio.

Gormar — gourme.

Goro — huero.

Gorra Sp. Pg. It. a cap, Sp. also gorro. From the Basque gorria red, a favorite colour for caps. Articles of clothing are often named from their colour, cf. bujo. It. gorra = also an osier, prop. the red osier. O. Fr. gorres = rubans, livrées des nouveaux mariés Roquefort, gorrer gorrier gorriere = homme et femme magnifiquement parés. O. Fr. gorre vérole, mal vénerie.

Gorupó — groppo.

Gos — cuccio.

Gosier — queux.

Gota It., Pr. gauta, Fr. joué (whence E. jaw?) cheek, jaw; Cat. golla, Mod. golta, Rh. gaulta; Sp. has only galtera = cheek-piece of a helm. Pr. au gives o al ou; gauta is the L. gabata, L.I. gavata (Bret. gaved) gauta, as parabola paravola parauda. Gabata = an eating-vessel (Langued. gaouda).

Goto Pg. throat; from guttur.

Gotta It., Sp. Pg. gota, Fr. goutte, E. gout; Wal. guté, It. gocciola apoplexy; from gutta, G. trophe: tropfen apoplexia in a Diet., date 1445. These diseases were supposed to be caused by drops of water from the brain, v. Ducange. Hence Fr. esgout égout a drain, gouttière a gutter.

Goudron — catrame.

Gouffre — goufo.

Gouge — gubia.

Gouge Fr. a wench, N. Pr. gougeo a maid; whence Fr. goujat; from Heb. goy people; the Jews called a Christian maid goye.
Gouine — goda.
Goujon Fr., E. gudgeon, from L. gobio (It. Sp.).
Gouliafre — goliart.
Goupil goupillon — golpe.
Goupillon — volpith.
Gour — gorgo.
Gourde — cucuzza.
Gourme Fr. glanders; Pg. gosma foul humours, gosmar Sp. gormar to vomit; Rouchi gourner to sip, Fr. gourmand a glutton, Norm. gournacher to be foul; Fr. gourner to beat with the fists, to bit a horse, gourmette a bit, gourmander to maltreat, fall foul of. From N. gormr dirt (gor), E. gorm to soil (cf. Berr. eau gournie dirty water), W. gorn repletion, whence gorners a burden, gormail oppression. Others make a separate word gourme found in Bret. gromm and in gourmette, gourner, gourmender, and coming from Celtic crom (crumon) bent, cf. E. curb from Fr. courbe = curvus.
Gourmette — gournme and grumo.
Gousse — guscoio.
Goutte — goutu.
Gozne — gonzio.
Gozo Sp. Pg. pleasure, mirth, vb. gozar, O. Val. gozar, Cat. gosar, N. Pr. gasa. From gaudium, Cat. goj, O. Val. gotjar, cf. mit from medius, ratj from radius. From jozo is Sp. recogijio.
Gozzo It. crop, craw, Lomb. goss. Shortened from gorgozzo from gurges; we have f. gorgozza and also corgozzo. For the loss of the 1st syllable, cf. cenum. Sorgozzone sergozzoon = sub guttur pugnus inflictus Ferrari. Trangugiare = trangorgiare.
Graal greal grasal O. Fr., Pr. grazal, O. Cat. gresal a cup or bowl of wood, earth or metal. In South France grazal grazau grial grau are used for various kinds of vessels, Fr. grasule = a bowl. From great comes O. Sp. grial greal, Pg. gral (a mortar), O. Ven. graetlin. The Saint graal of the Romances was the dish which was used at the institution of the Holy Eucharist, M. H. G. gral. The d of the L. L. gradalis answers to the z of the Fr., which, therefore, would appear to be the earliest form. Two of the various derivations given may be mentioned as probable: (1) gratialis from gratia in L. L. = the Holy Supper, which, however, does not suit the Fr. graal; (2) crater, L. L. cratus whence cratalis, grazal, graal.
Grabar — graver.
Grabuge Fr. a quarrel, brawl, Rouchi grabuche, O. Fr. gra-
béuge. Prob. a compound word, Pr. grahuza, vb. grahusar, O. Fr. grëuse, Jura greuse.

Gracco graccuolo gracchia It., Sp. grajo graja, Pg. gratho gratha, Pr. gratha, O. Fr. graille a jay, jaedaw; from graculus, L. L. gracuла.

Graddare It. to croak (of frogs), Sp. Pg. graznar (of ravens).

Grada It. Sp., Pg. grade (f.), E. grate, Sp. Pg. also = harrow, from crates; It. gradella. From dim. craticola (L. L. graticula), come It. graticola, Fr. grille, gril, E. grill, Mil. grêla, Fr. vb. griller, E. grill, for graille graille (i. for ai, cf. chignon grignon) O. Fr. also graill, vb. graclier, graullier, Berr. grâler.

Grado It. Sp. Pg., Pr. grat, Fr. gré, O. E. gree will, liking; from gratum. Hence It. malgrado, Pr. malgrat, Fr. malgré; E. mangre (sc. a mal grado), cf. L. male granus. Vb. It. gradier, Pr. gradì; It. aggredire aggredaire, Sp. agratar agreiar, Fr. agreer to please, approve, E. agree; It. agradevole, Sp. Pr. agradable, Fr. agréable, E. agreeable.

Graffio It., Sp. garfio garfa, Pr. graño a hook, claw; vb. It. graffiare, Burg. graftiner (sbst. graffin); Fr. agrafe a brooch; It. aggraffare, Sp. agarrarfar engarrafar, Wall. agrafer to grasp. From O. H. G. kraupro krafo a hook, E. grub.

Gragea — treggea.

Graille graja — gracco.

Grama Sp. Romag., It. grànola, Pg. gramadeira a brake (for hemp), Sp. grammilla; vb. Pg. grammar, Romag. grammà to prepare hemp, Sp. gramar to knead dough, It. grammolare in both senses. Perhaps from carminare.

Gramallia — camaglio.

Gramallera — crémaillton.

Grammaire Fr., Pr. gramaira gramairia, E. grammar; formed from the Pr. gramádi = grammaticus, whence gramadaria gramaüria, d being vocalized into i. O. Fr. mase, gramaire = grammaticus (grammaticarius), Basque gramaticiru, O. H. G. grammatichare; hence Fr. grammairien. Cf. L. L. judicarius from judec.


Grancho grancio It., Pr. Cat. crane, W. crane, Bret. krânk, Wall. cranche a crab, Fr. chancre a cancer; a corruption of cancer cancri. Hence Pg. granquejo guarantejo, Sp. congrejo from a dim. cancriculus. Hence, too, It. grancire to seize?

Granciporro It. cancer marinus; from cancer and pagurus.
Grancire — granchio.
Grange — granja.
Grangear — granja.
Granguejo — granchio.
Granito It., Sp. granido, Fr. granit, E. granite; from granum because of its grained appearance; granito prop. a participle of vb. granire.
Granja Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. E. grange; from granea L., which has also a form granica, whence O. Fr. granche, Pr. granga. Sp. has the special sense of farm, whence grangear to till, gain.
Granter — creanter.
Grascia It. provisions, grascino inspector of markets; from ἀγορά. Grascia also = Fr. graisse fat.
Graspo — raspare.
Grasso It., Sp. graso, Pg. graxo, Pr. Rh. Wal. Fr. gras fat; from crassus, L. L. grassus; also It. Pg. crasso, Sp. crasio, Fr. crasse, E. crass (usu. in metaph. sense).
Grasta It. a flower-pot; a Sicil. word, from γάστρα a big-bellied vessel.
Grattare It., Sp. Pr. gratar, Fr. gratter to scratch; from O. H. G. chrazdn, Du. kratsen &c. Hence Fr. gratin, égratigner; It. grattugio, Dauph. gratusi a rasp, cf. It. gratugiare, Pr. gratuzar, O. Fr. gratuser.
Gratuzi — grattare.
Gravelle gravier gravois — grève.
Graver Fr. E. grave, Sp. gradar (from the Fr.); from G. graben rather than from γράφειν, γ = ff, cf. γραφίν greffe.
Gravir Fr. to climb; from gradus, It. gradire, Fr. gra-ir, gravir; cf. emblauer, parvis, pouvoir.
Graznar — gracidare.
Gré — grado.
Gredon — gretto.
Greffe Fr. (m.) an office, bureau, O. Fr. grafe, Pr. grafi = L. graphium, cf. bureau for a similar extension of meaning. Hence Pr. grafinar to scratch, N. Pr. esgraffi, O. Fr. esgraffer to scratch out, Fr. égraffigner to blot, soil.
Greffe Fr. (f.), greffer = E. graft graft, M. Du. grafe, grafen. Identical with the former word, f. from n. plur.; the shoot would be sharp and pointed like the stylus, cf. Sp. mugron.
Grègues Fr. brecches; from W. guregys girdle.
Grêle Fr., Pr. grâle slim, thin, shrill; from gracilis. Hence O. Fr. sbst. grâlule grelle, Pr. grâle a wind-instrument, cf. clairon from clair.

Grêle grêler — grês.

Grelot Fr. a bell; from grelle (v. grêle), or from crotalum a rattle, greloter to chatter with the teeth.

Grembo lap; from gremium, grembiuo (whence grembiato), grembo; cf. combiato from commeatus, Mil. scimbia for scimmia, vendemia for vendemmia.

Gremire ghermiré to claw; from O. H. G. krimman.

Grenon — greva.

Grenouille Fr., Pr. granoluha a frog = It. ranocchia from a Lat. ranuncula, O. Fr. renouille, rane raine in several dialects. For the g prefixed cf. grenouillette for ranunculus, It. gracimolo = racimolo.

Greña Sp. tangled hair, Pg. grêilha hair of the head, Pr. greu (m.) beard; whence O. Sp. grêñon griñon, Pr. O. Fr. grignon grenon guernon beard or mustachio. From L. I. granus (vide mus granos et cinnabar Gothorum Isid.) = O. H. G. grani (pl. whence the Rom. forms with the weak u), M. H. G. gran, O. N. grôn beard, G. granue bristle, also Gacl. granni long hair, W. graun "cilium". The Rom. i is prob. due to crinis.

Groppia It. (creppia), Pr. crepia crepeha, O. Fr. crebe, greche, Fr. crêche a crib; from O. H. G. krippa kripple, O. G. cribbia, E. crib. From the kindred L. G. form krubbe come the Pr. crupia, Piedm. Ven. grupia, Gen. groppia, Romagn. gropia. The B. has a similar form khorpna. The Sp. uses a L. word, pesebre, Lomb. parseiv, presef.

Greppo It., Rh. grip, Ven. grebuno, Com. grip crap (= Rh. crap carp gravel) cip (from clip) cliff; from O. H. G. klep, G. klipe, E. cliff, W. clip.

Grês Fr. (m.) sand-stone, N. Pr. gres coarse sand, whence Pr. greza gressa (graisso), Fr. grêle hail-stones, vb. grêler; dim. Fr. grêsil fine hail, Pr. grazil, vb. grêsilier, graziilhar. Cf. N. Pr. grezo grit = O. Pr. greza hail, G. kiesel to hail from kies gravel. Grês comes from O. H. G. griez grioz, G. gries, E. grit, cf. grêle (gresle) from M. H. G. grezel a grain, granule.

Grésil — grês.

Grèsillon O. Fr. a cricket; from gryllus, for gréciuon, cf. oisillon from avis, pucelle from pulla.

Greto It. sandy shore; from O. H. G. grioz, O. N. griot, E. grit.

Gretto It. greed, or adj. greedy; M. H. G. grit, adj. gritze greedy.

With the L. G. d for t we find Fr. gredin, Pic. guerdin, Lorr. gordin, cf. Goth. grêðuz, O. N. gràd, E. greed.

Greve It., Pr. greu, O. Fr. grief (Fr. sbst. E. grief), Wal. greu:

**Grève** Fr. (f.) a flat sandy shore, Pr. Cat. *grava* gravel, Rh. *grava* gravel, Ven. *grava* bed of a mountain stream, Fr. *gravier*, *gravelle*, *gravois*, E. *gravel*. Bret. has *kraè graè*, *kroa gróia*. Perhaps from *crau*, W. *crag*.

**Gricciare** It. to scowl, to long for; Com. *sgrizù* to gnash; from same origin as Fr. *griencer* (q. v.), O. H. G. *grinzen* to gnash. It. *griccio griccio =* shivering fit.


**Grief** — *greve*.

**Griettar** Sp., Pg. *gretar* to split, burst, sbst. *grieta greta*, Lomb. *cretto*; from *crepitare*.


**Grifo** — *griffe*.

**Grignon** Fr. crust of bread; Norm. *grighe*, Pie. *grignette*. N. Pr. *grigonn* = grape-stone &c. From *granum*, *grignon* for *greignon* or *graignon*, cf. *chignon* for *chaignon*, *bargaigner* for *bargaigner*. From *grignon* comes Fr. *grignoter*.

**Grigio** — *griso*.

**Gril** *grille* — *grada*.

**Grillo** Sp., Pg. *grilho*, Pr. *grilhò*, Fr. *grillet* fetter, manacle; from the clanking sound like the note of the cricket (*gryllus*), cf. O. Fr. *gresillon*, which has both senses.


**Grillo** Sp., Cat. *grily*, Pg. *grello* shoot, sprout, vb. *gilliar* &c. From *gralicis*, through the O. Fr. *grel*.
Grim Pr. afflicted, grima affliction, grimar to be afflicted; from O. H. G. grim furious, E. grim, cf. gram (gramo).

Grima Sp. fright (at seeing something dreadful), Pg. aversion. From A. S. grima ghost, from same root as the preceding word, v. grimoire.

Grimace — grimoire.

Grimo It. wrinkled; from O. H. G. grim, E. grim. Sbst. grima a wrinkle, grimo wrinkled, aggrinzare from O. II. G. grim.

Grimoire Fr. a conjuring-book, unintelligible talk (E. gramary); from O. N. A. S. grima a ghost (whence Fr. E. grimaec), grimoire like executoire, monitoire &c. There are others words from the Norse mythology, e.g. cauchcmar, loup-garou, trailer. Génin finds a form gramare for grimoire and refers them to grammaire (i.e. Latin). Then, the form must have been adapted to grima. O. Fr. ingremance, Pg. engrimamo gibberish are corruptions of nigremance, Pr. nigromancia, Wall. égrimancien from nécromancien. Littre (Hist. de la langue française) approves of Génin's derivation, which is, moreover, supported by the E. form gramary.

Grimper Fr. to climb; from O. H. G. klimban, E. climb, G. klommen, or from Du. grijpen (G. greifen) to seize, Norm. Wall. grijper = grimper; Berr. grimper === to seize.

Grimar Pr. to grin; from O. H. G. grinan, G. greinen, E. grin; hence It. di-grignare, Com. grigna, Champ. Pic. grigner les dents, from an O. H. G. form grinjan = A. S. grinian. Sbst. Rh. grigna grimace.


Grinta Lomb. a grim sullen look, haughtiness; Ven. grinta rage, scorn; from O. H. G. grimmida grimness.

Grinza — grimo.

Gripo — gripper.


Gripp — gripper.


Gritar — gridare.

Grive Fr., Cat. griva a thrush; an onomatop. (Menage).

Grogner groin gronder — grugnire.

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Grole Fr. (f.) a rook. The form aced ought to give acle or ail, graculus gracula graille (v. gracco), but as sole from seculum so may have been formed graule grole, v. meule. It. grola, Du. grot from the Fr.

Gromma It. erust (of wine); cf. Sw. grumlete sediment, Swed. grums grumnel.


Gronda It., Rh. granda, Fr. séveronde, E. severans, Rouchi souronde, O. Fr. souronde eaves; from subgrunda (Varro). Hence grondare to drip, grondaia stillicidium.

Grongo gongro It.; from congrus, γόγγος, Fr. congr, E. conger &c.

Groppo gruppo It., Sp. gruppo gorrupo, Fr. groupe, E. group; It. groppa, Sp. grupa, Pg. garupa, Pr. cropa, Fr. croup, E. croup (cf. Fr. trousse in both senses); vb. O. Fr. croupir to squat, Fr. to prop. The root is found both in the Germ. and the Celt. prop. = something compressed, O. H. G. kropf, Norse kryppa a heap, bunch, O. H. G. krupe, G. krüppel, E. cripple, vb. N. kriupa, L. G. krupen to cower, Gaul. cropt to contract, W. cropa, E. crop. Hence groppone, croupion rump, O. Fr. crepon (c from N. krippa); E. cupperer.


Grosso It. Pg., Sp. grueso, Pr. Wall. Fr. gros thick, sbst. gros the name of a coin. L. L. grossus, G. grös grandid, crassus, which latter, however, should have given Pr. graut, and is found in Berr. grot grout, E. groat. Hence E. engross, grocer = Fr. marchand grossier one who sells by the gross.

Grotesque — grotta.

Grotta It., Sp. Pg. gruta, Fr. grotte, Pr. O. Fr. crote crote a cavern, E. grotto, hence Burg. Genev. encrotter to bury; from crypta (ξυρύπη), Wal. cripte; adj. It. grottesco, Fr. E. grotesque prop. like a grotto, fantastical in shape &c.


Gruau Fr. groats; for grueau = O. Fr. gruel which is for grulet from A. S. grut. O. H. G. gruzi, G. grütze, whence also E. gruel, W. grud. Champ. gru = bran.

Gruccia — croccia.

Grude — glu.

Grueso — grosso.
Grufolare It. to grunt, to turn up the soil as a pig; from grifo snout, and gragnire to grunt.

Gruger Fr. to chew a hard substance (O. E. grudge), égruger to pound small, hence E. gurrayons. Perhaps from M. H. G. grüz, O. E. grut, Pr. gru, E. grouts, with suffix icare = Fr. ger (viadicare venger). N. Pr. gruci = to make groats. Cf. grun.

Grugniere It., Sp. gruir, Fr. gronhir gronir, Wall. grogni; from grunmiere. Also It. grugnare, Fr. gregner. Hence sbst. It. grugnai, Pr. gronh, Fr. groin, O. Pg. grun the snout. Cf. O. H. G. grun, grunni, E. groan, W. grun. From grundire is Pr. grondir. O. Fr. grondir groundre, Fr. gronder. O. Fr. groncer = O. H. G. grunzen, E. grunt.

Grulla Sp. a crane; from grnicula.

Grumeler — grumo.

Grumo It. Sp. Pg. a lump, clot, O. Fr. grume divers sorts of corn, It. grumolo heart of cabbage, Sp. grumete a boy, ship’s boy (cf. garzone), whence Fr. gourmette; Fr. se grumeler to clot together, curdle; from grumus grumulis a heap.

Grupo — groppo.

Gruta — grotta.

Gruyer Fr. forester. As verdier from viridis, so gruyer from G. grün, E. green, M. H. G. gruo = pratum.


Guacharo — guado.

Guadagnare It., Rh. guadainar, Pr. gazanhkar for gudonhar, Fr. gagner for gaagner, E. gain; O. Sp. guadañer to mow; sbst. It. guadagno, Pr. gazanh, Fr. E. gain; Sp. guadanoña, Pg. gudanha a scythe. The orig. meaning is prob. found in O. Fr. gaaigner to cultivate land (gaignage gaignerie profit of land), whence the sense of acquiring. From O. H. G. weidançon or weidanjan (G. weiden) to hunt, pasture. From guadagnare we have Pg. ganhar, Cat. Val. guanyar. Sp. O. Pg. ganar (L. L. yanare) is too old to be a mere contraction, and is prob. connected with guna (q. v.). From ganar, Pg. ganancio, ganca, vb. gancar, O. Pg. guançar from guadagnare. Dante Inf. 24, 12 has ringavagnare from O. Fr. reguagner.

Guado It., Pr. guí, Fr. gué ford, from O. H. G. wat, O. N. vad; vb. It. guadare, Pr. guazar (guasar), Fr. guéer, from watam, G. weten, E. wade. Sp. has vado vadear from the Latin; esguazo esguazar from the Pr., It. guazzo guazzare. Guazzo = a drinking-place, Sp. guacharo = dropsical, guachapear to paddle in the water.

Guado It., Fr. guède (f.), O. Fr. guide waide, province. vouede woad; from O. H. G. weit, A. S. waid, E. woad. From an O. Fr. guesde came L. L. waisda, guasdiun, guesdium, Wall.


Guain It., O. Fr. gain, Wall. wayen, Lorr. weyen, Fr. re-gain aftermath; from O. H. G. weida pasture, G. weide, or from vb. weidôn, with Rom. suff. ine guad-ime guaine; cf. It. guas-time from guastare. Rouchi has waimiau, Norm. vouin (for govín gain), O. Fr. vuin.

Guainha It., Fr. gaîne, O. Fr. gaine, Rom. vaine, W. gwain a sheath; from vagina. Mil. has guadinna, Ven. guazina.

Gualcare It., Rom. gualchê, O. Fr. gaucher, Dauph. gouchier, = O. E. weal to full; from O. H. G. watchan, G. weiken, E. walk, (walker = a fuller). Hence gualachera, O. Fr. gouchoir.

Gualcire It. to pull to pieces; from O. H. G. waltzan volvere, vellicare, G. wälzen to roll, to waltz.

Gualda Sp., Pg. gualde, Fr. gauze, It. guadarella a plant for dyeing yellow, weld, whence Sp. gualdo, Pg. gualde, O. Sp. guado yellow; from E. wald, G. wau.

Gualdana It. an insurrection of soldiery, a troop of soldiers (Dante); from M. H. G. woldan a storming.

Gualiar galiar Pr. to deceive, gualtart scornful. From a G. source, Goth. dals foolish, A. S. dula error, dvelian dveliga, to err, Du. dwaelen. For the loss of the d cf. guercio.

Guancia It. cheek; from O. H. G. vanga vanka, G. wange. Neap. guoffola guoffola is from L. offola a bit of meat [cf. bucca (1) cheek (2) bit], or from O. H. G. hiufila.


Guânir Sp. to grunt; from A. S. wânjan, O. H. G. weinôn, E. whine.


Guaragno It., Sp. guarån, O. Sp. guaran (Val. guaró), Pr. guaragon a stallion; from L. L. varanio, which is from O. L. G. wrenjo, Du. wêne, O. H. G. reinco, cf. E. wren = lascivus, the root being found in Sansk. vîra tail (veredns?).

Guardare It., Sp. Pg. Pr. gardar, Fr. garde, E. guard; from O. H. G. wartên to take care, W. gwara, Sk. vri to protect; sbst. It. Sp. guardin (f.), Pr. guardu (f.), Fr. garde (f.m.), E. guard, from Goth. vardja, O. H. G. vento (m.), warte (f.). Hence also It. guardiano, Sp. Pr. E. guardian, Fr. gardien;
It. guardingo, Sp. gardindo; It. sguardare, O. Sp. esguardar, O. Fr. esgarder.

Guardingo — guardare.

Guarento O. It., Sp. garante, Pr. guaran guiren, Fr. garant a guarantiee, L.L. warans, E. warrant, O. Fries. werand warrant; from O. H. G. wérrn to give bail for, warrant. The Pr. guiren is the orig. form, vb. It. guarentire &e.

Guari It., Pr. Cat. gaire, Fr. guëre guères = L. multum. Besides gaire, Pr. has grauren gauren (= grandis res), used with or without a negative. Both were used adjectively: ganren vegadas, gaire companhos, cf. It. guan tempo. Guari is from O. H. G. wàri = L. verus, Pr. guaire gaire; for the sense cf. L. probe, gawàri = probitas. Fr. nاغعëre = il n’a guère, non ha guari non est multum (temporis); Piedm. pa-vaire not much = Pr. pas guaire. O. Fr. guersoi great thirst = guère soif. Com. gerr is from O. It. gueri. Or from O. H. G. weiger (= O. Pr. form gaigre) “much” only found in mweiger = “not much”.

Guarire guaire It., O. Sp. O. Pg. guarir (Sp. guarecer), Pr. O. Fr. garir, Fr. guérer; from Goth. varjan, O. H. G. varjan, G. wehren to defend. Hence Pg. guarita, Sp. garita, O. Fr. garite, Fr. guërite a safe place (E. garret, Chauc. warië, wariash), sentry-box &c.; formed from an It. participial form guarita, cf. reussite from rinceuta. Piedm. garita, Ven. garetta, Crem. garetta are from the Fr.; the pure Sp. is guarida a lurking place. Cf. Dief. Wb. 1, 205.

Guarnaccia — guarnire.

Guarnire guernire It., O. Sp. guarnir, Sp. gurneccer, Pr. Fr. garnir, E. garnish; from O. H. G. varnòn, G. warnen (warn), or from A. S. varnian to take care of, O. Fries. wernia to protect, whence Rh. varnir, but Lomb. guarnà suits the O. H. G. word. O. Fr. garnir also = inform, admonish, as O. H. G. warnòn, A. S. varnian, E. warn. Hence It. guarnaccia guarnacea, Sp. garnacha, Pr. gama, Fr. gamache a robe, cf. O. H. G. warna; It. guarnello an undergarment; It. guarnimento, Fr. garnement, E. garment, and It. guarnigione, Fr. garnison, E. garrison.

Guascotto — biscotto.

Guastare It., O. Sp. O. Pg. Pr. guastar, Sp. Pg. gastar, Fr. gâter to spoil, waste. From vastare or from O. H. G. wastjan (from sbst. wastjo, M. H. G. wasten, E. waste)? From the L., with the influence of the G. u; cf. adj. It. guasto, Pg. gasto, O. Fr. guaste = vastus; diguastare, deguastar, degâter = devastar. O. Fr. gastir is from wastjan. O. Fr. guastine = waste, desert, adj. gasin.

Guatare guitare It., Pr. guaitar, Fr. guetter to watch; sbst.
Guattera — guètre.
Guazzo — guado.
Gudazzo It., Crem. Com. gudazz a godfather, f. gudazza; from O. H. G. gotti, f. gat a the. Gue — guado.
Gué — guado.
Guédëa — vedija.
Guéder Fr. to satisfy (only in partic. guéde); from O. H. G. weiden, G. weiden to pasture, whence also Wall. waidi.
Guénille Fr. rag, ragged coat; from Flem. quene woollen overcoat, or like souquenille from gonna q. v.
Guénipe Fr. a dissolute woman, slut, Dauph. ganippa; from Du. knipje trap, cf. knip brothel, G. kniepe ale-house.
Guonon Fr. female ape; from qwena woman, E. quan, queen; or from O. H. G. winja amica. Cf. It. monna a female ape, from madonna.
Guépe Fr. a wasp; from vespa, the gu from the O. H. G. wefsa, G. vespa, E. wasp, cf. Lorr. voisse (vo = O. H. G. w), Champ. gouepe, Berr. gépe.
Guer guerle — guercio.
Guercho — guerche.
Guercho It., Com. guerche, Rh. guersch (wiersch), O. Sp. guercho, Pr. guer guerle, Dauph. guerlio squinting. From O. H. G. twer dwerch, G. quer oblique, E. queer.
Guerdon — guiderdone.
Guère — guari.
Guéret — barbecho.
Guérir guérîte — guarîc.
Guermont — gaimenter.
Guerpir O. Fr., Pr. guerpir gupir to give up, desert, resign, Fr. déguerpir; from Goth. varpan, O. H. G. werfan, G. werfen to throw. From an old German custom of throwing a straw into another's lap on ceding any property to him. V. Ducange.
Guette Fr. (f.), E. guiter, Lang. gueto, Wall. guett, Champ. guête, Piedm. gheta, Rouchi guetton, Bret. gwetren.

Gueudé — gheldra.

Gueux Fr. (f. guuese) beggar, vb. guesuer, Sw. gosen. Perhaps connected with guese throat. Whether guese be from It. gozzo, or Fr. gozier from It. gozzaja = gozzaria is doubtful. Others make guexe the same word as queux (coquis), cf. coquin.

Gufo It. an owl; from O. H. G. hio hivo.

Gui Fr. mistletoe. From Celtic guiid, gue, guy, L. viscus (It. visco vischio).

Guiche Fr., O. Fr. wiket guiset, Pr. guisquet, E. wicket, Du. wicket; from O. N. vik, A. S. vic.

Guidare It., Sp. Pg. guiar, Pr. guidar guizar guiar, Fr. guider, E. guide; subst. It. guida, Sp. guia, Pr. guida guit, O. Fr. guis, Fr. E. guide. Perhaps from O. H. G. vitan to watch, cf. It. scorgere, and for the medial O. Fr. hadir hair from hatan; subst. guida = Goth. A. S. vita counsellor. From guidare is Fr. guidon.

Guiderdone It., Pr. guazardon (for guadardon) guiardon guierdon, O. Fr. guercedon guerdon, E. guerdon, Sp. galardon, Pg. galardão, O. Cat. guardó, L. L. widerdonum; vb. guiderdone &c. Widerdonum is a corruption (through donum) of the O. H. G. widerldn recompensation, A. S. widerlean, G. wider back, bo = loan. Sp. galardon is for gadardon. Pr. Synon. guardinc is through Lomb. thine garathinx.

Guilena Sp. a plant, columbine; from aquilina.
Guilha — guiler.
Guilledin Fr., from E. gelding.
Guimauve — maltravischio.
Guimple guimpe O. Fr. f., E. wimple; from O. H. G. wimpal, G. wimpet a pendant, streamer. Sp. impla a veil may come from wimpal as well as from infula, cf. Andalucia from Vandalitia.
Guindar guinder — ghindare.
Guingois Fr. unevenness; from O. N. kengr kengr a bend, for guingois, by assimilation. For suff. ois v. R. Gr. 2, 314.
Guînar — ghignare.
Guiper O. Fr. to work with silk thread, whence Fr. guipure a sort of lace; from Goth. veipan to festoon, O. H. G. wiffan to weave, G. weifen to reel. Cf. agguëfare.
Guirlande guirnalda — ghirlanda.
Gulsarme O. Fr., Pr. gasarma, O. Fr. gisarme jusarme, Pr. jusarme, It. giusarma, O. E. gisarm gysarn, also Fr. visarme visarme, whence O. Sp. bisarma a sort of light weapon, L. gisarma, often found with epith. esmolue sharpened, ground. It is often found in connection with falx falcstrum, which is translated by the O. H. G. getisarn (G. jätesen a hoe). This may have become getisarna gisarna, and then, through arma, guisarma. The form with w follow the analogy of such words as guivre givre vivre, gachiere jachiere waquiere. Dief. derives it from gesara, v. gëse; others from gesum and arma, which would be too artificial.
Guiscart guichard O. Fr., Pr. guiscos sharp, acente; from O. N. visk-r. Others make it = wizard, wiz and hart, wise-heart.
Guita Sp. Pg. packthread; from vitta through O. H. G. viita.
Guitarra guitarre — chitarra.
Guitran — cetrame.
Guivre — givre.
Guizzare sgguizzare, Ven. sguinzare, Mil. sguinzà to quiver as fish do; from G. witsen witschen.
Guizzo — vizzo.
Gume Pg. (m.) acuteness; from acumen, whence, perhaps, Sp. gumia, Pg. gomia gomia a poniard.
Gurrumina Sp. uxorousness; from Basque gur-mina evil inclination.
Gusano Sp. Pg. a worm; from cossus, whence also Rh. coss.
Guscio It. shell of nuts, eggs &c., Fr. gousse (f.) husk, pod, Mil. guss (m.) gussa (f.), Romag. goss gossa; hence Fr. gousset fob, E. gusset. Placidus has: galliciciola cortex nucis juglan-
dis, perhaps for galliciola from gallicia (lux gallica a walnut), which might become It. galcia galseia guscio, Fr. gaussse gousse, Com. s-gause for s-galsc.

H.

**Habla** hablar habler — favola.

**Haca** Sp., O. Sp. Pg. faea, O. Fr. haque (h asp.) a nag; O. Fr. haquet, Sic. accettu a nag, Pic. haquette a little mare; Fr. haquet a dray. From E. hack: hackney = Du. hakke-wei (E. nag, Du. negg, G. nickel), whence Fr. haquenée, O. Sp. Pg. faeanea, Sp. haevanea, It. acechina, chinea.

**Hacha** hache — accia.

**Hacha** — faecola.

**Hacia** — facecia.

**Hacienda** — faccenda.

**Hacina** — fascia.

**Hacino** Sp. stingy, niggardly; from Ar. 'hazin.

**Hagard** Fr. (h asp.) stubborn, espec. of falcons, E. haggard, G. hagart; from E. hawk with depreciative suffix ard (as in busart &c.). The E. adj. haggard is a different word (from G. hager lean).

**Haie** Fr. (asp.) hedge; from M. Du. haeghe, Du. haag (whence the Hague), O. H. G. huag a town (cf. town &c.). Vb. O. Fr. hayer, O. H. G. hagun, G. hagen.

**Haillon** Fr. (asp.) rag; from M. H. G. hadel, G. hader.

**Hair** Fr. (asp.), O. Fr. hadir, from Goth. hatan, or, better, from A. S. hatian, O. Fris. hatia, O. S. hetian, E. hate. O. Fr. hé from Goth. hatis, A. S. heit hate; hence haier haine, Fr. haine, whence haineux, E. heinous. Pr. has a comp. azirar aïrar (adirare), sbst. azir uïr.

**Haire** O. Fr. (asp.) haircloth; from O. H. G. hara, O. N. haera hair-stuff. Norm. hair (m.), E. hair = O. N. O. H. G. hår.

**Haise** (hese) O. Fr. (asp.), L. L. hesia, Norm. aiset, Rouch. asian a small door or grating, Norm. huisier a cart-rack, Basque haisia a hedge. From hirpex a barrow, Fr. herse, E. hearse.

**Haït** O. Fr. (asp.) pleasure, joy, haitier to animate, cheer, déhait dejection, low spirits, vb. déhaitier, Fr. souhait wish, souhaiteur. From Goth. ga-hait, O. H. G. ga-heiz, O. N. heit promise, vow, cf. L. volum (1) vow (2) wish; à hait = according to one's wish, souhait = secret desire. Wedg. connects hait with E. hey-day (= G. heyda), to hoit, hoity-toity.

**Halagar** Sp., O. Sp. falagar afalagar, Val. falagar, Cat. afalagar, Pg. afagar to cajole, caress, sbst. halago &c. From a
form *thlaihan* of the Goth. *thlaihau* to caress (or O. H. G. *fēhōn* to fawn), whence *flag* *falig* *falon*.


**Halbran** Fr. (asp.), *halbran* Sp. Fr. a young wild duck, *halbrené* broken-winged, vb. *halbrener* to shoot ducks. From G. *half-cute* (half-duck) = *anas querquedula*, so called from its small size, for *halber ent* (M. H. G. *ant* masc.) cf. *halber ampher*. Hence, perhaps, E. *auburn*. Wedg.

**Halbrene** — *halbran*.

**Haleon** — *falcone*.

**Halo** Fr. (asp.) summer-heat, vb. *haler* to burn up, dry. The circumflex is not for a lost s (cf. O. Fr. *halter*), the word being from Du. *hael* dry.

**Haleine** — *alenare*.

**Haler** — *halar*.

**Halogote** harligote O. Fr. (asp.) rag, vb. *haligoter* harigoter; from E. *hart* a filament, O. H. G. *hartuf* licium.


**Halle** Fr. (asp.), whence It. *alla*; from O. H. G. *halla*, A. S. *heat*, E. *hall*.

**Halobarde** — *alabarda*.

**Hallier** Fr. (asp.), E. *haller*, Pic. *hallo* a bush. L. L. *hasta in hasta* i. e. in ramo.

**Halot** Fr. (asp.) a rabbit’s hole; from O. H. G. *hol*, A. S. *hal*, E. *hole*.


**Hamac** hamaca — *amaca*.


**Hameçon** — *ancivo*.

**Hampa** — *vampo*.

**Hampe** Fr. (asp.) handle of a weapon; from O. H. G. *hant haba*.

**Hanafat** O. Fr. a vessel for honey; Du. *honig-vat*, O. S. *hanig-fat*, E. *honey-vat*.

**Hanap** — *anappo*.

**Hanche** — *anca*. 
Hanebane henebane Fr. (asp.), from E. houbane = Fr. mort aux poules.

Hangar — angar.

Hanneton (asp.) a cockchafer; prob. a dim. of the G. hahn in weiden-hahn (meadow-hen) a name of the insect in provincial G., cf. E cockchafer. Eton is a double dim. et-on, cf. banneton, caneton, clocheton, feuilleton, brocheton, moineton, willeton, sommeton. From its buzzing-noise it is called in Lorr. hurlat, Pic. hourton, bruant, Champ. equergnot, Wall. bièse-à-batowe. Genin refers it to une a duck, from a supposed likeness.

Hansacs O. Fr. a knife. From A. S. hand-seax a hand-knife. Hence Fr. hansart a garden knife.

Hanse Fr. (asp.) a trading-company; from O. H. G. hansa a band.

Hante hanste O. Fr. a spear-shaft; from ames amites (v. andas).

Hanter Fr. (asp.), hantise O. Fr. hant, E. haunt, G. hantieren.

From the O. N. hentia to long after (hein home), Dan. hente, Cf. its intrans. use: les seraines en la mer hanteit Brut. I. p. 37.

Happe Fr. (asp.) a cramp-iron, happer to pack; from O. H. G. happa a sickle, G. happen to pack, Prov. E. hap.

Haquende haquet — haca.

Haraldo — araldo.

Harangue — aringo.

Harapo — arpa.

Haras Fr. (asp.) a stud (of horses), L. L. haracium. From Arab. faras a horse (Sp. alfaras), the Arab. breed being famous, (farii equi Ducange). We should, however, have expected an O. Fr. faras, L. L. faracium.

Harasser Fr. (asp.) = E. harass.

Harceler — herse.

Hard hart Fr. (f. asp.) string, harde rope, herd, pl. hardes articles of clothing &c.; cf. Sp. Pg. fardas, Fr. fardeau, O. Fr. hardel.

Hard! — ardire.

Hardier O. Fr. (asp.) to provoke; from same G. root as hardi, L. L. anharden to incite.

Hareng — aringa.

Harer harier O. Fr., hence O. E. to hare and harie; from har haro a cry for help (halloo!), cf. O. H. G. hären to cry out. Connected is the O. Fr. haraler to plague, sbst. harale uproar. Some refer harer harier and harasser to an O. Fr. har withy, rod, scourge, but this is for hard or hart, and the dental could hardly be lost in derivatives.

Hargne O. Fr. peevishness, surliness, adj. hergne, Lorr. hargigne quarrel, Fr. hargneux (h asp.) quarrelsome, Norm. harigneux
stubborn, vb. O. Fr. hargner to quarrel, Pic. to scoff, hergner to complain. Some suit the O. H. G. harmjan (E. harm) "objurgare".

**Haricot** Fr. (h asp.) small bean; Pic. haricotier a retailer. Genin shows that the orig. meaning was anything minced small, e.g. "haricot de mouton". He refers it to aliquod (for haligote)!

**Haridelle** Fr. (asp.) a jade, Rouchi hardele, E. harridan, cf. Wall. harott, Norm. harin.

**Harija** Sp. mill-dust; from *farriculum*?

**Harlot** — arlott.

**Harnacher harnois** — arnese.

**Haro** (asp.) a loud cry. From O. S. herod (O. H. G. hera hara) = L. huc, whence also vb. haroder, and the compounds har- loup, harlevrier, and vb. harer harier, O. H. G. harên to cry out. The word was orig. used in such expressions as: harou harou! à l'ors!

**Harouche** — farouche.

**Harpe harper harpon** — arpa.

**Harto** Sp., O. Sp. Pg. farto satiated, adv. Sp. harto, O.Pg. farte enough, whence hortar fortar; from farcire fartus.

**Hasard** — azzardo.

**Hascas fascas fasca** O. Sp. adv. = L. pe-ne; from Sp. hastacasi.

**Haschière** O. Fr. (asp.) (whence haschie, Pic. haskie) pain; from O. H. G. harmscara smart, L. L. hascaria, O. Cat. aliscara.

**Hase** Fr. (asp.) female hare; from O. H. G. haso. Norm. heri is from O. N. héri.

**Hasple** — aspo.

**Hasta** Sp., O. Sp. O. Pg. fasta = L. tenus; from hacia and ata? V. te. Or, from the Arab. 'hatia? Hence vb. hastar.

**Hastio** — fostio.

**Hâte** Fr. (asp.) for haste, vb. hätter, adj. hätif, Pr. astiu, O. It. adv. astivamente; from O. Fr. haste, N. hastr, E. haste, vb. N. hasta, M. H. G. hasten, E. haste.

**Haterel** O. Fr. (asp.) nape, haterel, Pic. hatéreau, Wall. hatrui. From O. H. G. halsadar, M. H. G. halsadar, whence halsterel halsterel haterel hasterel; cf. contraindre, It. poltro (for polstro) for the loss of s between a liquid and a t.

**Hato** Sp., Pg. fato clothes, effects, provisions, herd; from O. H.G.fazza or faz (n.) a bundle, O.N.fat = garment, pocket, cf. Swed. fute-bur store-house.

**Haubans** Fr. (asp.) shrouds, O. Fr. hobenes; from O. N. hofned-bendur (pl.); cf. M. Du. hobant for hoofd'abant. It would be more correct to write hobans. From Du. rau-band is Fr. raban.

**Haubert** — usbergo.

**Haußer** — alzare.
Haut Fr. (asp.), O. Fr. hât haut; from altus, the aspirate from
N. hâ or O. H. G. höch, E. high.

Have Fr. thin and pale; from A. S. tuæva, M. H. G. heswe torridus pallidus.

Haver O. Fr. (asp.) to draw to oneself; from O. H. G. habèn, E. have = hold. From same root is O. Fr. havet a hook, from habu or haft with Fr. suff. et, cf. Wall. haveter from haften.

Haveron havron averon Fr. wild oats; from O. H. G. habaro, or, since h is silent, for aveneron (avena).

Havir Fr. (asp.) to singe; from O. H. G. heièn to burn.

Havre Fr. (m. asp.), O. Fr. havne havle liable harbour; from A. S. hiiffen, E. haven, O. N. hlifan.

Haveron haveron havron Fr. wild oats; from O. H. G. habaro, or, since h is silent, for aveneron (avena).

Havrosac Fr. (asp.); from O. habersack provision-bag.

Haya — faggia.

Haz — fascia.

Haz Sp. Pg. (f.) array of soldiers &c.; from acies.

Haza aza Sp., O. Sp. fazu a piece of garden or cultivated land; = Pr. faissa (fascia) a strip of land.

He Sp. in he-me he-te he-to &c. = L. ecce; for feme = femae = vide me, so helo = It. vello. For f = r, cf. O. Sp. femencia = vehementia, Sp. hisca = fiscu from visca, referentia for reverentia, R. Gr. 2, 387.

Hé Fr. in helas (h silent) = L. ai (al); Pr. alius, E. alas. Lus = lassus.

Heaumo — elmo.

Hebilla Sp. buckle, Galic. febilla; dim. of fibula, Pr. fivela.

Hebra Sp. thread, fibre; from L. It. fibra.

Hechicero hechizo — faltizio.

Hediondo Sp. fetid; = fætebundus, Rom. Gr. 2, 310.

Hedrar Sp. to dig twice; from iterare.

Heingre O. Fr., Wall. hink slender, lank, Norm. haingre sickly; from oëger, n inserted. Hence Fr. mal-ingre sickly, Pied. Mil. malinger, O. Fr. Norm. mingrelin, It. mingherino. From agrotus O. Fr. engrot, engroté.

Hélas — lasso.

Holecho — felle.

Hellequin O. Fr. (asp.) from G. helle, E. hell (with depreciative term, as in bouquin, mannequin), dim. Du. helleken hellekin, a ghost, in the form of a wild hunter, v. Carpenter. Hence Dante's Alichino (name of a devil), Inf. 21, 118.

Helt heux — elsa.

Henchir Sp., Pg. enchir, O. Pg. emprir to fill, stuff, sbst. O. Sp. encha; from implere, It. empirere. For the h, cf. R. Gr. 1, 264.

Hendrija — rendija.
Hendure O. Fr. (asp.) handle of a dagger, hende provided with a handle; from O. N. henda, O. E. hend to seize.

Heñir Sp. to knead dough; from fingere.

Héñaut — araldo.

Herde O. Fr. (asp.), Pie. herde, O. Wall. hierde herd; from O. H. G. herda, Goth. hairda, E. herd. O. Fr. herdier, Champ. hairdi, Du. herder, M. H. G. hertaere.

Hère Fr. (asp.) pauvre hère = poor fellow. From G. herr.

Herigaut O. Fr. (asp.) an over-garment, also hergaut, L. L. herigaldus, cf. harigola (Ducange).

Héraut — araldo.

Herde O. Fr. (asp.), Pie. herde, O. Wall. hierde herd; from O. H. G. herda, Goth. hairda, E. herd. O. Fr. herdier, Champ. hairdi, Du. herder, M. H. G. hertaere.

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Hérisser hérisson — riccio.

Hermano Sp., Pg. irmão, Cat. germà, f. hermana, shortened Pg. mano mana; from germanus in oldest L. L. = frater (fraile), which was used for a friar. Hence Sp. cormano, Pg. coirmão step-brother = con-germanus.

Hermine — armellhio.

Hermoso Sp., Pg. (). Sp. hermoso fremoso, Wal. frumos; from formosus (fuermoso fermoso).

Heron — aghirone.

Herpe Sp. Pg. Cat. aetter, skin-eruption; from ἐναπίς a sore.

Herpé Fr. (asp.); for harpé from harpe, Fr. arpa a claw. Cf. Norm. herper to seize.

Herren — ferrana.

Herrin Sp. rust; from ferrugo frruginis. Sp. herrumbre for frrumen.


Hervero Sp. throat; from Basque erbera, v. Larramendi.

Hétadeau hestaúdeau O. Fr. (asp.) a young capon; a dim. from O. H. G. hagastalt calebs, tiro, L. L. haistaldus.

Hètre Fr. (m. asp.) beech; from Du. heester heister a bush, L. G. heister a young beech, G. heister.

Heur — augurio.

Heurt heurter — urtarc.

Heux — ews.

Hibou Fr. (asp.) an owl; an onomatop., ef. O. Fr. houpi, Sw. hibuchen.

Hidalgo Sp., O. Sp.Pg. fidalgo nobleman; also hijodalgo pl. hijodalgo for hijo de algo (aliquod.)

Hide hisde O. Fr. (f. asp.) fright, horror, hideur hisdeur, hideux (Fr.) hisdeux, E. hideous. Hispidosus (Catull.) 'rugged' would
hardly suit the O. Fr. *hide* which should be more primitive than *hisde*. Perhaps *hide* for *hede* is from O. H. G. *egidi* "horror".


Hiehle — ebbio.

Hienda — fiente.

Hier — ieri.

Higado — fegato.

Hillot Fr. a servant (Marot); for *fillot*, Bearn. *hils* = fils.

Hilvan Sp. basting; from *hilo vano* useless stitches.

Hinear — picare.


Hiniesta Sp. Spanish broom; from *genista*, It. *ginestra*.

Hinojo — finocchio.

Hinojo — ginocchio.

Hipo Sp. hiccongh, an onomatop.

Hisca Sp. birdlime; from *viscum*, pl. *visca*, Pg. It. *risco*, v being changed first to *f*, then to *h*, v. *he*.

Hisser — issare.

Hita hito — fitto.

Hiver — inverno.

Hober O. Fr. (obier) to stir, move away (neut.). Celt. ob departure?

Hobereau — hobin.

Hobin O. Fr. (asp.) a nag, whence It. *ubino*; from E. *hobby* (Dan. *hoppe* a mare), a small horse, also a small falcon. Hence O. E. *hobeler* one who rides a hobby, O. Fr. *hobereau* (asp.) a squire, also a small hawk, L. L. *hobellarius* *hoberarius*, cf. Sp. *tagarote* a small falcon, and a poor nobleman.


Hoche — hoc.

Hoche O. Fr. (asp.) a long garment; from M. Du. *hoicke*, Fries. *hokke* a mantle, W. *hug*.

Hocher Fr. to shake; Du. *hotsen hatsen*, Wall. *hossi*.

Hogaza — focacceia.


Holgin — jorgina.
Hollar — follare.
Hollejo Sp. peel; from folliculus, It. folliculo.
Hollin Sp. soot; from fuligo fuliginis, It. fuliggine.
Homard Fr. (asp.) crab; from Swed. hummer.
Hombre homenage homemage — uomo.
Hondo — fondo.
Honnir honto — onire.
Hopo — houppe.
Hoquet Fr. (asp.) hiccough; an onomatop.; cf. Wall. hikett, Bret. hak, hik, E. hic-cough.
Hoqueton — cotone.
Horde O. Fr. a hoard, hoarding, vb. hounder to protect, Fr. houder to rough-cast; from O. H. G. hurt, G. hurde, E. hoard hurdle.
Hore, vieille hore Norm. = an old woman; from O. H. G. hōra hōra meretrix, E. whore.
Horion Fr. (asp.) a hard blow (Norm. horgne), O. Fr. Norm. pest, contagion (Norm. horique), vb. Lorr. horié to cudgel.
Hormazo Sp. a dry wall; Pliny, H. N. 35, 14 parietes quos appellat formaccos.
Hormis hors — fuora.
Hornabeque Sp. hornwork; from the G. hornowerk.
Horro Sp., Pg. forro free, ulforria freedom, from Ar. 'horr free, sbst. al-‘horriyah.
Hose — uosa.
Hostigar Sp. to molest, Pg. Pr. justigar, from justis.
Hôte — oste.
Hoto O. Sp., O. Pg. foto safety, Pg. fonto asonto sure, vb. afouter, O. Sp. ahotado, enhotado; from fotos nourished, supported.
Hotte Fr.; from Sw. hutte, G. hotze a cradle.
Houbion Fr. (asp.). From O. Wall. habillon, from Du. hop.
Houe hoyau Fr. (asp.) hoc, vb. huer, Rou. hauwer; from O. H. G. hauwe, hawen, G. haven, E. hew, hoe.
Houle O. Fr. (asp.) a pot; from L. olta, Sp. olta.
Houle O. Fr. brothel (en taverner ou en houle Fabl. 3, 283), holié houlier a brothel-frequenter or = Bret. houtier a pander. Hence O. F. hoard a lewd fellow, O. Fr. holetié. From O. H. G. holt fem., O. N. hola, E. hole, G. höhle.
Houle — ola.
Houpée Fr. (asp.) the rise of a wave; from A. S. hoppan, O. H. G. hopfan, E. hop.
Houppe Fr. (asp.) a tuft, Sp. hopo a tufted tail. From Du. hoppe.
Hourlet Fr. (asp.) a poor hunting-dog; cf. A. S. horadr thin.
Houseaux — ousa.
Houssier Fr. (asp.) to touse; connected with A. S. hosp injury.
House Fr. (asp.) saddle-cloth, housing; from O. H. G. hulst,
  L. hulcia, halcitum.
Houssine housoir — houx.
Houx Fr. (asp.) holly; from O. H. G. hul's ruscum, L. G. hulse,
  Du. hulst, O. E. holme, hulver (Chauc. hulver). Hence housoir
  a besom, housser to brush, houssine a switch.
Hoy — oggi.
Hoya hoyo Sp., Pg. fojo hole; from fovea, cf. foggia.
Hoz Sp., Pg. foce a sickle; from fals, Fr. faux; hence O. Sp.
  vb. hazar to cut off.
Hoz Sp., Pg. foz a narrow pass, mouth of a river; from faux,
  It. foce. Hence Sp. hozar, Pg. fazar to turn up the ground
  (of pigs), hocico, Pg. fociño snout.
Hu O. Fr. a cry, E. hue (in hue and cry), vb. huer, huard, huette
  (owl), Norm. haunt (all asp.). An onomatop. Bret. hù, W. hwe,
  cf. O. H. G. hueco owl.
Huata — ovata.
Hucho Fr. (asp.) chest, Sp. O. Pg. hucha, O. Fr. huge, L. L.
  hutica as nache and nage = natica. From G. hötte, E. hut?
  From hucha or hutica comes E. hutch (or from A. S. hucca).
Hucher O. Fr. (asp.), Pr. uchar to cry loudly. Hucher = hucar,
  cf. Pr. ucar, Pic. huquer, Pied. uché, cf. L. L. qui ad ipsos huc-
  cos cucurrerunt. From L. huc; M. Du. hue, W. hue, Serv.
  hoder, Rou. hutier, E. hoot.
Hucia — fiucia.
Huebos — uopo.
Huebra Sp. (a form of obra) a day's work; from opera often
  used by Columella (a Spaniard) in this sense.
Hueco Sp., Pg. onco hollow, sbst. cavity, vb. ahuecar to ex-
  cavate from occar, though onco points to Goth. hulk-s empty,
  v. R. Gr. 1, 327.
Huella — follar.
Huer — hu.
Huero Sp. empty, barren (of eggs), wind-egg; from oñico =
  oñivó; whence niro, nevo, huero also guero (cf. huerto and
  guerto), whence Pg. goro, cf. enguerar = enhuerar.
Huesped — oste (2).
Hueste — oste (1).
Huis huissier — uscio.
Huitre Fr. (asp.) oyster; from ostrea, Sp. ostra, It. ostrica.
Huivar — urlare.
Hulla — houille.

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Hulotte de lapin Fr. (asp.) a rabbit's burrow; from O. H. G. hûla, G. hüle, cf. W. hüld a covering.

**Hulotte** — urlare.

**Humer** Fr., Pic. heumer (asp.) to sn; an onomatop.

**Humilde** Sp. humble; from humilis R. Gr. 1, 266.

**Huna** — hune.

**Hume** Fr. (asp.) scuttle of a mast, whence Sp. huna; from O. N. hîn (m.), M. Du. hîne.

**Huppe** — upupa.

**Hura** — hure.

**Huracan** — uracano.

**Huraco** Sp. hole, horacar (horadar) to pierce; from forare.

**Hurano** — furo.

**Hure** Fr. (asp.) rough hair, wild boar's head, in O. Fr. = muzzle of the wolf, lion &c., whence O. Sp. hura, O. E. hure. Hence Fr. ahurir to perplex, Norm. hure rugged, Rou. huree rough earth. Sw. havel (O. H. G. hûvela) = a long-eared owl. Perhaps hure is for hule = havel, as O. Fr. mure from mule (mula), navire from nave.

**Hurepê** — herupê.

**Hurgar** — frugare.

**Husmo** — orma.

**Huta** — hulle.

**Hutte** Fr. (asp.), Sp. huta; from O. H. G. hutta, E. hut.

**Huvet** O. Fr. mitra; from O. H. G. hûba, O. N. hûfa.

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**Ici** — qui.

**Iddio** — dio.

**Ieri** It., Sp. ayer, Pr. her, Fr. hier, Wal. eri, from heri. Sp. a before y is euphonic, cf. ayantar ayuso for yantar yuso; Cat. ahiir, Sic. ajeri.

**If** — iva.

**Ijar** Sp. (m.) flank, Pg. ilhal side, O. Fr. iliers; from L. ille illa.

Hence also Sp. ijada, Pg. iharga.

**Ilo la** It., Sp. el lo la, O. Sp. ello ella, Pg. ea, O. Pg. el lo la, Pr. la la (il), Fr. le la, O. Fr. li lo la, Wal. le (l) la (oa a) article, from ille illum, R. Gr. 2, 14 &c. Sard. su su from ipse.

**Ilhal** — ijar.

**Iluec** illoques O. Fr. adv. of place, from illoc, Pic. ilo; hence icilec cilec.

**Iman** — diamante.

**Imbastare** — basto.
Imbuto It., Sp. embudo, Cat. embut a funnel; from butis a vessel, cf. Fr. cotonoir, It. imbottatojo from botia.

Immantinente It., Pr. manten, Fr. maintenant, = L. illieo, Fr. nune. From in manum tenens. Pr. also de manten, O, Fr. de maintenant, Wald. atenent.

Impacciare — pacciare.

Impieciare impiegoiare impiecare impieciare — pegar.

Imprenta impronta It., Sp. emprenta, Fr. empreinte, E. imprint; vb. It. imprentare, improntare, Sp. emprentar, whence Du. printer!, E. print. From the Fr. partie. emprint, rather than from a freq. form imprimitare, the verb not being found in Fr. and Pr. Such a corruption as impronta would more easily take place in a borrowed word.

Improntare It., Fr. emprunter to borrow, sbst. emprunt. The Wal. imprumut, vb. imprumüt point to the L. promutum, in-promutum, in-promutuare (improntare).

Inaffiare — achar.

Incalciare incalzare It., O. Sp. encolzar, Pr. encausar, O. Fr. enchauser to pursue; whence sbst. O. Sp. encazo, O.Pg. encalço, Pr. encaus, O. Fr. enchaus; from calx.

Incanto It., O.Sp.encante, Pr. enquant encant, Fr. encon auction, M. H. G. gant; from in quantum; vb. It. incantare, Pr. enquantar, Fr. enconter.

Incastrare — cassa.

Inchar — hinchar.

Inchiostro It., O. Mil. incostro ink; from encaustum (ἐγχαυστόν) red ink, used by the Greek Emperors; the It. and the Pr. encaut keep the Latin, the Fr. encre, enque, Wall. enche the Gk. accent (ἐγχαυστόν), Sic. inga, Du. inkt, E. ink. Atramentum is found in Pr. airumen, O. Fr. errement. Tinta is used in Sp. Pg. Cat. Sard., O. H. G. tintò, dintò, G. tinte. The Wal. has borrowed from the Slav, cerneale = black.

Inciampare — tape (2).

Inealeta It., Pr. encecha, Fr. enceinte pregnant; from incinta, i.e. sine cinctu, discincta. Fr. sbst. enceinte is from incinctus in its classical sense.

Increscere rincrescere It. impers. vb. = L. tedet, Rh. angrescher. From L. increscere, increse = it growses, prop. = is too much for me, M. H. G. mich behult. We find the word in O. Fr. mult li encroist Brut. 2, 215, and in L. L. ejus dissoluta conversatio omnibus increverat Act. SS. Oct. 1, 468.

Incude incudine, ancude ancudine It., Sp. yunque aynque, Pg. incude, Pr. encluget, Fr. enclume anvil; from incus incudis, Piedm. ancuso, Cat. enclusa from nom. incus.

Inda ainda Pg. adv. for L. adhuc, from inde ad, abinde ad.

Indaco It., O. Sp. endico, Fr. E. indigo, Pr. indi endi; from L.
indicum blue Indian pigment. Hence an O. Sp. adj. yndio, Pr. indi, O. Fr. inde.

Indarno It. = frustra; from the Slav. adv. darno darom gratis, Grimm 3, 107, cf. Wal. in dare, O. It. a dono. The Fr. also has: en dur or en dart, so that it hardly necessary to have recourse to the Slav.

Indi It., O. It. ende enne, whence en and ne, O. Sp. O. Pg. ende, Pr. en and ne, O. Fr. inti, ent, Fr. en, Wal. inde. Nearer the orig. than the Fr. en is Ronchi end in endaler = en aller. O. It. ende = It. ne, whence nondre campo = non ne campo, unrelated = nulla ne, peronde = pero ne. Sp. dende for desde, O. Sp. dent, O. Pg. dende, O. Fr. den from de-inde.

Infingardo — fatuus.

Infino — *finite.

Infrigno — fringere.

Inganno It., Sp. engañó, Pg. engano, Pr. engan deceit; vb. ingannare, engañar, engañar, O. Fr. enganer to deceive, Wal. ingēnā (from It.? ) to mock. In L. L. we find gannat γλαύκη, sbst. gannum scoff, gannatura. Not from ingenium but prob. from O. H. G. giman, A. S. gemon (E. game) gann, cf. danno from damnum, Sp. daño, Pg. dano, Pr. dan. For the meaning cf. E. to make game of, It. giuoco game, trick, Com. gioueu deceit, Fr. jouer quelqu'un to deceive.

Ingegno It., O. Sp. engenó, Pr. enginh deceit; vb. ingegnare, engañar, engañar, O. Fr. enginier to outwit, Pr. engenhari to entrap, It. ingegnarsi, Fr. s'ingénier to strive, use one's wits; sbst. Pr. enginhaire, Fr. ingénieure, It. ingegnere, E. engineer, L. L. ingeniosus.

Ingombro — colmo.

Inguine It., Sp. engle (for egne), N. Pr. lengue (for engue), Fr. une flunk; from inguen. It. anguinaglia from ingualia.

Innanzi — anzi.

Innaverare — navere.

Innesto nesto It. a graft, innestare nestare to graft; from insitus, whence It. insetare (for instare).

Insegnà It., O. Sp. enseñó, Fr. enseigne, E. ensign; from L. insignia pl. of insignis. From signum Sp. seña.

Insegnare It., Sp. enseñar, Pg. ensinar, Fr. enseigner to teach. From insignare (signum segno seña scnh), cf. Wal. insemnà to inform, from semn = signum.

Insembre insembra It., O. Sp. ensembra ensemble, O. Pg. ensembra, Fr. ensemble, also It. insieme, Pr. ensens, O. Wald. ensemble = L. una; from insimul, l being rejected or changed to v; Wal. aseamene from ad simul. O. Fr. sesps = simul. Cf. sembrare.

Insetare — innesto.
Insieme — insegne.
Insino — sino.
Inteiriçar — intero.
Intero It., Sp. entero, Pg. inteiro, Pr. enteir, Fr. entier, E. entire; from integer integri, Lomb. Wall. intreg. Hence Pr. O. Fr. adj. enterin perfect, vb. O. Fr. enteriner to approve. Intero also = straight, upright, whence vb. intrizzare, Pg. inteiriçar to benumb, adj. inteiriçö perfect (prop. rigid). Cf. G. steif, E. stiff used both in physical and moral sense. With a change of prefix we have O. Pg. Sp. aterer aterecer, Sp. ateritar.

Intirizzare — intero.
Intrambo entrambi It., Sp. entrambos, Pr. entrambs both together, a compound with inter O. Kom. for L. una, v. R. Gr. 2, 405; 3, 374.
Intridere It., from interere, cf. conquidere, from conquire.

Introque — rendre.
Intuzzare intuzzare It. (l) to blunt (2) to quench, check. Prob. a participial verb tutiare, from tatus, its latter meaning corresponding with that of at-tutare.

Inverno verno It., Sp. invierno (ibierno O. Sp.), Pr. iveru, Fr. hiver, Wal. iveren; from hibernus hibernum.

Investire It., Sp. embestir, Fr. investir, to invest a place; from investire (cf. focus investire Mæcen., scrupo investiga suo Enn.).

Io It., Sp. yo, Pg. Wal. eu, Pr. Galie. ieu eu, O. Fr. eo ejo jeo jo, Fr. je; from ego by syncope eo, Fr. i added before short e as in dieu from deus.

Iqui — qui.
Irmão — hermano.
Isard Langucd., Cat. isart and sicart an izard; from Gr. ἰχαλός (Salmasius)?
Ischio eschio It. from asculus.
Isnel — snello.
Issa — esso.
Issare It., Sp. Pg. izar, Fr. hisser (asp.), from Swed. hissa, L. G. hiscen (E. hoist).

Itant — cotanto.
Itel — cotale.
Iva Sp. Pg., Fr. if (m.) yew; from O. H. G. iwa, G. eibe, A. S. iv, E. yew, W. yeu, Corn. hivin.

Ivi vi It., O. It. i, O. Sp. O. Pg. Pr. hi y, Fr. y, Sp. Pg. ahi; from ibi.

Ivoiro — avorio.
Ivraio ebbriaco.

Izaga Sp. a reedy place; from B. izaga (iza reed, aga fullness).

Izquierdo esquerro Sp., Pg.esquerdo, Cat. Pr. esquer (f. esquerra) left. From the B. ezquerna ezquerdo, Sp. i for e when next
syllable has ic, cf. cimiento, hiniestra, tiniebla, sintiese (sentir) mintiera (mentir).

Jzza It. anger; from O. H. G. hiza, G. hitze. Ad-izzare a-izzare,
Com. izzâ, O. Fr. hesser to incite (esp. dogs), G. hetzen, L. G.
hîsen, as Ven. uzzare, Veron. uzzâ from the prov. form hutzen.

J.

Jabali Sp., Pg. javali wild boar, Sp. jabalina wild sow. Ar. khin-
zir jabali = Sp. puerco montes mountain- or wild-boar.

Jabot Fr. crop of a bird, jaboter to murmur. Perhaps for gibot
(cf. jaloux for geloux), from gibba a bump, cf. G. kropf, E.
crop = orig. a swelling, or, according to others, connected
with Fr. japper and E. jabber.

Jacerina — ghiazzserino.

Jaco — giaco.

Jadis Fr. from jamdiu as tandis from tamdiu, Pr. tandius.

Jaex Sp. Pg. harness; from Ar. jahâz implements.

Jaillir Fr. to shoot forth; for jailler from jactari, cf. bondir.

Jalde jalno — giallo.

Jale Fr. a tub, measure; O. Fr. jalon galon, E. gallon (L. L.
galo, galelus), Rou. galot. Beside jale O. Fr. has jaitte (Duc. v.
gato) = L. galea, dim. galeola vas vinarium Papias.

Jalon — jauger.

Jaloux — zelo.

Jamba jamon, jambe jambon — gamba.

Jangler O. Fr., Pr. janglar to insult, scoff, N. Pr. janglà to
whine, O. Fr. jangle, Pr. jangla mockery; from L. G. Du.
jangelen janken (E. jangle) to scold, whine, a jangler, Chauc. 
babbler.

Jante Fr. (f.) felloe of a wheel. Not from canthus (m.), but from
L. L. cames comitis from root cam crooked, bent (v. gamba); 
as jambe from camba, so jante from camitem. Wall. chame =
nom. cames.

Jappor Fr., Pr. japar to yelp; an onomatop., cf. G. jappen.

Jaque — giaco.

Jardin — giardino.

Jargon — gergo.

Jarra jarre — giara.

Jarro jarreto — garra.

Jars Fr. gander. The orig. form is found in the Pie. gars, Bret.
garz, Wall. gear. Probably from the O. N. gassi = gander
(which is connected with the G. gans, E. gander, L. anser,
Gk. ἄγρε, Sansk. hansa). Pictet, however, derives the Fr.
from the Bret. garz which he gets from the Sansk. varāṭa
JASER — JUGE.

(protector of geese from *vri* to protect), cf. W. *gwart* (qui garde), vb. *gwara gwared tegre* (*vri*).


Jasmin — *gesmino*.

Jasse — *se*.

Jatte — *gavetta*.


Jaula — *gabbia*.

Jaune — *giallo*.

Javelina — *giavelotto*.

Javelle — *gaveta*.

Jausion — *godere*.

Jazerant — *ghiazzerino*.

Je — *iò*.

Jeudi — *giovedi*.

Jeune — *giunare*.

Joglar — *giocolaro*.

Joie — *godere*.

Joi — *godere*.

Jolien Fr., E. *join*; from *jungere*, It. *giugnere*.

Joli — *giulivo*.

Jongleur — *giocolaro*.

Jorgina — *jorguina* Sp. witch; from B. *sorguina* *sorguina* which from L. *sors*, Sp. *suerte*, B. *zorteu* and *guïna* making. Hence *enjorguinar* to cover with soot, as witches coming down chimneys, *jorguin* soot; *holgina* *holgin* from *jorgina*.

Joubarbe — *jusbarba*.

Joue — *gota*.

Jouer Fr. to play, from *jocari*; *jeu* from *jocus*.

Jourir — *godere*.

Jour — *giorno*.

Joute *giusta*.

Joya *joyel joyau* — *godere*.

Joyo — *gioglio*.

Jubon — *giubba*.


Jueves — *giovedi*.

from _judex_ which would give _jus_, but from _juger_ (_judicicare_),
prob. the only example, in the Rom., of a personal noun
derived from a verb without suffix.

**Juillet** Fr. July. In O. Fr. this month was called _juinet_ or little
June, cf. A.S. *aeræ tidha aftera lidha* (1<sup>st</sup> mild month, 2<sup>nd</sup> mild
month) = June, July. From _juinet_ came _Juillet_ through L.
_julis_. Sie. (prob. through Norm.) _giugne_ June, _giugnetto_ July.
In Neap. the former is called _jon cerasiario_ (cherry June), the
latter _juto messoro_ (harvest July). In Sard. July is called _mesi
de treulas_ (threshing-month). Rh. _zarchadur_ (weed-month)
= June, _fenadur_ (hay-month) = July. In Prov. Cat. they
are called _junh_, _jutol_, in B. _garilla_, _garagarilla_ (barley-
months).

**Jujube** — *giuggola_.
**Julep** _julepe_ — _giulebbe_.

**Jumart** Fr.; prob. a corruption of _jumentum_, though the Langued.
gimere _gimerou_ points to _chimaera_.
**Jumeau** Fr. twin; from _gemellus_, Pr. _gemel_, cf. _fumier_ from
_fimus_. Hence E. _gimmel_ (= _annulus gemellus_).

**Jupe** — _giubba_.

**Jusant** Fr. ebb; from O. Fr. _jus_ down, formed on the ana-
logy of _coupant_.
**Jusarme** — _guisarme_.

**Jusbarba** Sp. butcher's broom, Fr. _joubarbe_, Pr. _barbajol_ a leek;
= L. _Jo vis barba_ (Pliny), It. _barba_ di _Giovc_. Sp. _chubarba_
stone-crop is prob. the same word, cf. _chupe_ = Fr. _jupe_.

**Jusque** Fr. from _de-usque_, O. Fr. _usque dusque_, Pr. _duesca_, _jus-
cas_, O. Fr. also _jesque_ from _juesque_ (as _tresque_ from _truesque_).
Cf. _devers_ = _versus_. Pr. _truesca_, O. Fr. _trosqu'a_ = _intro usque
ad_, Rh. _troqua_ autrequ'a.

**Jusquiame** — _gischiamo_.

**Justar** — _giustare_.

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**K.**

**Kermesse** Fr. a fair; a corruption of the G. _kirch-messe_ (church-
mess) orig. = a church-ale, wake, festal gathering, cf. _fiera_.

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**L.**

**Là** It., Sp. _allá_, O. Pg. _ala_, Pg. _lá_, Pr. _la tai_, Fr. _là_; from _illuc_.

**Labarda** — _alabarda_.

**Labareda labereda** Pg. flame; from _labarum_ a banner, cf. _ori-
flamme_.

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Labaro It. Sp. Pg., Fr. labarum, L. labarum the banner of the Roman Empire from the time of Constantine. Labarum = prop. the voice or oracle (Bret. tavar, W. llafar, Ir. Gael. labhrad, Corn. tavar, whence Celtic name Labarns in Silus Ital.) sc. of God, alluding to the inscription on the standard of Constantine, ἐν τούτῳ νίκα V. Mahn, Etym. Unters. p. 65.

Laboch — libecio.

Labriego Sp., Pg., Fr. labrego a peasant; from labor = field-labour (Duc.).

Lacayo Sp. Pg., Fr. taquais, whence It. lacchè, E. lackey pedissequins. O. Pr. has lecai dainty, wanton (v. leccare), N. Pr. leccai a shoot (parasite) also = lackey, cf. Gk. ἄγος, ἄγηγο (Donaldson). O. Pg. lecco = Pr. lec (whence lecai) the same as lacayo. Wedgw. makes it the same word as the O. Fr. naquet, naquais (cf. livello, nivello &c.) a ball-catcher at tennis.

Lacca It., Sp. Pr. laca, Fr. laque, E. lake (whence laquer, lacquer) an Indian resin; Pers. lak (Sansk. lakṣa, root lakṣornare).

Lacca It. a hole (Dante); from Gk. λακχος.

Lacchetta. — racchetta.

Laccia It., Sic. alaccia, N. Pr. Sp. alacha shad, Andal. tacha, G. alse; prob. corruptions of halec, according to Diefenbach = Celt. alausa. From halec we have It. alice (f.), Sic. aleci anchovy, Sp. aléce (m.) fish-ragout, Sp. haleche a sort of mackerel.

Laccio It., Sp. Pg. lazo, Pr. latz, Fr. lacs, Wal. latzu, E. lace; from laqueus; vb. It. lacciare allacciare &c., Fr. lacer, E. lace.

Lacerta It. lacerva lacertula (Sard. caluscerta caluscertula), Sp. Pg. lagarto, Fr. lézard, Burg. lézarde f., Rh. tsciard, E. lizard, Pg. lagarta caterpillar; from lacerta, with (in Sp. &c.) a change of ending to the suffix ard often found in names of animals. Hence It. alligatore, Sp. alegador, Fr. E. alligator (Sp. el lagarto), spelt as if from addigare adligator.

Lâche lâcher — lasciare.

Lácio Sp. faded, languid; from flaccidus (also written llacio = llacio Berco), cf. llama from flamme, Lainez from faintiz.

Lacra Sp. scar, fault, vb. lacrar to hurt; from M. Du. luecke, O. E. lâke, E. lack.

Lacs — lacio.

Ladino — latino.

Ladre — lazaro.

Ladrillo Sp., Pg. ladrilho brick; from laterculus.

Lagar Sp. Pg., wine-press; from lacus.

Lagarta — lacerta.
LAGNARSI — LAMBEL.

Lagnarsi I., O. Sp. lâñarse, Pr. se lânhar, O. Fr. laigner to lament; sbst. It. lagna, Pr. lanha; from laniare se præ dolore, cf. Pg. carpirse (= carpere se), L. plangere, Gk. χορεύω.

Lagot Pr. flattery, Sp. lagotear to flatter; cf. Goth. bi-lagôn to lick.


Lai las Fr., Pr. lais lay, O. Fr. laid, ugly; from O. H. G. leid odious, O. N. leidhr, A. S. lâd. O. Fr. sbst. laut, Rh. laid, B. laidoa. Vb. It. laisar, O. Sp. laizar, O. Pg. laidar, Pr. laizar, O. Fr. laider to vex, injure; from leidôn, leidèn; also It. laidire, Pr. O. Fr. laidir from leidjan, A. S. lâdhjan. O. Fr. lâdenger (vb. lâdenger), Pr. leiden for laidenha vexation, cf. O. H. G. leidunga accusation.

Laisse Fr. O. Pg. lada? a way through a wood, vb. layer un bois; from O. N. leid, A. S. lâd, M. Du. leie, L. L. leda. Hence S. German en laie.


Laisser — lasciare.

Laiton — ottone.

Laivo Pg. spot, stain; from labes, whence an adj. labeus?


Lama It. Sp. Pg., Dauph. lamma marsh, bog, mire; from L. lâna Hor. Festus: aquœ collectio quæ lânam dicuunt; found in Dante in the same sense.

Lama It. Pr. Fr. lame plate, blade, O. Sp. lâña a slice, a band; from lamina. Hence O. Fr. lame grave-stone, and O. Fr. lemele alemele (from l'alemelle for la lemele), Fr. atumelle.

Lambeau — locman.

Lambeau Fr. shred or tatter, Com. lampet, Sp. lambel, Berl. lambriche fringe, L. L. lambellus, O. Fr. tabeau, E. tabet; Fr. vb. délabrer for délaborer. The m is prob. inserted, so délabrer from labrum (lèvre cf. cabrer, chèvre), label from labelulum. The Com. form, however, approaches the G. lappen (shred), which is found also in Celtic, Gacl. leab, W. lbbed (E. lappet), Bret. tabasken. Fr. lambequin = Du. dim. tamperkin from lamper lamfer a veil, cf. mannequin = Du. mannekin.

Lambel — lambeau.
Lambioco | limbo | Olt., Sp. atambique, Pg. lombique, Fr. élambic,
| Fr. atambie, E. alembic; from Ar. al-anbiq.
Lambre | O. Fr. wainscot, from lama na a board, cf. marbre from
| marm' r. Hence Fr. lambris (m.).
Lambrequin — lambeau.
Lambrija | Sp., Pg. lombriga a worm; from lombricus, It. lombrico,
| Sp. also lombriz.
Lambris — lambre.
Lambrousca | It. Sp., Fr. lambruche, from labrusca.
Lamicaro | It. to drizzle; perhaps for lambicare to lick,
| cf. Sp. lamer from lambere.
Lambris — lambre.
Lambrusca | It. Sp., Fr. lambruche, from labrusca.
Lampione | lampone | It. raspberry, Pied. ampola, Com. ampòi,
| Rh. ompchia; it is the Sw. ombeer (hombeeré himpel-beere).
Lampo | It. Sp. Pg., Pr. lamp lam, N. Pr. lan blaze; from root
| lamp in lamp-as, cf. capo from cap-ut. Hence Cat. lampey,
| Sp. Pg. re-lamp-ago flash.
Lampreda | It., Sp. Pg. lapmpre, Fr. lamprie (E. lamprey); usually
| derived from L. L. lam-petra (lick-stone), because this fish
| clings to stones with its mouth. The Bret., however, is lamprez,
| which Legonidec derives from lampr slippery, shining.
Lance — lancia.
Lancha — lasca.
Lancia | It., Sp. lanza, E. lance, from L. lancea, according to
| Varro (Gellius) a Spanish, according to others, a Gallie or
| German word; vb. It. lanciare and E. launch, L. lanceare (Ter-
| tullian); hence It. lancio, Sp. lance, Pg. lanco, Pr. lans throw,
| cast; It. slanciare, Pr. eslansar, Fr. elancer to spring; Fr. sbst.
| elan for élans.
Landa | It. Pr., Fr. lande plain, heath, O. Fr. lande saltus, B.
| landa field. Not from Goth. E. land, but from Bret. lann a
| thorny bush, pl. lannon a heath, cf. Fr. branche bush, pl. bran-
| des heath. Lann (land) is pure Celtic, v. Zeuss 1, 168.
Landier | Fr. O. Fr. andier, B. landera, E. andiron, Wall. andi,
| L. L. andena. Wedg. makes andiron the same as Flem.
| wendijser (wenden to turn) prop. a rack for the spit; veruten-
| loriot, lendemain, tierre.
Landit | Fr. fair of St. Denis; for l’endit from indictan, the day
| being openly proclaimed, cf. feriae indicivae.
Landra | landra | It., Dauph. landra prostitute; N. Pr. landrin
| landraire a loiterer; Com. landron a vagabond, Ven. landrona
| a prostitute; vb. Pr. landrá to walk the streets. Hence It.
| malandrino, Sp. N. Pr. malandrin, Ron. Lim. mandrin a pick-
| pocket, vagabond, for mal-tindrino &c., Com. f. malandra
| meretrix, Oee. mandro (f.) a fox, mandronou a bawd, Sp. mo-
| londro a mean fellow; adj. Pr. vilandrier for vil-landrier a

**Lange** Fr. *m. a blanket, O. Fr. a woollen garment; from *lanœus*.

**Laniero** It., Pr. Fr. *lanier*, E. *lanner*, a small falcon, a merlin; = *laniarius*, a *laniardus avibus*. Adj. *lanier* greedy.

**Lanquan** Fr. = Fr. *lorsque*, for *lan quan*, an used as in *ogan*, *antau*.

**Lanza** — *lancia*.

**Lanzicheneco** It. (shortened *lanzo*), Sp. *lasquenete*, Fr. *lansquenet* a German foot soldier; from G. *landsknecht*; it also means a game at cards played by these soldiers, lansquenet.

**Lanzo** — *lanzicheneco*.

**Leña** — *lama*.

**Lapa** Pg. an excavation; from Gk. *λαφαθεν* a hole.

**Lapa** Sp. *sema*; from Gk. *λαπαθη* λαμαθη. B. *lapa* lees.

**Lapin** Fr. a rabbit, dim. *lapereau*, cf. Du. *lamprecht*. The *p* of *lepus* would require a *v* in Fr. (cf. *leveret*); *lapin* is prob. for *clapin*, from root *clap*, whence *se clapir* to hide (of rabbits), *clapier* a rabbit-burrow (q. *v.*), cf. *lair* for *gloir*.

**Lape** Sp. blow with a flat instrument; from O. H. G. *tappa*, G. *lappen*, cf. G. *E. *flap*. Hence also Com. *lapina* a box on the ear, Berr. *lapigne* a rag, *lapceau* a lazy fellow, Rh. *lap* a simpleton = G. *tappa* slack. Sp. *solapar* to button one lappet over another, then to conceal.


**Laquois** — *lacayo*.

**Lar** Sp. Pg. Occ., Cat. *ilar* hearth; the L. *Lar*, found also in It. *altare* andiron, Sp. *llores* pot-hangers.

**Laranja** — *arancio*.

**Larcan** Fr., E. *larceny*; from *latecinium*, Pr. *laironici*, Sp. *ladronico*, It. *ladroneccio*. From *latro* we have *ladrone*, *ladro*, *larron*.

**Larigot** Fr. a pipe or flute. The form *arigot* might come from the Gall. *arīna* (Pliny) = *rye*, cf. L. *avena*. *Arīna* becomes *riguet* in Dauph. Frisch derives *lurigo* from *largo* (musical term).

**Larme** Fr. from *lacrīma*. In O. Fr. *lairme* (*term*), the *g* is vocalized into *i*.


**Lasca** It. a fish, barbel; from Gk. *λευκίσσας*.

**Lasca** Sp. a plate, thin flat stone, strip of leather; a corruption of *laxus* *laxa* (which is also found in Sp. *laxa* or *laja = lasca*). Pg. *lasca de presunto* = slice of ham. Sp. *lancha = laxa*.

Lascio — Laudemio.

laxar), influenced by the G. lassen = E. let, v. Max Müller (über deutsche Schattirmung romanischer Worte). Hence Pr. s'estalisser, O. Fr. s'estaisser to rush in, sbst. estais fall, rush, It. stascio; It. adj. lascio, Pr. lasc lasch, Fr. lâcher, Ron. lake indolent, vb. Sp. lascar, O. Pg. lascar, Pr. lascar laschar, Fr. lâcher, O. Fr. lasquer, from lascus for laxus, cf. Gael. lenst, Fr. leisy, W. llesg = L. laxus, Gael. asgall, Corn. ascle = L. axella, Champ. fisquer for fixer, lusque for luxe.

Lascio — laisse.
Lasco — lasciare.
Lasso It. Pg., Sp. lasso, Fr. las, It. ahi lasso, f. ahi tassa, Pr. ahi las, O. Fr. ha las (E. alas), Fr. bilas (v. bé), from lassus; vb. It. lassare &c., from lassare. Hence also O. Fr. sbst. laste, lasté, O. Sp. lasedad weariness.


Laste — lasso.

Lastima — biasimo.

Lasto It., Fr. taste lest a ship's burden; from O. H. G. blast, O. Fris. blest, N. lest, G. last, A. S. last (E. last = boat-load). Fr. balast, Du. G. E. ballast is a compound of last und bal, Fr. bal sauf (garbleal = gravel), W. bal in balasen ballast, Bret. bili caillon rond, plat et poli que la mer pousse sur quelques rivages, L. sa-bal-un (suburra ballast), Sk. bátukí sand, v. Bopp, Glossary. For Sp. lastre, Pg. lastro, which are confounded with this word, v. astre.

Lastra lastre — astre.

Latino It., Sp. latin, Pg. latim (1) Latin (2) knowledge (3) cunning; Sp. saber mucho latino to be cunning, Sp. Pg. adj. ladino cunning. What the Latin was to the learned, that their mother tongue was to laymen; hence latino was used for any dialect, even Arabic and the language of birds, cf. Dante: gli angelli ciascuno in suo latino, next it came to mean comprehensible, accessible, easy, convenient, Dante, Par. 3, 63: si che m'è più ladino; ladino della mano promptus, Rh. latín swift. From latin is Pr. O. Fr. latinier linguist, interpreter, O. E. latynere, latymer (Latimer).

Latir — ghiattire.

Laton — ottone.

Latta It., Sp. latta, Fr. latte; from O. H. G. latta, A. S. lättu, E. lath, W. lluth (f.). Wal. has m. latz.

Lattovaro lattuario It., Sp. electuario, O. Sp. lectuario, Pr. lecto-ari lectoari, Fr. électuaire, O. Fr lectuaire, E. electuary, O. E. lectuary letuary; from L. electarium electuarium (elingu).

Laud — lüto.

Laudemio — lusinga.
Launa Sp. a metal-plate &c.; not from lamina but from lagunum, g changed to u, as in saga salma sauma (soma).

Lava It. E., Fr. lave; = Neap. lava a torrent, from lavare.

Lavagna It. slate, for la-agna, from G. leie (ci — R. a), O. S. leiæ, Du. lei, W. llech, Gael. leac.

Lavano Sp. Pg. wild duck; from lavare, cf. E. duck (= diver).

Lavanda Sp. Pg. wild duck; from lavare, cf. E. duck (= diver).

Lavandula It., Sp. lavandula, Fr. lavande, E. lavender, G. lavendel; from its being used in washing (lavare, It. lavanda = washing, whence Sp. lavandera, It. lavandaia, Fr. lavandière (E. laundress), lavanderia = E. laundry.

Lavange — avalanche.

Laveggio It. a pan; = lebetium from lebes.

Lavello — avello.

Laya Sp. Pg. (1) two-pronged fork for digging (2) kind, nature, vb. layar to dig. From B. laya spade; the soil in Biscay being very hard requires a peculiar two-pronged instrument to work it. This is called laya, and the labour layaria. The word was so commonly used as to pass into proverbs: son de una misma laya = they are of the same sort; hence meaning (2).

Layette Fr. chest; from Du. lacye, G. lade.

Lazaro Sp. beggar, Mil. lazzer dirty, Pie. lazzer dirty, Pr. O.Fr. ladre, lazer (also O. E.) a leper; hence O. Sp. lacertia poverty; It. lazzeretto, Sp. lazareto, E. lazaretto; It. lazzerone. From the Lazarus of St. Luke ch. 16. Ladre for lazer, as madre from masar, S. Ludre from S. Lusor.

Lazo — laccio.

Lazzo It. sour; from tacidusus for acidulus, cf. B. latzó, lachá.

Le — il.

Léans — ens.

Leardo — liart.

Lebeche — libeccio.

Lebrillo Sp. an earthenware tub, pan; from labrum.

Leccare It., Pr. liggur liechiar liechar, Fr. lécher, Rh. liechiar, Wal. liebëi to lick; besides It. leccatore, O. Fr. lecheor a glutton, parasite (E. lecher), we find Pr. Lomb. Pied. ler, Sic. liecu, It. leccone; Pr. adj. lecai liecai (sbst. lieci-aria) and liecaiz (sbst. liecaz-aria). We have L. L. lecator leno, lecacitas lenocinium, cf. Pr. lecaiz (lecaz). From O. H. G. leechôn, A. S. liecôn leccôn, A. S. liecian, E. lick; lec leccone = an O. H. G. sbst. lecco, Fr. relécher gives E. relish.

Leccio — elce.

Lèche — liscia.

Lécher — leccare.
Lechino Sp., Pg. Iichino a tent of liut, lint; from licinium (from licium) Vegetius de arte vet.

Lechon Sp. a sucking-pick, from leche milk. Hence also lechu zo a sucking (eelt &c.).

Lechuzo — lechon.


Legam Sp. slime, mud; from uligo uliginis, not from B. legamia = Fr. levain, E. leaven.

Lége léger — lieve.

Lège Fr. not laden (of a ship); from Du. leeg for G. ledig empty.

Loggiadro It. spriightly, pretty; for leggiardo from levis; so buyiadro buiardsd, linguadro linguardo.

Loggiére — lieve.

Loggio It. a reading-desk, L. L. legirum; from legere, cf. logédi̇̃ ̄̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈̊̈"
Lenza It. a linen band, Sp. lienzo a handkerchief; from linea linum. Hence It. lenzuolo, Sp. lenzuelo, Pg. lanolet, Pr. lenso, Fr. linceul a sheet &c., L. linteum.

Lercio It. dirty, gua-lercio gualerchio (1) dirty (2) squinting; the latter sense points to the M. H. G. lerz left (gua = guata), but whence the sense of “dirty”?

Lerd — lordo.

Léri Pr. gay, sprightly, N. Pr. leri (f. leria) pretty, wanton. From hilaris (hilaris), which was used as a Christian name.

Lero — erro.

Lès O. Fr., Pr. latz for L. juxta; from latus, It. ullato; still found in names of places, e. g. Passy-lès-Paris, Plessis-lès-Tours.

Lesina It., Sp. lesna, better O. Sp. alesna, Pr. alena, Lim. lerno, Fr. alène an owl; from O. H. G. alansa, alasna, Sw. atasme. It. lesina (whence Fr. lésine) also = parsimony. “Lésine”, says Ménage, “du livre Italien, intitulé Della famossissima Compagnia della Lesina; l’auteur feint que cette Compagnie fut ainsi appelée di certi Taccagnoni, i quali, per marcia, miseria, et avarizia, si mettevano a rattaccunar le scarpette colla lesina, onde presono questo nome della Lesina.”

Lessare It. to boil; L. L. lixare to steep, lix lie. Hence bislessare to boil.

Lessive — lisciva.

Lesto It. Pg., Fr. teste, Sp. listo active, It. also clever; vb. It. all'estare; from Goth. listigs, O. H. G. listic clever, G. listig artful, suffix dropped as in It. chiasso from classicum, O. Fr. ruste from rusticus. Sbst. Rh. list (m.).

Lost — lasto.

Letame It. O. Sp. dung; from laetamen (Pliny), L. L. latare to make fruitful (cf. Virg. quid lactas segetes).

Lettiere It. bedstead, Sp. litera, Pr. leitiera, Fr. litière, E. litter; L. L. lectaria, from lectus.

Leu — leve.

Leudo O. Fr., Pr. lesta leido ledda lesda, O. Sp. lezda, Arag. lenda a tax or toll on goods or on carriages; Lang. ledo = Fr. havage. From levitus partic. of levare (as cubitus of cubare) in such phrases as levare tributum = lever des impôts. V. lievito.

Loudo — lievito.

Lour — egli.

Leurre — tagore.

Levain Fr., Pr. levam, E. leaven; from levare, whence E. letter (= Fr. lever) levy, v. lievito.

Levantar Sp. to raise; a participial verb from levare.
Levante It. Sp. Pg., Fr. E. levant; ove il sole si leva, cf. Pg. nascente; Cat. sol-ixeat, participles like orieus, occidens, cf. s. ponente.

Leve Pg., Pr. leu, Rh. lev, Pr. levada lights; from levis, cf. E. lights.

Levistico libistico It., Fr. livèche (levesse Menage). E. lorage a plant; from ligusticum, Veget. de re veter. levisticum.

Levriere It., Sp. lebrell, Fr. levrier a greyhound; from tlepatorius.

Lexos Sp. (lejos) adv. for L. longe, also adj. lexo. From laxus.

Lézard — lacerta.

Lexia lezio It. affectation; from deliciae, cf. delicias facere.

Lezzo It. stink, lezzare to sink; the form olezzare shows the der. from olere; lezzo is from the root all, with term. as in rezzo for orezzo from ora awa.

Li It., Sp. alli, PR. alli adv.; from ilic.

Lia Sp. husk of grape, Pg. lia, Pr. thia, Fr. lie (E. pl. lees), Bret. ly (Ven. lea mud), Papias: lia "amurca". Lix licis liev, would require a Sp. liga (cf. N. Pr. ligo, B. liga), though Fr. lie may = licem, as ber-lue from lucem. Dief. derives it from levare as G. hefe from heben, bärme (harm) from beren, cf. levain.

Liaison Fr., Pr. liazó, from ligatio (Scibonius Largus).

Liart O. Fr. (f. liarde), Pr. liar leer (hence It. leardo) of horses white, light-grey; from W. itai dark-grey, or from letus, cf. It. gajo, Fr. gai, Gk. ραδής. Fr. liard a coin is the S. Fr. li hardi, Sp. ardite, q. v.

Libecio It., Sp. lebeche, Pr. laboch (abeoch), O. Fr. lebeche lebech South-west wind; from lie ραδής, Alban. livé.

Libello It., Pg. Pr. live lível nivel, Sp. nivel, Fr. niveau, Bret. livé, Wall. livai, E. level; vb. Sp. niveler, Fr. niveler to level; from libella, R. Gr. 1, 241.

Liocia lizza It., Sp. liza, Pr. liissa, Fr. lise, E. lists (lista?), a course, a place for combat &c.; from licia pl. of licium = girdle in the phrase: per lancem et licium. There may also be some reference to the M. H. G. letze a fence (letzen to keep off, let).

Lice Fr., O. Fr. leisse, Pic. liche, Pr. leissa a hunting-bitch for breeding; from the name Lyciscæ or rather Lycisce (multum latrante Lycisce Virg.).

Licorno alicorno It., Pg. alicornio, Fr. licorne f.; a corruption of unicornis, Sp. unicornio, unicorn.

Lico Fr. a halter; from lie-cou.

Lie Fr. gay, in the phrase faire chère lie; from letus, O. Fr. lié f. liéee and lie, It. lieto.

Liége Fr. cork; from léger (Pr. lenge).

Liendre — lendime.

Lienzo — lenza.

DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.
Lierre — edera.

Lieu — lega.

Lieve It., Sp. Pg. leve, Fr. levu light, from levis; Fr. instead of lief has lege empty (of ships), cf. ligge = Pr. neu. It. leggiere, Fr. leugier, Fr. leger, from a form levariuss; vb. Pr. leujar = L. L. leviare for levere, also leujar aleujar, It. allegiare, Sp. atuier (sbst. alevir), Fr. alléger, O. E. allege (= alleviate, cf. abridge = abbreviate, agredge = aggravate).

Lievito It., Romag. led, Sp. leuido (liebdo), Pg. levedo risen, fermented (of dough); vb. It. levitare, Sp. leudar, aleudar alevadar, Pg. levedar to ferment dough with leaven. From levis a partic. for levatus (levare), cf. cubitus from cubare, domare domitus, and unclass. dotitus for dolatus Varro, vocitus for vocatus, provitus for probatus, rogitus for rogatus, cf. also s. fegato. So levitare is not a frequentative from levare. Another form is Pr. leujar, Cat. luvat, Wal. awat leaven; Neap. levato, Piedm. Mil. levà = It. lievito. Rh. levont from the pres. participle.

Lige Fr., Pr. litge, whence It. ligia, E. liege, L. L. ligius, sbst. O. Fr. ligée, ligesse. The fundamental meaning seems to be unlimited, perfect. The homme lige had to render unrestricted service to the lige seigneur, who, in return, was bound to afford unconditional protection. Hence ligia potestus, ligia voluntas unbounded. Three derivations are given: (1) from the Rom. liga bond, but we cannot have a non-Latin adj. formed with -ius or -eus; (2) O. N. lidi a companion, whence lidi-us, lige, but here the sense scarcely suits; (3) from G. ledig free: tigius homo, quod Teutonice dicitur ledigman Document of 13th century.

Ligio — lige.

Lilac It. Sp. E., Pg. lilà, Fr. lîtas; from the Pers. lilac.

Limace limaça — limaccia.

Limande Fr. a plaice; from lima a file, by reason of its rough skin. It is called lima in It.

Limier Fr. a hunting-dog, E. lime-bound, O. Fr. liemier loiemier liemer, Bret. liamer; from Fr. lièn, O. Fr. loïen, L. liganeu, so prop. = a leash-bound.

Limon — lene.

Limone It., Sp. Pr. limou, Pg. limão, Fr. limon, E. lemon, also It. Sp. Pg. lima, It. limia, Sie. liumini; from Pers. limú or limiin = tree and fruit, which is from Ind. aumâka, Beng. aumâna; hence also Ar. laimin.

Limosina It., O. Sp. Pr. atmosia, Sp. limosna, Pg. etomola (for elmosa), Fr. aumône, E. alms; from etemosynia; hence Fr. aumônerie, E. awemery, almony.

Linceuil — lenza.
Linde Sp. O. Pg. (m. f.), Pg. linda a boundary; from *limes limitis*, Pr. limit &c.; vb. *lindar* from *limitare*; Pr. *lindar* lintel, from *limitaris*. Hence also Sp. *tintel* lintel, E. *tintel*.


Linge Fr. m., Pr. *tinge*, B. *linea*; from *lineus*, as Lange from *lanus*.

Lingot Fr. (whenee *ingot*, the *l* being taken for the article); from *lingua*, cf. *lingula*. Or E. *ingot* may be the original word; *in-got* (Chane. = a mould), = G. *ein-guss* anything poured into a mould (*giessen* to pour).

Linot linotte Fr., E. *linnet*; from *linnum*, cf. G. *leinfinke* *flachs-finke* (*flax-finch*)


Lira It. a coin; from *libra* (Fr. *livre*), cf. bere from *bibere*.

Lirio — *giglio*.

Liron — *ghiro*.

Lis — *giglio*.


Lisera lisière — *lista*.


Liso — *lisco*.


18*
LISTO — LOCMAN.

Listo — lesto.
Litara litière — lëttiera.
Liuto leuto liúdo It., Sp. laúd, Pg. alaúde, Pr. laut, lahut, O. Fr. leut, Fr. haut, Wal. lûntë alûntë, N. Gr. laúðo, G. laute, E. lute. From the Ar. 'utd with article al-'utd. The Sp. laúd (a for the Ar. ain) gave rise to the other Rom. forms.
Livèche — levisticó.
Liverare livrare It., Pr. liurar, Fr. livrer to deliver, Sp. librar, Pg. livrar = dar or entregar, L. L. liberare (e. g. dorn); also Fr. livrée, It. librea, E. livery (prop. something furnished or given, orig. something given as a livelihood), L. L. liberata, liberatio; hence Fr. délivrer, E. deliver, L. L. deliverare; from liberare to free, let go, give up, cf. Sp. sotlar.
The L. meaning is found in It. liberare, Sp. librar, Pr. liurar, Fr. livrer, E. deliver, L. liberata, liberatio; hence Fr. délivrer, E. deliver, L. L. deliverare; from liberare to free, let go, give up, cf. Sp. sotlar.
Liza — liccia.
Lizne — liscio.
Llamar — chiamare.
Llanten Sp. plantain; from plantago, It. piantaggine, E. plantain.
Liures — lar.
Llegar Sp., Pg. chegar (1) to bring near (2) intrans. to approach, hence Sic. ghiicari. From plicare, cf. It. piegare come il vento a noi gli piega Dante Inf. 5, 79. The O. Sp. was plegar, and the meaning arose orig., perhaps, from the use of applicare (navem &c.).
Loba Sp. Pg. surplice; from Fr. l'aube.
Lobe O. Fr. scoff, vb. lober; from G. lob praise, vb. loben, cf. Pr. gabar to jeer, Pg. to praise.
Lobrego Sp. Pg. sad, gloomy; from lugubris, It. lugubre.
Loco O. Fr., whence O. Fr. loquet, It. lucchetto; from A. S. loc, E. lock, O. H. G. bi-loh (block) bar, block, Goth. ga-lukan to shut.
Loccco It. (Neap. Sicil. Crem. toucch) fool, Sp. adj. loco, Pg. touco, N. Pr. locou mad, foolish. Servins (ad Virg. Ec. 8. 55) mentions a L. alucus or ulucus = ulula, hence It. alocco (Com. Piedm. oloch) = owl and blockhead, as Parm. ciò; this was shortened into locco &c.
Loche Fr., Sp. loja, E. loach.
Locher Fr. to shake; estochier to loosen (e. g. les dents), s'estochier to rise up; Rou. harlocher to agitate. Perhaps from O. H. G. loc, O. N. lockr, hårlockr (lock, hairlock), cf. froncer from frons.
Locman Fr. a pilot; from Du. loods-man, E. loadsman, O. E. lodeman lodesman (cf. lodestar). Hence, by corruption, Fr. lamaneur, formed after gouverneur helmsman.
LOCO — LONGANIZA.

Loco O. It. for L. hic (adv.), Sp. luego, Pg. logo, Pr. tuuc tuex, O. Fr. tnes, Wal. de loc = L. statin; from locus loco.

Lodier Fr. blanket; cf. O. H. G. lōdo over-garment, O. N. lōd, L. lōdis. O. Fr. lodier loutier a sluggard, f. lodiere, N. loddari (M. Du. ladder, G. louter-bube) are from the same root, cf. poltro.

Lodola — allodola.

Loendro — oleandro.

Loen dro Fr. blanket; cf. O. II. G. lītlo over-garment, O. N. lod, L. lodix. O. Fr. lodier louditr a sluggard, f. lodiere, N. lod-dari (M. Du. ladder, G. louter-bube) are from the same root, cf. poltro.

Lodora — allodola.

Loe dro — oleandro.

Loft Fr. wind-side of a ship; from E. loof, Du. loos. Hence vb. louvoer to tack, G. luvieren, cf. bordayer = Sp. bordear, It. bordeiggare from bord.

Loge loger logis — loggia.

Loggia It., Pg. toja, Fr. toja, Fr. toge, Sp. tonja, E. lodge &c.; from O. H. G. laubja, L. lauβia, G. laub bower, shed, whence also O. Fr. toge a tent, hut. Laubja from laub folium, as O. Fr. faūtie from fenile. Nearer to the G. orig. is the Rh. taupia, Lomb. Pied. lobia a church-gallery. Hence Fr. toger, It. allogggiare, E. lodge; Fr. logis &c.

Logoro It. (for logro?), Pr. toire (whence Fr. torimier a saddler, E. tomer), O. Fr. toitre, Fr. teurre (m.), E. lure, prop. a bit of leather used by falconers to lure back hawks; from M. H. G. tuoder (G. leder, leather) lure, It. g for d as in vagunare from radunare. Vb. Pr. toirar, Fr. teurrer, E. lure, allure; It. togorare to feast, revel = M. H. G. tuodern.

Logro Sp. Pg. gain, usury, Pr. logre, Sp. Pr. lograr to gain, Sp. togrerar to lend on interest, logrero usurer; from lucrum lucravi. Hence, with mato, Sp. malogro, Pg. maliogro failure, disappointment, vb. malograr, mallograr.

Loir — ghiro.

Loisir Fr., E. leisnre; from licere, cf. plaisir from placere.

Loja It. mud; perhaps from allmies, cf. Bojano from Bovianum. But the B. has toya in same sense.

Lolla — toppa.

Lombard Fr. a pawn-shop, a lombard (whence humber), Du. lombaerd, O.Fr. adj. usurous, cf. Sicil. lumbardu an innkeeper; from the Lombards (= Italians, cf. Dante Purg. 16, 125: che me' si nomna francescamente it semplice Lombardo = Italiano), who were noted in France and other countries as merchants and usurers, cf. Lombard Street.

Lomia — limone.

Lomo Sp., Pr. lom loin, chine; from lumbus, It.umbo.

Lona Pr. a lake, marsh; from lacuna la'una, N. lon.

Longa — loggia.

Longaniza Sp. a sort of long sausage; from L. longño (Cælius Aurel. and Veget. de re vet.), gut, longanum Varro, longabo (Apicius) a sausage.
Longe Fr. loin, O. Fr. Wall. togne, Ἐ. loin, Sp. tonja a slice of ham; from an adj. tumbea (tumbus).

Longe Fr. f. rope of a halter; = alonge a lengthening, l'alonge = la longe.

Lonja — longe (1).

Lontano It., Pr. lonhda, Fr. tointain; from a L. longitanus, cf. forms with t, longiter, longitudo, longitorsus (Festus, whence O. Müller conjectures an adj. longiterus).

Lontra It. Pg., Sp. lutria nutria, Pr. loiria lutria, Fr. loutre an otter (cf. hierre, ingot, ottone &e.); from lutra Gk. ἐνυδας (Sp. nutria).

Lonzza It., Sp. Pg. onza, Fr. once, E. ounce. From λιπζ, o for ν as in borsa, tomba, torso from βυρος, νυμβος, θυρος. From the L. lynx we have It. lince, Sp. lince, Fr. lynx (m.). Others from λεοντιος lion-like.

Lonzza It. fleshy parts of an animal; from O. H. G. luntussa fat.


Loppa It., Lomb. top (m.) husk, dim. lolla for toppola; from loiioς.

Loque Fr. shred, not directly from G. locke (v. tocher) but from N. lôkr a lock of hair or any appendage. Hence, perhaps, Fr. breloque, Rou. berloque, N. Pr. barloco e., an appendage, charm, Rh. bargtiocca a lock of hair, cf. Rou. berloquer, Rh. baluacar to dangle, cf. also It. badatucco. Hence also Fr. pendreloque, Rou. pendreloque an earring, from pendulus, r = l.

Loquet — loc.

Lordo It. also lurido filthy; from luridus, lurdus lordo, R. Gr. 1, 113. Hence also Fr. lourd, Pr. lot for tort (E. tout), cf. Bernat for Bernart, Sp. Pg. lerd for luerdo as frente for fruente, slow, dull, stupid (O. It. lordo). For the transition from "dirty" to "stupid", cf. Fr. pourri rotten, Wall. pourri slughish, O. H. G. fil putridus, Du. vnl = E. foul, G. faul lazy. The der. from horridus It. ordo with prefixed article, is unsuppor ted by analogy v. lazzo. Hence Fr. balourd dolt, whence It. balordo, Rh. balurd, Sp. palurdo vilordo, ha from baer beér, so balourd = gaping blockhead; cf. badaud.

Lorgner Fr., Norm. torner to spy, view, lorgnette a spying-glass; from G. tewern to lurk, watch, Sw. loren luren.

Loriot Fr. a yellow-hammer, E. oirole, O. Fr. orionz, Pie. auriot, Pr. auriot, Sp. oriot, from aureolus, with article toriol, corrupted O. Fr. lorion, Fr. loriot. Cf. lendemain, landier, hierre &e.

Loro Sp., Pg. touro tawny. Perhaps from aureolus, though there seems to be no instance of the article prefixed to an adj., cf. lazzo, tredo.

Loro — egli.
Lors—ora (2).
Losenge—lusinga.
Lot—lotto.
Lotto It. lottery, Pg. lote m. kind, sort, number (lot), Fr. lot share (lot), Pg. lottar to fix the number, tax (allot), Fr. lotir to share; loterie, E. lottery, cf. Fr. E. lot, Sp. lote; from the G., Goth. hlauts, O. N. hlutr, O. H. G. hlôz, G. loofs xλήφος sors, O. H. G. hluz something gained by lot, O. N. hlut share.
Louange—lusinga.
Louer Fr. to praise; from laudare.
Louer Fr. to hire, from locare; loyer rent, pay, from locarium, Pr. loquer.
Loupe Fr. a round swelling, a wen, also a lens; from lupa a she-wolf, cf. Sp. lupa lobarillo a wen, Rh. lupa, G. wulfsgeschwulst. O. Fr. lope = grimace, prop. thick lip.
Loup-garou Fr. a man who could assume a wolf’s form, a werewolf, G. wöhrwolf prop. = man-wolf, λυκάνθρωπος, Pg. lobis-homem, L. L. gerulphus (from A. S. verewolf). From gerulphus came O. Fr. garoul garou, cf. Raoul Raou from Radulphus, in Marie de Fr. 1, 178, garwall. So loup-garou is a pleonasm, like the Bret. bleiz-garô (bleiz = loup), cf. cor-moran, It. Mongibello (gibello from Ar. = It. mon). We have also O. Fr. loup-beroux, Pr. leberoum leberou, Ber. marloup, louara, birelle, Norm. lubin, O. Fr. also millegroux and leuwaste; It. lupo mannaro. From garou is Norm. varouage nightly flitting about. Pic. garou = sorcerer.
Loura Pg. a burrow; from lauroe a young rabbit, whence also lousa (s from c in lauricem).
Lourd—lordo.
Loure O. Fr. bag-pipe, Fr. a dance; from O. N. ðûdr, Dan. tuur a shepherd’s pipe.
Loutre—lontra.
Loyer—lover.
Lolza Sp. an earthen vessel; from luteus lutea, whence also Rh. Com. lozza, Romag. lozz clay.
Lozano Sp., Pg. louzão luxuriant; from Goth. laus, O. H. G. lôs empty, light (G. lôs, E. loose), Pic. Wall. los = jocular.
Lua Sp., Val. luga, Pg. luya a glove; from Goth. lôfa m., O. N. lôfi the flat hand, A. S. glof a m., E. glove.
Lucarne Fr. a dormer-window; from lucerna, cf. Goth. lucarn, Fr. luacharn, W. llygorn.
Lucchetto—loc.
Lucerta—lacerta.
Luchera — luquer.
Lucheronio It., Ven. lugarin; from L. ligurinus.
Lucina Mod. a false tale; from O. H. G. lugina a lie, G. liege.
Lucillo Sp. tomb, sarcophagus, O. Fr. luseau; from locellus dim. of toculus = coffin in L. L.
Luogo — loco.
Luette Fr. uvula; a dim. of L. uva, with article prefixed; It. ugola for uoila, Com. uga for uva. Lang. nivoleto.
Luco Fr., Pr. lugor, O. It. lucere; from lucere, with the hard c of lucanus, luculentus, or the O. L. lucus = lux; from lucere we have Pr. lucor, It. luciere (as cucoire from cuocere). The same root in Pr. lug-ana light, alucar, O. Fr. atucher to light.
Luganega Mil. Ven. a sort of sausage, Pied. lugunighin; from L. lucanica (Lucanian). B. lurkainca.
Luglio It. July; from Julius, altered in form so as to distinguish it better from giugno June, cf. Pied. giygn, lugn, and v. Juillet.
Lui It. a wren; perhaps so called from the ery.
Lui — egli.
Lullia It. stave at the bottom of a cask, in the shape of a half-moon; from lunula.
Lumaccia It., Sp. limaza, Pg. lesma, Fr. limace, limação, It. limaca, Rh. limaga, Ven. timega, Cat. limac a snail; from limax.
Lunedi It., Fr. lundi, Pr. dilius, Cat. diltuns Monday, Luna dies; Sp. lunes, Pr. luns (cf. martes), Wal. luni, Ven. luni, Romag. lon. The Pg. has instead segunda feira, cf. N. Gr. δευτέρα.
Lunes — lunedi.
Lunetto Fr. eye-glass; It. lunetta aperture in a vault for light, from luna.
Luquer Norm., louqui Wall., Fr. reluquer to ogle, leer; prob. from O. H. G. luogên, luokên, A. S. lokian, E. look. Do the It. luchera look, lucherare to look awry, belong here? The Lomb. lighera spark is from O. H. G. long flame.
Luseau — lucillo.
Lusinca It., Sp. lisonja, Pr. lauzenga lauzenha, O. Fr. losenge flattery (O. Fr. Sp. E. losenge, Sp. also losange orig. an heraldic term), B. lausengua; vb. lusingare, lisonjar, lauzenzar, losenger; sbst. lusinghière, lisongero (losenger), lauzengador lauzengier, losengeor. Pr. lauz-enga from lauzar = laudare with same suffix as in O. Fr. laid-enge, cost-enge, Fr. vid-ange. The s of losenge is radical, cf. los (m.) praise, acc. los, from laudes (used as sing. = hymn), aloser to praise. The Sp. and It. are from the Fr. and Pr.; the It. has also Genev. losso, Ven. lux = los. The Fr. louange, louanger, louangeur are regularly formed from laudare, which in its peculiar Rom. sense = to consent, arbitrari, has given rise to laudemium laudemia (which Pott compares to viudemia and makes to mean the purchasing
lauz or permission from a feudal lord, cf. E. allow, allowance) from which juristic word come Pr. laudeme lauzimi lauzisme, It. Sp. laudemio dues paid to a feudal lord. O. Fr. los is found in the juristic formula los et ventes v. Ducange, laudare.

**Luth — liuto.**

Lutin Fr. a hobgoblin, vb. lutiner; O. Fr. luton, Belg. nuiton, Wall. nuiton. Grimm Myth. p. 475, derives it from luctus, so = a wailing ghost, which the lutin is not; Grandgagnage from luitil, E. little, as being dwarfish. Perhaps it is best to take nuiton as the orig. form, and derive it from nuit.

**Lutrin Fr.** a lectern, reading-desk, for letrin, lectrimum, from L. L. lectrum “analogium, super quo legitur” Gloss. Isid. Gen. has letterin for It. leggio; E. lectern.

**M.**

Ma — mai.

Maca — amaca.

Macabre, danse Macabre Fr. death’s dance; from (1) S. Macarius (2) chorea Macabavorum (3) Ar. maqûbir grave-yards? Cf. Lorr. maicabré a grotto.

Macâri magari magâra It. interj. for L. utinam; from μαξάριος (N. Gr. μαξάρις), voc. μαξάριε. In O. It. it was used as a concessive particle, since; so Wal. macár cê, Serv. makar, Alb. mâcar; perhaps also O. Sp. maguar maguer maguera = though, O. Pg. maguer (which are by some derived from Fr. malgré magûre).

Maccherone It., Ven. macaroni (commonly used only in the plur.), maccaroni. Partly from macco or maccare (q.v.), partly from μαξαρία (Hesychius)βρώμια ἐκ ξομοῦ καὶ ἀλεύρου, prop. =happiness, hence delicious food. The Gk. word was known to the It., cf. macâri; to give maccherone macco would require an intermediate form maccaria, which is found in Neap., though in a different sense, v. macco.

Macchia It., Sp. Pg. mancha (for macha) stain &c., bushy ground (La Mancha), Wall. mègure a woody hill, cf. G. flecken, E. spot (of land &c.; also It. maglia, Sp. Pg. Pr. malla, Fr. maille, E. mail (coat-of-mail); from macula; also Pg. maggla spot, vb. magoor. Hence Sp. mancilla spot, sore, ill for ul; Fr. maillot swaddling clothes. From macchiare, Sp. macar or manchar, comes Fr. marquer (formed after marquer) to stipple, put in the lights and shades of a picture, whence marqueleur cheequeered inlaid work.

Macco It. bruising (whence It. ammaccare to pound), a mash of bean food, Com. mach bruised barley, Sp. moca bruise on
fruit, stain (perhaps an old Lat. word, whence macula), O. Fr. maque a hemp-bruiser, Rou. mace a large hammer, maquet a sort of bolt; Wall. machott a club, E. mace; vb. It. maccare macare, am-maccare, s-maccare, Rh. smaccar, Sp. Cat. macar, Pr. macar machar, O. Fr. maquer to bruise, press; sbst. Neap. macaria, O. Fr. machecure butchery. The Bret. mach to press is from the same root. Some derive it from the Heb. maccah to slay, but the root is widely spread; cf. Gk. μακσος, L. macula, macellum. It. maccare plenty, O. Fr. maquer a heap, Wall. a make in plenty, perhaps orig. = something pressed down, and heaped up.

**Maccu** Sard. simpleton; from maccus (Apuleius) the fool in the Atellanæ.

**Machacar** machucar machar — macho.

**Machar** — masticare.

**Macho** Sp. Pg. man, male. Not from masculus which gives in O. Sp. mascelo maslo muslo, but, prob., the same word as macho a hammer (whence machar machacar machucar to hammer, pound, machado a hatchet, machete a chopping-knife), cf. It. marcone a husband. Macho from marcos (marculus) malleus major Isid. Gloss., O. It. marco (Lat. proper name Marcus).

**Machurer** — maschera.

**Macigno** — mácina.

**Mácia** mácina mill-stone, macinare, Wal. macinà to grind; from machina, whence a form machineus gives It. macigno quarry-stone.

**Macio** Pg. malleable, pliant; Sousa derives it from Ar. masih, but why not from the same root as Sp. maho?

**Maciulla** It. a mace for bruising hemp, O. Fr. maque (v. macco) which = an It. macea, dim. macchi-ciuła, maciulla, cf. fruticello fanciullo.

**Macón** Fr., Pr. mazo, E. masón, Isid. machio, perhaps for marcio from marcus a hammer (v. macho), cf. tabellio from tabella. Sp. has an old verb mazonar. Macón = machio, as bracel-et = brachiale. Or is the word from the root mac, v. macco?

**Madera** madero Sp., Pg. madeira timber (hence Madeira); from materia.

**Madoxa** — matassa.

**Madiá** It. kneading-trough; from L. magis magidis, magida, Fr. (Jura) moid, Norm. met, Wall. mai, Pic. maie. Neap. maira, Mil. marna, N. Pr. mastra are from μάξτρα, vb. Wall. mairi to knead.

**Madiò mados** — dio.

**Madraço** — matarasso.

**Madré** Fr. spotted, sbst. Norm. maire spot (on the skin), O. Fr. mazre madre a spotted kind of wood, L. L. scyphi maseini,
O. Fr. adj. mazelin, madelin maderin a drinking-vessel; from O. H. G. masar, G. mazer speck, speckled wood.

**Madrigale** It., Sp. Fr. E. madrigal, O. It. mandrial, Sp. mandriał; from mandria, L. manda a flock, herd; so = a herdsman’s song, a pastoral.

**Madrugar** Sp. Pg. to rise early, O. Sp. madurgar = a L. matuticare, from maturus.

**Maestro mastro** It., Sp. maestro maestre, O. Sp. maese, Pg. meste, Fr. maître (from the O. Fr. maïstre), Wal. mester, E. master; from magister. Hence It. maestrale, Sp. maestral, Cat. mestral, Fr. mistral North-west wind, Pr. maestre, so called from its violence.

**Magagna** It., O. Fr. Wall. mēhaing m., Crem. Mil. Pied. mاغagna a defect, bodily failing, maim; vb. It. magagnare, Pr. maganhar, O. Fr. mēhaigner to maim. L. L. has mahamium mahamiare (E. maim?). Perhaps from a Germ. man-hamjan (man-maim) formed like man-slago (manslayer). In Com. we find besides magagn also mağa which would point to a root mag (= mac v. macco?). Muratori derives magagno from maganum a catapult.

**Magazzino** It., Sp. magacen almagacen almacen, Pg. armazem, Fr. magasin, E. magazine; from Ar. makhan al-mazan a shed.

**Maggesse** It. fallow; from maggio May, in which month the fields were ploughed up, Mil. maggenh.

**Magione** It., Pr. O. Sp. mayson, O. Pg. meisom, Fr. maison (whence Sp. meson); from mansio (mansion). Hence It. masnada, Sp. mesnada manada, Pr. mainada, O. Fr. mesgnée mesnie, E. meiny (whence It. menial), household, retinue, body of armed men &c., from a form mansionata (It. manata, Sp. Pr. manada a handful, from manus); from masnada (masnada) is It. mastino, Sp. Pr. mastin, Pg. mastim, Fr. mûtin, E. mastiff a house-dog, prop. = a member of the household (O. Fr. mastin). Further, from manere we have manoir, E. manor, Fr. masure (mansura), mas mès, E. manse (mansus), Fr. E. messuage (L. L. man-suagium).

**Maglia — macchia.**

**Maglio** It., Sp. Pg. mallo, Fr. mail, Wal. maiu, E. mail; from malleus; vb. It. magliare, Sp. majar, Pg. Pr. mathar, Fr. maitier to hammer; from malleare (malleatus).

**Magnano — maña.**

**Magoa — macchia.**

**Magone** Mod. crop; = O. H. G. mago, G. magen, E. maw, Rh. magun; Ven. Pied. magon, Gen. magun = grudge, ill-will, cf. stomachus.
Magrana emigrania It., Sp. migraña, Fr. migraine; from ἰμαγρανή ache on one side of the head.

Maguer — macari.


Maidieu — dio.

Mail — maglio.

Maille — macchia.

Maille — madaglia.

Main Fr. in main menue poor folk; from manus.

Main adv. — mane.

Mainada — tnagione.

Mainbour mambourg O. Fr. guardian (Pr. manbor), vb. mainbourner, whence sbst. mainbournie. From O. H. G. munbоро, A. S. mündbora, Du. momboor, L. L. mundiburdu tutor, patronus; L. L. mundiburdis mundiburdam, O. H. G. muntbur = tutela; from munh hand and heran (bear), cf. main-tenir. Munh is altered to Rom. main (cf. monovaldo), hurt to bournir. For similar adaptations cf. battifredo, guiderdone, candelabre, orange &c.

Maint Fr., Pr. maint mant (N. Pr. mant-un), hence It. manto for L. multus. Three derivations are proposed: (1) W. maint multitude, cf. troppo from truppus (2) O. H. G. monegót, Du. menigte a multitude (3) O. H. G. adj. manaq, G. manch, in which case we should have to suppose a nent, from monogaz managat. Froissart has ta-maint (="Sp. tamaño), whence It. tamanto.

Maintenant — immantinente.

Maintenir — mantenere.

Maire Fr., E. mayor; for major, O. Fr. moire, G. meier, cf. major domus.

Mais — mai.

Maison — magione.

Maitre — maestro.

Maiz Sp., E. maize; an American (Haitian) word.

Majada Sp., Pg. mahada sheep-cote, inn; from magalia (maga-liata magliata). Cf. naguela.

Majar — maglia.

Majo It., Sp. mayo, Fr. mai, Pr. f. maia a sort of birch, May-tree, so called because it flourishes in May; also any green tree, or branch of a tree, such as on May-night it was the custom for lovers to plant before the doors of their mistresses. Rh. maiγ a bunch of flowers.
Majólica It. counterfeit porcelain; from the island Majorca, where it was made.

Majorana maggiorana It., Sp. mayorana, Pg. maiorana mange-rana, Fr. marjolaine, E. marjoram, G. majoran; corrupted from amaracus. Sp. almordux, Cat. moradux are from Arab. mardaqūṣ which is from the Persian murda-gōsh. Majorana may have been assimilated to major.

Mal — ora (1).

Mala Sp. Pg. Fr., Fr. malle, E. maul trunk; Gael. mala, O. H. G. malaha sack, Du. maal maale.

Malade — malato.

Malaise — agio.

Malandrin malandrino — landra.

Malart Fr. male of the duck, Pic. maillard, E. mallard; from male (masculus).

Malato It. O. Sp., Fr. malade, Pr. malapte malaut, Cat. malalt; It. malattia, Fr. maladie, E. malady, Pr. malapüa malantia malatia, Cat. malaltia. The Pr. forms point to the der. from male aptus, cf. G. unpaßsich from passen aptare, and E. indisposed; Cat. malalt, as galta from gauta. The Fr. and It. (which, from aptus, should have been malate, malatto) may have taken their form from a part. malatus from malum, as barbatus from barba, or from ammalato (ammalare).

Malavez — avieso.

Malgré — grado.

Malheur — augurio.

Malia It. sorcery, maliardo sorcery; from matus magical, Virg. Ec. 7, 28. ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.

Malingre — heingre.


Malla — macchia.

Malle — mala.

Mallevar It. to bail, Sp. Pr. manlevar, O. Pg. malevar to bail, to borrow; from manum levare to lift the hand, promise solemnly, cf. malluvium for malluvium.

Mallo It. the green husk covering nuts &c.; = Fr. malle (maul chest) a repository?

Malogro — ogro.

Malotru — astro.

Malsin Sp., Pg. malsim tale-bearer, makebate, vb. malsinar. The verb might come from male signare; since, however, names of agents are rarely, if ever, derived from verbs without suffix, it may be better to derive the verb from the noun, and to make this a contraction of mal-vecino (bad neighbour), cf. It. O. Fr. malveino malvoisin.
MALT Fr. m.; from E. malt, O. H. G. matz.
Malta It. mud; = L. maltha cement, Rh. maulta molta.
Maltōtō Fr. f. extortion; from O. Fr. toute tolle (partic. of tollir from tollere) a levying of taxes, with mal, cf. It. maltolto matal-
tolta: guarda ben la mal tolta moneta Inf. 19, 98; O. Pg. malla-
tostà maltosta duty on wine. V. Due. v. tolta.
Malvagio It., Pr. malvais, Fr. mauvais; It. malvagità, Pr. mal-
vastat malvestat, O. Fr. mauwstid, O. Sp. malvestid. Goth. has a sbst. balvavēsi badness, adj. balvavēsi-s bad = an O. H. G. balvāsi, hence balvais, altered to malvais so as to connect it with mal; for similar instances cf. guiderdone, mainbour, R. Gr. 2, 229 note. But is it unconnected with malvar?
Malvar O. Sp. to deprave, Sp. malvado, Fr. malrat wicked, mal-
vadesa wickedness. From mal-tevar (cf. malograr for mal-
tograr), and so = prop. to bring up badly.
Malvavischio It., Sp. malvavisco (Fr. mauvisque) marsh-
mallow; from malva ibiscum (ibisax̂); L.L. bismalta from ibiscum malva, Fr. It. guimauve for vimauve, v = b.
Malvis — mauvis.
Mamma It., Sp. mamma, Fr. maman, Wal. manè = E. mamma, Gen. &c. = nurse; from L. mamma (1) breast (so It. Sp. Pg.) (2) mother (Varro). Maman has an accusative form, which differs, however, from other forms such as non nain, Evin &c., probably in order to make it less unlike papa. Sp. mamir is to suck (L.L. mammare). The G. memme coward corresponds to Neap. mamamia (m.). V. H. Stephani lex. Græc. v. πάξ-
πας.
Mammone It. prop. gattomammone a baboon; = Gk. μυας, M. Gr. N. Gr. μαιος, Wal. moimë meîmeç, Alban. Turk. maimım, Hung. majom ape.
Mamparar Sp. Pg. to shelter, defend; from manu parare to guard with the hand, v. parare.
Manada — magione.
Manaior O. Fr. to protect, save, sbst. manaie, Pr. manaya, from manu adjutare, hence also a form with d, manaide, menaide: cf. mantenera, maltevar, mamparar.
Manant Fr. a native, a peasant; partic. pres. from O. Fr. manoir mainдр = manere L. L. to dwell; adj. O. Fr. manant, Pr. manen wealthy, manantie wealth; Gen. manente ploughman.
Mancebo Sp., Pr. O. Fr. muncip massip young man, f. manceba 
mancipa; from L. mancipium, L. L. mancipius.
Mancha manchilla — macchia.
Manche — manico.
mangas perquisites, from manga a sleeve, costly sleeves having been used as presents. From mancia manticum handfull.

Mancip — mancibo.

Manco It. Sp. Pg., Pr. O. Fr. manc maimed defective; from mancus. Hence Fr. manchot = It. manco d'una mano, also Sp. manca the left hand, cf. gauche; vb. It. mancare, Sp. Pr. mancar, Fr. manquer to fail. It. monco, vb. moncare (cf. Rh. muncar = mancarch) seems to borrow the oo of the Lounb. mock blunt, broken off (O. H. G. fur-muckit hebetudo, M. H. G. mocke mass, O. E. mock blunt), cf. It. moncone = Romag. murón.

Mandi Sp. Pg. apron, saddle-cloth; from mantile, Ar. mandil a towel.

Mandola mandore — pandura.

Mandorla It. (mandola), Sp. almendra, Pg. amendoa, Pr. amandola, Fr. amande, E. almond, Du. amandel, G. amande; corrupted from amygdala (αμυγδαλη), Wal. migdalé as well as mandulé. Contracted forms are Pr. melia, N. Pr. amello (Lang. amenlou).

Mandragnola It., Lat. mandragoras; by corruption, Fr. main-de-gloire, E. mandrake.

Mandria Sp. m. a coward; from B. emandrea a weak woman, cf. Pg. mandria a woman's house-dress.

Mane It., O. Sp. mane, Pr. man, O. Fr. main, Wal. mène morning; from mane, cf. Pr. lo bè mi = bene mane. Hence It. adv. dinami domani, Pr. deman, Fr. demain, Wal. de mèwe, for which Sp. has mañana, Pg. a manhã. Hence Fr. lendemain, Pr. lendeman, for le en demain, cf. O. Cat. t-en-de-mig meanwhile. From matutinum is It. mattino, Pr. mati, Fr. E. matin. For domani Sic. and other dialects have craf = cras.

Manege Fr. (m.); from It. maneggio which is from maneggiare to manage, v. R. Gr. 2, 327.

Manovir in amanevir O. Fr., Pr. amanoir amanavir amarvir, marvir, to be ready, willing, hence O. Fr. partic. manevir, Pr. amanovitz amarviz ready, fervid, Lang. amarbit lively. From Goth. manuvian = manoir (v = o). So Pr. adv. marves without hesitation, adj. marvier ready = Goth. adj. manuis.

Mángano It. a sling; hence manganello a cross-bow, Pr. manganel, O. Fr. mangoneau a sling for stones, Wal. mènyèlíu a mangle; from πάγγις, O. H. G. mango, G. mangel, E. mangle. Hence also Sp. manganilla sleight of hand.

Manger — mangiare.
MANGIL — MANO.

Matt. 11, 19; Pr. manjuier, O. Fr. manjuer (pres. conjunct. manjue) from manjuere; Norm. moujier manjusser. Fr. démanger, Pied. smangé to itch, cf. Sp. comer (comederc).

Mangil manchil Pg. a butcher's cleaver; from Ar. menjal a sickle, which meaning is also given to the Pg. word by Constanio.

Mangla O. Sp., Pg. mangra mildew; from melligera honey-dew?

Mangual Sp., Pg. mangoal a flail, also a warlike instrument; from manuliis; for the inserted g, v. menovare.

Mango Sp., Pg. mango a flail, also a warlike instrument; from manunlis; for the inserted g, v. menovare.

Manico It., Sp., Pg. mangra mildew; from melligera honey-dew?

Manicordion — monocordo.

Manier — mcner.


Manigance Fr. trick, knack; from manica (manicare), jugglers making use of their sleeres in performing tricks. Cf. Papias: maniculare dolum.

Manigla smaniglia It., Sp. manilla a bracelet, Fr. manille; from monilia (monile), a for o coming O.H.G. mânili a moon-shaped ornament.

Manigoldo It. a hangman (Sp. manigoldo). The same word as the O. H. G. proper name Manogold Managold (whence G. E. mangold a plant), which is probably, through the Rom., from mano-wald one who administers (walten) the halter (menni plur., Com. men, Gen. menu); G. mangold is Com. menegold, Mil. meregold, Pied. manigot lettuce.

Maniqui — mannequin.

Manir Sp. to keep meat to make it tender; from manere used in trans. sense, to let remain.

Manlever — malleverare.

Manna — mana.

Manuaja It. an executioner's axe, Lomb. manara, Rh. manera; from adj. manuaria, because two-handed.

Manno Fr. a basket, Pic. mande; from Du. mando mande (f.), A.S. mond, E. maund; so also manne-quin from Du. mande-kin.

Mannequin — manne.

Mannequin Fr., hence Sp. maniqui mannikin; from M. Du. man- nekin, E. mannikin. Wall. maniket dwarf.

Mano — hermano.
Manoir — mas.
Manojo Sp., Pg. manelho mocho a handfull; from manipulus for manipulus, It. manipolo &c.
Manópolo It., Sp. manopla a gauntlet; from manipulus (manipulus), cf. L. manipulate a towel.
Manovaldo — mondualdo.
Manovra It., Sp. maniobra, Fr. manoeuvre; from manus opera.
Manser Sp., son of a prostitute; from the rabbinical mamser Buxtorf p. 1184.
Manso It., Sp. tame; shortened from mansuetus (v. fino).
Manzana Sp., O. Sp. mazana, Pg. mazaa apple; L. malum Matthias a peculiar kind of apple named after a person of the Matian gens. Cf. Col. 5, 10, 19; Suet. Dom. 21.
Maña Sp., Pg. manha readiness, handiness; from machina mach'na = craft. Hence also It. magnano (Cat. manya, Fr. magnan magnier, Wall. mignon) a lock-smith, prop. artifex. It. manna, Sp. mania a bundle (It. ammannare ammennire to tie into bundles, to bring together; set in order) is the Gael. mam a handfull (pl. main), Com. man.
Mañana — mane.
Maquereau Fr. for maclereau from macula, prop. spotted fish, hence E. mackerel, Du. makreel, W. macrel; Champ. maquet.
Maquereau Fr. a pander; probably the same word as the preceeding, cf. Donatus: leno (sc. in comedis) pollio varii coloris utitur. It is, however, difficult to suppose that a word derived from the Roman stage would have been preserved only in the Fr.; so Diez derives it from Du. maker, from maken to nego-
tiate, go between, O. H. G. mahhari from mahn machinari, huor-mahhari leno.

Maquila Sp., Pg. maquia miller's fee; from Ar. miyād a measure.

Mar Fr. adv. — ora (1).

Marais — mare.

Marangone It. a diver, Lomb. margon; from mergus maragone marangone, cf. fagotto fangotto.

Marasca It. wild cherry, amarasca, from amarus; also amarina.

Maraud Fr. a beggar, scamp, maraude dissolute woman, marauder to plunder; hence maraudeur marauider, plundering soldier, vb. maroder, sbst. marode (through Sp. merode marodear). Several derivations have been given, (1) Ar. marada audax esse, (2) mate niptus, = Sp. mal-roto, Pg. muroto, vb. malrotar marrotar, (3) marauideur from morator (Mahn), (4 and best) from marrir (q. v.) to stray, trouble, sbst. marauce, marison grief, with the depreciative ending aud as in badaud, clabaud (clabauider clabauider), nigaud, ribaud, richaud.

Maravedi Sp. Pg., Pr. marabotin a Sp. coin; from Ar. murubti belonging to (coined by) the Almoravides (al-murābiʾīn) an Arab dynasty in Spain.

Maraviglia It., Sp. maravilla, Pg. maravilha, It. Pr. (better) meraviglia, Fr. merveille, E. marvel; from pl. mirabilia.

Marasso — mare.

Marc Fr. husks, grounds; Pic. mer; from emercum (anmeca) found in Pliny and Columella, cf. mina from hemiu.


Marcassita It., Sp. marcasita marquesita, Fr. marcassite, marcasite a sort of stone; from Ar. marqashātā (Freytag).

Marchant — marché.

Marchar — marcher.

Marche — marca.

Marché Fr. market, from mercatus; marchaud (E. merchant) from O. Fr. marcheant (marchedant) = It. mercatante, partic. from mercatare, Fr. mercadier, L. L. mercadantes; also O. Fr. marchant markaut = It. mercaute from mercari.

Marcher Fr., sbst. marche, hence It. marciaire, Sp. marchar, E. march. From marche = bound (v. marca); marcher = O. Fr. aller de marche en marche. Cf. Sk. máry quærere, quæsitum ire.

Marchese — marca.
Marchito Sp. withered; prob. a dim. of a lost adj. marcho = It. marcio, Pr. mar-cit, -ida, from marcidus. Pg. is murcho q. v.

Marciare — marcher.

Marcotte — margotta.

Mardi — martedi.

Mare O. Fr. f. any collection of water, a pond, = Du. maar, E. mere. From maar come Du. maersch maersche, L. G. marsch, A. S. marsec, E. marsh, whence O. Fr. maresq, Pr. marsec (for marsex), O. Fr. marescat, maresquel, marescage, Fr. marécage &c.; Fr. marais, It. marese, E. marish may also come from marasch, or through mare; Fr. marage, It. marazzo are pure Rom. derivatives. V. Dief. Goth. Wb. 2, 44.

Marécage — mare.

Maréchal — mariscalco.

Maremma It. a maritime province, O. Fr. maremme; from marítima.

Marese — mare.

Marfil Sp. Fr., Pg. marfim ivory; from Ar. nāb tooth, fil elephant?

Margolato — margotta.

Margotta It., Champ. Rou. margotte, Fr. marcotte a shoot, layer; from mergus. Hence also It. margolato.

Margue — manico.

Marquillier Fr. churchwarden, O. Fr. marreglier; from matricularius one who keeps a list of the poor (matricula, whence Fr. matricule, immatriculer, E. matriculate to register, enrol).

Marionnette Fr. a puppet, dim. of Marion (dim. of Marie) = a little girl. Hence Fr. marotte (for mariotte).

Mariposa Sp. a butterfly, Pg. an ornament in the shape of a butterfly, Sp. also a rushlight. Prob. from the flickering motion, like the rise and fall of the sea mar i posa sea and calm (Mahn), which is almost too poetical, though mar is often used metaphorically in Spanish. The Sp. name is borboleta (q. v.).

Mariscalco maniscalco maliscalco It., Sp. Pg. mariscal, Pr. manescal, Fr. maréchal a smith, farrier; from O. H. G. marahscale (horse-attendant) a groom, G. marschall, E. marshal. Cf. siniscalco.

Marjolaine — majorana.

Marlotar — maraud.

Marmaglia — merme.

Marmelo Pg. a quince, whence marmelada, E. marmalade; from melimelum, Gk. μελίμηλον a sweet apple, apple grafted on a quince. The Sp. is membrillo.

Marmita It. Sp. Cat., Fr. marmite a pot, saucepan; hence It. marmitone, Sp. Fr. marmiton a scullion; marmiteux poor,
hungry, wretched. Perhaps an onomatop. from boiling water, cf. marmotter to hum, sing. Some derive it from Ar. marmí'd a hole dug in the ground for cooking.

**Marmotta** marmotto It., Sp. Pg. marmota, Fr. marmotte, E. marmot. In Rh. it is montanella and murmout, O.H.G. murremto murmenti, Sw. mrmot, which are from mus montanus, by gradual corruption, marmotta.

**Marmotter** Fr., Com. marmotá to murmur, hum; an onomatop.

**Marne** Fr., O. Fr. marle merle, Pic. marle, E. marl, vb. marner marler to marl; from marga, according to Pliny a Gallic word: quod genus terre vocat margam (Galli et Britanni), whence margula; O. H. G. murgíl, contr. marle marne as posterle poterne. The orig. form is found in It. Sp. marga, Bret. marg, m., the derivative word only being found in the other Celtic tongues: W. marl, Ir. Gael. merla.

**Maronier** O. Fr. a seaman; from marinier as chardonal from cardinal, vilenie from vilenie &c., prob. through maron, a der. of mae as pion of pes, whence maronnel pirate.

**Maroto** — maraud.

**Marotte** — marionnette.

**Marque** marquis marques — marca.

**Marra** — marron.

**Marraîne** Fr. godmother; Pr. mairina, It. Sp. madrina; Fr. is for marrine, being assimilated to parrain.

**Marrano** Sp. (It.) cursed; espec. of baptized but suspected Jews.

From marrar to deviate, go wrong (mar); marrana a sow, = accursed (sc. by Jews) animal? May it not be connected with the N. Test. maranatha (Chaldee maran athâ = our Lord is come), Sp. maranata?

**Marrir** Pr. O. Fr. to lose one's way, to err, hence esmarrir, It. smarrire to confuse, perplex, Rh. smarrir to lose; from Goth. marzjan, O. H. G. marran, A. S. mearrian (mar) to scandalize, hinder; L. L. legem, bannum, vel preceptum marrire (L. marra a clod-breaker?). In 1st conj. Sp. marrar to go astray, partic. marrido omarrido cast-down, melancholy = Pr. marrit, Pied. mari, Pic. amari. From same root Sp. marâna maze, marañar to entangle.

**Marritto** — ritto.

**Marrochino** It., Sp. marroqui, Fr. morroquin, E. morocco, from Marrocco, Morocco.

**Marron** Sp. a ram, Cat. marra, Lang. marra mar-mouton, B. maroo; vb. Pg. marrar to butt. According to Diez from mas maris, cf. Sard. masca ram. Of the same origin he says is marra a hammer (cf. macho). But marra = a pick-axe and = L. marra, cf. marrir. May not marron rather come from this? v. macho. Morueco ram may be for marueco, the o being
to distinguish it from the name Marruecos, or it may be for murueco (in O. Sp. = battering-ram) from murus, cf. marueca a heap of loose stones.

Marrone It., Fr. marron a chestnut, Eustat. μάραν. Prob. an old Latin word the same as the L. name Maro.

Marsouin Fr. (in Belgium) a porpoise (porkpisce = porcus piscis); quasi maris sus, O. H. G. merisuin, G. meerschwein, O. E. meressewine, Champ. marsouin = a dirty fellow.

Martelau — martello.

Martedi marti It., Fr. mardi, Pr. Cat. dimars; from Martis dies, dies Martis; Sp. martes, Pr. mars (from gen. Martis), Wal. mártzi, Ven. marti, Romag. mert. Pg. uses terza feira, N. Gr. τρίτη.

Martello It. Pg., Sp. martillo, Fr. marteau a hammer; from martulus (marculus), martetlus (in Carolus Martellus).

Martes — martedi.

Martin pescatore It. a sea-fish, Sp. martin pescador, and paxaro de San Martin, Sard. pucone de Santa Martinu, Fr. martinet pecheur kingfisher, Sp. martinet a small white heron, Fr. martinet a kind of swallow (E. martinet), a martin, also a lamp with a handle like a martin’s tail, It. martinetto a cross-bow windlass; all from the name Martinus, v. Grimm, Mythol. 1083, 1233.

Martora It., Sp. Pg. marta, Pr. mart, Fr. marte martre, E. marten; from L. martes (Martial), martora martre taking a G. form (marter).

Marza It. a graft, scion; from Martius, the operation of grafting being chiefly performed in that month.

Marzapane It., Sp. mazapan, Pg. mazapão, Fr. massepain, E. marchpane, L. L. marcipanis panis martius, Neap. marzapane, Sic. marzapanu a little box (prob. from the shape). Marchpane = sweet-bread, macaroon. Some derive it from a man’s name Marci panis (v. Mahn). The forms without r are prob. orig., the r being found first in the E. (Sydney 1554—1586, Shakspere &c.). Perhaps from maza (panis) Gr. μάξα (prop. what is kneaded, from μάξεως) barley-bread. Maza according to Forcellini = farina hordeaceae, vel panis lacte, sero, aut aqua subaeceus. Ducange: maza ex farinâ oleo et aqua. Or is it connected with Sp. mazar to churn, knead?

Mas Pr., O. Fr. mas mes house, farm, Cat. mas; from L. L. mansus mansum, from manere, whence Pr. maner, O. Fr. manoir, E. manor; Pr. manen, O. Fr. manant opulent, L. L. manens colonus. Hence also Sp. masa, Mil. massa, O. Fr. mase farm, L. L. mansa massa; It. massaro massoio, O. Fr. mansiaire housekeeper, with several more derivatives.

Mas — mai.
Masa — mas.
Masca — masticare.
Maschera — maschera.
Mascheria It., Pied. mascra, Sp. Pg. mascara, Fr. masque, E. mask (1) a mask (persona) (2) a masked person. From the Arab. maskharah jeer, laugh, laugher, object of laughter, buffoon, a man in masquerade, from the root sakhira irrisit (v. Mahn). From the same come Wal. mëscôr blot, disgrace, Pg. mascarra dark spot, vb. Pg. mascarrar, Fr. maseurer, macheur to blacken. The L. L. mascus masca, Fr. masque, E. mask are shortened forms. Diez, however, considers them the orig. forms, and mentions 2 derivations (1) from masticare, Sp. mascar (Neap. Gen. masca a check), cf. L. manducus, (2) O. H. G. masca a net, G. masche (E. mesh), cf. Plin. 12, 14: persona adjicitur capiti densusve reticulus.

Masnada — magione.
Massa — maschera.
Massacre Fr., O. Fr. maschcler, sbst. massacre, E. massacre, L. L. massacrium mazarium. From G. metzgern to butcher, metzer a butcher (O. Fr. massecrier, cf. Piedm. masccra a maimer), this from metzen to hew, connected with meizan to cut, Goth. meitan = L. metere. Sk. mà, màd. L. L. mazar- carà = salsutie facte de tritis carnibus intestinorum; It. mazzacara = the entrails of poultry, mazzachera = an cel-spear. V. Mahn.

Massaro — mas.
Massue massue — mazza.
Massima It., Sp. maxima, Fr. maxime, E. maxim (prop. principle); from maxima sc. sententia.
Masso It. a huge stone; from massa.
Masticare It., Wal. mesteca, Sp. Pg. masticar mastigar mascar, Pr. mastegar maschar, Fr. mâcher, Rh. mastiar, B. masca to chew, masticate; from masticare (Apuleius &c. = μαστιγέων). Neap. Gen. masca = check.

Mastin mastino — magione.
Masto mastro Pg., Pr. mast, Fr. mât, Sp. mastil maste mast; from O. H. G. E. mast, O. N. mstr, A. S. màst.
Mastranto mastrante Sp. wild mint; a corruption of L. mentastrum (wild mint, from menta), It. mentastro.

Mastuerto — nasturzio.
Mât — masto.
Mata Sp. (1) copse, thicket, (2) bush; Pg. mata mato = (1). Perhaps from Goth. maitan to hew, so orig. a cleared place in a forest. Ducange: ipsum forest vel ipsum matam. But mata also = lock of tangled hair; so from matassa?
MATAR — MAUSSADE.

Matar Sp. Pr. Pg. to kill; from mactare. Hence rematar to end, remate an end.

Matar — matto.

Matassa It., Sp. madexa, Pr. madaisa, O.Fr. madaise hank, lock of hair &c., Wal. mētase silk; from mataxa raw-silk, also thread; from L. Gk. μάταξα μέταξα.

Matelas — materasso.

Matelot Fr. sailor; from matta a mat, mattarius one who sleeps on mats, matelot for materol, as matelas for materas; or from Du. maat, E. mate, but this is doubtful as the simple word is not found in Fr.

Materasso It., Fr. materas matelas (E. mattrass), Pr. almatrac, Sp. Pg. almadraque. From Ar. al-matra'h. Hence Pg. mattraco a sluggard? cf. poltro.

Matin — mane.

Mattn — magione.

Matiss Sp. m. shading, shade (of colours), vb. matizar to shade; from mata a bush, cf. It. macchia (1) bush (2) shading.

Matois Fr. sly, cunning. Cf. enfant de la mate, the mate being a place in Paris, where thieves used to congregate.

Matracea Sp. Pg., hence It. matracea rattle; from Ar. mītraqah, hammer, rattle.

Matras O. Fr., Pr. matratz matrat a missile weapon, O. Fr. matrasser, Pr. matrasseir to crush; from Galllic L. matara (Caesar), (mataris Livy), with suffix as, v. Zeus 1, 97.

Mattino — mane.

Mattino It., Sp. Pg. mate, Fr. mat, E. mate, Pr. O. Fr. also = sad, cast-down, G. matt languid; shortened from scaccomatto, Sp. xamquimate, Fr. échee et mat, E. check-mate; from the Pers. shāh mār “the king is dead”. Cf. It. mattare, Pr. matar, Fr. mater to make feeble, humble, O. Fr. amattir.

Matto It. silly. From L. mattus or matus (Petron. plane matus sum, vinum mihi in cerebrum abiiit) = Sansk. matta drunk, from mad lactari, inebriari, cf. Gk. ματαιόν μάταιος; E. mad &c.

Matto It. boy, matta girl, espec. in Northern Italy and Rhätia; from O. H. G. magat, M. H. G. maget f. (G. magd).

Mattone It., Fr. (prov.) maton brick, Cat. mato cream-cheese. From G. matz matte curds, cheese, Pic. matte, a brick being shaped like a cream-cheese, cf. O. Fr. maton (1) brick (2) cheese-cake.

Maucen Pr., Cat. moča belly; Sw. mauck a-fat person, Du. moocke belly.

Maufé O. Fr. a name of the devil; from male factus, It. mal-fatto, cf. Neap. bruttofatto (ugly) = demonio. Wal. cowé = caudatus.

Maussade — sade.
MALVAIS — MÉGIE.

MALVAIS — malvagio.

MAUVIS Fr. (m. O. Fr. f.) a beccafico, turdus iliacus, E. mavis. Sometimes derived from matum vitis, cf. Fr. grive de vendange, G. weingartsvogel, weindrossel. It is of Celtic origin, like so many other names of birds (v. almodola), Bret. milfid milvid, mil'choid; Corn. mel-huez = lark (mel huez sweet breath). From mauvis comes mauviette a lark, Rou. mauviard turdus merula.

MAYOTA Sp. strawberry; prop. May-fruit from majus; cf. Mil. magiostra, Lang. majoufo.

MAZETTE Fr. a poor mare, a jade; from G. matz awkward.

MAZMORRA Sp. Pg. a dungeon; from Ar. ma'tmirah a pit, cave.

MAZZA It., Sp. Pg. maza, Pr. massa, Fr. mace, E. mace; It. mazzo, Sp. mazo a mallet, bundle; vb. It. mazzare (in mazza-sette &c., Com. mazà), Rh. Sp. mazar, Pr. massar to cudgel, knock down, It. ammazzare; O. Pg. massuca massua, Fr. masse, Pic. machaque a club, N. Gr. μαρτζουκα, Wal. miciucé. Mazza is from a L. matea (cf. piazza from platea), whence mateola a mallet in Cato de Re Rust., It. mazzuola, Pr. massola. For similar lost L. primitives, cf. bubone, claire.

MEEER Sp., Pg. mijar, from meiere, changed to 1st conjugation.

MECOER Sp. to stir, rock; from miscere, Pg. mecer, It. mescere.

MECHA méche — miccia.

MÉCHANT Fr., O. Fr. mes-cheant, partic. from mes-cheoir (minus cadere), sbst. O. Fr. mescheance, E. mischance. Cf. O.Sp. mal-caido unfortunate.

MÉCHEF — menoscabo.

MEDA megano — meta.

MEDAGLIA It., Sp. metalla, Fr. médaille, E. medal; augm. medaglione &c. L. L. medalia = half a denarius, the same word as O. Pg. mealha, O. Sp. meaja, Pr. mealha, Fr. maille. Like so many Rom. substantives, from an adj. in -eus, metalleus metallea, Sp. metalla gold-leaf, cf. also Fr. métail for métal, Pr. metalh.

MEDES O. Pg. Galic., Pr. medeis meteis medeps; from met-ipse met-ipsum. Hence a superlative form, Pr. smetessme, medesme, O. Fr. meisme, Fr. même, O.Sp. mesimo, Sp. mesmo, Pg. mesmo, It. medesimo, Rh. medem, Wald. meseyme, from a Lat. semetipsumus for semetipissimus, v. R. Gr. 2, 421.

MEDIA Sp., Pg. meia a stocking; prop. media calza.

MEDRAR Sp. Pg. to improve; for mel'drar from meliorare.

MEGE menge O. Sp., O. Pg. mege, Pr. metge, O. Fr. mege (Lim. medze) a physician; from medicus. Hence O. Sp. mengia medicine.

MÉGIE Fr., mégissier (which supposes a form mégis mégisse, cf. tapisser from tapis, saucissier from saucisse) leather-dressing,
leather-dresser. The Du. meuk softening would give Fr. méguie, cf. Pic. mèguichier = Fr. mègissier.


Mègue Fr. (f.) whey (Pic. mègre); from maigre, or from the Celtic, Gaël. meog, W. maidh. L. L. has mesga, N. Pr. mergue whey, Wall. mësgé soft.

Méhsing — magagna.
Méiminho — mimo.
Mélange mèler — mischiare.
Mèlarancia — arancio.
Mélisa multis It. apricot; from armeniaca.
Melliso Sp. twin; from a form gemellicius (gemellus).
Melma It. mud; from O. H. G. melm dust, Goth. malma.
Melo It. apple-tree; from malus, the e being to distinguish it from malum (bad), cf. Gk. μῦδοv.

Melas — melza.
Membrane It., O. Sp. Pr. membrar, O. Fr. membrer, O. Sp. Pg. Pr. membrar, Pg. lembrar, Lang. lembrà (E. re-member); from memorare, whence also adj. membrado, membrat, membre prudent, learned.

Mème — medes.
Mena — menare.
Menace — minaccia.
Ménage Fr., vb. ménager; for mesnage, L. L. mansionaticum, v. masnada.

Menare It., O. Sp. Pr. Cat. menar, Fr. mener to lead, sbst. It. Pr. mena. Diez derives it from a L. L. minare to drive with threats (minari) Apuleius: asinos minantes baculis; agasones equos agentes i. e. minantes Paulus ex Festo; cf. Wal. menà to drive, Papias: minare = ducere de loco ad locum, so prominare (Apuleius) = O. Fr. se pourmener, Fr. se promener, whence the Italianized promenade for O. Fr. pourmenoir. Others point to the O. Fr. mainer and derive from manus, cf. menottes handcuffs; hence Fr. demener to move about, conduct, E. demean, demeanour, cf. sq.

Meneur Sp. Pg. to move from place to place, manage; from manus (for manear) It. maneggiare, Fr. manier, E. manage.

Menester menestral ménétier — mestiero.
Menguar — menovare.
Ménil Fr. a farm-house; for maisnil (mansionile).
Menino — mina.
Menno It. castratus; from minimus?
Menoscabo Sp. Pg., O. Pg. mazcabo, Pr. mescap, Fr. mèchef, E. mischief; from cabo end, caput; vb. menoscabar, mescabar, O. Fr. meschever (mescaver), E. mischieve.

Menotte Fr. handeuff; from main (manus), cf. It. manetta, v. menace.

Menovare It., Sp. menguar, Pg. mingoar, Pr. minuar, Cat. minvar, Fr. di-minuer to diminish; Sp. mengua, Pg. mingoa decay. From minuere altered to the 1st conj., L.L. minuare. In Sp. menguar, ua becomesgua as if it had been a G. wa, cf. manual from manus.

Mensonge — menzogna.

Mentar Sp. Pg., O. Fr. menter to mention (orig. a sbst.); It. amentare rammentare, O. Pg. amentar; from mens, ammentare being, probably, the oldest derivative. Pr. mentaure ammentaver, O.Fr. mentoire mentevoir, ammentoire amentevoir, ramentevoir (Molière), from mente, ad mentem habere, It. avere a mente, the orig. meaning "to think of" having passed into a factitive one "to mention" cf. R. Gr. 3, 103. From mentevoir comes, probably, the It. mentovare. Hence also It. dementare, Sp. dementar to make mad, demented, O. Fr. dementer to rant, dementare (Laetantius); It. dimenticare to forget.

Mente It. Sp. Pg. (O. Sp. mientre), Pr. men, Fr. ment adverbial suffix added to the feminine adjective, v. R. Gr. 2, 382. From the Lat. mente, cf. bona, placida, devota, celeri mente, hence gradually assuming a wider meaning, breve-mente, perfectamente, atra-mente, cf. M. H. G. ahte (1) mind, intention (2) kind, manner. In Sp. we find such expressions as bella y sutilmente, in Pr. sanctament e devota, O. Cat.Suppressament et desordenada.

Mentira — menzogna.

Montolivre — mentar.

Mentovare — mentar.

Mentre It. Pr. O. Fr., Sp. mientras, O. Sp. mientre, O. Pg. mentre = L. dum, interim or intra; O. It. domente, Sp. demientras, Pr. domentre dementre, O. Fr. dentre dementre, ende-mentres, O. Pg. enmentres &c. Muratori considers domentre the orig. form and derives it from dum interim, the interchange of do and de being also found in domani domandare. Others, from the O. Ven. domente, Gen. demente take the derivation dum mente. The O. Fr. dementiers demcientieres seems to be from dum interea, O. Fr. entreme de interea mente, but Piedm. tramantre reproduces the r. Pott Forsch. 2, 100 makes mentre from in inter, cf. Ven. mintro (== infino). O. It. introcque Inf. 20, 130 = inter hoc with euphonie suffix.

Menu menuet — minuzzare.

Menuiser — minuzzare.
Mensogna It., Pr. mensonga mensonja, Fr. mensonge. From mentitio, Pr. mentizò, formed on the analogy of the word which it replaced, calogna calonja chalonge (calumnia). The Pr. mensonga is from mentionica. The Sp. Pg. mentira is for mentida (Catal.), cf. lampara for lampada.

Mercè It., Sp. merced, Pg. Pr. mercè, Fr. merci = E. mercy and thanks. From merces = mercè in L. L. Hence Pr. mercèiar, O. Fr. mercier, Fr. remercier.

Merceliedi mercordi It., Fr. mercredi, Pr. dimercres, Cat. dime- cres; from Mercurii dies, dies Mercurii; Sp. mercoles, Pr. merces like martes (marledij, It. also mercore, Wal. miercuri. It. (prov.) mez-edima = media hebdomas, Rh. mez-camda, cf. G. mittwoch. Pg. has quarta feira = N. Gr. τεσσάρας.

Meroorellla marcorella a herb, mercury; from mercurialis, Sp. mercurial (Fr. mercoret).

Merceredi — mercoledi.

Merino Sp., Pg. meirinho a circuit-judge, inspector of sheep-walks (hence adj. merino moving from pasture to pasture, whence the name of the merino sheep); from majorinus, v. Ducange.

Merir to pay, recompense; L. L. suum servitium vult illi merere Cap. Car. Calv., v. Ducange. In O. Fr. diex le vos mire, mire = mire (conjunctive, as fiere from ferir).

Merlan Fr. a whiting, O. Fr. merlenc mellenc, Rou. merlen merlin, Bret. marlouan, Du. molenaar.


Merio merlia It., whence Sp. merlon, Pg. mertião, Fr. E. merlon; vb. It. merlare, Pr. merlar. Bolza derives it from a L. merus (for murus), whence merulus merlo, but the open e does not represent the L. oe. Menage refers it to the L. mina (minula mirula). The Sic. has mergula a merlon (from merga a fork), whence merla may be contracted, cf. G. gabel a fork = E. gable.

Merluzzo It., Pr. merlus, Sp. merluza, Fr. merluche (f.) a cod; from maris lucius a sea-pike, cf. Cat. llus = merlus.

Merme O. Fr. little; from minimus, like arme from anima. Hence Sp. merma, Pr. mermaria a lessening, Com. marmaria, It. mar- maglia poor folk, Com. marmel, Crem. marmeleen little finger; vb. Sp. Pr. mermar to lessen, decrease.

Merode — maraud.

Merrain Fr., Pr. mairam staves; from materiamen, L. materia.

Merveille — maraviglia.

Mésange Fr. (f.) a titmouse. A G. word with a Rom. suffix as in louange, ladenge &c., and a corruption of the L. G. dim. meeseke, Pic. maisaigne.
Mesar Sp. to pull out the hair; from metere messus, cf. barbam metere foreipe (Juvenal).

Meschino It., Sp. mezquino, Pr. Fr. mesquin, O. Fr. also meschin poor, wretched. From Ar. miskin, which is from a vb. sakana Freyt. 2, 335. In Pr. O. Fr. also == feeble, meschin == boy, meschine girl, It. meschina, Wall. meskéne.

Meset O. Fr. leprous, O. Sp. mesyillo leper; from misellus, in L. L. == a leper; hence also G. miselsucht.

Mesle O. Fr. medlar, mestier medlar-tree; from mespilus. Hence E. medlar, cf. s. mischiare.

Messa It., Sp. misa, Fr. messe, E. mass; from the words missa est coneio, with which the congregation was dismissed.

Mest Pr. prep. for L. inter; from mixtum, cf. Dan. i-blandt from blande (blending), E. a-mong.

Mestiero mestiere It., Sp. O. Pg. menester, Pg. mister, Pr. menestier mestier, Fr. métier business, trade, craft (E. mystery, but v. Marsh, Lectures); from ministerium. Hence Sp. Pr. menestral, Pg. menestrel, O. Fr. menestrel, menestrier ménétrier artisan, workman, ministrel, L. L. ministerialis a house-servant (so in O. Fr.). As mestiere == opus, so It. è or fa mestiere, Sp. es menester == opus est.

Mestizo Sp., Pr. mestis, Fr. métis a mongrel; from mixtieius.

Meta It. a heap of dung, Lomb. meda a hay-cock &c., Sard. a heap, Sp. Pg. meda a stack of corn, O. Fr. moie a heap, E. mow; from L. meta. Hence Pg. medão a heap, Pg. medano mé-dano a sand-hill (also megano cf. s. camozza); Sp. al-mear (for al-medar) a hay stack.

Medio -- mezzo.

Métrairie -- mezzo.

Métal -- medaglia.

Métayer -- mezzo.

Méteil Fr. meslin, mixed corn; == mixtwulum (mixtum).

Métier -- mestiero.

Métis -- mestizo.

Metralla -- mitraille.

Mets Fr. (O. Fr. mes), E. mess; from missura that which is served up, It. messo; cf. minestra. Mets has taken the t of mettere.

Mettere It. &c. to put. From mittere to send, in later L. == ponere, cf. Seneca manus ad arma mittere, Lactantius fundamenta mittere. The L. sense is preserved in derivatives.

Meugler -- muggiare.

Meule Fr. (prov. mule) a heap of hay, corn, or dung, hence mulon, L. L. mullo, Rou. vb. muler. From metula dim. of meta, cf. O. Fr. seule from saeculum, reule rule from regula. Pic. moie == meta.

Meunier -- molino.


Mezzolar — *mischiare*.


Mica *miga* It. Pr., Fr. *mie* a particle used with negatives; from *mica* a crumb; whence also Wal. *ni-mie* = nihil, Fr. *miche* = a piece of bread.

Miccia It., Sp. Pg. Fr. *mecha*, Pr. also *meca* (cf. *coca cocha*), Fr. *mèche* (E. *match*) a wick. From *myxa myxus*, Gk. *μίχη* a lamp-nozzle, also = a wick. The Fr. word was the original one (cf. *taxus lâche*), whence the other senses were derived.

Micio *micia* It., Sp. *micho mizo miza miz*, Wal. *mèzu mètzè*, O. Fr. *mite* cat; an onomatop. like G. *mieze*. Hence Fr. *mitou* matou a male cat, Wal. *mètôc*; Fr. chatte-*mite* a flatterer, cf. proverb: *si l'une est chate, l'autre est mite* to denote perfect similarity. It. has also *mucia mucia muscia*.

Miche — *mica*.

Micmac Fr. *trick*, roguery; from G. *mischmasch*, E. *mishmash*.

Mielga Sp. a plant, *luceen*; from medic*ca*, cf. *julgur* from *judicare*.

Mien, *tien*, *sien* Fr. pronouns. From *mi*, *ti*, *si* with suffix *en* = L. *anus* as ancien from *anz*, cf. G. *meinig* from *mein*.

Miercoles — *mercoledì*.
Miglio It., Fr. mille (m. from the It.), Sp. Pr. f. milia = O. H. G. mila, G. mele, E. mèl; from milia (passum), It. pl. miglia, whence the sing. miglio.

Mignard — mignon.
Mignatt — miniare.
Mignon Fr. neat, delicate, as sbst. darling, whence It. mignon, E. minyon, hence Fr. mignonet, mignoter &c. From O. H. G. minni or minnia (= minja) love, so from the Gael. min, v. mina.

Migraine migrâna — maigrana.
Milagro Sp., Pg. milagre a wonder; a corruption of miraculum.
Milano Sp., Pg. milâno, Fr. Pr. milan kite; from milianus, a derivative from miluus (later milvus), B. mirua. Vb. Sp. amilunar, v. astore.
Milano and vilano Sp. thistle-down, from villus, cf. mimbre.
Milgrana mingrâna O. Sp. pomegranate (thousand-grains).
Milieu Fr. from medius locus, cf. It. miluogo, Wal. mijloc.

Mille — miglio.

Milsoudor missoudor O. Fr., Pr. misoldor = caval misoldor a valuable war horse; from caballus mille solidorum, cf. a poor horse = bidet de quatre-vingt sous. For a similar formation cf. O. Fr. quartenor = quatuor annorum.


Minar Sp. Pg. to coax, caress, mimo caress, adj. mimoso; perhaps from minimus little, darling, whence It. mimma a doll, Pg. meiminho little finger.

Mimbre Sp. also vimbre osier-twig; from vimen, cf. milano.

Mimma — mimar.

Mina It. Sp. Pg., Pr. mina meina, Fr. E. mine, Wall. meinn; vb. It. minare, Sp. Pg. Pr. minar, Fr. Wall. miner, E. mine. Hence O. Sp. minera, Pr. meniera, Fr. minier a mine, whence It. minerale, Sp. Pr. E. mineral, Fr. minéral. From L. minare Rom. menare to lead, conduct, prepare, L. L. minare consilium to prepare a plan, minas purare to lay an ambush. Hence mina a passage under the walls of a town, passage, mine, cf. doccia a canal from ducere. The i for e was perhaps to distinguish the meanings. Fr. mine = E. mijn, G. miene, also comes from menare (Pr. mena), like gestus from gerere; Pr. semenar = to behave oneself. But v. s. menare.

Mina O. Lim., Gasc. menina, Pg. minino menino, f. minina meina, Sp. menino menina boy, girl, N. Pr. menig little, Berr. menit a child, Norm. minet minette; also Fr. minon minette a
cat, Rou. minette a girl, Cat. minyo a little boy (cf., however, Fr. mignon). From Gael. min little.

**Minaccia** It., Sp. a-menaza, Pr. menassa, Fr. E. menace; from minacie for mine (Plautus).

**Mine** Fr. small, fine (whence E. mine). From O. H. G. superlative ministo = G. mindeste, mine for minse, as rincer for rinser.

**Minchia** It., L. mentula; hence minchione a doll, as pincone from pinco, coglione from coglia.

**Mine** Fr., Pr. mina a measure; from hemina, whence Pr. emina, O. Fr. emine, Sp. hemina.

**Mineral** — mind (1).

**Minestra** It. soup, pottage, minestrare to prepare soup &c.; from minislrare to serve, so minestra = something served up. Cf. mets.

**Minette minon** — mina (2).

**Mingherlino** — heingre.

**Miniare** It. to paint with vermilion (minium) illuminate manuscripts &c., hence to paint in miniature, miniate. Hence It. miniatura, Fr. E. miniature. Menage also derives mignatta a leech, from minium.

**Minugia** minugio It. intestines; prop. = anything chopped small (Sp. menuto); from minuita, L. L. minuita porcorum.

**Minuto minute — minuzzare.**

**Minuzzare** It., Pr. menuzar, O. Fr. menuiser to make small, minish; from a form minutiare, from minitus, Fr. menu, Sp. menudo, Pg. miudo &c., whence It. Sp. minuto, Fr. E. minute, prop. minuto primo first division; minuto secondo, Fr. seconde, E. second = second division; minuto terzo, Fr. tierce (f.) the 60th part of a second. Hence Fr. menuiser a joiner, and (from Fr. menu) menuet, E. minuet a dance with short steps.

**Mirabella** It., Sp. mirabel, Fr. mirabelle a kind of plum; a corruption of myrobalanum μυροβάλλανος the bun-nut; It. also mirabolano, Fr. myrobalan.

**Mire** O. Fr. Norm. a doctor, surgeon: qui court après le mière, court après la bière (Dumeril), vb. mirer to heal. Perhaps from medicarius (medicus), which would not be so strange a word as medic-ianus (whence O. Fr. medecien, Fr. médecin), cf. grammaire from grammatic-arius (grammaticus). Veneroni gives It. medicaria = medicina.

**Miroir** Fr., O. Fr. mireor, E. mirror, Pr. mirador; for miratorium, Sp. mirador a spectator, watch-tower, It. miradore a mirror. Another form is found in Pr. miralh, It. miraglio, Basq. miraila = L. miraculum.

**Mis** It., Fr. més mé, Pr. mes mens, Sp. Pg. menos in comp. = L. male or, better, G. E. mis, from which, however, it is not derived, but, as shown by the Sp. Pg. from minus; e. g. mis-
pregiare, mens-, mes-prezar, mèpriser, menos-preciar, E. misprize. The E. mis has, thus, a double origin.

**Misa** — messa.

**Mischiare** It., Sp. Pg. Pr. mesclar mesclor, O. Fr. mesler medler, E. meddle, Fr. mèler = L. misculare, sbst. It. mischia &c.; from miscere. Hence sbst. Fr. mêlée, E. melloy (Tennyson), cf. volley from volée; Fr. mélange f. (O. Fr. m.), Pr. mesclanha, cf. louange, laidange.

**Mismo** — medes.

**Mistral** — maestro.

**Mita** Sp., Fr. mite; from O. H. G. miza, A. S. mite, E. mile.

**Mitad** — mezzo.

**Mitaino** — mezzo.

**Mitraîle** Fr. (whence Sp. metralla), small pieces of metal, grape-shot; from O. Fr. mite, E. mite a small coin, so for mitaille.

**Mo** It., Neap. mone, Com. ammò, Sard. moi immoi (cf. immo?), Wal. amù = even now, from modo; Ven. mojà = modo jam.

**Moccio** It. from mucus, hence moccico and moccione a driveller, simpleton; from mucus mucus also smoccare, Fr. moucher, It. moccoto candle-end, prop. candle - snuff (moccolata). Sp. moco = mucus and snuff, Piedm. moch, N. Pr. mouc mouquet snuff.

**Mochin mocho** — mozzo.

**Modano modine** It., Sp. Pg. molde, Pr. moule, mould pattern; from modulus, whence also It. modello, Fr. modèle.

**Modèlie** — modano.

**Moderno** It. Sp., Fr.moderne, E. modern; from modernus (Priscian and Cassiodorus) from modo, on analogy of hesternus, hodiernus, sempiternus.

**Modorra** Sp. Pg. drowsiness, adj. modorro drowsy, vb. modorrar to make drowsy, sbst. modurria folly; from Basque modorra = stump of a tree; so O. Pg. modossa a heap.

**Moelle** Fr. marrow; for moelle, Pr. meola, It. midolla, L. medulla.

**Mofa** Sp. Pg. Cat., vb. mofar to mock; O. H. G. mupfen to wrinkle the nose, jeer = Du. muppen, E. mop.

**Mofetes** — moffare.

**Mofino** moffo.

**Moggio** It., Sp. moyo, Pr. mœj, O. Fr. moi (= O. H. G. mutti Gloss. Cass.), Fr. muid a bushel; from modius.

**Mogio** — murrio.

**Mogo** O. Pg. a boundary-stone, Sp. mogote an insulated rock; from B. mug a boundary, or is this from Sp. buega? Larramendi derives mogotes tops of deer's horns, from B. mocou a point.

**Moho** mohino — muffo.
MOIE — MOMEM.

Moie — metà.
Moignon — munion.
Moineau Fr. sparrow. Not from moine (in allusion to the στρονηδόν μοιετών of Psalm 101), though we have It. monaco, Sp. fraile, Fr. nomette, G. dompsaffe used as names of birds. The Norm. is moisson, Wall. monon, Cat. moxo from L. musca (muscio), cf. G. grasmücke, Rou. mouchon, N. Pr. mousquet a small bird, Norm. moisserou a finch; Pr. moizeta, Cat. moxeta a bird of prey. From moisson came moissonel moisnet Fr. moineau.

Moire Fr. (f.), O. Fr. mohère monaie; from E. mohair, v. Weigand 2, 184.

Mois — moscio.
Moisir Fr., Pr. to become mouldy; from mucere or mucescere.
Moison O. Fr. measure; from mensio.
Moissons Fr., Pr. meissö; from messio.
Moite Fr., O. Fr. moiste, E. moist. Not from madidus, but from humectus, cf. Pr. mec and Isid. Gloss.: mactum est, humectum est, or from musterus fresh, new, cf. udus, μυχός, molle, for the connexion between tender, soft and moist. V. also s. moscio.

Moitié — mezzo.
Moja It., Fr. muire brine, Sp. murria an ointment; from muria. Hence It. sala-moja, Sp. sal-muera, Pg. sal-moura, Fr. saumure, like álμυς.

Mojar moje — moll.
Mojon Sp., O. Pg. moiom, Sard. mullone heap, landmark: from mutilus?

Molde — modano.
Molho — manojo.

Molino — mulino.

Molla It., Pg. mola, Sp. muelle (m.) spring, in plur. tongs, Sp. mollà crumb, calf of the leg; hence It. molletta, Sp. molleta snuffers, molleto, Fr. mollot; the heavy part of a limb, Sp. molleja sweet bread, It. mollica crumb &c.; from mollis soft, pliant. Also It. adj. molle moist, from mollis soft, vb. molliere to yield, ammolliere to soak, Pg. Pr. molhar, Cat. mullar, Fr. mouiller, Sp. mojar = molliere (cf. leviare, graviare); sbst. Pg. molho, Sp. moje sauce. Hence also Sp. mollera, Pg. molleira crown of the head.

Mollet — moll.


Molondro — landra.

Momer O. Fr. vb., sbst. mumeric; from G. mutter mummer, E. mummer mummer. The word is derived from the name of a ghost mume, v. Grimm's Mythol. p. 473.
Mon O. Fr. particle = quite, actually, surely: c'est mon it is quite so, Molière Malad. Imag.: ça-mon ma foi. From L. monde, like It. pure: the O. Fr. adj. was monde true, certain, masc. mon mond.

Monceau — mucchio.

Monco — mano.


Monjoie O. Fr. a hill; (1) from mons Jovis (this should give monjoi); (2) muen gaudium the name of Charlemagne's sword (this should give majoie); (3) mons gaudii (in allusion to the hill on which St. Denis was martyred).

Monna It., Sp. Pg. mona, N. Pr. monno, Br. monna she-ape, Fr. monnine. From madonna the meaning of which it also bears.

Monocordo It.; then, as if from manova, Sp. Pg. monicordio, Fr. monocordio a manichord; cf. μονόχορδον a one-stringed instrument.

Monseigneur monsieur — signore.

Montare — avalange.

Montero Sp., Pg. monteiro huntsman; from mons.

Montone It., Pic. monton, Ven. molton, Pr. Cat. moltó, Pr. O. Sp. moton, Fr. mouton a wether, sheep (whence mutton), L. L. multō, multones et verveces wideri in a Glossary of the 8th century. The O. Fr. molt verbex, Gael. mullt, W. moltt, Corn. molz, Bret. maout seems to have no root in the Celtic; so, perhaps, all may come from the L. multis (others connect the word with multa a fine), which der. is strengthened by the N. Pr. mout, Com. mot, Rh. mull = multus. Cf. the G. ham-mel, and O. Fr. castrois.

Moquer O. Fr., Pr. mochar, E. mock. From Gk. μοχεῖν. Hence Sp. mueca a grimace.

Mora It. a stack of brushwood &c., Sp. moron a hill, Fr. moraine a heap of stones; cf. Bav. mör loose stones, and O. N. mör, whence G. mürbe brittle.

Morbleu Fr., O. Fr. morbieu; euphem. for mort dieu.

Morbido morvido It. soft, mellow, tender, effeminate, delicate. From morbidus, Sp. morbido having both the Lat. and the It. meanings.

Morbiglione morviglione It. measles; from morbus.

Morceau Fr., O. Fr. morcel (E. morsel), Fr. amorce bait, vb. amorcer; from morsus, It. morsello, c for s as in percier, rincer, sauce &c.

Morchia morcia It., Sp. morga, Cat. Mil. morca = L. amarca.

Morcon Sp. black-pudding; from B. morcon bowel.
Mordache Fr. tongs; from mordax mordacis; Sp. mordacilla.

Morello It., O. Fr. moré moréau, Sp. Pg. moreno dark-brown; from morus. Hence It. Fr. morella, Fr. morelle night-shade, E. morel (cherries), v. morille.

Morire It. to eat glutonously, morfa mouth; from Du. morfen, M. H. G. murpfen to bite, eat. Hence It. sbst. smorfa = a wry face, if not from morpë.

Morondre Fr. to catch cold; from morve fondre, v. mormo.

Morga — morchia.

Morgueline — coq.

Morille Fr., Pic. merouille meroule an edible fungus, Du. morille, E. morel, O. Fr. morel, G. morpfen to bite, eat. Hence It. sbst. smorfa = a wry face, if not from morpë.

Morga — morchia.

Morillo Fr., Pic. merouille meroule an edible fungus, Du. morille, E. morel, O. Fr. morel, G. morpfen to bite, eat. Hence It. sbst. smorfa = a wry face, if not from morpë.

Morile Fr., Pic. merouille meroule an edible fungus, Du. morille, E. morel, O. Fr. morel, G. morpfen to bite, eat. Hence It. sbst. smorfa = a wry face, if not from morpë.

Mormo Pg., Sp. mormo, Pr. vorma, Fr. morve (f.) (E. mur), Sic. morvu shine from the nose &c., Sp. Pg. also = glanders. From morbus, cf. It. morviglione measles, L. L. morbilli. Pr. vorma may be connected with Fr. gourme. From mormo comes O. E. mormal a gangrene (= morve mal).

Morno Fr., Fr. morn dejected, gloomy; from Goth. maurnan, O. H. G. morven, E. mourn. Pg. morno languid, feeble.

Moron Sp. a hill; from B. murna a heap, hill. Hence the city Moron.

Morondo Sp. bald; prop. = shaved like a moor. For the suffix undo v. L. Gr. 2, 310.

Morro Sp. a round substance, small rounded rock or stone (Pg. morro a round hill), also protuberant lips (B. mutora); v. moron. Hence Pr. mor morre, O. Fr. mourre a snout.

Mortajo It., Sp. mortero, Pr. Fr. mortier, Wal. mojeriu, E. mortar; from mortarium.

Mortella myrtle; from myrtus, whence also mirtillo myrtle-berry.

Mortier — mortajo.

Morue Fr. a cod-fish, gadus morhua, Prov. Fr. molue. From moruda as barbuc from barbarbara barbuta. Pr. morut (f. moruda), Sp. moruto = thick-lipped. But, as this is scarcely a distinguishing characteristic of the cod, others connect it with Sp. morros = round lumps or collops of the salted fish.

Morueco — marron.

Morve morviglione — mormo.

Moschetto It., Sp. mosquet, Fr. mousquet, E. musket, O. Fr. mouschete, L. L. muscheta; orig. a sparrow-hawk, Pr. mosquet mosqueta, Fr. émouchet, It. moscardo. Cf. s. terzuolo. The mosquet was so called from its speckles (mouches), cf. Fr.
moucheter to speckle (Diez). But the A. S. is mushafoc, and the origin is more probably Du. mossche mussche a sparrow (E. tit-mouse).

Moscio It., Sp. mustio, Cat. mox faded, withered, gloomy, Pr. mois sullen, O. Fr. mois, Wall. muss dejected. From mucidus (mucdius mustius)? Cf. muffo. Perhaps from the same root come Cat. mustig lax, Lim. mousti, Rh. moust, Lomb. moise, E. moist (but v. moite), It. vb. ammoscire, Pr. amosir.

Moscione It., Ven. musson, Romag. mussten, Lim. moustic a gnat; not from musca, but from mustum (musca cellaris Linn.), cf. moscione also = a winebibber. Isidor has: bibiones sunt qui in vino nascantur quos vulgo mustiones a musto appellant.

Mostaceio It., Sp. mostacho, Fr. E. moustache; from pvota^, Alban. mustake.

Mostarda It., Sp. mostastri, Fr. moutarde, E. mustard, Sp. mostaza; from mustum, It. mosto, must being originally used in preparing it.

Mostrenco mostrenca Sp. unowned goods, waifs and strays; from mostrar, as the owner, in order to claim them, must point them out.

Motin — meute.

Motta It. a sloping bank of earth, Sp. Pg. mota, Fr. motte clod, O. Fr. mote, O. Pg. mota raised earthwork for defence, E. moat. Of G. origin, Bav. mott, Sw. mutte a peat-stack, Du. mot turf, Fr. mote tan. Sp. mota knot, loose thread on cloth, from B. motea = Du. moet, mot spot = E. mote; Pg. mouta bush, cf. It. macchia. It. muta = melta q. v.

Motto It., Sp. Pg. mote, Pr. Fr. mot; from mutire (E. mutter), L. L. muttum (Cormatus ad Persium).

Mou Fr. lung (of animals); from mollis, opp. heart and liver, called in Norm. te dur. O. Fr. mol = mollet calf of the leg.

Moucher Fr., L. L. muccare to wipe the nose; from mucus mucus. Hence mouchoir &c.

Moue Fr., E. mow, mowe. If from the E., it will, prob., be connected with mouth, mund. But D. derives the E. from the Fr. and refers it to the Du. mouwe, O. H. G. mowe pulpa, then used of a protruding underlip, cf. faire la moue = faire la lippe.


Moufette — muffo.

Moufe moufle — muffle.

Mouiller — moller.

Moule Fr. muscle. Occ. musete, Cat. muscelo, O. H. G. musclu;
A. S. muscel, E. muscle. The form moule lies between musculus and mutilus. V. niccio.

Moule — modano.
Moulin — molino.
Mousquet — moschetto.
Mousse Fr., Pr. moss; from O. H. G. mos, G. moos, E. moss (It. Sp. musco, Wal. muschiu from muscus). Hence vb. mousser, émousser, sbst. mousseron (whence mushroom), so called because grown in moss.

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Mousse — mozo.
Mouseline — mussolo.
Mousser mousseron — mousse.
Moustache — mostaccio.
Moutard — mostarda.
Mouton — monlone.
Moyen — mezzo.
Moyeu Fr., Pr. muiol nave of a wheel; from modiolus, cf. mozzo.

Moyeu Fr., Pr. muiol mugol moiol, Gasc. mujou yolk of an egg. From medium ovi, Fr. moyeuf? Or from mythis, mutulus a muscle (mutolus cf. scandula échandole) which resembles the yolk of an egg in size and colour and is, like it, enclosed in a shell. From mutolus would come Pr. muiol, Fr. moyeul, cf. crayon for creton. The L. is vitelius, It. tuorlo (muscle), Sp. yema (bud), O. N. eggia-bomi (flower). E. yolk, yelk; G. ei-gelb are from the colour.

Moyo — moggio.
Moço Sp. Pg. young (hence It. mozzo, Fr. mousse); from mustus young, fresh, sbst. mozo = mustum.

Mozetta — almussa.
Moço It., Sp. mocho, Pr. mos (f. mossa), Fr. mousse maimed, lopped; from Du. mots, Sw. mutz, Du. vb. motsen mutsen, G. mutzen. From Fr. mousse comes It. smussare, smusso. Hence Sp. mochin. The root is the same as in mutlus if, indeed, the Sp. mocho be not immediately thence, as cachorro from catulus. Cf. B. mutila = a boy.

Moço It. nave of a wheel; from modius for modiolus L. L. molozus. Cf. moyeu.

Muochio It. a heap. Usually derived from monticulus (monticellus gives Fr. monceau a heap), cf. cochiglia from conchylium. But a L. L. mutulus is found and cf. Sp. mojon.

Muceta — almussa.
Muchacho Sp. a boy; for mochacho from mocho (mozzo).

Muci — micio.

Mueca — moquer.

Muelle — mollo.

Muer Fr., E. mew to moult, O. Fr. to change, sbst. mue, E. mew mue moultling, also = cage, prison; from mutare, Pr. mudar &c. Fr. remuer, Pr. remudar from re-mutare.

Muffare It. in camuffare for capo-muffare to muffle the head; from G. E. muff, from mon mouwe ermine. Hence Fr. moufle, L. L. mufula, Du. moffel a muff, G. vb. mufsen, E. muffe; Pr. adj. moflet, Pic. moftu, Wall. mofnes soft, elastic; Fr. moufle to puff out the cheeks, Sp. mofletes fat cheeks, Roueh. moflu.

Muffo It. musty, Com. Romagn. moff pale; sbst. It. mufa, Pg. mofo, Sp. moho mould, moss, Fr. moufette damp vapour, mephtitis; from Du. muf musty, G. muff mould, vb. mufsen.

Muffle Fr. snout, muzzle. Cf. G. muffel dog with hanging lips, mufsen to pout, numble (muffe?); Norm. moufle to pout. V. also muffare.

Mugavero It., Sp. almogarave, Pg. almogare, O. Cat. almugaver, O. Val. almugaber, almugavar predatory soldier, partisan; from Ar. al-mughâvir a combatant. It. mugavero also = a weapon, cf. partigiana.

Mugghiare It., Fr. mugler meugler to low; L. L. mugulare from mugire.

Muggine It., Sp. mujol mugil, Pg. mugem, Fr. muge a mullet; from mugil. Fr. mulet, E. mullet from multus.

Mughetto — mugue.

Mugnajo — mouette.

Mugnajo — molino.

Mugre Sp. grime, dirt, grease; from mucor?

Mugron Sp. shoot of a vine; from mucro cf. pna = point and shoot. Cat. mugró = stalk.

Mugue N. Pr. hyacinth, Fr. muguet lily of the valley, It. muggetto, mugheriuno may-flower, O. Fr. musquet. From muscus musk, so = sweet-smelling. Hence also Fr. mugette, noix muguette, G. muscat nuss, E. nutmeg, v. Wedgwood.

Muid — moggio.

Muir — muugere.

Muito — mucho.
Mula It., Fr. mule, Sp. mulilla a slipper; from mulceus?

Muladar Sp., Sp. Pg. muradal a dust-heap; so called because rubbish was thrown just outside the walls (muri).

Mulato Sp. Pg., Fr. mulâtre, E. mulatto orig. = a young mule (dim.).

Engelmann derives it from the Ar. muwallad a half-breed.

Mule — muggine.

Muleta Sp. Pg. a crutch, prop. a mule; v. bordone.

Mulilla Sp. — mula.

Mulino It., Sp. molino, Pg. moinho, Fr. moulin mill; from molina for mola Amnianus Marcell. Hence mulinar, Sp., Pg. mulnaro a loom, v. rimalinare, Sp. remolinar, Pg. remoinhar, O. Fr. remouliner to whirl round, It. Sp. remolino, Pg. redomoinho (retro) whirlwind, Sp. remolino, O. Fr. remoulin a lock of hair in form of a star on a horse's forehead; It. mulinello, re-molore, re-moudre comes Fr. remous (in) remole (f.) a whirlpool.

Mulot Fr. a large fieldmouse; from Du. mul, A. S. myl (= E. mould) dust. Of. Du. mol, E. mole, perhaps shortened from G. maulwurf (maul = mul), E. mouldwarp. Meal is perhaps connected.

Mumiar Moden. = G. mummeln, E. mumble.

Mummia It., Sp. momia, Fr. momie mumi (E. mummy); from Pers. môm, múm wax, v. Pot in Lassen's Zeitsehrift 4, 279. Sp. adj. momio lean. The Pers. and Ar. have also múmiyâ as the name of a mineral substance.

Muneca — muñon.

Mungere It., Sp. (Arag.) muer, Pg. mungir, N. Pr. mouzer, Wal. mulge to milk; from mulgere. The usual Sp. word is ordeiar, Fr. traire, but O. Fr. mulger, Pic. moudre. Other forms are Lomb. molg, Pied. monse, Sard. mulirî, Rh. mûlger, Cat. mûir. From mungere comes It. adj. munto smunto emaciated, not from emunctus.

Muñir Sp. to summon; from monere, Pg. monir.

Muñón Sp., Cat. munyo, Sic. mugnuini, Fr. moignon muscle of the arm, brawn, stump of an arm &c.; vb. Com. mûgna to mutilate. From Bret. môn mûn naimed, B. mûn yolk of an egg (cf. torulus, It. tuoro). Hence Sp. muñeca wrist, doll (also muneco), Romag. mungne block, stump.

Mur O. Sp. O. Pg. (m.), Rh. micur (f.) mouse. From mus muris. Hence Pr. murena or mureca (better), N. Pr. murga formed like oca from avis; Pg. muryano, Sp. musgano a shrew-mouse. Sp. mordillo murecillo muscle, is like musculus from mus, M. Gk. πνότιξος (from μύς πνότιξος).

Muir Fr., O. Fr. meur mûr ripe; from maturus, Pr. madur. Hence E. demure, cf. Fr. = disereçet (de mure conduite).

Murcho Pg. weak. From murticus.
MURCIEGO — NACHE.

MURCIEGO O. Sp., Sp. murciegalo, Pg. morcego a bat; from mus cæcus, mus cæculus.

MURGANHO musgano — mur.

MURRIA — moja.

MURRIA Sp. melancholy, sbst. murria; from morus stupid. It. mo-gio may be from murrio morjo mojo, cf. pejus peggio &c.

MUSAICO It., Sp. Pg. mosaico, Pr. mosaic, Fr. mosaique (E. mosaic); a corruption of musivum (μοσιον), Pr. also musec.

MUSARAÑA Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. musaragine (museraigne Rabelais), Rh. misiroign, Com. mus-de-ragn shrew-mouse; from mus araneus.

MUSCO amusco Sp. brown; musk-colour, from muscus.

MUSCO muschio It., Sp. musco, Pr. Fr. mus, L. L. muscus, E. musk; from Pers. muschh, Ar. al-misk whence the more usual Sp. al-mizzle, Pg. aimiscar, Cat. almesc.

MUSEAU musel — muso.

MUSO It. O. Sp., Pr. mus, Fr. museau, Pr. mursel (E. muzzle, Gael. muisceal); vb. It. musare, O. Sp. Pr. musar, O.Fr. muser, E. muse to gape, Fr. amuser, E. amuse to make to muse, divert. Muso is from morsus (mouth for bite) as giuso from deorsum deosum; cf. Fr. from mursel. For the sense (to make a mouth, stand with open mouth) cf. G. maulaffe and s. badare.

MUSER Fr. to hide, also mucer = Pic. mucher, whence Sic. am-mucciare; Gris. mieciar. From the M. G. sich muzen, G. sich maussen to hide like a mouse, L. mus, G. maus, which is from Sk. mush to steal.

MUSSOLO mussolina It., Sp. muselina, Fr. mouseline, E. muslin; from MauSil or Mosul a city in Mesopotamia where the fabric was first made.

MUSTIO — moscio.

MUTIN — meute.

N.

Na — donno.

NABISSO — abisso.

NABOT Fr. a dwarf. Perhaps from O. N. nabb (E. knob).

NACAR — nacehara.

NACOHERA gnacohera It., Sp. nacara, Fr. nacre, O. Fr. nacre, M. Sp. nacar, It. nacaro mother of pearl, pearl-oyster shell, It. O.Fr. also cymbal, castant, Pr. necari; an oriental word, Kurd. nakara (Sk. nakhara a nail?). V. Pott, Höfer's Zeitschr. 2, 354.

NACELLE Fr. a little boat; from navicella.

NACHE — natica.
Nacre — nacchera.


*Nage* Fr. in phrase *être en nage* to sweat = *être en âge*, *âge* = an old form of *eau q.v.*

*Nager* Fr. to swim, O. Fr. also to sail; from *navicare*.

*Naguela* O. Sp. hut; from *magalia magaïla maguela*, n for *m*, cf. *nappe*.

*Naibo* — *naipe*.

*Naie* O. Fr. = O. N. *nei*, G. *né*, E. *nay*.

*Naïf* Fr. natural, artless, ingenuous, *natif* native; from *nativus*, It. *nativo* *natio* natural. *Naïf* also = foolish, cf. silly, innocent, simple &c.

*Nap* Sp. Pg. (m.), It. *naibo* a playing-card; from the initials of the inventor Nicolao Pepin, or, according to Malm, from the Arabic *naib* a representative, the four suits (spade, cope, denqri, bastoni) being representatives of the four classes of warriors, priests, merchants and labourers?

*Nalga* — *natica*.

*Nans* (pl.) O. Fr. pledges, furniture, also *namps*, L. L. *namium*, hence *nantir* to give a pledge, *nantissement* security; from O. N. *nám* seizure, M. H. G. *nám* (G. *nehmen* to take) cf. Sp. Pg. *prenda* from *prendere*.


*Naranja* — *arancio*.


*Naquois* — *narguer*.

*Narria* Sp. sledge; from B. *narra*.

*Nasitort* — *nasturzio*.

*Naspo* — *aspo*.


quasi a naso torquendo. Cat. is morritort (morro = nose). It. also crescione, Sp. berro.

Nata Sp. Pg. Cat. cream. Plin. 28, 9. quod supernatat, butyrum est. It should have a d, but it might then have been confused with nada nought.

Natica It., Sp. nalgéa, Pr. nagga, O. Fr. nache nage buttock, L. L. natica; from natis, as cutica from cutis, anca from avis (v. oca).

Natte Fr. a mat, O. Fr. nate; from matja L. L. Hence also Du. natte, It. matta. Cf. nappe.

Nauclero — nocchiero.

Naut Pr. high, sbst. nauteza; from in alto, cf. Wal. nalt and inalt, and ninferno.

Nava Sp. Pg. a plain. A pure Basque word found in Navarre.

Navaja Sp., Pg. navalha razor; from noraula.

Navarre It. in innaverare inaverare to bore, wound, Pr. Cat. nafrar, Fr. naver (espec. in metaph. to break the heart); sbst. Pr. nafré, Norm. navre a wound; from O. H. G. naber, G. näber, Du. neiger nesiger, N. nafar an anger.

Navet Fr. a turnip; from napeus, It. navone.

Naviglio navilio navile It., Pr. navili, O. Fr. navile (navilie), Fr. navire (cf. concire from consilium, Basire from Basilius), O. Fr. also navirie f. Navile from navis, as civilis from civis.


Navire — navilio.

Ne Fr. from O. Fr. non. Nenni = O. Fr. nen-il = Pr. non il = non ilud, v. oui and R. Gr. 2, 401.

Ne — indi.

Néanmoins néant — nientc.

Nebli Sp., Pg. nebrí a falcon, Ar. nabli. Perhaps from Ar. nablib arrow or nabil noble.

Nec — nido.

Nédeo — netto.

Néel — niello.

Néfle — nespola.

Négaqa — anagaza.

Negare Ven. (Mil. Gen. negá), Pr. negar, Fr. noyer, Rh. nagar to drown; from necare which in L. L. has the Rom. meaning. Cf. E. starve from sterben. It. has annegare, Sp. Pg. aneyar from enecare, Wal. inneca. The Sansk. nac (= neco) has also the special sense of perishing by drowning.

Negromante nigromante It., Sp. Pg. nigromante, Wald. nigromant, Pr. nigromancia, Fr. necromancien, E. necromancer; It. negromancia, Pr. nigromansia, O. Fr. negremance, ingremance
&c.; from ἱερομαντίας, ἱερομαντεῖα. The form with i points to niger, cf. Sp. magia nagra (= nigromancia) black art.

Nbüilla — niello.

Neige Fr. snow, from adj. nives nívea; O. Fr. neif, Pr. neu from nix nívis.

Neis — nessuno.

Neleit neleg Pr. fault, mistake; from sbst. neglectus.

Nema Sp. a seal; from νῆμα thread, on which, when wrapped round the letter, the seal was placed.

Nemón Sp. hand of a sun-dial; from gnómo.

Nemps Pr. adv. from L. nimis.

Nenhum — níuño.

Nenhures Pg. adv. for L. nusquam; from nec ubi as nenhum from nec unus. Cf. algurcs.

Nenni — ne.

Neo It. mole; from něvus.

Nervio Sp., Cat. nírvi, Pr. nervi nervé, Sp. nervioso, Cat. nírviós.

Pr. nerviós nervous; from nervínm (νευσίων) used by Varro and Petronius.

Nosga Sp. Pg. gore, gusset; from nexus.

Nospera — nespola.

Nespola It., Sp. Pg. nespa, Cat. nespla, Fr. nîfle (f = p) a medlar (= mestar); from mespírum, with the common change of m to n, cf. nappe &c. O. Sp. has nespero, B. mizpira, Wall. mes.

Nessuno It., O. It. nissuno, Pr. neis-un, O. Fr. nes-un nis-un = L. nullus. From Pr. neis, O. Fr. neis nís, from ne ipsum, and un unus, so = not even one.

Netto It., Sp. neto, Pg. nedeo, Pr. Fr. net clear pure; from nitidus.

Nials — nido.

Nibbio It. kite, Dauph. nibla; from milvus milvius, m passing into n, v into b.

Nicchio It. oyster; from mytilid, or milíulus, as secchia from sítula, vecchio from vetulus, n for m as in nespolæ &c. In the fem. we have It. nichia, Fr. E. niche, whence Sp. Pg. nicho, G. nísche. Hence It. vb. rannicchiare to shrink in like a muscle, se recoquiller to crouch.

Nice Fr. fool; from nescius, Pr. nesci, Sp. necio. For E. nice, v. nido.

Niche — nicchio.

Niche — nique.

Niché Fr. to nestle, O. Fr. nîger nigier; from nidíficare, de (nidíficaré nidecare) = both ch and g. N. Pr. nísá from nis = nídis.

Nichetto niccolino It. a precious stone; from onyx onychis, Sp. onique, Cat. oniquel.

Nicho — niccio.

Nido It. Sp., Fr. nid, Pr. nin níeu, Rh. ignieu nest, from nídis;


**Niente** It., Pr. *nien nien*, Fr. *néant* = L. *nihil*; from *ens entis* with negative prefix *ne* or *nec*. Hence Fr. *néanmoins* = It. *niènte dimeno*.


**Nigaud** — *nido*.

**Nîmo** It. (Prov.), Sard. *nemus* (cf. *cumeneus = con meco*), Wal. *nîme* *nimenea* nobody, from *nemo*.

**Niñfeno** — *abrito*.

**Ninguem** Pg. nobody; from *nec quem*.

**Niñguo** — *nimbo*.

**Ninho** *nimhego* — *nido*.


**Nîppe** Fr. (only in plur.) ornaments, apparel, *nipper* to fit out; from Du. *nippen*, E. *nippers*, *nip*. 
Nique Fr. in faire la nique to nod at, laugh at, jeer; from G. nicken to nod. So also faire une niche to play a trick.

Nitrire It. to neigh; from hinnitus (hinnirus), anitrire from adhinnire.

Niuno It., Sp. ninguno, Pg. nenhum, Pr. negun negun neun, Wal. nici un, = nec unus, in Wal. neque unus. In O. It. neuno, O. Sp. nenguno, O. Pg. neun, Cat. ningü, Rh. nayin, Com. negun nigun. O. Fr. nun, Champ. nune part = nulle part; from ne unus.

Niveaunivel — libello.

Nocea It. knuckle; from M. H. G. knoche, G. knochen.

Nocchiere It., Sp. nauclero, O. Sp. naochero nauchel, Pr. naucler nauclier, Fr. nocher pilot, ferryman; from nauclus (ναοκλη-) used by Plautus.

Nocchio It. kernel, knot; from nucleus, Sp. nucleo.

Nocher — nocchiere.

Noèl Fr. Christmas, from natalis, Pr. O. Sp. nadal, for naël as poële for paële R. Gr. 1, 164.

Noer — notare.

Noise Fr., Pr. nausa, Cat. nosa quarrel, bustle, noise. From nausea disgust, vexation, or, better, from noxa.

Noja It., Sp. enojo enoyo, Pg. nojo, Pr. enui enoi, Fr. enui; vb. It. nojare &c., E. annoy. From in odio in the phrase est mihi in odio, cf. It. bajo, Sp. baya, Pr. bai from badins. The O. Ven. has: plu te sont a inodio = It. più ti sono a noja. Cf. It. nabisso, ninferno, ingordo.

Nolo naulo It. whence naudeggio, Fr. nostis, O. Sp. nolit freight; vb. noleggiare, Fr. noiler; from noulum.

Nomble Fr. (f.) haunch of venison; from tumulus. V. Pott: Etym. Forsch. 2, 100.

Nombre Sp. name, O. Sp. nome; from nomen, cf. hombre.

Nombral — umbelico.

Nonada — nada.

Nonain — nonno.

Nonno It. grandfather, nonna grandmother, Pr. nonna, Fr. nonne nonnain = E. nun, Lorr. nonnon, N. Pr. nonnun noun uncle; from L. L. nonnus nonna (Hieronym.). Fr. nonnain is from an acc. nonnam, as putain from putam. Sp. noño = decrepit.

Norabuena — ora (1).


Norvis O. Fr. Norwegian, from the name of the people Norveg, also = proud, insolent. From the Fr. Normans we have réponse normande = equivocal, ambiguous answer.

Nosche O. Fr. (also nusche), Pr. noscla buckle; from O. H. G. nusca.
Notare  It., O. Fr. noer, Rh. nudar, Wal. in-notà to swim; o for a, hence It. diphthong in pres. nuoto.

Nourrain  Fr. brood, fry; from *nutriem*, Pr. noirim, so for nourrir.

Novero  It., vb. annoverare; from *numerus*, numerare.

Novio  Sp., Pg. noivo, Cat. Pr. novi newly married man, f. novia; from *novus* nova (nova nupta). Pr. sbst. novias, L. L. nobir is used only in pl. after the analogy of *nuptiae*.

Noyau  Fr. kernel; from *nucalis*, Pr. noira. Ducange derives it from *nodus* nodcllus, cf. boyau from *budellus*, O. Fr. wok, *nouel*, *noiel*, *noyal*, E. *newel*, *noel*, *nowel* the column round which the steps of a circular stair case wind, Fr. noyau d'escalier.

Noyer  — negare.

Nualh  Pr. worthless, only found in comp. nualhor, O. Fr. neut. *nualz* and *nuallos*, O. Fr. nueillos; from *nugalis* (Gel *bus*) nugalir.

Nuance  — nuer.

Nuea  It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. nuque nape of the neck. (*Cervix* is found in all the languages, but not in common use. Instead, various words have been introduced: It. *collottola*, cottula, Sp. coyote, pescuezo, pestorejo, tozuelo, Pr. nozador, Fr. chignon, O. Fr. haterel, Wall. hanet, Wal. ceafe gut &c.) Not, perhaps, from *nux* nucis though the Sicilians call it *nuci* (noce), duca from *dux* being peculiar. There seems to be a connexion between neck, *nua* &c. and nick, notch, Du. nocke, cf. cran. *Nuca* may, however, be from *nux* and have taken its form to distinguish it from *noce*, for Du. nocke is rather = It. nocca knuckle, Lomb. gnucca nape (It. *-denoccolare* to behead).

Nuer  Fr. to shade; from *nue* = nubes. Hence nuance.

Nuitantre  O. Fr. adv. = noctu, L. L. noctanter on the analogy of cunctanter. As soventre from sequente, so nuitantre from noctante, cf. nuitamment = noctante mente. It. has nottare annottare, Fr. anuitier.

Nuora  It., Sp. nuera, Pg. Pr. nora, O. Fr. noire, Wal. norè. From nurus with fem. termination, L. L. nora.

Nuque  — nuca.

Nutria  — lontra.

O.

O od  It., Sp. o ú, Pg. ou, Pr. o oz, Fr. ou, Wal. au, from ant.

Hence It. overo = ant verum.

O O. Fr. Pr. pronoun from L. *hoc*; in comp. O. Fr. avoc (cf. avce), poroc, sinoc.
Obliare It., Pr. O. Sp. oblitar, Fr. oublier, Sp. Pg. olvidar; frequentative form from oblivious oblitus. Sbst. It. obblia, Pr. oblir, Fr. oubli, Sp. olvido, fem. It. obblia, Pr. oblidn. As the It. does not usu. syncopate a t, it probably got the word from the Fr. Scordarsi and dimunicare are more commonly used.

Obsequeısı Sp. Pr., Fr. obsèques, E. obsequies; from obsequiae for exsequiae, some reference being made to the obsequium of the attendant friends.

Obus Fr. (hence Sp. oboz); from G. haubitze (Fr. howitzer), in 15th cent. haufnitz, from Bohem. haufnize a sling.

Oca It. Sp. Pg., Fr. oie, with more primitive form Sp. Pr. Rh. auca, O. Fr. oue, Wall. ante, Berr. oche goose. From arica (swis), cf. natica, L. L. cutica, caudica, It. mollica. In the Glossaries we find πτηνόν. As the most useful domestic bird was called the bird "par excellence," so oxen were designated by the term annamalle = animalia. For other transitions from the general to the specific, cf. jument, monton. Fr. dim. oison, cf. clerccon from clerc. In Limous. we find a masc. auc, Veron. oco, Crem. ooch; Lim. also ooutzar = a Fr. oisard.

Octroyer — otiare.

Oeilot Fr. a pink; from oeil.

Oes — uopo.

Ogan — uguanno.

Ogli It., Rh. oz, Sp. hoy, Pg. hoje, Pr. hui, O. Fr. hui adv. from hodie. Hence It. ommai omai (= oimai, cf. oi in ancoi) not for ormai; Pr. huemais; It. oggidi, Sp. hoy dia, Fr. aujourd'hui; O. It. ancovi v. s. anche.

Ogni It., O. It. onni, from omnis, O. Ven. omia. The gn originated either in ogn-uno = omnis unus, or in ognu = omnia.

Ogre ogro — orco.

Oibó It., Com. aibai an interjection, perhaps the Gk. aipoi.

Oie — oca.

Oignon Fr., Pr. vignon, E. onion. From unio (Columella).

Oille — olla.

Oindre Fr. part. oint, whence E. anoint, ointment; from ungere. It. unire, sbst. unto from unctus.

Oiseau — uccello.

Oisif Fr. idle; from oinm, with adjectival term. -ivus instead of osis.

Ola Sp. Cat., Fr. houle (h asp.) wave, surge; from the Celtic, W. hoewal, Bret. houat. O. Fr. vb. boier to surge, sway.

Oleandro It., Sp. oleandro eloandro, Pg. eloandro loandro, Fr. oléandre, E. oleander. In L. L. lorandum a corruption of rhododendrum through laurus, I being afterwards mistaken for the article and dropped.

Olifant O. Fr. (1) elephant (2) ivory (3) a wind-instrument, Pr.
olla, or., Du. olifant, Bret. olifant, Com. oliphans, W. oliffant. Corrupted from elephas, -antis, as also is It. liofante.

Olla

Sp. an earthen pot, whence Fr. oille; from L. olla, Pr. ola &c., olla podrida (podrida putrid, ripe, seasoned) = Fr. pot pourri.

Oloore

It., Sp. Pr. olor, O. Fr. olour odour; from L. odor (= odor)

Varro and Apuleius.

Olvidar — obbliare.

Olzina — oziuare.

Omai = oggi.

Ombelico bellico bilico, Wal. buric, Sp. ombligo, Pg. embigo

embigo, Pr. ombelic umbrilh, Fr. nombril navel; from umbilicus.

From umbilicus come umbrilh and nombril (by dissimilation for tombril with article, cf. Cat. nombrigo). Cat. has a 2nd form melic. Navel = centre, so It. bilico = point of equilib-rium, bilicare to balance.

Omelette

Fr.; from eufs mèlès.

Ommaggio — uorno.

On — uomo.

Once onques — anche.

Once — lonza.

Oncle

Fr. Pr. whence E. uncle (Wal. unchiu, Alban. unki). From \( a^\prime \)unculus, not from unculus (for avunculus), such aphaeresis not being permissible in Fr. Avunculus was early used for patruus, so G. oheim, A. S. eme = mother's brother.

Onde

It., O. Sp. ond, Pg. onde, Pr. ont on, Wal. unde; from unde. Hence It. Sp. Pg. donde, Pr. don, Fr. dont = de unde.

Onire

It., Pr. aunir, O. Fr. honrir (h asp.) to insult, shame; from Goth. hausjan, O. H. G. hönnjan, G. hönen to scoff. Sbst. It. onta, Pr. anta (for antua), Fr. honte, O. Sp. fonta; from O. H. G. hönida, O. Sax. hönde shame, hence It. ontare, O. Sp. afontar, Pr. antar, O. Fr. ahonter, hontoier.

Ona — onire.

Ontano

It. alder. Perhaps from the collective alnetum, Sp. alnedo, Fr. aunaie, through a form alnetanus, cf. talpa topo, Sp. helecho from collective fillctum. Ven. is onaro, Mil. ohnizza, onise.

Onza — lonza.

Oppio

It. a sort of poplar; from opulus (Varro) for populus?

Oqueruela

Sp. a tangled thread; from Basque oquertzua to twist.

Ora

It. &c., L. hora, L. L. bona hora, mala hora = It. in buon' ora, in mal' ora, Sp. en buena hora, en hora buena, norabuena good luck, noramala ill luck, Pr. en bon' hora, O. Fr. en bonne heure, bone heure; so, at last, bona and mala alone, It. mal Inf. 9. 54, Purg. 4. 72, Par. 16. 140, Sp. en buena, Pr. bona, O. Fr. bon bor mal mar, O. Pg. bora, Pg. embora (the r from
hora). Hora and augurium meet, e. g. en bona ora (à la bonne heure) = en bon aîr.

Ora It., Sp. Pg. hora, O. Sp. oras, Pr. ora oras or, O. Fr. ore ores or, Fr. or, adv. from hora. The Pr. has the forms ara aras ar, era eras er, Rh. er. Among the compounds are: Sp. ahora, Pr. aoras adoras, O. Fr. a ore, It. a ora from ad horam; Fr. alors, It. allora from ad illam horam; Fr. lors from illa hora; O. Sp. Pg. agora from hac hora; It. ancora, O. Sp. encara, Pr. encara enquera, Fr. encore, from hanc horam; O. Fr. unquore uncore, from unquam hora; O. Sp. esora, from ipsa hora; Fr. quora quor, Rh. cura cur, from que oara, O. Fr. cor.

Ora oreggio orezzo = aura.
Orafö It. goldsmith; from aurifex.
Orange ore orear oreo = aura.
Orano = arancio.

Oorbacca It. laurel berry; for torbacca from laurí baccá, R. Gr. 1, 240.

Orbo It., Pr. orb dorp, O. Cat. O. Fr. Wal. orb blind, a meaning which Isidorus considers to be the original one of the L. orbis. Cf. Apul. en orba Fortuna.


Orda It., Fr. E. horde (h asp.) a roaming body of Tatars; G. horde, Alban. hordi, Russ. orda &c.; an Asiatic word, ordû or urdû.

Ordalie (f.) Fr. ordeal; from L. L. ordalium, which from A. S. ordal (m.) = G. urtheil (ur out and theil part = a setting forth of parts). O. Fr. had ordel (m.).

Ordenar Sp., Pg. ordenhar to milk; another form of ordenar to put in order, so = prop. to bring a cow into good order or condition, cf. Lim. oztistà to milk = Fr. ajuster.

Ordo It., Pr. ort, O. Fr. Pic. ord ugly, dirty; Pr. ordeiar, O. Fr. ordoier to soil; It. Pr. ordura, Fr. E. ordure. From horridus, cf. Pr. orre (f. orrza i. e. orreda) = ort, vb. orrezar = ordeiar. But W. makes ordo = lordo (luridus).

Ordonner Fr. from ordinare (donner from donner lordre); O. Cat. ordonar, but O. Fr. ordener, N. Cat. Pr. Sp. Pg. ordenar. Ordunance = ordinance.

Orecchia oreccchio It., Wal. uencehe renche (f.), Sp. oreja, Pg. Pr. oretha, Fr. oreille ear; from auricula oar-lap, ear.

Oreille = oreccchia.
Orendroit O. Fr., Pr. orendrei temporal adv., from or en droit.
Orffèvre = forgia.

Orfraie Fr. (f.) osprey; from ossifraga, It. ossifrago, Sp. osifrago, Fr. ossifrage, E. ossifrage, osprey (with a reference to prey).
Orfroi Fr., better orfrois, O. Fr. orfrais, O. E. orfrays, Pr. aurifres, O. Sp. orofres a stuff worked with gold, gold lace, dim. O. Fr. orfrisel, vb. orfroiester. The L. L. has auriphrigium, formed from aurum Fr. or and fraise frise, v. fregio.

Orge — orzo.

Orgoglio It., O. It. argoglio, also rigoglio, Sp. orgullo, O. Sp. argugo ergutl, Pr. orgolh erguelh, O. Cat. argull, N. Cat. orgull, Fr. orgueil pride; from O. H. G. urguoli, which from urguol insignis, cf. O. Sp. adj. urguloso. The root is found in the Sk. guor tollere.

Orgueil — orgoglio.

Oricecco It., Sp. auricalco, Fr. archal; from aurichalcum, orichalum Gr. ὀρχιχάλκος.

Oriflamme Fr., O. Fr. also oriflambe orifant, Pr. auriflan, E. oriflame, orig. the banner of St. Denis' monastery, a red flag on a gilded lance, then = the banner of an army. From aurum and flamma = a pendant, streamer (so called from its shape) cf. Veget. flammula.

Origlia — orlo.

Orin — ruggine.

Oripeau — orpello.

Oriuolo It., Mil. relœuri, Sp. relòx, Pg. relogio, Pr. retotide clock, watch; from horologium, Fr. horloge clock, montre watch (prop. indicator).

Orlio It., Sp. orla orilla, O. Fr. orle border, edge; a dim. from vra, which to distinguish it from hora, is in some languages treated as masc., Sard. oru, Lomb. orù, Pr. or, O. Fr. or ur, Rh. ur (W. or f). Vb. It. orlare, Sp. orlar, Fr. ourler to hem, border, ourlet a hem. Another word for rim is Pr. vora, Cat. bora, Val. vora, O. Fr. vore; perhaps la vora = la ora, cf. Cat. llavors = Sp. a la hora, Fr. lors.

Orma It., Wal. urmè a track; vb. ormare, Wal. urmà. Orma = perhaps, the Sp. husmo scent, track, husmar to track, O. Fr. osme osmer, Lomb. Ven. usma usmare; from Gk. δοµή, δοµα-σθαι. The change of s to r in It. is unusual, but not more so unusual than the apharesis of f, which would be necessary in deriving it from forma, cf. s. ciurma.

Orme Fr. clam; from ulmus.

Orne O. Fr. adv. a orne "all together"; from ad ordinem.

Ornière Fr. rut, track; from O. Fr. Pic. ordière, wh. from orbitaria (orbita), Wall. ourbie.

Oronzado Sp. undulatory (orondo pompous); from undulatus ondorado? Or from ol-andado (ola wave).

Orpello It., Sp. orapel, Fr. ourpel, Fr. oripeau gold-leaf, tinsel; from aurum and pellis, gold-skin.
Orpimento It., Sp. oropimente, Fr. orpiment, orpin, E. orpiment; from auripigmentum.

Orteil — artiglio.

Oruga — ruca.

Orvalho Pg. dew; from rorale roralia? The Gallic and Astur. have orbayo cold drizzling rain.

Oscle O. Fr. Pr. a present (Burg. ocle, octage); L. L. osculum "donatio propter nuptias, quam solet sponsus interveniente osculo dare sponsae" Ducange.

Oseille Fr. sorrel; from δεχαλός or δεχάλως sour.

Osier Fr. E., Berr. oasis, Bret. aozil; from Gk. ὀίς, which is connected with ἔτικα, ἐτις, vitex, with, Sk. viška, from root ve (vieo).

Oso Sp. bear, for orso from orsus, R. Gr. 1, 249.

Ostaggio It., Sp. hostaje, Pr. ostage, Fr. otage, E. hostage; L. L. hostagium hostaticum, It. statico; from obsidaticum, which is from the L. obsidatus (obses).

Oste It., Sp. hueste, Pg. hoste, Pr. O. Fr. ost, Wal. oaste an army, host, Pic. ost (pron. o) a flock. From hostis in L. L. = a host. The change of gender is remarkable; L. L. fem. and fem., Sp. Pg. Wal. fem., O. Fr. fem. seldom masc. The fem. was perhaps used to distinguish it from the following word.

Oste It., Sp. huesped, Pr. hoste, Fr. hôte (E. host), Wal. ospet = host and guest; from hospes. Hence It. ospitale, ospedale, spedale, spitale (whence G. E. spital, Sp. Pr. E. hospital, Fr. hôpital, L. L. hospital; It. contr. ostale, Sp. Pr. hostal, O. Fr. E. hostel (hosteller = oster), It. ostello, Fr. hôtel.

Ostico disagreeable or sour to the taste, sour, morose; from αὐστός (αὐστηρός).

Ostugo Sp. (1) track (2) corner, hiding-place. From B. ostuquia stolen (Larram.).

Otage — ostaggio.

Otor Fr., Pr. ostar to take away, E. oust. Ducange derives it from obstare, obstare viam = oter le chemin, the notion of hindering easily passing into that of depriving. Others from a L. haustare a frequent, of haurre, N. Pr. austá, cf. O. Fr. doster, Berr. doter, Lim. doustá from dehaurire. Haustare, however, is not found in L. L., and N. Pr. austá is usu. connected with hauser.

Otero Sp., outeiro Pg. hill; L. L. oterum auterum, from altus, = altarium raised altar, cf. It. adj. altiero.

Otorgar — otriare.

Otriare It., Sp. otorgar, Pg. outorgar, Pr. autorgar, autreyar, Fr. octroyer to allow, grant; from auctoricare (for auctorare) to authorise; the Fr. is thus nearer the orig. than the O. Fr.
Ottarda It., Sp. avutarda, Pg. abetarda betarda, Pr. austarda, Fr. outarde, Champ. bistarde, E. bustard. Not from otis (ōtis) with suffix ard, but from avis tarda, which Pliny (H. N. 10, 22) gives as the name of the bird in Spain. Sp. avutarda contains a repetition of avis, u-tarda for o-tarda and ave, as in av-estruz.

Ottone It., Sp. laton alatón, Cat. lauto, Norm. latin, O. E. laliton, latten. From It. latta a plate of metal, cf. Sp. plata plate, silver. In Piedm. Mil. Com. Ven. loton; the t has been mistaken for the article and dropped in It. ottone. Some derive it from ēlatron (ēlaṭówn), cf. lamina.

Ou — o.
Où — ove.
Ouaiche Fr. (m.) course, track of a ship. Also ouage = Sp. aguaç current = aquagium.

Ouaille Fr. sheep; fromovicula, Sp. oveja, Pr. ovetha oelha. Ovis is found in the O. Fr. que wether, Wal. oae. Ouaille is now used only in fig. sense, being superseded by brebis, It. pecora.

Ouais — guai.
Ouate — ovata.
Oublie Fr. a cake; from oblate (for oublaie), from its resemblance to the sacramental wafer.

Oublier — obbliare.

Ouragan — wacano.
Ourlor — orlo.
Outarde — ottarda.
Outil Fr., O. Fr. ostil ustil, Wall. uestie (= a Fr. outille). Utensile would have given ousil. Is it from usatellum a dim. of It. usato, cf. Com. usadell, Mil. usadei (kitchen utensils), O. Fr. ustil = Pic. oitieu (ieu = est). Rou. otil = knitted work = opus textile?

Outrecuidance — coitare.
OUVRIR — PADULE.

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Ouvrir Fr., Pr. abrir, ubrir, O. It. oprire to open. Whence the o? the It. has aprire, Sp. abrīr from aperire. Ouvrir (= ouvrir) is prob. a shortened form of O. Fr. a-ouverir, a-uvrir, this for adubrir, which, with pref. a (as in ablasmar afranher), is from de-oprire to uncover, open (Celsus), cf. N. Pr. durbir, Piedm. durvi, Wall. drowi. Mil. Com. dervi, Crem. darver = de-aperire.

Ovata It., Fr. ouate (Sp. huata) wadding, padding. From ovum, cf. lombo lambata, giorno giornata, -ata denoting extension. The E. wad is rather from ouate than the reverse, for the E. d would not become t in Fr. But Du. G. has watte, Swed. vadd.

Ove It., O. It. o, u, O. Sp. o, O. Pg. ou, Pr. o, Fr. où where; from ubi. Hence It. dove, Fr. d'ou.

Ove Fr. from ovum, It. uovolo, Sp. ovillo.

Ovvero — o.

Oxalá Sp., Pg. oxalá interj. = L. utinam; from Ar. inschā allāh (in if, schā wills, allāh God); n was lost, and i took the interjectional form o.

P.

Pabellon — padiglione.

Pabilia Sp., Pg. pavio, Sard. pavitu, Pr. pabil, Rh. pavaigi, W. pabwyr wick of a candle, snuff; from pabulum, cf. esca = tinder. Mil. pabi = L. pabulum.

Pacciare It. in impacciare, Sp. Pg. Pr. empacher, Fr. empêcher (E. impeach) to hinder; subst. It. impaccio, Sp. Pg. empacho, Pr. empach, Rh. ampaig; It. dispacciare spacciare, Sp. Pg. despachar, Fr. dépêcher to release, despatch. Impacciare, a freq. of impingere, would give Sp. Pr. empachar, and Fr. empêcher (cf. flechir from flectere, delêcher from deflectare); It. impacciare would require impactare. This deriv. is supported by the Pr. forms empaitar empaiq (cf. faiq from facta factum) and by the meaning “to ingraft” (impingere).

Pacco It., Fr. paquet, Sp. paquete a packet; from Du. pak or E. pack = Gael. pac. V. baga.

Pada Pg. a loaf; from panada, padeiro baker = Sp. panadero.

Padiglione It., Sard. papaglioni, Sp. pabellon, Pr. pabaltho, Fr. pavillon, E. pavilion, W. pabell, O. Fr. popall; from papilio = pavilion in L. L. The O. Fr. pavillon has the meaning “butterfly”. For the It. form cf. R. Gr. 1, 164.

Padule It. marsh; a corruption of paludem, L. L. padulis. O. Sp. has paul (cf. Sard. pauli), pualar, Pg. paul. Wal. padure forest = padule.
**Pagano** It., Sp., Pg. pagão, Pr. pagan payan, Fr. païen, Wal. pégén, Bohem. pohan, E. pagan; from paganus, prop. = a countryman, rustic; the name was given in the time of Constantine to those of the old creed who, to avoid persecution, fled to the country, cf. G. heide, O. H. G. heidan, Goth. fem. haitno, E. heathen, from Goth. haiti, E. heath.

**Pagaro** It., Sp. Pg. pagar, Pr. pagar payar, Fr. payer, E. pay, sbst. It. Sp. Pg. Pr. paga, Fr. paie, E. pay; from pacaire to appease, settle, cf. s. cheto.

**Pagio** It., N. Fr. pagi, Fr. E. page (Sp. page from the Fr.); from παῖδος. Brought to Italy by the Byzantines, or Crusaders. L. L. is pagius.

**Paglia** It., Sp. paja, Pg. Pr. palha, Fr. paille, Wal. paie straw; from palea. Hence Pr. pailola bed; E. pallet; Fr. paillasse; paillard lewd; Pg. espalhar to strew, scatter.

**Paillard paille** — paglia.

**Pairar** Pg. to hold out, endure a storm, distress &c., to hesitate, be irresolute, temporise, naut. to tack, lie to (also Sp.). Not from parar to parry, though a may become ai in Pg., cf. plaina, mainel, esfaimar, but from Basque pairatu to bear, endure, hold out, whence the notion of temporizing &c. Com. pairà, Piedm. pairè, apairè, Gen. apajà, O. Ven. apairar to be at leisure (hold off from business). These It. words would rather support the der. from parar.

**Paisseau** Fr. vineprop; from paxillus.

**Paja** — paglia.

**Palabra** — parola.

**Paladino** Sp. public, open, plain, O. Sp. vb. espaladinar. O. It. paladino open, fair (Ciullo d'Alcamo); from palam, though the mode of formation is not clear. The Paladins of Charlemagne were those whose names were public and famous, or = Patatinus (palatum).

**Palafreno** It., Sp. palafren, Pr. palafrei, Fr. palefroi, E. palmreyn; from para-veredus side-horse, παρά and veredus (cf. παράσευθος), L. L. paraferedus, whence also G. pferd, O. H. G. pferit, O. Sax. pererdt. Palafreno got its spelling from frenum. Fr. has palafrenier groom.

**Palais** Fr. palate. Not directly from palatum, but from palatum, in which was involved the notion of an arched roof. It has il cielo della bocca, Sp. el cielo de la boca, Du. het gehemelte
des monds, E. roof of the mouth, Gk. οὖρανίσχος. Conversely, Ennius has καλό palatum = sky.

Palandra It., Sp. Pg. balandra, Fr. balandre a small ship for coating, or for river or canal navigation; from L. G. binnen-

lander (an inland-trading ship).

Palascio It. a kind of sabre; O. Fr. palache; = Russ. palisch, Wal. palos, Hung. palos, cf. Bavar. plotzen.

Palco — balco.

Palfroi — palafreno.

Paleron Fr. shoulder-bone; from pala, through an adj. palarius, so = a Pr. palairò. Sp. has paleta (also = palette).

Paletto Sp. a fallow-deer. From pala, Sp. paleta, from its flat shovel-like antlers, hence its name in G. schaufel-hirsch.

Palio It. Sp., Pr. pali, O. Fr. pali paie, E. palt; from pallium, also = the woollen or silken stuff, from which palls were made; cf. ciclaton, O. II. G. has phellol, M. II. G. pfellel pfell-

er (palliolum).

Palla — balta.

Palletot Fr., O. Fr. palletoc, Sp. paletoque, Bret. paltôk, Burg. pal-
toquai a clown (Fr. paltoquet); from palle-toque (hooded-coat).

Palmiere It., Sp. palmero, O. Fr. paumier, E. palmer; qui de Hierosolymis veniunt, palmam ferunt. Ducange.

Paltone It. a beggar, vagrant, Pr. paltom; hence It. paltoniere, Pr. O. Fr. pantonier, whence M. II. G. pantanare. For palt-
tone from palitari (a frequentative of palari) used by Plant. Bacch. 5, 2, 5, and, probably, in the vulgar speech. Cf. ciar-
lone from ciurlaere, castrone from castrare &c.

Paltoquet — palleto.

Palurdo — lordo.

Pâmer — spasimo.

Pampre Fr., Pr. pampol; from pumpinns.

Pan O. Fr. Pr. a piece of cloth (L. pannus, It. panno, Sp. paño), in O. Fr. also = something taken or seized, vb. paner, Pr. panar, Sp. apañar to take, seize, whence E. pawn and O. H. G. phant, O. Fr. Fris. pfand a seizure (G. pfand a pledge, mort-
gage), vb. penta G. pfänden to distraint, pound, M. Du. pant harm, loss. The Sp. verb, which also = to patch and to unwrapt, clearly connects pan with pannus paño. Besides paner we find panir paneiñ, espanir espaneñ Español espener espenor
to pay penalty, espanisseeur an officer of justice. Pfand &c.,

according to Pott, are from L. panctum for pactum. From pan we have E. pane, dim. panel, Fr. panneau, It. pennello.

Pana — panne.

Panache (m.) a tuft of feathers, a plume; from penna; Sp. pe-
nacho, It. penacchio.

Panca — banco.
Pancia It., Sp. panza pancho, Pr. pansa, Fr. panse, E. paunch; from pantex panticus, Wal. penuche. Hence It. pantiere, Sp. pancera, O. Fr. panchère, G. panzer.
Pandura pandora It., O. Sp. pandurria, Fr. pandore, Sp. tamburria (Pg. tamburra), bandola, It. mandola, Fr. mandole mandore a stringed instrument, banjo; from pandura pandurium, Gk. πανδόυρα, L. also pandorius, pandorium, according to some = Πᾶνος δόγος.
Paniere It., O. Sp. panero, Pr. Fr. paniier, E. panier; from paniarium a bread-basket (panis whence also paneterie, E. pantry and pantler).
Panne Fr. whence Sp. pana velvet, O. Fr. pene, Pr. penne pena, O. Sp. pena fur; from penna a translation of the M. H. G. federe (feather) which was used for both pluma and penna.
Panneau — pan.
Pannocchia It., Sp. panoja; from panucula (Fest.) panucla (Non.) for panicula a tuft, paniele (panus).
Panse — pancia.
Panser — peso.
Pantaloon It. a character on the Italian stage, Fr. pantaïon, E. pantaloon, also = a garment worn by him; the name was brought from Venice, where pantalone (a common Christian name, L. Pantaleon, Gk. Πανταλέων) was used as a nickname.
Pantano It. Sp. Pg. marsh, swamp; L. L. pantarem. Perhaps from παντος πάρημα with n inserted as in pantofola. The Lomb. has patta (Piedm. patta), pantan = pantano, which may be a corruption of polta pap (from puls), for pottiglia = patta and polta, Rh. pautan = pultan.
Panteler — pantois.
Pantofola pantofola It., Wal. pantofel, Sp. pantufo, Fr. pantoufle (f.) a slipper. The first part is, perhaps, patte a foot, since forms are found without the n, Du. pattufel, Piedm. patofle; in the sense of a man of awkward, shuffling gait, Genev. patoufe, Roue. Norm. patouf, Fr. pataud. The Cat. has by a false deriv. plantofa (planta). The termination is prob. the same as in Pr. man-oufle a glove from manupula (v. manoïola), as fondèfle from fundibulum, cf. Fr. emmitoufler (amictus?) to muffle.
Pantois Fr. breathless, sbst. Pr. pantais, Val. pantaix, Cat. pantex breathlessness, Pr. also = distress; vb. O. Fr. panteiser, Pr. panteisar, panteiar, N. Pr. pantaigei, Val. pantaixar, Cat. pantexar to be breathless, distracted, Fr. pantoinement asthma, panteler to cough. From E. pant, which from W. pautu to press down, paut pressure (akin to Sk. root pad panth to go, tread), From the Pr. the O. It. has vb. pantasare, Ver. pantesar, Ven. pantezare, Crem. panselaa (for pantaselaa) = Fr. panteler.
Pantorrilla Sp., Pg. panturrilha calf of the leg; prop. = little
belly from pant-ex, for pantyg-orra; cf. Cat. ventrell de la cama, L. venter cruris, Gk. μαστό-χιήμιον, Rh. vantrigl (ventriculus).

**Papa** Fr. E., from papa, whence It. Sp. papa used for the native babbo and taita. The same word is the It. Sp. Pg. papa, Fr. pape, E. pope. The L. papa pappa also = It. pappa, Wal. papé, Sp. Pg. papa, O. Fr. papin papette, E. pap, L. It. paparc to eat pap = Sard. papai to eat (generally). It. pappo = bread, Sp. Pg. papo a morsel, also fowl's crop or eraw (also papera), dewlap of oxen &c., Ven. Crem. papota papa fleshy checks, papon papoto fat, fleshy, Sp. papudo double-chinned, also It. paffuto = papoto, Sic. baffù, cf. Pic. Norm. empafer to fill. The notion of erop may be partly from L. papula pimple, swelling, which in Sp. = tumour on the neck, in It. = swelling.

**Pape** It. an interj. = L. papa, Gk. παπαί; so Occ. babai = Gk. βαβαί, L. babae.

**Papero** It. goosling, ef. Sp. parpar to quack or cackle; an onomatopoeion. Diefenbach compares the N. Gk. παπά a duck. Cf. Sp. pararo a simpleton, clown.

**Papier** Fr. (E. paper) not directly from papyrus but from an adj. papyrius, so for papiir. The Sp. papel is from the sbst.

**Pappagallo** It., Sp. Pg. papagayo, Pr. papaguí, O. Fr. papeguai papegaunt, E. popinjay, M. Gk. παπαγαν, N. Gk. παπαγάλλος. From papa priest and Fr. gcaí, E. jay (or gallus). The Ar. babbaghâ is from the Rom., cf. Ar. Babstart = Hippocrates. Cf. parrocchietto.

**Pappalardo** It., Fr. papelard a hypocrite; prop. one who affects to be abstemious, but is, secretly, fond of bacon (pappe-lard). Other It. expressions are baciapile (kiss-pillar), stropiccione (besom, as sliding about on his knees), graffiasanti (saint-clawer), torcicollo (neck-twister).

**Pâque** — pasqua.

**Paquet paquete** — pacco.

**Par** Fr. prep., O. Fr. also per; from L. per, It. O. Sp. O. Pg. Pr. per, Wal. pre. The O. Fr. par in trop par dure too too hard &c., is the Lat. per in perdoctus, cf. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6. per cestor scitus = perscitus.

**Par** Fr. in the form de par le roi in the king's name = part, as it was also written in O. Fr.

**Para** — por.

**Parafe** (m.) Fr. a flourish with the pen in signatures &c.; from Gk. παράγαφος παράγαφος.

**Paraggio** It., Pr. parage, Fr. parage birth, lineage; prop. equality of birth, from par, whence E. disparage.

**Paragone** It., Sp. paragon parangon, O. Fr. parangon, E. para-
Paragon — paragone.

Parapet parapluie parasol — parare.

Parare It., Pr. parar to hold out, stretch forth, Sp. parar in parar mientes mínimum advertere; also It. Fr. = E. parry, Sp. to stop, leave off, prevent. From the L. parare to prepare were derived the notions (1) of holding forth (prop. keeping in readiness) (2) of holding off, keeping off, parrying (prop. guarding, protecting, cf. defendere). From the notion of guarding we get It. para-petto, whence Fr. E. parapet; from that of warding off, It. para-sole, Fr. E. parasol, It. paravento &c., Fr. parapluié. Hence also It. riparare, Sp. reparar (E. repair) remedy, take care of, sbst. riparo reparo, E. repair place of defence; It. comperare comprare, Wal. compérâ to buy; Sp. Pg. Pr. emparar amparar (cf. Sp. embrollar ambrollar) to take seize, Fr. s'emparer to make oneself master of, It. imparare (like apprendere) to learn; Fr. se remparer to intrench oneself, sbst. rempari, E. rampart; It. sparare, Sp. disparar to discharge (agun). It. parare = also to make ready, adorn, Fr. parer (E. pare), whence parata, paraéd.

Parbleu Fr., O. Fr. parbleu, for par dieu with a common disguising of the sacred name, ef. Sp. par diobre (= dios), Fr. morbleu.

Parce = ció.

Parchemin Fr., E. parchment; from pergamenæ, (charta), Gk. περγαμήνη, Pr. pargammina &e., O. Fr. parcamin with an unusual change of the y into c, hence parchemin.

Parco It., Sp. Pg. parque, Pr. parc parque, N. Pr. pargou, pargado, parqagi, Fr. parc (E. park) whence Fr. parquet, vb. parquer. L. L. has parcus parricus, O. H. G. pfarrich pferrich, G. pferek, A. S. pearroc pearroe, Gael. pain, W. parc and parw. The Rom. words are derived from the Celtic, and the root is found in the Sk. prîch conjungere, in the causative = colligare. Parc = enclosure, ef. πόρος a fishing-net, πόρος a hoop, W. perced a bow-net.

Pardo Sp. Pg. dark-coloured, gray. From pallidus pallidus pardo; ef. escarpe from scalpêthum, surco from sulcus; for the transition of meaning, cf. O. H. G. bleich pallidus (O. E. bleke) with A. S. blec pallidus, niger, black, Gk. ἤλιος with ἄλιος. From pardo comes pardal gray sandpiper, cf. Rh. grischn.

Parechio It., Sp. parejo, Fr. pareil like, Wal. sbst. pèréâche peer; dim. from par, L. L. pariculus. It. plur. parecchi = several, prop. = several things of the same kind. Hence It. vb. apparecchiare, Sp. aparejar, Fr. appareiller, Fr. appareil, prop. = to pair (so still in Fr.), hence to combine, put together, prepare, apparel; sbst. apparecchio &c.
Pareil parejo — parecchio.
Parelle Fr. a plant, rumex, ἐκαθος, Sp. paradela; from prat-tum, cf. Hor. “herba lapathi prata amantis”.
Pareose — pigrezza.
Parias Sp., Pg. pareas (f. plur.) tribute paid by one prince or state to another; from L. paria equivalent, return, payment, cf. par pari respondere = pariare to pay, pay tribute.
Parier Fr. to bet, to wager, L. L. pariare to make like, prop, to set like against like, Pr. pariar = to divide, share equally, v. preced.
Parlar parlare parler — parola.
Parmi — mezzo.
Parven Pr., O. It. parvente evident, Pr. parven, parvensa, It. parvenza appearance; from parere parens, v inserted to distinguish it from parens a parent.
Paroisse — parrocchia.
Parola It., Sp. palabra, Pg. palavra (E. palaver), O. Pg. paravoia, Pr. O. It. O. Sp. paraula, Fr. parole; from parabola a parable, speech, word (so in early L. L.). It took the place of the L. verbum which, from religious scruples, was sparingly used (It. Sp. verbo, O, Sp. vierbo, Pr. verbi, Rh. vierf); the Wal. vorbe (f. as O. It. verba), however = parola. Vb. It. parlare, Sp. Pr. parlar, Fr. parler (E. party, parliament), O. Fr. paroler, L. L. parabolare, Fr. parloir in a nunnery = E. parlour.
Parpado Sp. eye-lid; a corruption of palpebra, Fr. paupiere &c.
Parpaglione It., Pr. parpatho, Lomb. parpaj parpaja butterfly; a corruption of papilio. Hence It. sparpagliare, Pr. esparpathar, O. Fr. esparpeiller, Fr. éparpiller, Sp. desparpajar to flutter, scatter; so N. Pr. esfarfathà from farfalla (q. v.) = parpatho. Other names are: It. farfalla, Sard. faghe farina, parabatola, calagasu, Sp. mariposa, alevilla, Bresc. barbel, Pg. borboleta, Rh. bulla, Lorr. boublé &c.
Parque — parco.
Parrain Fr. godfather, Pr. pairin, Sp. padrino &c., L. L. patronus. It would be more correctly written parrin.
Parrocchetto It., Sp. periquito, Fr. perroquet, E. parroquet, parrot. Prop. = priestling, from parochus, those birds being chiefly kept by ecclesiastics. The Sp. simple form perico, however, = Peterkin and parrot, is not from parochus, but is one of the many instances of names of men transferred to animals.
Parrocchia It., Sp. Pr. parroquia, Fr. paroisse, E. parish; L. L. parochia a corruption (the spelling from parochus) of παροιχία (paraecia in Augustine, Fr. paroisse), v. Duc. parochia.
*Part* Pr. prep. for Lat. ultra, trans; from *pars* in the sense of district, side.


*Partire* It., Sp. Pr. *partir* to depart, with and without the pronoun, orig. only with it (O. Fr. *se partir*); from *partiri*, *se partiri* to part.

*Parvis* Fr., O. F. *parvis* the fore-court or atrium of a church usually surrounded with cloisters, the cloister-garth. From *paradisus* (paris parvis parvis cf. gravir, emblaver, pouvoir, R. Gr. 1, 164), Neap. *parviso*, It. *paradiso* = Gk. παράδεισος park. Many towns in England which had monasteries have a Paradise street. The Cloister-garth at Chichester is called the *Paradise*, at Chester the *Sprise*-garden. The same word is used for the area in front of any large public building, e.g. Westminster Hall; cf. Chaue. Cant. Tales (Prol.). "A Sergeant of law ware and wise, that often had been at the *Parvis*".

*Pas* Fr. as a complement of the negative; from *passus*: *je ne vois pas* = *non video passum* not a step.

*Pasa* Sp., Pg. *passa* raisin; from *ura passa*.

*PASMO* — *spasmo*.

*Pasqua* It., Sp. Pr. *pascua*, Fr. *paque* Easter, Lat. *pascha* (wh. from Heb. *pesach* he crossed). The notion of feasting after a long fast connected itself with *pascua*, hence the *u*; *pasca* would have given *pâche*. Pr. O. Fr. *pascor* spring is formed like *nadador* Christmas.

*Pasquino* It. the name of a statue at Rome, to which lampoons were affixed, hence Fr. *pasquin* buffoon, Sp. *pasquin*, It. *pasquillo* a lampoon.


**Passeggiare** — *passare*. 

Passement — passamano.

Pasta It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. pâte, E. paste; from pastus, influenced by pastillus, Sp. piasta being formed after plasma. Hence It. pastello, Sp. Fr. pastel a crayon, Sp. pastilla, Fr. pastille; Fr. appât bait, pl. appas charms.

Pastocchia It. a tale; from pasto, dar pasto to allure with words.

Pastoja It. a shackle for cattle at pasture, L. L. pasturium. Hence It. pasturale, Fr. paturon, E. pastern cf. jetlock, in G. fessel; vb. It. impastoiare, Fr. empêtrer for empêtrier to fetter (E. pester), It. pastoiaire, Fr. dépêtrer to unshackle.

Patan patrulla — pata.

Patata batata Sp. Pg., E. potatoe a word of American origin.

Pataud — patta.

Pâte — pasta.

Pateca Sp. pumpkin, water-melon; from Ar. bi'tichah, Pg. also albudieca, Cat. albudeca. Hence also Sp. Pg. badea.

Patin — patta.

Patio Sp. Pg., Cat. N. Pr. pati hall or court. According to Sousa an African word, patheton.

Patois Fr.; cf. Rouchi pati-pata chattering, E. patter; an onomatopoeion.

Patraña Sp., Pg. patranha a story; for patarraña from Cat. patarra whence from pata a goose, cf. preced.

Patta Crem., N. Pr. pata a flap, Com. a foot, Sp. Cat. pata, Fr. patte a foot, paw, Sp. patcar to treat; Sp. pata pata, Alb. paté a goose; Fr. pataud a turnspit (with broad feet); Sp. patan a clown; It. pattino, Fr. patin a skate, E. patten. Not, prob., from Gk. πάτος πατείν, but an onomatop. like G. patschen.

Pattino — patta.

Pattuglia It., Sp. patrulla, Fr. patrouille, E. patrol; vb. Sp. patrullar patullar, Fr. patrouiller to patrol. Also to stir any soft substance with hand or foot, also patouiller = E. paddle, patouille = puddle, patrouille = a pot ladle. It is inserted, the root being pat to tread, cf. patta; cf. Rou. patoquer patroquer patriquer patouger, Champ. patouiller patrouiller.

Páturion — pastoia.

Paumier paumoler O. Fr. to seize; from palma hand. Hence also Sp. palmear, Fr. paumer, L. L. palmare to slap with the hand (pauve).

Paupière — parpado.

Pausaro It., Sp. Pg. Pr. pausar, Fr. pauser, E. pause; from the late Lat. pausare. In trans., as well as intrans. sense we have It. posare, Sp. posar (sbst. posada resting-place, inn), Fr. poser (Prov. only pausar). Hence It. riposare, Sp. reposar,
Pg. repousar, Pr. repausar, Fr. reposer, E. repose. But Fr. déposer, disposer, exposer, imposer, proposer are from deponere &c., formed on the analogy of pausar, for Pr. has dépau sar &c., the prop. Lat. form being only found where the simple verb is used in its Lat. sense, cf. It. diporre, Sp. deponer &c.; the Fr. and Pr. pondre is only used in the restricted sense of “laying eggs”.

Pautonier — paltone.
Paver Fr., E. pave; from pavire with change of conj. as in tousser.
Pavese palvese It., Sp. paves, Fr. poa veis large shield, Wal. paver, Hung. pais, Boh. paveza. From Pavia, cf. pistolesi from Pistoia.
Pavilion — padiglione.
Pavois — pavese.
Pavot Fr. poppy. From papaver, the seeming reduplication being dropped and the term changed, cf. Trèves from Treviri; cf. A. S. papig, popig, E. poppy, W. pabi. The Norm. mahon is the O. H. G. mägo, M. H. G. mähen, G. mohn.
Paxaro Sp., Pg. passaro, Wal. pasère bird; from passer, with ar for er, cf. passer non passar App. ad Probus, so anser non ansar, but Sp. ansar; camera, non cammara, Sp. camara.
Payen — pagano.
Payer — pagare.
Payla — poële (1).
Pays paysan — paese.
Peage — pedaggio.
Peeason O. Fr., Pr. peazo foundation, base; L. L. pedatio from pedare to support.
Pec O. Fr. fem, peque pecque (Molière), Pr. pec pega, Pg. pico, B. peca stupid; from pecus which is so used even in Class. Latin.
Pecca It., Pr. pecca pec fault, Sp. peca, Pg. pico speak; from p癫care.
Pecchia — ape.
Pecchiere — bichiere.
Pecho — persica.
Pechina Sp. a sort of mussel, from peeten.
Pecho pecha Sp., Pg. peito peita tax, contribution, vb. pechar peitar to pay tax; from pactum.
Pecilgar — pellizcar.
Pecora It. (f.) sheep, Wal. pecure; from pecora, orig. used as a collective, cf. E. sheep.

Pecores — picorer.

Pecona — pozione.

Pedaggio It., Sp. peage, Fr. péage toll (paid by passengers); from pes pedis.

Pedante It. Sp. Pg., Fr. pédant, E. pedaut. Pedanti = quegli che avevano cura dei fanciulli insegnando loro e menandogli fuora (Varchi); from παιδευειν whence a L. L. vb. pedare.

Pedazo Sp. Pg. a piece; from pittacium, pitacium a piece of paper, cloth &c. Cf. also Pr. pedas, Occ. petas, Fr. rapetasser (to patch). V. pezza.

Pedone It., Sp. peon, Pr. peon pezon, Fr. pion foot-soldier, E. pawn; from a form pedo (pes). Hence Pr. pezonier, O. Fr. pionnier, E. pioneer. Fr. piont requires a L. pedito (from pedes, L. L. peditare).

Pegar Sp. Pg. Fr. to cement, fasten, empegar empeyantar (comp. with untar) to pitch, apegar to adhere; from picare. Fr. posسر empousser directly from píc picis. It. impeciare = Fr. empoiser, empeser (sbst. empois); impegolare = Fr. empegar; appicciare impiccare appicare to adhere, impiccare to hang up, spiccare to detach, not from piccare, cf. appiccare to take root = Sp. pegar; pice for pec (Lat. pic) was perhaps through the influence of the G. pichen.

Pego — pelago.

Peigne peine — pettine.

Peindre Fr. to paint; from pingere, It. pignere, but Sp. pintar, E. paint.

Pejo Pg. impediment, vb. pejar, pejuda pregnant (cf. Sp. embarazada); from pedica with change of gender as in Fr. piége; for the j cf. Sp. meye from med’cus.

Pelago It., Sp. pelago, Pg. peyo, Pr. peleg (pelégre) sea, high sea, main, vb. Cat. empelegar; from pelagus which in L. L. and Romance involved the notion of deep, fathomless water (Pg. pelago well).

Pelare It., Sp. Pg. Pr. petar, Fr. peler to pluck hair, peel; from pilare.

Pélé-mèle Fr. (E. pell-mell); the O. Fr. is mêlé-pèle, mêlé is clear enough but the second member, as usual in rhymed words of this kind (cf. tire-litre, chari-vari &c.) is difficult; is it O. Fr. paesle a pan, or pelle a shovel? Burg. paule-male = earth thrown up.

Pelear Sp., Pg. pelejar, Pr. pelear to fight, struggle, sbst. pelea &c. From παλείας or from L. palus (fencing stick)?

Pelerin — pellegrino.

Pelfre O. Fr. booty, pelfer to plunder; E. pelf, pilfer.
Pelisse — pelluccia.
Pelitre — pilatro.
Pella Sp. Pg. ball, mass; from pīla, which is not found in the other Rom. languages. Sp. pīla, Pg. pīla, Fr. pile, E. pile comes from pīla a pillar.
Pella — poële.
Pelle Fr. shovel, E. peet; from pala, It. Sp. Pr. pala. Hence It. palette &c., palette.
Pelleja Sp. harlot; from pellis pellicula in which sense it is also used, cf. scortum. Pellex would have given pellega.
Pellegrino It., Pr. pelegrin pelerin, Fr. pelerin, pilgrim; from peregrinus, Sp. peregrino. From the Rom. come E. G. pilgrim, pilger.
Pelliecia It., Pg. pelissa, Fr. pellisse, E. pîch, O. H. G. pelliz, G. petz; from adj. pellicuus pellieca. Hence Pr. sobrepelitz, Fr. surpelsis for surpelis, E. surplice.
Pellizcar Sp., Pg. bellizcar to pinch; from pellis, cf. O. Fr. pelicer (from pellis, cf. pelicon) to pull.
Pelmazo Sp. slow, dull; usu. derived from pēlum the sole of the foot, so, perhaps, orig. = heavy-treading, cf. Fr. pataud from patte.
Pelota polote — pilotta.
Poluose — petuche.
Peltro It., Sp. Pg. pettre, O. Fr. peautre, Du. peauter, E. pewter. Perhaps from Fr. em-peltar to stuff, graft, mix (tin with lead or quicksilver).
Peluca — pilluccare.
Peluche Fr. (f.) a stuff composed of linen and camel’s hair, plush; from It. peluccio, peluzzo (pilus). Sp. is pelusa down on fruit, nap of cloth, O. Sp. peluza, Cat. pelussa. From same root is Fr. pelouse, Lim. pelen.
Penca Sp. Cat. prickly, sharp-pointed leaf, also lash; a Celtic word, W. pînc point, E. pîck.
Penchor Fr. to hang, slope, Pr. penjar pengar, O. Sp. pinjar; from pendicare (pendere).
Pendoloque — toque.
Pendico It. slope, declivity; formed, on the analogy of appendice, from pendere, O. Fr. pendant a hill.
Pendon — pennone.
Pénil — peltine.
Pennain It. peak of a mountain, Sp. peña, Pg. penha rock; from pinna a pinnacle, Pr. pen, Fr. pignon, It. pignone; Fr. pinnacle, E. pinacule from pinuaculum. The Celt. pen head, top, would have formed masc. derivatives.
Pennone It., Sp. pendon, Pr. penô, Fr. E. pennon; O. Sp. =
streamer. From penna feather; for Sp. d cf. pendola pen from pennula; so It. pennoncetto = both streamer and plume.

Pensar — pensar — pesa.

Pente Fr. slope; for pende as tente for tende; from pendere. Hence soupente. Cf. It. pentola, E. pent-house.

Pentola It. a pot to hang over the fire; from pendulus (It. penzolo).

Pensolo — pentola.

Peña — penna.

Peon — pedone.

Pepie pepita — pipita.

Pepin Fr. a corn or grain, pépinière nursery-garden. Some derive it from pepo (O. Fr. pepon, It. popone) so = orig. a pumppion or cucumber seed (Sp. pepino). Cf. It. pipita, Sp. pepita seed, kernel, pip. Pepo is from the Gk. πηπων ripe.

Pequeño — piccolo.

Percer — pertugiare.

Perche Fr. a pole; L. pertica, Sp. Pg. percha, E. perch.

Periò — ciò.

Perdice pernice It., Sp. Pr. perdiz, Fr. perdrix, E. partridge; from perdix.

Pérdiz — perdice.

Poroxil — petrosellino.

Perea — pigrezza.

Perfilar — profilare.

Pergamo It. a pulpit, stage; from pergamum a tower.

Periquito — parcocchetto.

Peritarsi It. to be ashamed. In Crem. Ven. Mil. peritare peritâ = to rate, tax, perito valner. Perhaps from pauritare iterative of paurire (in spanrire), au being changed irregularly into e, so as to take the form of the O. L. peritare. But it may, better, be connected with the Sp. aprotarse (v. prieto).

Perla It. Sp. Pr., Pg. perola (perla), Fr. perle, cf. O. H. G. perula berata, A. S. E. pearl, Nor. perla, L. L. perulus perula, perla, used instead of the L. unio. The trisyll. form seems the orig. one, cf. Ven. peroto, L. L. perula. The derivations given are (1) pirula (from pirum, It. Sp. pera) cf. Sp. perilla ornament in the shape of a pear (2) pilula a globule (Ven. pirola) (3) perna mussel (v. Ducange), cf. Neap. Sic. perna = perla, It. pernocchia mother-of-pearl, but these may have conformed themselves to perna, (4) from G. berula (a corruption of beryllus or a dim. of beere a berry, cf. baca). This is Grimm’s conjecture, and seems the most likely. The Wal. is mergéitar.

Pernice — perdice.

DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.
Perno It. Sp. Pg. hasp, bolt, hinge, Sp. pernio hinge, Fr. perron a flight of stairs; according to Menage from perna, but cf. Gk. περνοῦν.

Però It. Pr., Sp. O. Pg. pero, O. Fr. poro poruec for Lat. igitur, sed, autem, from per hoc and pro hoc the former used by Apuleius and others for propterea. Hence Sp. empero, Pr. empero; It. perocché, L. L. per hocque.

Perol Sp. a pan, large kettle, Pr. pairol; from patina, whence patin-ol patnol patrol (cf. engre for engne), pairol.

Perola — perla.

Perpunte — pourpoint.

Perro Sp. dog (adj. = stubborn), Sic. perru. Diez gives no derivation, but connects it with the L. L. pirmeus, Is. from per hoc and pro hoc the former used by Apuleius and others for propterea. Hence Sp. empero, Pr. empero; It. persico, pesce (Sp. melocoton), Pg. pescheiro, Fr. pêcher, Wall. pearsec; from persicum, persicus.

Persil — petrosellino.

Perso It., Pr. O. Fr. O. E. pers dark, of a colour between purple and black; L. L. persus persus "ad persei mali colorem accedens" Ducange.

Pertugiaro It., Pr. pertusar, Fr. percer (whence E. pierce and Sic. birciari) = pertuisier; It. sbst. pertugio, Fr. pertuis a hole; from pertundere pertusus (pertuisiere pertusium).

Pertuis — pertugiaire.

Pertuisane — partigiana.

Pesca — persica.

Pescuezo Sp., Pg. pescoco nape of the neck; from post (cf. pestorejo) and cuezo (v. coca), so = hind-cask, cf. testa.

Peso It. Sp. Pg., Pr. pens pes, O. Fr. poix, Fr. poids (a form which points to pondus), E. poise, from pensum. Vb. It. pesare, Sp. Pg. Pr. pesar, Fr. pesar, poise; Sp. apesar to overload; also pensare, pensar pessar (Pr.) penser to think, from pensare, and with a different spelling, Fr. panser to attend upon, nurse, dress wounds &c., cf. L. pensare sitim to satiate thirst.

Pestaña — pestore.

Pestare It., Sp. pistar, Pr. pestar, also Sp. pisar, Pg. Pr. pizar, Fr. pisar, Wall. pisà to stamp, tread, bray. The forms with st must be referred to L. pistor (It. pesto) for pisitius, those with s to pisare (Varro). Hence It. pest, Sp. pista, Fr. piste track,
tread, whence It. pistagna, Sp. pestaña, Pg. pestana fringe (track or stripe on cloth), in Sp. Pg. also eyelash, cf. Cic. fimbria = end of locks of hair. Hence also It. pestone, Fr. E. piston.

Pestillo Sp., Cat. pestell bolt. Perhaps from pes-it-ilto (cf. cabr-it-ilto) for pesillo from pessulus, the form being varied so as to avoid confusion with pesillo a small weight, or so as to resemble pistillum a pestle.

Pestorejo Sp. nape; from post (puest pest) and oreja ear, cf. pescezze.

Peseña Sp. hoof; from pedis ungula.

Petaca Sp. portmanteau, wallet; from Mexican petlacalli.

Petakdo It., Sp., Fr. E. petard; a coarse military word, from peto, pet, L. peditum. Hence Fr. pétillier.

Petate Sp., Cat. pestell bolt. Perhaps from pes-ilillo (cf. cabr-it-illo) for pesillo from pessulus, the form being varied so as to avoid confusion with pesillo a small weight, or so as to resemble pistillum a pestle.

Petarel — petardo.

Petecchio It., Sp. pechues, Fr. péchiches (all plur.) fever-spots; a word introduced by physicians immediately from the Gk. πυτράμων, not from L. pittucium.

Pétiller — petardo.

Pétiscar — pito.

Petit — pito.

Peto Sp. breast-plate; from It. petto, L. pectus. From pectorale we have It. pettorale, Sp. petral, Fr. poitrail (also = dewlap), E. poitré, petrel.

Petrina — poitrine.

Pétrir Fr., Pr. pestrir to knead; from a form pisturire (pistura, pianere), cf. cintur from cinctura, accouturer from ad-consutura, It. scaltrire from sculptura.

Petrosellino petrosemolo pressemolo It., Sp. persel, Fr. persil, parsley (= A. S. peterselīze, G. persilie); from petroselinum.

Pettine It., Sp. peine, Pg. pente, Pr. peine, Fr. peignie comb; from pecten; vb. pettinare &c. Hence Fr. pénil (for peignil) groin, crines circa pudenda, Juv. pecten, It. pettignore, Sp. empeigne, Gk. χρεις.

Peu Fr. adv., in O. Fr. also an adj. poies choses &c.; from pau- cus, Pr. pauc, It. Sp. poco.

Peur Fr., O. Fr. pauour fear; from pavor, It. paura.

Pévera It. also petriola, Mil. pidria, Romagn. pidarja, Com. ple- dria, Ven. impria a wooden funnel; from impletorium?

Pezon — picciuolo.

Pezza pezzo It., Sp. pieza, Pg. peça, Pr. peza pesa, Fr. pièce. E. piece. L. L. petium petio = a piece of land. Diez derives it from πέζα a foot, edge, border (cf. petiolus = pezzuolo, v. picciuolo). The contraction from Sp. pedazo, would, he says, be too harsh. But another derivation which he mentions, that from the W. peth, Bret. pez, Gael. peos (whence a Lat. pethia, petia), seems more probable.
Pezzente pezzente It. beggar; from petiens for petens, cf. cagiente from cadiens for cadens, veggent for videns. Cf. Pg. pedinte.

Phiole Fr. a vial; from phiala, It. fiata, Pied. fiola.

Piaggia spiaggia It., Sp. Pr. playa, Pg. praia, Fr. plage shore. L. L. plaja, from playa a region (It. piaggiio).

Piatta It. a carpenter’s plane, piattare to plane; for planula planulare, from planus planare, cf. lula from hulula. Piatta also = adze, axe (for hewing), and this points to the O. G. pial, G. beil, E. bill; another form is piola.

Pianca Piedm. a plank for a bridge, Pr. planca plancha, Fr. planche, plank, whence Sp. plancha a plate of metal, Pg. plancha a board; from planca (Festus and Palladius). It. Sp. Pg. palanca a pole, lever, is from patanga, Pic. pelangue, Wal. pelan.

Piara Sp. herd; from pecuaria.

Piare It., Sp. piar (Fr. piailler), to chirp; an onomatopoeion.

Piastra It. plate of metal, Sp. &c. piastra, piastrer; O. Fr. plaistre pavement, ceiling, Fr. platre stucco, plaster; It. piastreone, Pg. piastrao, Fr. E. plastron; It. piastrello. From emplastra (ἐπιπλάστρα) a surgical plaster, It. empiastro, Fr. emplâtre, Sp. emplastre = Gk. ἐπιπλάστρον. From plastra (by rejection of the initial) was formed vb. lastricare to plaster, sbst. lastrico astre (Mil. astrich astrergh, Com. astrach), L. L. astricus, G. estrich. Hence also It. lastra, Sp. lastra lastre a slab of stone or metal, v. s. lasto, ph. also O. Fr. astre aistre, Fr. âtre hearth.

Piatto It., Sp. pleito, Pg. pleito preito, Pr. plaiç plag, O. Fr. plaid, E. plea, law-suit, Rh. pled a word; It. piatire piattejaire, Sp. pleiter, Pg. preitejar, Pr. plaideiar, O. Fr. plaider, plaideroer, Fr. plaider, E. plead, Rh. plider. From L. L. placitum which was used = a convention for the discussion of affairs of state (placita habere), O. Pg. placo, plazo prazo, Sp. plazo.


Piazza It., Wal. platz, Sp. Pg. Pr. plaza placa plassa, Fr. E. place; vb. Fr. placer, E. place; from platca (πλάτεα) a street, in Horace platia, Goth. platja. It. is first used by Lampidius = a court-yard (place).

Picar — picco.

Piccino — piccolo.

Piccione It., Sp. pichon, Pr. pijon, Fr. E. pigeon; from pio
PJCC100L0
— PIETANZA.
341 (Lampridius), which is from *pipare pipire*, cf. Mil. *pipi* a little bird.


**Piccolo** It., Sp. *pequeño*, Pg. *pequeno* little, for which Pr. Cat. Fr. have *petit*. From the O. Rom. *pic* a point (v. *pico*) so = minute (as It. *picco* is used = *punctum*, so *piccolo* = *punctum*). The Wal. *pic* = drop, Alb. *picé*. Besides *piccolo* the It. has *picciolo* and *piccino* (= *pic-ciolo* *pic-cino* or *pit-ciolo* *pit-cino* from root of *petit*); N. Pr. has *piccioun*, Lim. *pitsou*, fem. *pit-souno*.

**Picchio** — *bicchiere*.

**Picchon** — *piccione*.

**Picorer** Fr. to prowl in quest of plunder, prop. of cattle; from *pecus*, cf. Sp. *pecorea* marauding.


**Piéco** — *pezza*.

**Piedestallo** It., Sp. pedestal, Fr. *piédestal*; formed with G. *stal*, v. *stallo*.


**Piége** Fr. (m.) a snare; from *pedica*, It. *piedica*, Wal. *peadece*, mase. Pg. *pejo*.

**Pier** (pier) Fr. to tipple; from *πιτεῖν*, cf. Sp. *empiar* from *επιτείν*; Fr. *trinquer* from G. *trinken*. Hence *piot* a draught of wine, vb. Norm. *pioter*.

**Pierna** Sp. leg, Pg. *perna*; from *perna* = the leg from the hip to the foot (Ennius), ham.

**Pietanza** It., Sp. Pr. *pitanza*, Fr. *pittance* (E. *pitance*) a monk's daily allowance. The It. form had once also the meaning of *pity*, and was altered from *pitanza* so as to conform to *pietà*, cf. O. Pg. *pitança* = charitableness. Prob. from O. Rom.
pite a morsel, small portion, through a verb *pitare* (Geno. *pittà* to pick).

Piéton — pedone.

Piétre It. poor, needy. For *piestre* from *pedestrís?*

Pieu Fr. post. From *patus, pal, pel, piel, pieu*, cf. in O. Fr. *cher* (carus) chier, *tres trics*, *tel tiel tief*. As no instance of this process occurs in Modern Fr., Diez derives *pieu* from *piculus pictus*, so = It. *picchio*.


Pieviale *piviale* It. mantle; for *piavale* = *pluvialis*. Cf. *pimaccio* cushion = *piumaccio*, O. Pg. *chimaço* and *chumaço*.

Pleza — pizza.

Pifaro *piffero* *piffe* — *pipa*.

Pigeon — *piccione*.

Pigiare It. to press; a participial verb from *pinsere pinsus* (*pin-

siare*), cf. *pertugiare* from *pertusus*.

Pigione It. house-rent; from *pensio*, Fr. *pension*, cf. *magione* from *mansio*.


Pignatta It. pot; from *pinea*, because the lid was shaped like a pine-cone. Hence Sp. *pinata*.

Pignon *pignone* — *penna*.

Pigolare — *pipa*.


Pihuela Sp. a fetter; with *piola* (cf. *vihuela viola*) from *pes pedis*; cf. *pi-ojo* from *pediculus*.

Píla — *pella*.

Pilatro It., Sp. Pg. Pr. *petitre*, Fr. *pyrèthre*, E. *pellitory* a plant; from *pyrethrum* (*πυρεθρον*).

Pile — *pella*.

Piler *pillar* *piller* — *piigliare*.


A. S. pIuccian, E. pluck, which are from the Rom. Connected with piluccare is Sard. pilucca, Lomb. peluch, Pied. pluch, Gen. pellucco, It. (corrupted) perruca parruca, Wal. perocé, Fr. perruque, E. peruke (periwig), Occ. pamparrugo, Sp. peluca (cf. machuca, almendruco &c.).

Piment — pimiento.
Pimiento pimiento Sp., Pg. pimento (whence E. pimento) pimenta pepper, Pr. pimcnta spice, Pr. pimen, O. Fr. piment, L. L. pigmentum a drink made of wine, honey, and spice, Fr. piment a medicine; from L. pigmentum a colouring material, hence juice of plants used for colouring, so anything aromatic.

Pimpa — pipa.
Pimpinella It., Sp. pimpinela, Fr. pimprenelle, E. pimpernel; from bipinetla for bipennula (two-winged). The Cat. has pampinella, Pied. pimpinela a mere corruption, for it has no connection with pampinus. In N. Pr. it is fraissinet0, from fraisse = fraxinus.

Pimpollo Sp. sucker, sprout, Pg. pimpolho; for pampinollo, a dim. of pampinus, cf. sup. pampinella for pimpinella.

Pinaccia It., Sp. pinaza, Fr. pinasse, E. pinnace; from pinus.

Pincer pinchar pinzo — pizza.
Pincione It., Sp. pinzon pinchon, Fr. pincon, Cat. pinsa a fuch. From W. pink (G. fnke, E. finch) frolicksome, fineh, cf. Fr. geai = gay and jay. The Bret. has pint, Bav. pink, Slav. pinka, Hung. pinto; N. Pr. quinson for pinson, Pg. pisco.

Pino Pg. nail, point; a pino Sp. Pg. on tiptoe, cf. Sp. empinarse to stand erect (though this pi.to may be a different word, and derived from pinus, cf. arbolarse); from E. W. pin, Gael. pinne, O. N. pinni, G. pinne.

Pinque Fr. (f.), Sp. prique (m.), pinco, Pg. pinque (m.), L. G. pinke (f.) a sort of ship, E. pink; from pinus pinica, pinca, cf. pinaza &c.

Pinta Sp. Pg. paint-spot, mark, from pingere; hence also a marked measure for liquids, Fr. pinte, E. pint, Wal. pinté, cf. rubbio.

Pintacilgo Sp., Pg. pintasirgo a goldfinch; from pictus passerculus.

Pinza — pizza.

Pinzon — pincione.

Pina — pignatta.

Pioggia It., Sp. pluvia, Pg. chwa, Fr. pluie, Wal. ploaie rain; from pluvia. Hence Sp. chubasco squall, cf. O. Sp. cheno from plenus.

Pioletto It. (in Com. piolet) a little axe or bill; from the O. H. G. biait piait, G. heil, E. bill.

Piombare It. to sink perpendicularly, to fall plumb down, cadere
Pion pionnier — pedone.

Pioppa pioppo It., Wal. plop (Alban. plepi), Wall. plopp, Pg. chopo chonpo, Sp. popo chopo, Cat. clop, Neap. chiuppo. From pōpulus, with a remarkable change of form to distinguish it from pōpulus; L. L. ploppus, Lomb. pobbia, Berr. peple for peupler, Jura puble, Lim. piboul.

Piorno Sp. Pg. Spanish broom; ph. for picorno from pico a point, cf. pia from pica.

Piot — pier.


Piovano — pieve.

Pipa piva It., Sp. Pg. pipa, Pr. pimpa, Fr. pipe pipeau, Wal. pipè, E. pipe; from pipare pipiare, Fr. piper (= illicere aves pipilando, then = cheat, espec. at cards), whence also O. H. G. pōfa, G. pfeife, E. ßfe, G. pfeifer which became in It. pfifero, Sp. piparo, Fr. piffer and ßfer; Rh. ßfa. It. piolo, Fr. pivot tap, E. pivot are connected. From pipolare is It. pioclare for piovolare, g for ß, or, better, inserted in a form pioclare for piovolare. From pivare we have also piviere, Fr. pluvier, E. pluver.

Pipistrello It., also ripistrello, vispistrello, vespistrello a bat, from vespertilios for vespertilio.

Pipita It., Sp. pepita, Pg. pevide pivide, Pr. pepida, Fr. pépие, E. pip (in fowls); from pītuita (pevita pipita, O. H. G. phiphis). Nearer the L. is the Mil. puida puidà.

Pique — pieco.

Pirotte Fr.; from a primitive pive (= It. piva) of pivot a peg, and row a wheel.

Pis Fr. udder, O. Fr. breast, from pectus, Pr. peitz, Lomb. pecc, Lim. piei (f.).

Pisar piser piste — pestare.

Pisciare It., Wal. pišā, Pr. pissar, Fr. pisser; an onomatop. like the G. zischen, cf. Cat. piscar, N. Fr. pichá, Pic. picher.

Pistola It. Sp., Fr. pistole pistolet, E. pistol. Orig. = a dagger (worn secretly, like the pistol), and, according to H. Stephanus, from Pistoja, pistojese, pistolese, pistola. Others derive it
from *pistillus*, It. *pestello* a pestle, with a change of form, cf. Ven. *piston* peston a rifle, from It. *pestone* a large pestle. But here the change of suffix is unusual, the form should be *pistuola*, of only following *i* as in *orolo* &c. The *pistole* = a gold coin is prob. the same word, cf. Claude Fauchet (1599): *ayant les escus d'Espagne esté reduicts à une plus petite forme que les escus de France, ont pris le nom de pistolets (little pocket pistols).

**Pitaud** Fr. a clown; from *pedes-itis*, cf. *pieton*.


**Pito** Sp. a pipe, *pitar* to pipe; an onomatop., cf. *pita* a hon-call.

**Pitocci** It. a beggar, from *πτωκός*, perhaps influenced by *pit* small, cf. Lomb. *piton* poor.

**Pitorra** — *pito*.

**Piva** — *pipa*.

**Pivoine** Fr., E. peony; from *peonia* (πεωνία from Παιών), It. Sp. *peonia*.

**Pivolo** — *pipa*.

**Pivot** — *pipa*.

**Pizarra** Sp. Pg., Cat. *pissarra* slate. Perhaps from *pieza* piece, with suffix *arra*, cf. G. *schiefer* = prop. a fragment.

**Pizca** — *pizza*.


**Pizzico** — *pizza*.

**Placard** — *piagia*.

**Place** — *piazzetta*.

**Plafond** Fr. ceiling; from *plat fond* flat floor; hence Sp. *papón*.

**Plage** — *piaggia*.

**Plaid** — *piato*.
Plaindre Fr., O. E. plain; from plangere, Pr. planher, It. pia
gnere, Sp. planir.
Plais plaissa Pr. hedge, O. Fr. plaissier plessier to hedge, Pr.
partic. as sbst. plassat, O. Fr. plessié, also Pr. plaissaditz, O.
Fr. pleisseis a park, Fr. Plessis; from plexus plexa twisted, so
plais = basket-work.
Planche — pianca.
Plaque Fr. plate, vb. plaquer, sbst. placard; from Du. plak a flat
piece of wood, a shaving, plakken to paste up, fasten, not
from Gk. ἀλάς, since the word is only found in Fr.
Plasta — pasta.
Plat plata — piatto.
Piètre — piastra.
Playa — piaggia.
Plaza — piazza.
Plegar — piegare.
Plegaria Sp. public prayer; from precarius.
Pleige — plevir.
Pleita Sp. rush-matting; from plectere.
Pleito — piato.
Plessier — плег.
Plevir Pr. O. Fr. to pledge, Pr. plieu, Fr. pleige (= E. pledge),
whence Ven. plezo, Sic. preggiu; plevir = præbere (sc. fidem),
cf. temple from temporu, Planchais = Prancatius for Pancra-
tius. Pleige = præbium a remedy, surety; Pr. plevizo = præ-
btitio, Fr. plevine warranty, E. plevin, replevin. W. refers to a
G. source, Du. pleghc duty (G. pflichl), E. plight.
Plie Fr. a plaice = in meaning L. platessa (Ausonius), Sp. pla-
tija, Pg. patruça, E. plaice. Plie is for plaie from plate fem. of
plat flat, and is altered in form to distinguish it from plaie =
plaga.
Plier — piegare.
Plisser Fr. to fold; a participial verb, from plicare plić’tus
(pliectare).
Plonger — piombare.
Ployer — piegare.
Plusieurs Fr., Pr. plusor, O. It. plusori a comparative for L. plus
(plies) which was appropriated to form the Romance com-
parative; from plus was der. plusior, cf. Varro’s plusimus, and
L. pluriores.
Poche Fr. introduced from England; A. S. pocca, E. poke.
Pocima Sp. potion; from πότισμα.
Podar — potare.
Podestà It. m. a magistrate; Pr. podestat poestat, Sp. potestad,
L. potestas all fem.
Podre Sp. pus, matter; from puter, = Pg. podre.
Poo O. Fr., Pr. pouta, Cat. pota; from Du. poot = G. pfote foot.

Poèle Fr. f. a pan, O. Fr. pacle poasle, E. pect pail; from L. patella, It. padella, Sp. padilla. From Fr. pacle come Sp. payla and Pg. pella.

Poéle Fr. m. a canopy, pall, O. Fr. poestle; from πέταλον, L. petalum a golden canopy hung over the Pope's head. Pullum would have given paile, Pr. pati. But v. Littré, p. 69, who makes poéle = poile = paile.

Pôle Fr. m. a heated room, a stove, O. Fr. poise. L. L. has pisele, pisalis, which point to L. pensitis, pêsile, cf. the expressions horreum pensile (L.), domus pensilis, camera pendens (L. L.). A Rom. form birle for pirlé is from pisle, as varlet from vastet, L. L. pirale, O. H. G. pheral, not from πυρ which could only have given pirâte.

Poge — poggia.

Poggia It. rope at the end of a sailyard, Fr. poge (m.); from ποδός (ποις). The poggia was on the right, as the orza was on the left. It is one of the numerous nautical words borrowed from the Greek, cf. barea, sesto, golfo, artimone, fâlo.

Poggio It., Pr. pueg puoi, O. Fr. puî a raised place (E. pew pue), Sp. Pg. poyo a stone bench near the door, O. Fr. puoiot; from podium raised place; hence vb. It. poggiare, O. Pg. poyar, O. Fr. puier to mount; It. appoggiare, Sp. Pg. apoyar, Fr. appuyer to support, lean; sbst. appui.

Poi It., Sp. pues, Pg. poz, Pr. pois, Fr. puis, from post; hence It. dipoi dôpo (cf. domani), the latter a very old form for Wal. has dûpe, Pg. Pr. depois, Fr. depuis, L. L. de post; Sp. despues, Pr. despous, Com. despò, Padu, daspô from de ex post. It. poscia, Pr. poissas is from postea.

Poids — peso.

Polignard — pugnale.

Poinçon — punzar.

Pointre Fr. to prick, also to spur a horse, whence sbst. poindre assault in battle, M. H. G. pinder; from pungere, Pr. ponher, It. pungere, Sp. pungir.

Point — punto.

Poison — pozione.

Poissier — pegar.

Poisson Fr. fish; from piscis, Pr. peis, O. Fr. pescion, It. pescione.

Poitrine Fr., Pr. petrina breast, from a form pectorina, Dauph. peturina; orig. = breast-piece, or girdle, cf. Sp. petrina pre-tina girdle, O. Fr. has pis = pectus. Hence O. Fr. poitrinal petrinal, E. petronet because worn in the girdle.

Polea — poulter.

Poledro puledro It., Sp. Pg. potro, Pr. poudre, O. Fr. poutre a col; from L. L. pulletus poledrus; Scaliger's pulletra for pul-
lastra in Varro, is a mere conjecture. Pulcro may be from a Gk. πωλίδιον for πωλίδιον, (πώλος, cf. ἵππος, ἵππιδιον). Sp. potro also = a wooden horse, cf. equuleus (G. folter from poledrus), Fr. poutre a cross-beam to support another beam.

Poleggio puleggio It., Pr. pulegi, Sp. polco, Pg. pocjo, Fr. pouliot a plant, penny-royal; from pulegium.

Polichinelle — pulcinella.

Polilla Sp., Pg. polilha a moth; according to the Sp. etymologers from pulvis, the v suppressed as in fulus, Gonzalo for Gonzalvo.

Polisson Fr. a blackguard, whence Sp. polizoti; from politio one who polishes the pavement, cf. nourricon from nutritio. Roue. polisso = a smoothing iron.

Polizza It., Sp. poliza, Fr. police bill, certificate, policy (of insurance &c.); a corruption of polypychum a catalogue &c., usually in pl. polypycha an account-book (πολύπυχον), also poleticum poleticum polctum, Fr. poliet.

Pollare It. to shoot, bud forth, whence rampollare; from pullulare.

Pollegar Pg., Sp. pulgar, Pr. polgar, O. Fr. pochier thumb; from pollicaris (pollex).

Poltro It. lazy, dastardly, whence Sp. poltrone, Pg. postrono, Fr. poltron, E. poltroon all from the It., the prim. poltro found only in Champ. pleutre. Connected with O.H.G. polstar bolster, E. bolster, cf. Fr. lodier (1) blanket (2) idler, and cf. It. boldrone boldra a part of the bed furniture; the commentators on Dante Inf. 21, 46 (spoltre) mention a sbst. poltro, Mil. polter, Rom. pultar a bed. The dropping of the initial s may be owing to the lst of the original, and the double initial points to a G. source.

Pomo It. Sp., Fr. pomme apple; from pomum. Dim. It. pomello, Fr. pommeau, E. pommel. Hence also E. pometier = pomme d’ambre, and pomatum (made from apples), v. Wedgwood.


Ponceau Fr. purple, deep red; from punicus punicellus, Pr. punicene.

Pondre Pr. Fr., Cat. pondrer to lay eggs; from ponere, which, in these three languages, is only found in this sense.

Ponente It., Sp. poniente, Pr. ponent west, prop. sun-setting, ove il sol si pone; Wal. apus (partic. from apone = apponere), Fr. couchant, cf. levante.

Pontare puntare It. to press, insist on, resist; = Fr. pointer, to point, cf. It. pontar la lancià contra atenno.

Ponzona — pozione.

Popar Sp. to caress, Pg. poupar to spare, save; from L. It. patpare.
Popone — pépin.

Poppa It., Pr. popa, O. Fr. poupe breast; from popa a doll (cf. coppa from cunna), hence Rh. popa, Fr. poupee (E. poppy), G. puppe. Cf. It. zita from G. zitze a teat?

Por Sp. Pg. O. Fr., Fr. pour for L. pro, in Sp. Pg. also = per, so in early L. L. non territus pro hoc sacrificio. It is not found in It. but the Sard. has po (= por) prob. from the Sp., since peri is also used. O. Sp. O. Pg. pora, Sp. Pg. para = pro ad. Cat. pera, Prov. per a, O. Fr. por a.

Por puer O. Fr., Pr. por pore a particle = L. porro and used with certain verbs, such as gitar, traire, volar e. g. por gitar to throw away.

Porc-épia Fr. corrupted from pore-espi, Pr. pore-espin (O. E. porpin a hedgehog whence, by corruption, porpentine in Shaks- pere, L. porco spino, porco spinoso, Sp. puerco espiño, E. porcupine. The Fr. connected it with spica.

Porcellana It., Sp. Pg. porcelana, Fr. porcelaine, E. porcelain. The word is of Italian origin; porcellana = (1) a shell-fish, concha Veneris (2) porcelain, which resembles the shell in transparency. Porcellana in sense (1) is derived from L. porcus in a secondary sense, cf. Fr. pucelatje with the same meaning. V. Malm, Untersuchungen, p. 13.

Porcellana — portulaca.

Porche Fr. (m.), Pr. porche porch; from porticus, L. portico.

Porende poren O. Sp. O. Pg. = por tanto from proute. Pg. porem is for nia porrem, as pourtant for non pourtant.

Porfia Sp. Pg. Cat. obstinacy, porfirar to dispute obstinately, O. Pg. perfia, O. Sp. perfadia, so from perfidia. Cf. αίσθητα faithlessness and disobedience, and for the form cf. Sp. hestio from fastidium.

Poridad Sp., O. Pg. puridade = Sp. puridad secrecy, L. puritas.

Porra Sp. Pg. Cat. a club-headed stick; from porrum a leek, or from a B. root. Hence porro heavy, dull.

Portulaca It. Fr., Sp. verdolaga (through verde), Pg. verdoaga verdoga beldroega, a plant, purslane; from portulaca. From L. porcilea (also porcistruum) comes It. porcellana, E. purslane; from pulli pes, Fr. pourpier.

Poruce — appo.

Posar poser — pausare.

Poscia — poi.

Posnée O. Fr. podnue haughtiness. For poussonee from pousser? or connected with W. posned (m.) = something round and swelling?

Possa poussa Pr. nipple; = bud, Fr. pousse?

Posta It. Sp. Pg., Fr. poste, E. post; from positus, because of the relay of horses.
Posticcio It., Sp. postizo, Fr. postiche, also apposticcio, apostizo, Pr. apostitz supposititious, counterfeit; L. appositicus.

Postierla — poterne.

Postilla It. Pg. Fr., Sp. postila, Fr. apostille, E. postil marginal note, comment; not from positus (wh. would have given postella), but from post illa (sc. verba auctoris).

Postilla Sp. scab; from pastula.

Postrar — prostrare.

Pot-pourri — olla.

Potage potaggio — pote.

Potare It., Sp. Pg. Pr. podar, O. Fr. poder to prune; from putare which is not found in Rom, in its figurative sense. Sp. podou, Pg. podão a hoe, O. Fr. poun from Sp. poda a pruning; Occ. pondo a pruning-knife.

Potasse Fr. from O. pott-asche (also kesselasche), E. potash.

Pote Sp. Pg., Pr. Fr. pot; from Du. E. pot, cf. Pic. potequin = Dun. poteckin; W. pot, Gael. poit. The It. has no masc. form potto, but the fem. potta has the secondary meaning which is found also in the Irish pute, and in L. and It. concha, It. vaso. Hence Fr. potage, E. pottage, It. potaggio, that which is prepared therein, cf. formaggio that made in a forma.

Poteau Fr., Pr. postel a post; from postis.

Potence Fr. a crutch, gallows; from L. L. potentia prop. = support.

Potere It., Sp. Pg. Pr. poder, O. Fr. pooir (d lost), Fr. pouvoir (v inserted to prevent the hiatus), Wal. puteâ = L. posse, a new conjugation being formed as in elle &c., v. R. Gr. 2, 121.

Sbst. It. podere, Sp. poder, Wal. puteare power, also = possession, estate (like G. vermögen), It. form.

Poterne Fr., E. postern; a corruption of O. Fr. posterle, Pr. posterlta, It. posterlta, from posterula.

Potro — poledro.

Pou — pidocchio.

Pouaere Fr. filthy; formed from interjection pouah, Burg. Norm.
potacre, Pic. polaque, N. Pr. poulãcre.

Poudre Fr. (f.), E. poeder, from pulvis pulveris (polre poldre). Fr. poussière is for pourrière (cf. besicle), O. Fr. porrière pouldrière.

Poulain Fr. foal; from pullus, Pr. polin.

Poulier Fr. to hoist up, poulie (E. pulley, Sp. poléu, Pg. polé); from A. S. pullian, E. pull; but v. Wedg. s. v. "pulley".

Pouliot — poleg gio.

Pouls — pulsar.

Poupa — upupa.

Pour — por.

Pourpior — portulaca.

Pourpoint Fr., Pr. perpouh, Sp. perpunte, pespunte, Pg. pesponto:
POUSSE — PRESSO.

L. L. perpunctum, so called because it was quilted. On pour for per cf. R. Gr. 2, 353.

Pousse poussif — bolso.
Pousser — puitsare.
Poussière — poudre.
Poussin Fr., Pr. pouzin a chicken; from pullicenus (Lampridius).
Poutre — poledro.
Poyo — poggio.
Pozione It., Sp. pozic, Pr. poizò drink, medicine, O. Sp. pozon, Fr. poison, E. poison; from potio a draught, a potion to work a charm or cure; vb. Pr. pozionar, Sp. ponzunar, from pionare, whence Sp. sbst. ponzuna, Pg. peçonha poison. Cf. Sp. yerba, Pg. erva poisonous plant, poison, O. Fr. enherber to poison, and G. gift poison = prop. dose (δόσης).
Pozzo It., Wal. putzu, Sp. pozo, Pr. potz, Fr. puits (E. pit) well; from puteus. Hence vb. Pr. pozar, Fr. puiser, épuiser.
Pozzolana It. melted lava, so called because often found in the district of Pozzuoli.

Prace It. space between two furrows; from παχύς a garden-bed.

Prebenda provenda It. Pr., Sp. prebenda, Fr. prébende, E. prebead daily supply for the monks &c. The Fr. provende (whence G. pründen, E. provender), It. profenda has taken the prov from providere, cf. G. proviant.

Preboste — prevoste.
Prêcher Fr., E. preach, Pg. pregar &c., sbst. Fr. prêche, Pr. prezic; from predicare.

Predella It. a foot-stool, Mil. brelia; from O. H. G. pret = G. brett board.

Predella — brida.
Pregno It., Pg. prenh, Pr. prnh, O. Fr. prains, from prægnas; vb. Pg. prenhar, Sp. part. prèündo, Pg. emprenhar, Sp. empreñar &c.

Preurça — pigrezza.
Preguntar Sp., Pg. perguntar to ask; from percontari.

Preindre O. Fr. to press, Pr. premer; from premerre. Hence Fr. épreindre = exprimere, emprendre = imprimere, depreindre (O. Fr.) = deprimerre. Cf. imprénta.

Prêle — esprelle.

Prendar — nans.
Prensar Sp., Cat. prempsar to press; from pressare.

Près presque — presso.

Presente It. Sp., Fr. présent, E. present; L. L. præsentia (900 A. D.), O. Fr. presen (1150 A. D.); from præsentare to present, offer.

Presso It., Pr. pres, Fr. près = L. prope; from pressum, cf. ëγγα.
Prestare It., Sp. prestar, Fr. prêter to lend; from prestare = to lend (Salvian, Venantius &c.).

Preste — prestare.

Presto It. Sp. Pg., Pr. prest, Fr. prêtt; from a late L. praestus. The Pg. has also prestes (indec.), cf. lestes and testo.

Prêt — presto.

Prete It., Sp., O. Pg., prest, O. Fr. prestre, priest, from presbyter; other forms are immediately from L. presbyteralis presbyteratus. It is remarkable that the It., though fond of the combination st, has lost the s in prete, Mil. prevet pret.

Prêter — prestare.

Pretina — poitrine.

Protto It. pure, unmixed (of wine &c.); for pure from purus. But the e in pretto is open, and the contraction is unusual, hence Muratori derives it from O. H. G. berht = E. bright, where the meaning does not suit so well.

Preux — pro.

Prevoire — prete.

Prevosto It., Sp. Pg. preboste, Fr. prêvot, Wal. preot, provoast; from praepositus. Hence also Sp. Pg. prioste syndic.

Pria It. adv. for prio from prins, the termination being prob. borrowed from poscia.


Prieto Sp., Pg. preto pressed, thronged, miserable, mean, sordid (hence Sp. Pg. also = blackish), Pg. perto closely (It. presso), vb. apretar, apertar to compress, subst. Sp. presa haste; pretar must be a freq. of premo (premitn).

Prigione It., Sp. prison, Pr. preisô, Fr. E. prison; from reprehensio prension seizure (so in Sp.). The It. and Sp. words have also the meaning of "prisoner".

Primavera — ver.


Primo Sp. Pg. primo hermano Sp. cousin, first cousin. Pr. prim = a near relative, quart a relative in the fourth degree.

Prince Fr., Pr. prince prinsi; whence It. prenze, prince. From princeps; O. Fr. princier from primicerius.

Pringue Sp. grease, fat; from pinguis.

Printemps — ver.
Prioste — prevosto.
Prisco — persica.
Prision prison — prigione.
Pro It. Sp. Pg. Pr. O. Fr. prou preu pro, for which also It. prode, O. Sp. O. Pg. pro, Pr. pron profit; from L. pro used as a sbst. e.g. in It. in pro o in contro. For profficiat was written pro faccia for prodest pro'd' è (hence the d). Next, prode was used as an adj. egli è prode — prodest he is useful, brave, cf. M. H. G. biérebe, G. frum and L. L. utíis in both senses. The Pr. pros retains the s of declension as an integral part of the word, hence Fr. preuc, Rh. prus, adv. Pr. prosamn pro-
sament, O. Fr. proisement though no adj. prós, prossa is found. From the O. Fr. prou comes sbst. prouesse, E. prowess. Some derive the adj. pro pros from probus, which is supported by the Pr. adv. pro, Fr. prou = satis, from probe, Cat. prou: pro batre alcun = probe percutere aliquem.
Proa — prua.
Proche Fr., Pr. propi near; from propius in propriare, appropriare, Wal. apropià; whence Fr. approcher, Pr. apropchar, O. It. approcciare approach. Cf. reprocher.
Proda — prua.
Profenda — prebenda.
Profilare It., Fr. profiter (borrowed), Sp. perflar to draw profiles or outlines (Chauc. purfile = edge, border, E. perfile, part), sbst. It. profito, Fr. profit (E. profile), Sp. Lomb. perfl. From jubum line, outline.
Profitto It., Pr. proficig, Cat. Fr. profit, E. profit; vb. profitare, profeitar, profiter; from sbst. profectus. Hence also (better than from prorectus) Sp. Pg. provecho proveito, O. Pg. profeito.
Promener — menare.
Próne Fr. m. a sermon, proner to preach; from praconium (preone prone).
Propaggine It., Pr. probaina, Sp. proveva, Fr. provia (for pro-
vain O. Fr.) a layer, shoot, vb. provigner; from propago, propa-
giare, whence also G. pfpropfa (E. prop).
Propio It. Sp., Cat. propri; from propius, Wal. propin, Sp. Pg. proprio, Pr. propri, Fr. propre (E. proper).
Prosciutto — suco.
Prostrare It., Sp. prostrar (so Pg. Pr.), E. prostrate; from pro-
stratus (prosternere) treated as though of the first conjugation.
Protocollo It. &c. From πρωτόκολλων the leaf prefixed and attached (πρωτός χόλλα) to the Byzantine papyrus-rolls stating by whom, and under what "comes larginum" each was published. Thence the name was transferred to the public records which, by edict of Justinian, were to be always accompanied by such a protocol.
Prou — pro.
Proue — prua.
Provano — tema.
Provecio provecho — profitto.
Provena — propaggine.
Provende — prebendu.
Provianda — viande.
Provigner — provin
Prua
It., Sp. Pg. Pr. prua, Fr. proue (E. proue); from prora with rare euphonic elision of the r for which d is substituted in the It. proda, the O. G. has prot. The It. proda in the sense of edge, is better from the G. proth proit briot than from prora.
Prude Fr. (E. sbst.) an adj. wanting in the sister-tongues and derived from the compound prud’ homme for prud’ homme, Pr. prozom, Sp. prohombre, It. produno v. pro. Others derive it from prudens.
Prudere It., Pr. prizer, Pg. Cat. pruir (for prudir) to itch; from pruirire, cf. proda from prora.
Pruir — prudere.
Puce — ptdee.
Pucelle — ptcela.
Puche Sp. pottage; from puls pulsis, It. polta. Hence puchero a pot for cooking.
Pues, puis — poi.
Pugnale It., Sp. pual, Fr. poignard a dagger; from pugio pugionis.
Puiser puis — pozzo.
Pular Pg. to hop, spring, bud, geminate; from pullare for pullare to sprout.
Pulce It. f., Fr. puce f., Cat. pussa, Sp. Pg. pulga, Crem. peulegh fleca; from pulex m.; vb. It. spulcare, Fr. épucer, Cat. espulsar, Sp. Pg. Pr. espulgar, Val. esplugar, Sp. = also despijar (pidocchio).
Pulcella It., O. Sp. puncella poncella, O. Pg. Pr. pucella, Fr. pucelle, Rh. purscella maid, young girl, Pr. pucel, Fr. puceau, Rh. purscel youth. A dim. from pullus (in L. only of animals), dim. pulicella (A. D. 500), cf. O. Fr. polle a girl, poulot a little boy (still used in Berry and Normandy).
Pulecinella It., Fr. polichinelle a mask in the Neapolitan comedy; so called according to some, from Puccio d’Aniello of Acerra, the first to sustain the part; al. = little child, darling (prop. chickling [pulto]), thence transferred to the most popular stage-figure. Hence prob. E. Punch.
Pulga — pulce.
Pulsar Sp. Pg., Pr. pulsar, Fr. pousser (E. push); from pulsare, whence also Sp. Pg. prurar to thrust out, outbid; sbst. It.
polso, Fr. pouls, E. pulse from pulsus. The form expulser &c. is of more recent formation.

Punchar — punzar.
Punto It., Fr. point, Pr. pouh point used to strengthen a negative; from punctum; cf. pas, rien, aucun &c., R. Gr. 3, 395.
Punzar punchar Sp., Pg. punçar, It. punzeller are punzecchiare to stick, E. pounce, a participial verb = punctiare from punctus. Sbst. It. punzone, Sp. punzon, Fr. poinçon, E. punch, G. punzen, bunzen; from punctio, which, becoming concrete, is made masculine, cf. tosonc.
Pupitre Fr. from pulpitum, It. pulpito, pulpit.
Puput — uppua.
Puro It. particle used for solum and tamen; from pure — purely, merely.
Pusigno It. a meal after supper; from post-carnum.
Putput — uppua.
Putto It., Sp. Pg. puto lad, It. f. putta girl, harlot (Sp. puta, Fr. pute). A word from the spoken Lat., found in an epigram attributed to Virgil "me perdidit iste putus", cf. Sk. putra = filius. Putitius in Plant. becomes It. puttolo. From putta comes It. puttava, O. Sp. putavia harlot; instead of Fr. putaine we have putain (Fr. putan), from accusative putam, cf. Evam from Euan, Bertain from Bertham.
Putto It., O. Sp. pdulo, Pr. O. Fr. put base, mean, disgusting; from putidus, as netto from nítidus.
Puxar — pulsar.
Puys pua Sp., Pg. puu prickke, shoot, layer; from pugio-onis, as buba from ἁυβα, cf. Sp. mugron in same sense, prop. = a dagger.
Puzzo puzza It. stink, vb. puzzare; from putidus putius, cf. sozzo from sucidus, rancio from rancidus.

Q.
Quá It., Sp. acá, Pg. cá from cecú hac; cf. Pr. su sai, Fr. ça, Lomb. scíà from ecce hac.
Quadro It. Sp. Pg. square, frame, picture, Pr. cadre frame, Pr. caire a square stone; from quadrum. Hence Fr. carrière, E. quarry (where square stones are cut), L. L. quadraria, to be dist. from carrière career; It. quadratto, Sp. quadrillo, Pr. carrél, Fr. carreau a small square, an arrow-head, bolt, E. quarrel; It. squadra, Sp. esquadra, Fr. équerre, E. square, It. Sp. also = a band of people, whence Fr. escadre escouade; It. squadrone, Sp. esquadron, Fr. escadron, E. squadron; all from squadrare (ex-quadrare) to square.
Quaglia It., O. Sp. coalta, Pr. calha, Fr. caille (E. callet = Fr. caillette), Rh. quaera. E. quail; L. L. quaquila, an onomatop. connected with G. quaken, E. quack. The Cat. quatila, Val. gusata is the G. wahtala. The Wal. is prepelitzâ, pitpêlaczë, Sard. circuri, Pied. cerlach.

Quagliare cagliaro It., Sp. cuajar, Pg. coalhar, Fr. cailler, to coagulate; from coagulare. From sbst. coayulum is Pg. coal/to. It. caylio rennet, also yaylio, whence yalium (Linnaeus).

Quai — cayo.
Qualche It., O. Sp. quelque, Pr. qualsque, Fr. quelque; from quasi quam after the analogy of quisquam. Hence It. qualcuno, qual-ched-uno, Fr. quelqu'un.

Quan Sp., Pg. quão, Pr. can adv.; from quam.
Quandius Pr.; from quamdui.
Quaresima It., Sp. quaresma, Fr. carerne (m.), Wal. pe'redsimi Lent; from quadragesima, Gk. τεσσαρακοστη.

Quatto It., Pr. quait, Sp. cacho gucho crouching, (s)quat; Fr. cache hiding place; It. quattare, Fr. cacher to hide; Fr. écacher, O. Fr. esquacher, Pic. écachar, Sp. acachar agachar to quash, squash. Quatto = coactus, quattare = caouture (cf. coagulare, cailler, flectere flechir). Another form from coactus is Fr. catir to press = O. Fr. Pie. quattir. From cache cachet seal, cachette hiding-place, cachot prison. Besides Pr. cachar we find qui-char, N. Pr. esquichà, Rh. squieriar, ef. G. quetschen.

Quattrino It. a small coin = four danari.

Que — che.

Quebrantar — cebantar.

Quebrar — crepare.

Quec — chaque.

Queda Pg. fall = Sp. caida from caer (L. cadere), It. caduta.

Quedar quedo — cheto.

Queixo — casso.

Quelha — calha.

Quello It. as well as colui (prov. It. quelui), Sp. Pr. aquel, Pg. aquette, from ecce ille; Wal. acel cet, Pr. acel cet, O. Fr. icel cet as well as celui from ecce ille, ef. qui.

Quelque — qualche.

Quemar Sp., Pg. queimar to burn. From cremare, ef. quebrar, temblar. It is unnecessary, with Larramendi, to derive it from the Basque.

Quenouille — conocchia.

Quercia querce (f.) It. an oak; from adj. quercceus, ef. faggio from fagus.

Queso — cascio.

Questo It. and costui (prov. It. questui), Sp. Pg. aqueste, Cat. Pr.
aquest; from eccu’ istic; so Wal. acest cest, Pr. aicest istic, O. Fr. icest istic and cestui, Fr. cet, from ecce istic.

Queue — coda.
Queux Fr. (f.) a whetstone; from cos cotis, Pr. cot, It. cote.
Queux O. Fr. (m.) a cook; from coquus, It. cuoco.
Quexar (quejar) Sp. to complain; from a freq. questare from queri questus. For x from st, v. R. Gr. 1, 225.
Qui — che.
Qui It., O. Fr. iqui equi and enqui anqui, Sp. Pr. aqui; from eccu’ hic; also It. ci, Pr. aici aissi, Cat. assi, Fr. ici ci, Wal. aici ici, from ecce hic. Hence It. qui-ci, ti-ci.
Quien Sp., Pg. quem; from L. quem, so alguien, alguien from aligem; cf. for quiitet, Sp. quien-quiera, quem-quer (conj. of quere to be willing).
Quignon — coin.
Quilate — carato.
Quilla quille — chiglia.
Quimera — chimera.
Quin quinn Pr. interrogative pronoun, Wald. f. quena; from quinam? Wal. cine.
Quincaille — clincaillc.
Quinci It. adv. of place, from eccu’ hincee, cf. quindii from eccu’ inde, qui vivo from eccu’ ibi &c.
Quintana chintana It., Pr. quintana, O. Fr. quintaine, E. quintain.
Quioñ — coin.
Quitare quite quitte quitter — cheto.
Quivrer O. Fr. to wake, rouse; from E. quiver nimble, busy, A. S. cviferlike restless, E. quiver (verb).
Quixada — cassso.
Quixote — coscia.
Quisá quizzes Sp., Pg. quica, O. Pg. quizais, Sard. chisâ chisas, Sic. cusu adv. for L. fortasse; from qui sabe (Sp. quiien sabe) “who knows”, in the Poem. d. Cid qui sab.
Quoi — che.
Quora — ora (2).
Quota It., Pr. cota, Fr. cote a contribution, quota; from quotos, Sp. Pg. cota also = an annotation, quotation. Hence It. quotre, Sp. Pg. cotar acoter, Fr. coter to quote; Sp. cotejar, Pg. cotejar to compare (bring together); Fr. coterie a body (prop. of contributors).

R.

Raban — hauhans.
Rabano Sp., Pg. rabão radish; from raphanus, It. rafano.
Rabarbaro It., Sp. Pg. ruibarbo, Fr. rhubarbe, E. rhubarb, a
plant which is found growing wild on the banks of the Volga
and in China; from rha barbarum, so called to distinguish it
from rha ponticum (Pontus) a plant of the same kind known
to the Romans.

Rabel — ribeba.

Rabesco — arabesco.

Rabies Fr. (m.), O. Fr. roable, Oec. redable an oven-rake; from
ruhabulum.

Rabo Sp. a tail, according to Diez, from rapere in allusion
to the quick motion of an animal’s tail, but better, with Maln,
from rapum a carrot, cf. G. schwanzrübe (tail-radish) — the
thick part of the tail. Hence, perhaps, E. rabbit, cf. bunny
from bun a tail, and cf. raposo.

Raboter Fr. to plane (Sp. rabotear to dock), whence rabot a
plane; corresponds to Fr. rebouter, It. ributtare (v. bottare), to
thrust back, rebut, Fr. rabouter; hence Fr. raboteux rough,
refractory.

Rabrouer — bravo.

Raca racea Fr. a jade, mare, Fr. recaille rabble; prof. from Norse
racki, E. rack hound (G. rekel clown), cf. canaille from canis.

Racchetta It. (corr. lacchetta), Sp. raqueta, Fr. raquette, E.
racket; from a form retichetta from rete.

Race — razza.

Rachar rajar — raggio.

Rache Fr. (f.) sediment of tar; from a form rasica from rasis
resin, cf. raia, thus distinct from rasche rash scab, v. rascar.

Racher O. Fr., Wall. rechi, Pic. raquer, Pr. racar, Com. racâ
recâ to spit; from O. N. hrâki spittle, hrekia to spit, A. S.
hrekan (irecâ). Fr. cracher is of the same origin, Pr. escrâ-
car (sbst. crai), Sic. scaccare, Rh. scracchiar.

Racino Fr., Pr. razina root; from a form radicina (radix), Wal.
védziné.

Râcler — rascare.

Rada It. Sp., Fr. rade road (for ships); from O. N. reide preparation,
equipment, Du. reede.

Rade — raudo.

Radeau Fr., Pr. radelh a raft; from rots.

Radio O. Sp., Pg. arredio strayed; from a form errativus?

Rado It. an altered form of rarus, v. R. Gr. 1, 248.

Radoter Fr. to talk nonsense, O. Fr. redoter; from Du. doten,
E. dote, cf. W. dotio, Du. dutten, M. H. G. totzen to doze, be
toty, G. verdutzt abashed.

Rafez rahez O. Sp., O. Pg. refece light, small, bad; from Ar.
rakhi easy, smooth, sbst. rokhî cheapness.

Raffare It. in arraffare, Mil. raffà, Piedm. rafé, Rh. raffar,

Raffio raffer — raffleare.

Ragazzo It. boy, ragazza girl; according to Muratori, from ḡāṣṭ rags, so = one who wears rags, a servant, boy, cf. puer = boy, servant (and cf. fante), or from raca homo nihil in St. Matt.

Raggio razzo It., Sp. Pg. rayo, Pr. rai raiq, O. Fr. rai, Fr. rayon, E. ray, from radius; f. It. razzia spoke, Wal. razé, Sp. Pg. Pr. raya, Fr. raie ray, stripe, streak; vb. It. raggiare razzare to beam, Fr. rayer, O. Fr. raire röier to beam, stream, Sp. rayar, Fr. rayer to stripe; from radiare. Sp. rayar = also to make strokes, lines, rajar to split, raja a splinter, Pg. rachar razar, sbst. raja racha. The O. Fr. rai e or rée de miel, Norm. rève, Fr. rayon de miel honeycomb, Pg. raiio de mel point to O. S. rata, M. Du. râte, M. H. G. rätz. Fr. raie = channel (for water), O. Fr. roie, Pr. rega arrega, is from rigare.

Ragia It., Rh. rascha resin; from an adj. raseus rasca (rasis).

Ragù Fr. to provoke the appetite, hence ragouit (cf. fricandeau a dainty dish); from re-ad-gustare.

Raggér Fr. to rub, triturate; from N. raka to rub.

Raire — raggio.

Raffort Fr. horseradish; from radix forris.

Railer — rallar.

Rain Fr. in rain de bois; from rain border, ridge.

Rainar — hargner.

Raponece — raperonzo.

Raire Fr. to bellow (of a stag). On the analogy of mugire, rugire vagire was formed ragire, Fr. raire, It. ragghiare, cf. mugire, muire, mugghiare.

Raise O. Fr. rëse an expedition; from O. H. G. reisa, G. rëse.

Raisin Fr., Pr. razim grape (E. raisin); from racemus, Sp. racimo, Pic. O. Fr. rosín (G. rosine).


Ralinguos Fr. (m. pl.) ropes to fasten the sail, bolt-ropes; from Du. ra, Swed. ra yard, and Du. leik, Swed. lik rope.
Ballar Sp. Cat., Pg. ralar to grate, plague, Fr. railler, E. rail, rally; sbst. Sp. rallo, Pg. ralo grater. From a vb. radiculare (radere).

Balto Sp. Pg. thin. From rarulus, Plaut. rulla vestis (t = l) as in novela, apelar), or from rarus (R. Gr. 1, 217), the objection to which is that the form rate is found in Lim. Rouchi, whereas the change of r to l between vowels is unknown in Fr. The form may, however, have been adopted from the Sp.

Ramadouer — amadouer.

Rambla Sp. Cat. sandy beach; from Ar. raml sand.

Rame — risma.

Rame It., Wal. aramē, Sp. arambre alambre, Pr. aram, Fr. airain copper; from aramen (Festus), aramentum a copper vessel. The Rh. is irōm a corruption of iram cram, like uffont from uffant.

Rame Fr. (f.) oar has taken its form from It. Sp. Pr. rama a bough, its meaning from remus, the proper Fr. form of which (rein) was regarded as too slight an expression, cf. rameau instead of rain from ramus. The Gael. ramb (m.) = bough and oar, O. Ir. ramec = remi. Rouch. is reme (f.), N. Pr. remo.

Rame ramette Fr. printer's form (Sp. rama, Wal. rame); from the G. rahm.

Ramentevoir — mentar.

Ramequin Fr.; from G. rahm cream-cheese.

Ramerino It., Sp. romero, Cat. Pr. romani, Pg. rosmaninho, Fr. romarin, E. rosemary; corruptions or adaptations of ros marinus.

Ramero — ramingo.

Ramfo It. (in Lomb. ramf ranf) cramp, from M. H. G. rampf, G. krampf.

Ramingo It., Pr. ramenc = a young falcon that flies from bough to bough (ramus), so unsteady, Fr. ramingue wilful. Ramingo = Sp. ramero, fem. ramera a prostitute.

Rammarecare — amaricare.

Rammentare — mentar.

Ramolaccio It. horseradish; by dissimilation for ramoraccio, from armoracia, Columella armoracium.

Ramon Fr. a besop, ramoner to sweep a chimney; from ramus, cf. Sp. ramon tops of branches, ramonear to lop.

Rampa It. claw, rampo hook, Pr. Sp. rampa cramp; vb. It. rampare, O. Fr. ramper to clamber, Fr. to creep, part. Fr. E. rampant (hér.), whence Fr. rompe, Sp. rampa mound. From same root as rappare (q. v.), L. G. rapen, Bav. rampfen to seize, claw, sbst. Lomb. ramf ranf cramp, cf. E. cramp in both senses, G. krampf. Pr. drops the m rapar = rampur, leō rapan = Sp. leon rampante. Hence It. rampone hook, vb.
rampognare to jeer, O. Fr. ramposner ramponer to scoff, E. lampoon.

Ran Fic. ram; from O. H. G. Du. E. ram.

Ranche Fr. f., E. rung of a ladder; from ramex bough, pole.

Rancho — rang.

Rancio — arancio.

Ranco It., Sp. renco, O. Fr. ranc hipshot, Ven. ranco distorted; vb. It. rancare arrancare to limp, dirancare distort, tear out, Sp. arrancar to wrest, force away, wrench (O. It. arrancare).

From a German source; G. rank, Du. wrongk distortion, M. H. G. renken to wrench, Bav. renken to tear, A. S. vrence deceit, Goth. vraigus crooked, E. wring, wrong, wrench. Thus arrancar is to be distinguished from Fr. arracher (q. v.), to with which the Sp. arraigar agrees in form but not in meaning. For Sp. renco we have also rengo conforming to, though not etymologically connected with, derrengar (q. v.).

Rançon Fr., O. Fr. raanc, E. ransom; from redemptio.

Rance It., O. Sp. Pg. Pr. rancor, O. Fr. rancour, E. rancour; from rancor (1) a rancid taste (Palladius) (2) rancour (Hieronymus and in L. L.); hence also Fr. rancune, It. O. Pg. rancura &c.

Rancune — rancore.

Randa Pr. extremity; Pr. It. a randa close upon, quite, urgently; also Sp. randa, Pg. renda point-lace, prop. the rim or border, cf. G. kante; from O. H. G. rand = O. N. rönd margo, extremitas, E. round. Hence O. Fr. randir to urge on; Fr. O. Fr. randon urgency, vechemence, haste, adv. a randon and de randon, Sp. de randon, de rondon, Pg. de rondão, E. at random, vb. randonar randoner to rush at.

Randello It. a stick, cudgel; from G. rädel, reitel, Com. rat reglia.

Rang Fr., Pr. renc arrenc, vb. Fr. ranger arranger (range arrange), Pr. rengar arrengar; G. Du. Swed. rang, E. rank, W. rhenge, Bret. renk, Pied. ren ran. From the same root as aringo (q. v.), viz: O. H. G. bring, M. H. G. E. ring, so = prop. a collection of persons arranged in circular order, then, generally, a row, file, line, cf. O. H. G. riga (v. riga); from ranger Sp. rancho mess, arrancharse to form a mess, mess together.

Ranger Pg. to grumble, snarl, growl. Verbs of the 2nd Rom. conj. are, without exception, derived from the 2nd and 3rd of the Lat., so ranger must be referred to ringere rather than to Gk. δείγμα δογχάνειν.

Rangifero It. Sp., Fr. rangier, Du. reynger rein-deer; from L. L. rangifer, which is a corruption of Finnish raingo. Fr. renne is from N. hrein, rèn, E. rein-deer, G. renn-thier. The
A. S. has *kranas* (pl.), the O. E. *raine-deer, rane deer, rain deer*. V. Dasent in the "Times" of Nov. 15\textsuperscript{th} 1862.

**Rannicchiare** — niechio.

**Ranocchia** — grenouille.

**Rapar** Fr. — rampa.

**Rapar** Sp. — r rappare.

**Rapas** Sp. Pg. boy, *rapuza* girl. Usually der. from *rapax*, and so to denote the *rapacity* of children, cf. *rapaceria* childishness, *rapagon* from *rapax*, as *perdigon* from *perdix*, *raigon* from *radix*.

**Râper** — raspare.


**Rapotasser** — pedazo.

**Rapière** Fr. an old sword-blade (depreciative), E. *rapier*; for *rapière* from *râpe* rasp, so = a notched, useless blade?


**Raquette** — racchetta.

**Rasaro** It., Sp. Pg. *rasar*, Fr. *raser* (E. raze) to shave. A freq. from *radere rarus*.


**Raschiare** — rascar.

**Rascia** — raso.

**Rasente** — rez.

**Rasgar rasguñar** — rascar.

**Rasilla** — raso.

rasch), some recognize Rascia (a Slavonic district, Dante Par. 19, 140) whence the stuff came, others Arras (but v. Arazzo). In an old It. poet we find: vestiti di Doagio (Douai) edì Rascese.

Rasper It., Sp. raspar, Fr. raper to rasp; from O. H. G. raspon to scrape. Sbst. It. raspo a stalk of grapes, mange, Sp. Pr. raspa a stalk of grapes, beard of corn, rasp, Fr. râpe rasp; It. also graspo, cf. gracimolo for racimolo. Tabae râpe = E. rappee.

Rasse raise O. Fr., Pr. rasa, from O. N. râs, A. S. ræs, E. race.

Rassetare — assettare.

Rastro It. Sp. rake &c.; from rastrum, Sp. rastro rastra, Pg. rasto sledge, dray, truck; dim. It. rastrello rastello, Sp. ras-trillo rastillo, Fr. râteau rake.

Rate Fr. (f.) milk; from Du. rate honeycomb, from its spongy cellular appearance, cf. raggio. Hence dérâte brisk, gay = prop. without spleen. From the same root comes raton a cake.

Râteau — rastrlo.

Ratis ratin O. Fr. fern. Marcel. Empir.: herba pteridis i. e. fili-cule que ratis gallice dicitur. It is the W. rhedyn, Corn. reden, Bret. raden.

Rato Sp. moment; from raptus. The Cat. estona is from G. stunde.

Raton — rate.

Ratto It., Sp. Pg. rato, Fr. E. rat an animal unknown to the Romans. From O. H. G. rato (m.), A. S. ræt, L. G. ratta, Gacl. radan, Bret. raz. From Sp. rato come radevar to crawl, radero creeping, vile. The Ven. is pantegan (big-belly) from pantex.

Ratto It. quick; from raptus. Wall. torett = It. tutto ratto.

Raudal — rando.

Raudo Sp. rapid, O. Fr. Pie. rade; Sp. raudal a torrent; from rapidus.

Raus Pr., Bret. raoz, hence Pr. runzel, Fr. roseau; from Goth. raus, whence O. H. G. rôr, G. rohr, cf. Rh. ror.

Rausa (ruza) Pr., Lim. roouso sediment, crust of wine, Rom. rosa (with open o) a crust; cf. O. H. G. rosâ (roso?) crusta, glacies.

Rausar rauxar rousar roixar O. Pg. to ravish, sbst. rouçom. From a L. raptiare.

Raüser — rifusare.

Raust Pr. rough; from ruacidus? cf. G. rauh (1) asper (2) raukus.

Rautar Pr. subito auferre. From raptare, not found in the cognate tongues.

Ravauder Fr. to mend, repair; from re-ad-validare. Ravauder = also to tease, plague, ravauderie silly nonsense (botch-work).
Ravir Fr., E. ravish; from rapere, It. rapire. Hence also ravin, ravine, ravage.

Rayer rayo rayon — raggio.

Razzione It., Sp. racion, E. Fr. ration; from ratio in L. L. = jus, right, duc.

Razza It., Sp. Pg. Pr. raza, Fr. E. race. Radicem would have given It. raccia; so it is better to refer razza to the O. H. G. reiza line, cf. L. L. linea sanguinis, Fr. ligne, E. line, lineage &c. Cf. tir (Wall.) s. v. tière.

Razzo — arazzo.

Re O. Fr. a pyre for burning malefactors, L. L. dim. redulus "strines liguarum ardentium". It is the L. rete, wh. appears also in the O. Fr. reiz, Sp. red net, grating, cage for prisoners, cf. O. Fr. ardoir dedenz un re.

Real Sp. Pg. a coin, Pg. pl. reaes reis; from regalis, whence also Sp. Pg. real Sp. a camp, Pg. king’s tent (also arraial), and royal salutation.

Reame It., O. Sp. reame realme, Pr. regalme, E. realm, Fr. royaume; from a form regalmen (regalis), cf. duchaeume O. Fr. for duche, which is the only other instance of such a formation. From regimen comes Fr. régime, Pr. regisme.

Rebano Sp., Pg. rebanho rabauho flock, herd; from Ar. ribba ribbi a myriad, with Rom. suffix (rare), cf. almir-ante, ammiraglio.

Rebatar Sp. Pg. to carry off, assault; from raptare, v. Rom. Gr. 1, 281.

Rebbio It. time of a fork, Sp. rejo spike. From an old form ripil of the G. riffel iron comb (cf. Du. reppen, E. ripple = G. riffeln)?

Rebec — ribeba.

Rebentar reventar Sp. Pg. to burst; from ventus.

Rebondre O. Fr. Pr. to hide, bury, partic. rebost, O. Fr. reboz, from reponere. The Burg. has rebdtre = remettre.

Rebosar — versare.

Rebours rebrousse — broza.

Recado — recaudar.

Recamare recamor — ricamare.

Recare It. to bring; from O. H. G. reichan, G. reichen, E. reach.

Recato — catar.

Recaudar Sp., Pg. recudar arrecadar to collect taxes &c., O. Sp. O. Pg. recubatar to get, obtain, Sp. recundo a tax-gathering, Sp. Pg. recado also = errand, message. Capture would give recatar recantar, cautus recotar recoutar. Recaudar (O. Pg. recabedar, sbst. recabedo recabito) is the It. ricapitare to effect, appoint, sbst. ricapito appointment, from capitare to perfect (q. v.); cf. caudillo, cadiello from capitellus.

Recear — zelo.
Recensar — rincer.
Reçere It. to spit; from réicere (Virg. Fest. &c.) for rejicere, but, probably, with some reference to the German, v. racher.
Reche réque Pic. sour, hence Fr. rechin, f. rechigne, Com. reschign, It. arcigno (from Fr.) sour, harsh, unfriendly, vb. Fr. rechigner to look sour, crabbed, to knit the brows, Com. reschignas, Ven. rancignare (from the Fr.); O. Fr. rechignar rechiner, Pr. rachignar = also to mutter, growl, Sp. Pg. rechinar to grate, creak, be reluctant. Réche, for resche resque, is from G. resche rösche harsh, rude, rough. It. rincagnarsi = Fr. rechigner owes its form to cane, cf. stare in cagnesco.
Rechef — chef.
Rechinar — réche.
Récil — arrecife.
Reciner — dessinare.
Recio Sp. strong, stou; from rigidus, though usually g only becomes c after a consonant, cf. arcilla. Hence arrecirse to be benumbed with cold.
Recodo — cubito.
Recoil — cheto.
Recourre recoussse — scvotere.
Recru Fr. (of wood) aftergrowth, recrue recruiting, vb. recruter, E. recruit; from Fr. recroutre.
Recua Sp. Cat., Pg. recova, a drove of beasts; from Ar. rakūba a camel or other animal for riding upon.
Recudir — cudir.
Recular reculer — rinculare.
Redea — redina.
Redil Sp. Pg. sheep-fold; from rete net, Sp. red enclosure, cf. re.
Rédina It., Sp. (corr.) rienda, Pg. rédea, Pr. regna, Fr. réne, O. Fr. resgne, E. rein; from retinere; Pr. regna = reina for retna, as paire = patre.
Redingote Fr.; from E. riding-coat.
Redo in It. arreda, Sp. arreo, Pg. arreio, Pr. arrei, O. Fr. arroi, E. array; It. arredare, Sp. arrear, Pg. arreiar, Pr. aredar arrear, O. Fr. arreier arrer, E. array; also It. corredo, Pr. conrei, O. Fr. conroi equipment &c., Sp. conroi, Cat. corron benefit, favour, It. corredare, Pr. concrear, O. Fr. conçer to equip, adorn, Fr. conroir to prepare leather (E. curry), clay, mortar &c. (sbst. conroi), Sp. conrear; also Pr. desrei, O. Fr. desroi derroi, Fr. désarroi, E. disarray, vb. Pr. desreiar &c. The simple roi is found in O. Fr. mesure ne roi, and in Sp. arreo (= a réo) successively, Pr. darré = Sp. de arreo. From a German source, Goth. raidjan to order, A. S. ge-redian, M. H. G. ge-reiten to make ready, and more immediately connected, Du. rüden. Others refer to the Celtic, Gael. réidh
smooth, ready, Bret. reiz rule, order = Fr. roi, as feiz = foi, cefreiz = efftroi, preiz = proie, all which, however, may be from the German.

Redor Sp. circle, circular mat, O. Sp. prepos. redor de around, ader-redor for arrededor, Sp. alreadedor, Pg. as redor &c. Redor is perhaps for ruedor ruedol (rotulius), cf. ruiscñor from luscinolus.

Redruña Sp. left hand; prop. the hand that "retreats" or "gives way" from retro, Sp. redro. The suff. uno is very rare (cf. vid-unó).

Rée — raggio.

Rofra Sp., Pg., Pg. regolo proverb, Fr. refrain, E. refrain. From refrangere, Fr. refranger, Fr. refraindre. So J. Grimm derives fringutire and fringitä from frangere, cf. O. Sp. plomo regalado — molten lead, Papias plumbm régolatum = liguefactum; O. Fr. regeler, sbst. regiel = Sp. regulo.

Reganar Sp., Pg. reganhar, Pr. also reganar to show the teeth, snarl, growl, grumble. These words seems identical with the O. Fr. recaner = (1) to show the teeth (2) to bray, Berr. réchamer, archanner to neigh, chayner to snarl. From cachinnare to laugh with open mouth. The Fr. ricaner (ri for re perhaps from ridere rire) is only used for expressing the sneer of malice or the simper of idiocy.

Regazo Sp. Pp. lap, skirt, regazar to tuck up the skirt; from Basque sbst. galzarra with the same meaning.

Regimber Fr. to kick; not from rejamber (jambe, gamba) for this would not account for the form regiber in O. Fr.; m is inserted before b, not rejected. Cf. E. gib.

Régime — reame.


Régisse — regolizia.
Regoci — gozo.
Regoldar Sp. to belch; for regolar from gola, L. gula.
Regolizia legorizia It., Sp. regalicia, regaliza, Sp. Pg. regaliz, Pr. regalicia regulecia, regalussia, Fr. régliste, L. licice; from liquiritia (Vegetius), which is the Gk. γλυκύθρατος.
Regrotter Fr. to regret, Fr. E. sbst. regret. According to Mahn (who finds an O. Pr. regradar regredar) from gratus, It. grado, Pr. grat, O. Fr. gret, Fr. gré, cf. grado; It. aggradare &c. = to take with thanks, so regradar might = to long for, regret (to receive back willingly). Though this may be the true der., yet the form is, doubtless, partly owing to the Goth. grétan, O. N. gráta, E. Prov. gret to weep (the L. t in such positions is usu. dropped in Pr., but cf. agradar as well as agreciar).
Rehen Sp., Pg. refem arrefem hostage; from Ar. rahn, arruhn pledge, hostage.
Rehusar — rifuzeare.
Reinette Fr. a sort of apple, renet; from reine regina, so = queen of apples.
Reja Sp., Pg. relha iron lattice-work; from reticulum, v. also relha.
Rejo — rebbio.
Relampago — lampo.
Relayer Fr. to change horses &c., sbst. relais, E. relay. From religare, cf. frayer from fricare. Al. from the E. lay.
Relha Pg. Pr., O. Fr. reille, Sp. reja ploughshare; from regula? O. Fr. reilhe de fer = regula ferrea.
Relinchar Sp., Pg. rinchar to neigh. Hinmitiare (Lucilius) would give Sp. hinchar, thence re-hinchar red-inchar relinchar, though such process is unusual. From hinntiicare for hinmitiare, come Pr. endillar euithar (Cat. renilyar) in haiar.
Relox — oruolo.
Reluquer — luquer.
Remate — matar.
Remodar arremedar Sp. Pg. to imitate; from re-imitari.
Remir Pg. to redeem; = Sp. redimir, L. redimere.
Remollear remorquer — remorchiare.
Remorchiare It., Fr. remorquer, Sp. remolcar to tow; from remulcem a towing-rect.
Rempart — parare.
Remuer — muer.
Renard Fr. fox, O. Fr. remardie craftiness. From O. H. G. Re- ginhart Reinhart (counsellor) the name of the fox in the Fables; this in Fr. became an appellative and supplanted the O. Fr. volpil (= vulpecula), goulpille, goulpil (whence goupillon).
Rencilla — renir.
Rencontre — rimpetto.
Renda — randa.
Rendere It., Sp. rendir, Pg. render, Pr. Fr. rendre, E. render, from reddere; subst. It. rendita, Sp. Pr. rendita, Fr. rente, E. rent, from redditum, pl. reddita. Pott derives from re-indere, but this would not suit the sense well (cf. rendre paisible = placidum reddere), and the n is a mere insertion for strengthening the form.
Rendiya Sp. crack, elink, O. Sp. rendenija; a dim. from fenda split, Sp. also hendiya with metathesis of the r.
Rêne — redina.
Renfrogner — frignare.
Renge O. Fr. girdle, L. L. rinca; from O. H. G. hringa (ring) buckle, whence also Rh. rincta buckle.
Renifler — niffa.
Renso It. fine flax; from Rheims, whence it was brought.
Rente — rez.
Renir Sp., Pg. renhir, Cat. renyir to quarrel, Sp. riña quarrel, dim. rencilla; from L. ringi.
Renne — rangifero.
Reo It. guilty, also = bad, wicked, in which sense we have also It. rio, Wal. rëu. Sp. reo, Rh. reus are only used in the L. sense.
Repairer O. Fr., Pr. repairar, E. repair, subst. O. Fr. Fr. repaire (in Fr. only = den, lair), E. repair; from repatriare, It. ripatriare.
Répit Fr., Pr. respieit, It. rispetto adjournment, respite; from respectus consideration, so = indulgence, forbearance. Vb. O. Fr. respiter, E. respite from respectare.
Repollo Sp., Pg. repolho eabbage, from repulhulare to sprout. Sp. also = bud.
Reponeche — raperonzo.
Représaille — ripresaglia.
Reprocher Fr., Pr. reprochar, subst. reproche reprehende, hence Sp. reprochar, reproche, E. reproach. As approcher from appriare, so reprocher from repriare to draw near, advance (trans.) throw back in one’s teeth, cf. Pr. reprocher reprovier a proverb.
Requin Fr. shark, a corruption of *requiem* which form is found in some dictionaries. The name was given by the Norman mariners, who regarded this dangerous fish with the greatest apprehension.


Rescattar — *accattare*.

Réseau Fr. net-work, small net; from a L. *reticellum*: It. *reticella*.

Resemblar — *sebrare*.

Resma — *risma*.

Resollar — *sollar*.

Resquicio — *quicio*.

Ressemblier — *sebrare*.

Ressort — *sortire*.


Resta It., Sp. *ristre enristre* (m.), Pg. *reste riste ristre*, E. *rest* (of a lance &c.), whence Pr. *arestol*, O. Fr. *arestuel* handle of a lance; from *restare*, Roman *arrestare* to resist, so prop. = resistance, support.

Resta — *aresta*.

Restañar — *stanco*.

Restío It. (for *restivo*), Pr. *restiu*, Fr. *rétif*, E. *restive*; from *restare* to resist. Mil. is *restin*.

Restreindre — *étreindre*.

Restama Sp. Pg. broom (shrub); from Ar. *ratam*, *ratamah*.

Restar — *reptar*.

Rétif — *restio*.

Retono Sp. a shoot, sprout, *reteniar* to shoot, sprout anew. From *tumidus*, *retumiar* (*limplidus limpiar*), *reteniar*, or from the Celt., W. *tun* a projection.


Retroenge retrowange O. Fr. also *rotwange*, *rotvenge*, *rotvhenge*, *rotuenge*, Pr. *retroencha*, retroenza a troubadour-song, ballad, dance-song; from *retroientia*, if an orig. Pr. *retroensa* (whence *retroencha*, Fr. *retroenche*, *retroenge*) may be supposed.
Reüser — rifuusare.
Reüssir — escrire.
Revanche — vengiare.
Rêve Fr. dream, vb. rêver to dream, rave, in O. Fr. reuve resver; the s however is not orig., since we have Pr. reva, cf. eue for eve (aqua). It is a prov. form for rage (rabies), cf. cage and cuive; rabia raiva rêve, E. rave. From rêver came Du. reven, revelen, M. H. G. reben; Fr. rêvasser, Burg. ravassser.
Revêche rêves — rivescio.
Revel O. Fr. (rivet), E. revel revelry = Pr. revel resistance, rebellion, from vb. revellar, O. Fr. reveller, L. rebellare, so = prop. incitement, rousing. The form revius is against the der. from reveiller.
Rex Fr. sbst. level, rez-de-chaussée ground-floor; from old part. rés, Pr. ras, L. rasus; also used as preposition in certain phrases, e. g. rez terre on a level with the ground, cf. radere litus, rez à rez, Pr. ras e ras, Pg. rez e rez close. Hence also Pr. part. pres. rasen, It. rasente. Cf. L. G. prep. rör from rören to stir, touch; Mil. arent, Neap. Pg. rente, from herrens; O. Sp. pegante, from pegar to cleave to; Pic. tout servant, from serrer to press.
Rezar Sp. Pg., Cat. resar to recite, pray; from recitare, rec'ture.
Rezelar — zelo.
Rezno Sp. an insect, a tick; from ricinus, It. rigino.
Rezza It. a sort of lace; from L. rete, pl. retia.
Rezzo — aura.
Rhume Fr. (f.) rheum, cold; from L. rheuma (ῥοῦμα), Pr. rauma, It. rema.
Ria Sp. Pg. Cat. mouth of a river; for riba, L. rīpa bank, It. rica also limit, so = end of a river, cf. arrivare to reach the mouth of a river.
Ribaldo It. Sp. Pg., Pr. ribaut, Fr. ribaud, E. ribald; hence N. ribbaldi, M. H. G. ribbalt, It. (corr.) rubaldo, L. L. ribaldus, cf. Matthew Paris: fures, exules, fugitivi, excommunicati, quos omnes ribaldos Francia vulgariter consuevit appellare, = Gk. πανορμινου. The word ribaldi was also specially applied to the "enfans perdu" the "black guard" of an army, hence It. rubalda a sort of headpiece worn by such, Fr. ribauquequin a missile. The O. H. G. has a fem. hriba (hrīpa) prostitute, M. H. G. ribe, whence, with suffix ald, might be formed ribalda; hence too Fr. riber to debauch a woman, perhaps also ribler to rove.
Ribeas It. a musical instrument, rebeck; from Ar. rabāb. Hence (corrupted) It. ribeca, Pg. rubeca, Cat. rabuquet, Fr. rebec (E.
Ribiella), Pr. rabey, also Sp. rabel, Pg. rabel arrabil, O. Fr. rebelle; for change of b into e, cf. Sp. jabeba jabeça a Moorish flute.

Ribrezzo — brezza.

Ricamare It., Sp. Pg. recamar, whence Fr. recamer to embroider; sbst. It. ricamo, Sp. Pg. recamo; from Ar. raqama to weave a stripe in a piece of stuff, sbst. raqm striped embroidery.

Ricamer — reganar.

Riccio It., Wal. ariciu, Sp. erizo, Pg. ericio ourico, Pr. erisson, Fr. hérissou (h asp. but in O. Fr. ericon, ireçon whence E. urchin) a hedgehog; from erichus (Varro). Hence vb. It. arriciare, Sp. erizar, Pg. ouricar, Pr. erissar, Fr. hérisser.

Ricció It., Sp. rico, Fr. ric, Fr. riche (rich); from O. H. G. rihi, Goth. reiks, G. reich. Fr. riche seems to be a fem. of ric or rique, cf. franc, blanc.

Ricredersi It. to retract one's error, Pr. O. Fr. se recreire to retract, renounce, grow weary of a thing, L. L. se recedere. One who was vanquished in a judicial combat and forced to confess his wrong, was specially called recreditus, hence recrezut recreu, recrezen recreent (E. recreant). Se recedere or credere was a translation of the O. G. sih galaubjan = recedere, decicere of a friendly giving in or compliance, galaubjan = credere (G. glauben, E. be-lieve).

Riddare It. to dance, move in a circle, sbst. ridda a dance in a circle; from O. H. G. ga-ridan, M. H. G. riden to turn about, move in a circle.

Rider Fr. to wrinkle, ride wrinkle, curl, ripple, rideau curtain (from its folds); from ga-ridan to twist about, contort, whence G. adj. reid curled, twisted, v. riddare, or from A. S. vridhan, E. writhe.

Ridotto raddotto It., Sp. reducto, Fr. redoute (f.), E. redoubt; from redactus.

Riel Sp. a bar or ingot of uncoined metal; from regula a rod, regellus.

Rien Fr. used for L. nihil, from acc. rem; je ne vois rien = non video rem, nihil video. Pr. ren re = L. aliquid, quidquam, Cat. res; O. Pg. has una rem, algun rem, algorrem; Pr. ganren = gran ren much (Fr. grand' chose), N. Pr. quauquarren (quelque chose), O. Pr. aiadres (autre chose).

Rienda — redina.

Riesgo — risicare.
Riffa It. (prop. rifa Con.), Sp. Pg. Cat. Sic. rifa scuffle, contest, raffle; vb. It. ar-riffare to play at dice, raffle, Sp. Cat. Pg. rifar to dispute, jangle, raffle, O. Fr. riffer to rifle, seize, Lorr. riffer to tease flax. From a German source, Bav. riffen (= G. raufen to pull, pluck), cf. O. Fr. riffler to tear, E. rifle, scuffle. Wall. rifler to run blindly about. Rouc'h. rifeter = riffier, sbst. O. Fr. riffe a switch, stick (E. rifle), Norm. rifle blow, scab, perhaps also It. rifiito apish face. Pied. riflardor file; from O. H. G. riffil riffila saw, G. riffel a flax-comb, rifller, vb. riffeln.

Rifutare — rifusare.
Rifusare It., Pg. Pr. refusar, Sp. rehusar, Fr. refuser, E. refuse. From recusare with the f of refutare, It. rifutare, Pr. refudar = respuerre, rejecere (L. L.). We find in Pr. O. Fr. a second form without the f (cf. preon from profundus) rehusar reisuar, rehusar reiser raaiser to give way, get out of the way, ruser (espec. of wild animals) to turn or double so as to throw the dogs off the scent, whence Fr. ruse trick.

Riga It. line, row, rigo rule, ruler, rigoletto circular dance, dance, G. reigen; from O. H. G. riga line, circumference, M. H. G. riehe = G. reihe.

Rigoglio — orgoglio.
Rigogolo rigoletto — galbero.

Rigole Fr. trench. O. Fr. rigol. From the Celtic: W. rhig incision, rhigol furrow, ditch, L. G. rige brook. It. rigoro may be corr. from rivulns.

Rigoletto — riga.

Rigoro — rigole.

Rigot Pr. curled hair, rigotar to curl, It. rigottato curled. From O. H. G. riga a row, circle.

Rima It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. E. rime; vb. rimare, rimar, rimer, rime. In Pr. also m. rim, Norm. E. rym. The Rom. word belongs rather to the O. H. G. rim numerus, O. Ir. rim, W. rhif, than to the L. rhythmus, which would give rimmo or remmo. Hence O. Sp. adrimar, Sp. Cat. arrimar to put in order, bring together, put one thing on another, stow (Fr. arrimer), cf. O. H. G. rim = row, Sp. rima, cf. also Fr. enrimer (Berry) to put in order, Sp. rimero things put in order over each other. N. Pr. rimà to approach = Sp. arrimar.

Rimbombare — bomba.

Rimpetto, di rimpetto, a rimpetto a qc. It. prep. for contra. From petto (pectus), as rincontra (re-in-contra), Fr. rencontre, from contra. For this use of petto, cf. Sp. haciencia, cara, frente; cf. Dante Inf. S, 115: chiuser le porte nel petto al mio signor, so It. appetto.

Rin O. Fr. (m.) well, Com. rin streamlet, Wall. arène canal; a
Celto-Germanic word, W. rhín (f.) canal, Goth. rinnō a stream, O. H. G. rinnā, G. rinne.

Rinceau Fr. foliage; for rainceau = It. ramicello, from ramus.

Rincor Fr.; for rinser, cf. Pic. rinser, E. rinse. It is the O. N. hreinsa to purify, G. reinigen. Distinct from Pr. recensar, Sp. recentar, Cat. recentar i. c. recentiare, recentare to renew, reform.

Rincon Sp., O. Sp. rancon rencon, Cat. racó a corner. Of the same origin as the Rom. ranco rencō, so = something curved, Goth. vraigos crooked.

Rincontra — rimpetto.

Rincour Fr.; for rinser, cf. Pic. rinser, E. rinse. It is the O. N. hreinsa to purify, G. reinigen. Distinct from Pr. recensar, Sp. recentar, Cat. recentar i. c. recentiare, recentare to renew, reform.

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Rinfrignato — frignare.

Ringavagnare — guadagnare.

Ringhiòra — aringo.

Ringla Sp., Cat. rengla line, row, Sp. renglon; from Fr. rang, or from regula?

Rintuzzare — intuzzare.

Rīna — reñir.

Riön — rognone.

Riolé O. Fr. striped; from G. riege, reihe a row, cf. It. rigato (from rīga).

Riotta It., Pr. riota, O. Fr. riote, E. riot, vb. It. riottare, Fr. rioter, E. riot (distinct from Fr. rioter to titter); for rivoter from riban to rub, whence Du. revot, ravot. Cf. Sp. refriega quarrel, from fricare.

Riparo — parare.

Ripentaglio It. danger. Cf. O. Fr. repentaillé (repentir) forfeit, penance-money.

Riper Fr. to scrape, ripe scraper; from prov. G. rippen rīben = G. reiben to rub, cf. Du. ripf (f.) scraper.

Ripido It. steep, from ripa; the term. idus is not found elsewhere in It., so, perhaps, the form was taken from rapidus.

Ripio Sp. Pg. small stone to fill up a crevice, ripia shingle, Pg. ripa board, lath. Sp. ripiar to plaster chinks in walls. The L. is replum.

Ripire It. to clamber; from repere with a change of conj., cf. fuggire. The Rh. has rever without change.

Ripresaglia rappresaglia It., Sp. represalía, Fr. représaille, E. reprisal; from reprehendere reprehensus.

Risicarre It., Sp. arriscar arríscar, Pg. riscar, arriscar, Fr. risquer, E. risk; sbst. It. risico, risco, Sp. riesgo, Fr. risque, E. risk. Originally a nautical word, and = a dangerous rock, precipice, Sp. risco from ressecare, cf. Sw. skår rock (seaur)
from skāra to shear, cf. sheer = precipitous; cf. N. Pr. rezegă to cut off, Mil. Com. resega saw and danger, vb. resega to saw and to risk; hence also Pg. risca stripe (cutting), riscar to stripe.

**Risma It., Sp. Pg. resma, Fr. rame, E. ream (of paper).** The Gk. ἀρίσμα became in It. arisμus to correspond with arismatica (so L. L. Pr. O. Sp. Cat. O. E. arsmetrik), hence rismo risma, which latter, in Florence, also means a collection of people, a company.

**Riso It., Fr. ris, Fr. riz, Wal. zurex, E. rice; from oryza.** Sp. Pg. arroz is from Ar. aruzz or ruzz (al-ruzz, ar-ruzz).

**Risque — risicare.**

**Rissoler Fr. to roast brown; from the Norse, Dan. riste = G. rost, E. roast, Icel. Swed. rist = G. röst, hence dim. rissoler = G. rösteln.** The H. G. o appears in It. rosolare.

**Ristre — restia.**

**Ritorta It., Pr. redorta, O. Fr. riorte reorte roorte rorte, Norm. role osier, withe, wicker; prop. = twisted, from retorquere, whence also Sp. retorta, Fr. retorte, E. retort a vessel of twisted form.**

**Ritroso It. stubborn; from retrorsus (= retroversus).**

**Ritto It. adj. right, as opp. left, prop. = straight hand (not crooked or maimed like the left hand), hence marritto comp. with manus.** Hence It. diritto dritto, Sp. derecho, Pg. direito, Pr. dreit, Fr. droit, Wal. drept, L. directus; O. Fr. endroit endroit prep. for L. versus, Fr. sbst. endroit place, cf. contrée, G. gegen.

**River Fr. to rivet a nail, whence Fr. rivet (sbst.), E. rivet; perhaps from Du. rijven or O.N. rifa to rake, clear away obstructions &c., O. H. G. riban, G. reiben, E. rive.** N. Pr. riblo a rammer = O. H. G. ribil (riban) a pestle, riblū = river.

**Rivescio rovescio It., Sp. Pg. reves, Fr. revers, reverse; from reversus, whence also Pg. adj. recesso, Fr. revêche harsh, untractable.**

**Riviera It., Sp. ribera (vera), Pg. Pr. ribeira, Pg. also beira, O. Fr. rivière bank, shore, prop. parts about the bank or shore; from riparia.** Influenced by rīvus the meaning of “river” was added, Fr. rivière (E. river).

**Riz — rizo.**

**Rizo — riccio.**

**Rizzare It. to erect, from a L. rectiare (rectus).** From directiare we have It. dirizzare drizzare, O. Sp. derezar, Pg. Sp. enderezar, Pr. dressar, Fr. dresser, a·dresser, E. dress, address.

**Roba It. O. Sp., O. Pg. rouba, Fr. rauba, Fr. robe, E. robe, Sp. ropa, Pg. roupa clothes, apparel, stuff, and in older sense booty, Rh. rauba estate; masc. Sp. robo, Pg. roubo robbery;**
ROBBIO — ROFFIA.


Robbio — roggio.
Robbo rob It., Sp. Fr. rob, Pg. robe, E. rob; from Ar. rubb.
Robin — ruggine.
Roble — rovere.
Robra Sp. a document to prove a sale; from roborare. Pg. rōbora (révora), L. L. robora = puberty; from robur.

Rocca rocia It., Sp. roca, Pg. Pr. roca rocha, Fr. roche rock (It. rocca also = bolt, lock), Cat. m. roc stone, Fr. roc; Pr. rocher, Fr. rocher; vb. O. Fr. rocher to stone; It. diroccare dirocciare, Sp. derrocar, Pr. derrocar derocar, Fr. déroquer dérocher to throw from a rock, throw down, Sp. derrochar to waste, throw away, O. Fr. aroquer arocher to dash to pieces. The word is found in Gael. roc, E. rock, Du. rots, Basque arroca, W. rhwg (a projection). Diez considers that it does not properly belong to any of these languages, and he derives it from a L. rupea or rupica (rupes).


Rochio It. a block of wood or stone; It. ronchione; from rocca a rock?

Rocco It., Sp. Pg. roque, Pr. Fr. roc, E. rook the castle in chess; from Pers. rukh (a camel with a tower for archers), which Forbes traces back to the Sanskrit roka a ship, that being the original form of the piece.

Roche rocher — rocca.

Rochet — rochetto.

Rociada rocio — ros (1).

Rocin — ros (2).

Rodela rodilla — rotella.

Rôder Fr. to roam, prowl. The Pr. rodar, It. rotare to roll. For rôder is found rouer, Rou. rouier.

Rodilla — rotella.

Rodrigon Sp. vine-prop; from ridica, but with allusion to the proper name Rodrigo, cf. rui-ponce for ri-ponce.

Roffia — ruffa.
ROGGIO — ROMBO.

Roggio It., Sp. roxo, Pg. rouxo, Pr. rog (f. roja), Fr. rouge, also It. robbio, Sp. rubeo, Pg. ruivo, E. ruby, red; from rubens; Fr. vb. rougir, Pr. rogir. Hence also robbia, Sp. rubia madder.

Rogna It., Sp. roiva, Pg. Pr. rooha, Fr. rogne, Wal. rēia (cf. vie with It. vigna, sicriu with scrigno) itch, mange; from robigo robiginis (Menage) a harsh, but possible, contraction (robgn rogn). Hence also robbia, Sp. rubia madder.


Rognie Pic. a trunk of a tree; from O. H. G. rona (f. rono m.), M. H. G. rone m., G. rahne f., a fallen trunk.

Rognone It., Sp. roion, Pr. renho renho, Fr. roignon kidney, Wal. rēnunchiu; from a form renio (ren), cf. vigliacco from vilis. It. has also arnione argnone, cf. arcigno from Fr. rechin.

Rogo It. bramble, blackberry, Wal. rug; from rubus (rovo rogo) Sp. rubo.

Rogue Fr. adj. proud, haughty; borrowed from the Normans, O. N. hrōk-r arrogant, E. rogue (Gael. róg). Wall. has arroger to address haughtily.

Roide Fr. stiff; from rigidus, It. rigido.

Roitelet Fr. a goldhammer (usu. a wren, G. zaun-könig hedgeking), from its golden crown or tuft; = roi-et-el-et with triple dim. suffix, cf. L. regulus, regaliolus, Gk. βασιλέως, βασιλάξως, τυπαννως, It. reattino, Sp. reyezuelo, Pg. are re, also Norm. rē-pepin, Berr. roi-berta, Saintonge roi-bèdelet, It. re di siepe (= zaun-könig).

Rojar — rozar.

Roide rollo — rotolo.

Rôle — rotolo.

Roman — romanzo.

Romanso It., Sp. romance, Pr. O. Fr. romans, Fr. roman, Rh. romansch, L. L. romanicum, E. romance (language or composition); hence vb. Sp. romanzar, Pr. romansar, O. Fr. romantier to translate into Romance. From L. adv. romanice: parler romans = loqui romanice. O. Fr. romans took the form romant in the oblique cases, cf. paisans paisant, hence later nom. romant roman, adj. romant-ique, romantic. Cf. O. Fr. bre- tans = britannice, Sp. vascuence = l’vasconice.

Rombo It., Sp. rumbo, Pg. rumbo rumo, Fr. E. rumb (E. also spelt rhumb), point of the compass, line, course of a ship; vb. Fr. arrumer to trace the course of a ship on the chart; according to some from θυμός pole of a waggon, according to others from rhombus. But Fr. arrumer, Sp. arrumar = to stow, and
must come from Du. ruim ship's-room. Cf. Norm. arruner to
arrange, dérurer to disarrange.

**Rombo** frombo It. a humming, buzzing; romba fromba, roma-
bola frombola a sling, rombolare frombolare to sling; from
φουβος a top, φουβειν to whirl, sling. The f is onoma-
topoetical.

**Rombo** Pg., Sp. romo, Cat. rom adj. blunt, obtuse; from G.
subst. rumpf, Du. romp (E. rump) truncus. Pg. rombo subst. =
hole, cf. buco.

**Romeo** It. O. Sp., also romero, O. Fr. romier, E. roamer (vb. to
room) a pilgrim (prop. to Rome), cf. Dante, Vita Nuova: chia-
mansi romei in quianto vanno a Roma.

**Romero** — roneo and ramerino.

**Romire** It. to make a noise or bustle; from O. H. H. hrömjan
hrumjan = G. rühmen to extol.

**Romito** It., Sic. rimita hermit; from eremita.

**Ronca** It. a sickle, javelin with a sickle-shaped point; from vb.
runcare to mow. O. Fr. ronsge a spear.

**Roncar** Sp. Pg. Cat. to snore, snarl; from rhoncare, subst. rhon-
chus.

**Ronce** Fr. (f.), Pr. ronser briar, thorn. From rumex a missile
with barbed point (It. ronciglio hook, barb), cf. Fr. chardon
= (1) thistle (2) spike. The Occ. is ronex. For the form,

cf. Fr. ponce, Pr. pomser from pumex, Fr. pouce, Pr. polzer
from pollex. From rumex also comes Pr. ronsar to sling,

**Roncoar** Sp., Cat. roncejar to loiter, behave sulkily, Sp. roncero,
Pg. ronceiro slothful; perhaps of the same origin as the It.
ronzare to hum.

**Ronchione** — roccchio.

**Ronciglio** — ronce.

**Roncin** — rozza.

**Ronco** Sp. O. Pg., Cat. ronce hoarse; for roco from raucus (Pg.
rubo), taking the n of the verb roncar = L. rhoncare to

**Rondine rondinella** It., Wal. rëndüea, Pg. andorinha, Pr. ironda
ironedella, Fr. hirondelle swallow; Wal. rëndurea, Pr. randola,
N. Pr. endriouleto andourêto dindouleto, O. Fr. aronde alondre
arondelle, Cat. awreneta oreneta, Val. oroneta. From hirundo
hirundinis, Cat. orin-eta by loss of the d. Whence is the Sp.
golondrina (golondro = hope, desire)? Ferrari recognises in
it the Gk. χελιδών.

**Rondon** — randa.

**Ronfler** Fr., Pr. runflar, Sic. runfuliari, Tusc. ronfare, Ven.
Lomb. ronfare to snore, snort; the root is seen in the O.H.G.
rof-azón, O. S. ropizón to belch, perhaps too in the Bret. rufta to guzzle, Rh. g-rufflar to snort.

Ronger Fr. to gnaw, bite, champ. From rumigare to chew the cud, O. Fr. ronger, Sp. Pg. rumiar ronzar, Pr. romiar, It. rugumare, Mil. rumegà, Wal. rumégà.

Ronzar — ronce.

Ronzare It. to hum, buzz, sbst. ronzone a blue-bottle. From O. H. G. rúnazón, M. H. G. rünzen.

Ronzino — rozza.

Rona — royna.

Roque — rocco.

Roquete — rocchetto.

Ros Pr. (m.) dew; the Pg. Sp. form from adj. rosidus, sbst. rócio, rocio, Sp. vb. rociar (cf. limpidus limpiar), Cat. ruxar, Pr. arrosar, Fr. arroser to bedew, besprinkle (E. rose of a watering-pot), whence Sp. Pg. rociada, Cat. ruxada, Pr. rosada, Fr. rosée, It. ruginada dew.

Rosa It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. E. rose. From a form rōsa with long o. From rōsa come It. ruosa, Sp. ruese, Wal. roasé. We find a diphthongal form in Mil. rocesa, Piedm. ruesa, Rh. rōsa.

Rosée — ros.

Rospo It. toad; perhaps connected with rupso rough, v. escuerzo.

Rosso — rozza.

Rossignuolo It., Sp. ruseñor, O. Sp. roseeñol roseeñor, rouxinol rouxinol, Pr. Fr. rossignol nightingale, Pr. f. rossinhola; from lusciniothus from luscinius luscinia. Varro de ling. Lat. 5, 76 mentions only a dim. lusciniola. L was changed to r for euphony, to avoid such combinations as to losignuolo; ruscinia roscinia are found as early as the 9th century. The Wal. uses priveghi-toare = pervigilatrix, Alb. bübü (= Pers. Turk. babul, bübü).

Rosso It., Sp. roxo, Pg. roxo, Pr. ros, Fr. roux, Wal. ros rosu red: from L. rusus (rare).

Rosta It. (1) stoppage (Dante Inf. 13, 17 rompieno ogni rosta), Com. vb. rostà to hinder. (2) fan, tail, vb. arrostare to fan, to wag; from G. rost a flood-gate, the grate of a helmet, a fan. Wal. rostit grante, lattice = Serv. rostij.

Rostire It. in arrostire, Cat. rostir, Fr. rōtiir, Pr. raustir to roast; part. past as sbst. It. arrostita, Fr. rōti a roast; sbst. from the root Pr. raust, It. arrosto. It is the O. H. G. rōstjan (Rom. i = O. H. G. j), sbst. gi-rōsti, E. roast, also in Celtic, Gæl. rōst, W. rhostia, Bret. rosta.

Rot Fr. Cat. belch; from ructus, It. rutto.
Rote O. Fr. E., Pr. rota a stringed instrument, crowd. From a G. form (brota, M. H. G. rotte) of the Celtic crot (O. Ir.), cruit (Gael.), cruth (W.), the chrotta Britanna of Venantius Fort., E. crowd, crowder. It is named from the hollow frame; W. crowth = protuberance, belly, Gael. cruit a hump.
Rotella It., Sp. rodelia, O. Fr. roele a round shield; It. rotellia, Sp. rodilla, Pr. rodelia knee-pan, knee; from rottella for rotula, cf. M. H. G. knie-rade.
Rôtir — rostire.
Rotolo rullo It., Sp. roto vol., Pr. roite rolle, Fr. rôle, E. roll (of paper &c.); from rotulus; vb. It. rotolare ruzzolare, Sp. arrollar, Pr. rotlar, Fr. rouler, E. roll. Also Sp. rolé from rotulus as Ribbon for Ribbon. Hence Fr. contrôlé for contre-rôle (counter-roll), check, stamp on money, control.
Rotta It., Sp. Pg. Pr. rota, O. Fr. route, E. rout, Fr. déroute; from ruptus rupta, whence also Pr. rota, O. Fr. rote = a troop, L. L. rupta, G. rotte, O. Fr. arouter to arrange; Fr. route road (E. rote) = via rupta, cf. O. Fr. briseé street, and Mala-routa (name of a place), Sp. Pg. rota derrota course, Fr. routier, routine; hence also Fr. roture = L. L. ruptura fresh land, a small farm, roturier one who held such a farm, a commoner, plebeian.
Roture — rota.
Rouche — ruche.
Rouge — roggio.
Rouille — ruggine.
Rouir Fr. to ret or steep flax or hemp; from Du. roten rotten, G. rösten, E. ret (part. rotten = steeped).
Rouler — rotolo.
Roussin — rozza.
Route routine — rota.
Rouvre — rovere.
Roux — rosso.
Rovajo It. north wind; of unknown origin. Menage gets it from borearius (borealis), by corr. robearius rovarius.
Rovello rovelia It. anger, arrovellare to enrage; from rubellus, cf. L. ira rubens.¹
Rover O. Fr. to desire, request; from rogare (roar rovar) L. L. often = command. Not found in Pr., in It. rogare is only juristic, Sp. Pg. Cat. rogar, Wal. rugà = to beg (a favour), not like the Fr. to desire, order. So O. Fr. enter-ver, Pr. enter-var entre-var, Wal. intrebà, from interrogare. Cf. corvée.
Rovere It., Sp. Pg. robre robile, Pr. roure, Fr. rouvre an oak; from robur roboris.
Rovescio — rivescio.
Rovistare ruvistare It. to rummage; from revisitare (Menage).

Roxo — roggio.

Roysaume — reame.

Rosar Sp. Pg. to weed out, stub up, nibble, fret, rub; a freq. from rodere rosus, so for rosar, or from an iter. rositare. From rodicare comes Pg. rojar to scrape, sweep the ground, trail, rojo a scraping on the fiddle.

Rosza It., Pr. rossa, Fr. rosse a jade, mase. Com. roz, Berg. ros. The It. form seems to exclude the der. from G. ross. A derivative is found in Pr. rossi roci, O. Fr. rossin, Sp. rocin and rocinante, Pg. rossim, and with inserted n, Pr. ronci, roncin O. Fr. (hence W. rhwens), Pic. roch, It. ronzino a nag, Lorr. Wall. ronsin a stallion, Fr. roussin. M. H. G. ruazit = a poor, sorry horse.

Ru Fr., O. Fr. rui stream, channel; from rivus (cf. tuile from tegula), Ronchi riu, Pr. rui, Sp. rio, It. rivo. Rueisseau = a form rivicellus for rivulus, It. ruscello (from the Fr.).

Rua — ruga.

Rubaldo — ridaldo.

Ruban Fr. ribbon. Not from rubens, for then we should have had rubandier not rubanier; prob. a compound with G. band, like havban, raban, Du. ring-band? O. Fr. has also riban, E. riband, ribbon.

Rubbio It. a corn-measure; from rubeus, because the divisions were marked with red, cf. pinta.

Rubiglio — ero.

Rubino It., Sp. rubin rubi, Pr. robin, Fr. rubis, E. ruby; from rubeus.

Rubio — roggio.

Rucia It. Pr., Sp. Pg. oruga; also It. ruchetta, Sp. ruqueta, Fr. roquette, E. rocket a plant; from L. curca.

Ruche Fr. beehive (orig. made of bark, cf. Sp. corcho = cork and beehive), also hulk of a ship (also written rouche), O. Fr. ruche rusque, Pr. rusca ruscha, Piedm. Lomb. rusca bark, Dauph. ruch tan, Com. ruscà to bark (a tree); a Celtic word, O. Ir. rusc, Gael. rúsg, Bret. rusk, W. rhisg bark (E. rusk), Bret. rusken beehive.

Rúcio Sp., Pg. ruco greyish, light grey; from russeus.

Rue — ruga.

Rueca — rocca.

Ruer Fr. to throw, se ruer to throw oneself on, Du. ruyen, ruer (neut.) to kick. From ruere, like other verbs in were (e. g. arguere, minuer) changed to the first conjugation.

Ruf — ruffa.

Ruffa It. a scramble, pulling; vb. arruffare to roughen, dishevel the hair, Com. rufa-su to frown, Pg. Cat. arruvar to curl, con-

Ruffiano It., Sp. Pr. rufian, Fr. ruffien pimp, bully, E. ruffian; it formerly meant not only "leuo" but "amasius", hence many have suspected a connexion with rufó, from the red (blond) or curled hair (Sp. rufo) worn by such. Others connect it with rufía rufa (scurf, dirt) as implying moral filth, cf. Inf. 11: ruffian baratti e simile lordura.

Ruga O. It., Sp. Pg. rua, Pr. ruda, Fr. rue street, Alb. ruga; from ruga a wrinkle, furrow, row. The Lat. meaning remains in It. ruga, Sp. arruga, Pr. ruga rua. Al. from O. H. G. riga, G. reihe a row.

Ruggine It. rust; from erugo, Wal. rugine; Sp. robin from rubigo, orin from eرغo; Cat. rovely, Pr. roith roitha, Fr. rouille a dim. from rubigo.

Rugiada — ros.

Rugumare — ronger.

Ruido Sp. clamour; from rugitus, cf. rúi.

Ruin Sp., Pg. ruim roim poor, pitiful, mean; from ruina.

Ruiponzo — raperonzo.

Ruisenior — rossignuolo.

Ruisseau — ru.

Rullo — rotolo.

Rumb — rombo.

Runer Fr. to whisper; from O. H. G. rùnen, G. raunen, O. E. roun, cf. also O. Sp. ad-runar to guess, Goth. runa mystery (E. runic).

Ruscello — ru.

Ruse — rufusare.

Ruspare It. to scrape. From O. L. ruspari to examine (orig., prob., to scrape).

Ruspo It. (1) new coin (2) rough. From O. H. G. rüspän to be stiff, cf. ruspil-hár rough-hair.

Russare It. to snore; perhaps from ronchissare ronesare roxare.

O. H. G. ruzzôn would have give It. ruzzare.

Ruste O. Fr. strong, violent, sbst. O. Fr. rustié, Pr. rustat; from rusticus (cf. N. rusti a farmer), Fr. rustre a boor.
**Rustre** — ruste.

**Rut** Fr., E. rut (of deer); from rugitus.

**Ruvido** It. rough; from L. rudivus found in Plin. Hist. Nat. 18, 10 (23): major pars Italici ruindo utitur pilo i.e. aspero et impolito, cf. fluidus fluvido.

**Ruvistico rovistico** It. privet; a corruption of ligniùrum which was confounded with ligusticum.

**Ruser** Pr. to grunt (only in 3 sing. pres. ind. rutz); from L. rudere.

**Russolare** — rotoło.

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**S.**

**Sabana** Sp., Pr. savena, O. Fr. savene bed-covering, altar-covering, L. L. sabanum savanum, Goth. sabans, O. H. G. saban fine linen; from Gk. σάβανον a linen towel; hence Sic. insavonare to cover with a pall. The word is of Eastern origin (cf. taffetas, camelot &c.), Ar. sabaniya a fine linen made at Saban near Bagdad.

**Sabio** — saggio.

**Sable** — sciabla.

**Sable** — zibellino.

**Sabot** — ciabatta.

**Sabre** — sciabla.

**Sabueso** — segugio.

**Sacar** Sp. Pg., O. Fr. sachier, Pic. saquer to draw, draw out, produce &c., (Fr. saccade jerk, pull), orig. to take, sack; L. L. saccare, from saccus.

**Saccade** — sачar.

**Sacco** It., Sp. Pg. saco, Fr. sac, E. sack (of a city); vb. It. saccheggia, Sp. saquear, Fr. saccager, to sack. From L. saccus; cf. s. sacar, and cf. G. plunder = (1) baggage, pack, (2) plunder. Hence It. saccomanno = N. Pr. sacaman, Du. E. sackman; Sp. sacomano pillage.

**Sacho** Sp. Pg. hoe, vb. sachar sallar; from sarculum, sarculare, It. sarchiare &c.

**Sacomanno** — sacco.

**Sacre** — sagro.

**Sacudir** — cudir.

**Sade** O. Fr. sweet; from sapidus savoury, cf. Pr. f. sabeza for sadea = sapiđa. Hence Fr. maussade disagreeable, for malsade.

**Sadio** Pg. wholesome; prob. a corruption of saudio (from saude L. salus), cf. Pr. salutatitu.

**Sáfara** Pg. a stony waste, adj. sáfaro wild, intractable, Sp. zahareño; from Ar. 你会发现 (sahara) desert.

**Safra** safra Pg. a large anvil; from Ar. 你会发现 a hard stone.
Safra — zafferano.

Safr — Fr. greedy; from Goth. safjan to taste (for term. cf. bâfre, goinfre, godiafre), or = Du. schaffer (1) one who serves up eatables (2) a glutton, vb. schaffen.

Sage — saggio.

Sagerida — satureia.

Saggio It., Sp. Pg. sabio, Pr. sabi satge, Fr. E. sage; from sapis (cf. Petron. nesapius) subius savius, O. Fr. saive. The Sic. has varva sapiu beard-wise.

Saggio It., Sp. ensayo, Pr. essay, Fr. essai, E. essay essay; vb. It. saggiare, Sp. ensayar, Pr. essaiar, Fr. essayer, E. assay. From L. L. exagium (Sp. ens = ex) pensatio (cf. examen the tongue of a balance = exagimen).

Sagire It. to put one in possession, Pr. sazir, Fr. saisir to take possession of, E. seize; It. sagina, Pr. sazina, O. Fr. saisine, E. saisne, seinsin. O. Fr. had also the It. signification, and so in Fr. se saisir dc. Hence dessaisir Pr. dessazir to dispossess, discessin. From O. H. G. sazjan, G. setzen, E. set, or, better for the sense, from bi-sazjan, besetzen, beset = occupy, so that the Fr. Pr. meaning would be the earlier. It. sagire = sazjan as palagio = palazjum palatium.

Sagro It., Sp. Pg. Fr. sacre a small hawk; a translation of the Gk. lépaz; cf. G. rethe, O. H. G. who kite, prop. = sacer, cf. turbot. Al. from the Ar. čakr. Sagro, sacre, O. E. saker was also used for a kind of gun, cf. moschetto.

Sahir Pg. to depart, O. Pg. salir; from satire, Fr. saîlîr. The l was lost and h inserted to avoid the hiatus.

Sahumar Sp. to perfume; for suhumar, L. suffumicare.

Saie Fr. goldsmith's brush; from seta bristle.

Saime It., Sp. saim, Pr. sagin säin, Fr. sain-doux lard; from sagina Sp. saïnete a dainty bit, also a farce. The form -ime and the gender (m.) are due to a L. sagimen.

Sain saïneto — saime.

Sais Fr. (f. saissa) gray (of hair); perhaps the rare L. caesius gray (of eyes), whence ceis seis sais, cf. plais for pleis (plexum).

Saisir — sagire.

Saison — stagione.

Saja It., Sp. Fr. saya, Fr. saië, m. It. sajo, Sp. sayo woollen overcoat, coat, also the stuff of which it was made, M. H. G. sei, O. Fr. sai; from saga (Ennius), usw. sagum a military cloak, according to Varro, of Gallic origin. Sagulatus (clad in the sagulum) became in Pr. sallat, vb. Pr. sallar to cover. From saja comes It. sajetta, Sp. sayete, Pg. saïeta saëta, Fr. sayette serge, M. H. G. seif.

Sajar — sarrafar.
Sala It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. salle, Wal. salé hall; from O. H. G. sal a house, dwelling.
Salade — celata.
Salassare It. to bleed, let blood; from sangue lasciare, cf. O. Pg. sanguilexado. Also It. segnare from Fr. saigner, Pr. sanguar; Sp. sangrar, L. sanguinare.
Salamoja — moja.
Salávo It., Fr. sale dirty; the latter is from O. H. G. uninfl ected salo muddy, the former from the inflected salawer, gen. salawes. Hence Fr. vb. salir.
Salohicha — salsa.
Saldo — soldo.
Sale — salavo.
Salitre Sp. Pg. salpetre, Wal. salitru; from sal nitrum, It. salnitro.
Sallar — sacho.
Salle — sala.
Salma soma It., Sp. salma xalma ex.xalma, Fr. somme burden, Pr. sauma a she-ass; from late L. saga (ságua), whence also O. H. G. saum. Isidore has: saga que corrupte vulgo salma dicitur, cf. Sp. esmeralda from smaragdus. Hence It. assomare to load, Fr. assommer to cudgel; Fr. sommelier a butler, from loading or packing the casks of wine in the cellar, cf. It. sommella a little burden.
Salmastro It., Fr. saumÔtre briny; from salmacidus, Pr. saumaci, O. Fr. saumache.
Salmuera — moja.
Salope Fr. slut, dirty wench; for slope, cf. E. sloppy.
Salpare — sarpare.
Salpêtre Fr., E. saltpetre; from sal petra.
Salpicar Sp. Pg. Pr. to besprinkle; prop. with salt, cf. Fr. saupoudrer; picar = to prick.
Salsapariglia It., Sp. zarzaparilla, Fr. salsepareille, E. sarsaparilla a Peruvian plant; from Sp. zarza bramble and Parillo the name of the physician, who first used it.
Salvaggio selvaggio It., Sp. salvage, Pr. salvatge, Fr. savauge, E. savage; from silvaticus, It. selvatico salvatico, Wal. selbatic. Hence sbst. It. salvaggina, Sp. salvagina, O. Fr. salvagine venison.
Salvano It. night-mare; from silvanus, so selvatico from silvaticus.
Sambue O. Fr. a housing, horse-cloth, used by ladies of rank, L. L. sambuca; = O. H. G. samboh sambuh sambuh a sedan. It is, probably, the same word as the L. sambuca (1) a sort of harp (2) a military engine of similar shape, used for scaling walls.
Samedi Fr. saturday; contracted from sabbati dies, Pr. dissapte, It. sùbato, Wal. sëmbëtë &c.

Sampogna zampogna It., Sp. zampoña, Pg. sanfonha, Pr. symphonia, O. Fr. symphonie chifonie, Wal. cimpoë a musical instrument, shawm, bagpipe; from symphonia, cf. Venant. Fort.: donec plena suo cecinit symphonia flatu.

Sanco — zanca.
Sanoechar Sp. to parboil; from semicoctus.
Sandio Sp., Pg. sandeo foolish, simple, perhaps orig. = one full of wonder, who is always saying sancte dens! cf. santiguarse to bless oneself, also = to wonder, Wall. doiđiw a hypocrite (doux dieu).

Sangie — cinghia.
Sangier — cinghiale.
Sanglot — singhiozzo.
Sanna — zanna.
Sans — senza.
Sansonnet Fr. starling; prop. = little Samson.

Santiguär Sp. Pg. to make the sign of the cross; from sancticare, cf. amortiguär from mortificare, apaciguär from pacificare, averiguär from verificare (-iguär = -igvar = -ivgar for igenous, cf. fraquà = fabrica).

Santoreggia — satureja.
Saña Sp., Pg. sanha rage; from insania.

Sap O. Fr. Pr. fir, whence Fr. sapin fir, sapine fir-wood (L. sappinus). Sap belongs to a L. primitive form, v. bubbone.

Sape — zappa.

Saperé savérè It., Pg. Sp. Pr. saber, Fr. savoir; from saperè with change of accent, following the analogy of other modal verbs devérè, potérè, volérè. The L. scire is only found in the Sard. and Wal.

Sapo Sp. Pg. toad; from Gk. σάρπις a poisonous snake, Lat. seps? The Basque word is apoa zapoa.

Sarabanda It. Pg., Sp. zarabanda, Fr. sarabande, a saraband (sort of dance); from the Pers. serband, through the Spanish.

Sarcelle — cerceta.
Sarcia — sarte.
Sardina It. Sp., Fr. E. sardine a fish; from L. sarda, sardinia, Gk. σάρδινη, It. also sardella.

Sargento — sergente.

Sargia It., Sp. sarga sergo, Pr. serga, Fr. serge sarge, E. serge, a woollen stuff with a mixture of linen and silk, L. L. sarica; from sericus serica silk, Basq. ciricua. Hence Sp. xergon, Pg. xergão enxergão a coarse stuff, straw-sack (x = s as in ximio from simio, It. xirgano &c.)
Sargotar

Pr. to talk gibberish? for sartagotar (sartago a medley)?

Burg. sargoter, however, = caholer, cf. Sard. sarrágu.

Sarjar — sarrafar.


Sarpare salpare It., Wal. sarpar, Sp. Pg. zarpar, Fr. sarper to weigh anchor. From ἀφαζεῖν, for exharpagare. Hence Sp. zarpa elaw.

Sarjarca Sp. a tumultuous contest. From B. assrecina.

Sarrafar Pg. to scarify, make incisions; prob. a corruption of scarificare, Sp. sarjar, sajar (scarfear scarcar, L. re = Sp. rj). B. has sarciatu.

Sarrajia Sp., Pg. serralha a vegetable; lactuca agrestis est, quam sarrajiam nominamus eo quod dorsum cijus in modum serrae est.


Sarriette — satureja.

Sarta Sp. string of beads; from sectum, secta.

Sarte sartie It. (plur.), O. Fr. sarties, Sp. xarcia xarcias cordage, tackling; from L. Gk. ἐξορίων ship's tackle (ἐξορίων), which is from ἐξοριζεῖν to equip a ship; the f. from Gk. neut. pl.

Sarten Sp., Pg. sartagem sarta, Pr. sartan, cf. Sic. sarriana a frying-pan; from L. sartago.

Sas — staccio.

Sastre Sp. tailor; euphonic for sartre from sartor, It. sartore.

Satin — seta.

Satureja santoreggia It., Sp. sugerida axedrea, Pg. satinagem sequeretha eiquelethu, Pr. sadreia, Fr. sarriette a herb, savory; from satureja.

Sauce saucisse — salsa.

Saudade Pg. (quadrisyllable) ardent longing, adj. saudoso. For soledade through a form soïdade, and so would orig. denote absence from a desired object, cf. disio. But Marsh (on the English Language, Lect. III.) compares saudade with the Scandinavian sakkad, saknad, saun.

Saugo Fr., E. sage, from L. salvia, It. Sp. pr. salvia, Wal. salvic salie jale.

Saule Fr. (m.) willow, for which Burg. Lorr. has saüsse, Pr. sauze sauze, It. salcio, Wal. salce, Sp. salce sauce sauz saz, B. saliga, all from salicis, whence also Fr. saussaie = salicetum. The Fr. saule, however, is to be referred to O. H. G. sûdau, sûda, cf. gâule from vûlu.

Saumâtre — salmâstru.
Saumure — moja.

Sauro — sauro.

Sauro soro It. sorrel (of a horse), Fr. saure yellowish brown (Pr. saur or blond, yellow, red), O. Fr. soret in Agnes Soret i. e. Agnes the Blond, E. soret sorrel. From L. G. adj. soor, E. sear dried up, vb. A. S. sear, F. saurer to smoke herrings (hareng sauret a dried, smoked, seared herring, or, according to Cotgrave, one that is smoked till it gets a sorrel hue, a red herring), cf. coloratus (Pliny), xerampelinus (Juv.). Malm derives sauro from the B. zuria white. The Pr. cissaurar = a L. exaurare (aura), Fr. essorer, whence It. soreare to let soar, to air, s'essorer to soar, Fr. sbst. essor flight; It. sciorinare to air.

Sauvage — selvaggio.

Savai Pr. bad, wicked, opp. pros. From savus, cf. ibri-ai ver-ai from ebrius, verus.

Savate — ciabatta.

Savoir — sapere.

Saya — saja.

Sayon Sp., Pg. saião executioner, officer of justice; from O. H. G. sago (G. säger = sawyer), L. L. saio saio.

Saxon — stagione.

Sbaglio — baglione.

Sbarro — barra.

Sbavigliare — badare.

Sberloffe — balafre.

Sbiadato — biavio.

Sbleco — bicco.

Sbiecio — biais.

Sbigottire — bigot.

Sbirro — birro.

Sbrieco — bricco.

Sbrizzare — sprazzare.

Sbrocco — brocco.

Sbulimo — bulimo.

Scabino It. oftener schiavino, Sp. esclavín, Fr. échevin a sheriff. A German word: A. S. scepeno, O. H. G. sceffeno sceffen, G. scheffen schöffe schöppe, from schaffen to arrange, E. shape. The It. scabino was formed from L. L. scabinus.

Scacco It., Sp. xaque, Pg. xaque, Pr. escac, Fr. échec, E. check a figure (or move) at chess, chess (jeu des échecs); from Persian shah king. Hence Fr. échiquier, E. exchequer a hall or court of justice, so called from its chequered (échiqueté) pavement or table-cover. O. Fr. échec = robber is the O. H. G. schach.

Scaffale It. frame, stand; from M. H. G. schafé, Bav. schafen,

**Scaglia** It., Fr. écaille, E. scale; vb. scagliare, écailler, scale. From G. schale, vb. schalen, O. H. G. skala skaljan, E. shell, cf. Goth. skala pot, tile. Hence also Fr. écale nut or egg-shell.

**Scalabrone** — calabrone.
**Scalco** It. cook; from Goth. skulks, O. H. G. scale servant, found also in siniscalco, mariscalco.

**Scalflre** It. to scratch, from scalere, cf. soffice from supplex.


**Scalmo** It., Sp. esca/amo, N. Pr. escaumc, Fr. echome (m.) row-lock; from scalmus, cf. échameau a raised bank for vines from sequemnum.

**Scalogno** It., Sp. eskalona, Fr. échalot, E. shallot; from capa Ascalonia the Ascalon leek.

**Scalterire** to sharpen, polish, scaltrito scalcro (cf. finito, adj. fino) sharp, cunning. Scalterire, according to the Crusca, is to shape from the rough, to make sharp, refine. It may be from scaltrire, so scalcro is related to scalpare, as γλαφρύος to γλάφρων. The s was thought to be ex, hence calterire to scratch, (caltrito = sealltrito in sense).

**Scampare** — scappare.

**Scana** — zanna.

**Scancia** — escanciar.

**Scandio** — squancio.

**Scandaglio** It., Sp. eskandallo, Pr. escandath plummets, Alb. scandalē; vb. scandagliare scandigliare &c.; from scandere, cf. L. L. scandalia steps of a ladder; the plummets-line would be so called, because marked at regular intervals. N. Pr. escandaliu = to gauge.

**Scandella** It., Sp. Pg. Cat. escandia &c., a kind of wheat, L. L. scandula. Prob. from candidus, cf. wheat, which is connected with white, v. Bopp, Gloss. s. v. sveta.

**Scappare** It., Sp. Pg. Pr. escapar, Fr. échapper, E. escape. From Rom. capa mantle; escapare would = Gk. εὔπορητός. Opp. scappare It. has incappare. It is to be distinguished from It. scampare, O. Fr. escamper = ex-campare (campus) to quit the field, Sp. escampar to clear away, Pr. Cat. to spread, cf. espessar from spatium.

**Scappino** — scarpa.

**Scarafaggio** It., Sp. escarabajo, Pr. escaravai beetle; from scarabaeus (scarabajus). It. escarbone, Pg. escaravelho, Pr. escarvai, Fr. escarbot are from σκαραβαός.

**Scaraffare** It. to snatch away; from M. H. G. schrapfen, Bav. schraben, Du. schrapen to scrape, cf. escarbar.
Scaramuccia schermugio It., Sp. Pr. escaramuzza, Fr. escarmouche a skirmish, whence G. scharmützel, E. scaramouch. From schermire to fight, O.H.G. skerman; the -uccia is merely terminational, cf. O. Fr. escarm-ic.

Scardo — cardo.
Scarlatto It., Sp. escarlate, Pr. escarlat, f. Fr. escarmouche a skirmish, whence G. scharmutzel, E. scaramouch. From schermire to fight, O.H.G. skerman; the -uccia is merely terminational, cf. O. Fr. escarm-ic.

Scariso It. — escarno.

Scarzo — scarso.

Scartare It., Fr. écarter, Sp. Pg. descartar to throw out cards, discard; from carta a card, L. charta. The O. Fr. has only encartar to register, from carta, Fr. charte a document, chart.

Scelino It., Sp. Pr. escalin, Fr. escatin a coin; from Goth. skillegs, O.H.G. skilling, E. shilling (from schild, shield, cf. scudo).

Scoiato It. to choose. From ex-eligere, cf. for the doubling of the preposition scilinguare. Ex-ligere for eligere gives Sp. esleir, Pr. estire, Fr. élire.

Scegliere It. to choose. From ex-eligere, cf. for the doubling of the preposition scilinguare. Ex-ligere for eligere gives Sp. esleir, Pr. estire, Fr. élire.

Secco It., Pr. escars escas, Fr. échars, Sp. escaso, Du. schaars, E. scarce. From excarpsus for excerptus (root vowel used in comp. cf. R. Gr. 2, 344, sus for tus, cf. nascoso, perso &c.) reduced, contracted. In the sense of “slender” the It. also writes scarzo.

Scendere It. to descend; from descender (Sp. descendere &c.), like straggere from destruere.

Scernere scernire It. to discern; from excernere, Pr. cissernir to select, part. eisernit, Pr. eis = ex.

Scerpere It. to tear to pieces; for scerpere from discerpere, with change of conjugation, v. R. Gr. 2, 117. Rh. scarpar, Com. scarpà from discarpere.

Scheggia It. a splinter, scheggio a precipice; from schidius (σχί-δον) used by Vitruvius in the former sense.

Scheletro It., Sp. esqueleto, Fr. squelette (m.), E. skeleton; from σκελετόν a dried body, a mummy.
Schencire — squancio.

Schercano — schiera.

Schermo It., fight, skirmish; vb. It. schermire, Sp. Pg. esgrimir, Pr. O. Fr. escrimir; from O. H. G. skirm skern shield, vb. skirmish (skirmjan is wanted for the Rom. forms), Bav. schreiben. Hence It. schermare, Cat. esgrimar, Fr. escrimer to fence; sbst. It. scherma scrina, Sp. Pg. esgrima, Pr. escrima, Fr. escrire. One of the numerous words pertaining to the use of arms, which the Rom. nations received from their Gothic conquerors.

Schermugio — scaramuccia.

Scherno It., Sp. escarnio, Pg. escarnho, Pr. esquern, O. Fr. eschern mockery, scorn; vb. It. schernire, Sp. Pg. escarnir, Pr. esquernir escarnir, O. Fr. escernir escharnir; from O. H. G. skern, vb. skernön to mock, to scorn.

Schersare It. to sport, sbst. scherzo; from O. H. G. scherzen to frolic, connected with O. H. G. skerön to be wanton.

Schiaociare It. to squash, crack, sbst. schiaccia; from O. H. G. klackjan to crack, crack, with intensive s, M. H. G. zerklecken, quite distinct from Fr. écacher (quatto).

Schiaffo It. a box on the ear; from O. H. G. schlappe, E. slap, through a conjectural form schlape. N. Pr. has vb. esclafà.

Schiamazzare It. to cry out, sbst. schiamazzo, O. Fr. esclamasse (whence G. schlimasse); from esclamare.

Schiantare It. to crack, break, Pr. esclatar, Fr. éclater; sbst. It. schianto, Fr. éclat fragment, splinter, crack, hence Ven. schiuntare to lighten. The It. n is inserted, cf. lountra = loutre; esclatar is from O. H. G. skleizen for sleizén to break in pieces, slice, cf. O. Fr. esclier = O. H. G. slizan.

Schianta It., Pr. esclata, O. Fr. esclate race, kind; from O. H. G. slatha, G. ge-schlecht.

Schiatire — ghiattire.

Schivano — scabino.

Schivo It., Sp. esclavo, Pg. escravo, Pr. esclau, Fr. esclave (for éclou, O. Fr. escl-o escl-a-s); from G. sclave for slave, E. slave, prop. a Slave taken prisoner in battle; hence also It. schiavina, Sp. esclavina, O. Fr. esclavir, M. H. G. slavine a pilgrim's long robe.

Schidone — spito.


Schiera It., Pr. esqueira, O. Fr. eschire a band; from O. H. G. scara, G. schaur (share). Vb. Pr. escarir, O. Fr. escharir to
part, divide, L. L. scarris to fix, design, Pr. escarida, O. Fr.
escherie lot. Pr. escala, O. Cat. escala, O. Fr. eschicle are
corruptions of scara; from schiera Ferrari gets scherano a
robber.
Scietto It. pure, smooth (Pr. escelt), Rh. schiett worthless; from
Goth. slahits, O. H. G. sleht, G. schlicht schlecht, E. slight.
Neap. schitto, Rh. schiett = only, merely, Du. steehts, G.
schlechthin, cf. It. pure from purus.
Schifo It., Sp. Pg. esquife, Fr. esquifer a boat, skiff; vb. O. Fr.
esquifer to fit out a ship (go on board), Fr. équiper, E. equip,
Sp. equipar esquifer; from O. H. G. skif, Goth. A. S. O. N.
skip scip, E. ship. O. Fr. eschiper eskipre from A. S. sciper, E.
skipper, G. schiffer.
Schimbescio — sygemo.
Schincio — squancio.
Schiniera — schieno.
Schioppo It. corrupted scoppio a blow, crack, fire-arm, dim.
schioppetto scoppietto, whence Sp. escopeta, Fr. escopette a car-
bine, blunderbuss, vb. scoppiare, L. L. schupare to shoot.
From the L. stoppus (or scotopus) (Persius), cf. fistare = fischi-
are. For schioppo also stioppo, cf. stiaffo, stianto, stinco.
Schippire It. to slip away, escape; for scippire from M. H. G.
Schiuma It., Sp. Pg. Pr. escuma, Fr. écumé foam, scum; from
Schivare schizzare It., Sp. Pg. Pr. esquiver, Fr. esquiver, O. Fr.
also eschiver (E. eschew), Rh. schivir to shun; from O. H. G.
esqui, O. Fr. eschiu, Rh. schio = G. scheu, E. shy.
Schizzo It., whence, perhaps, Sp. esquisco, Fr. esquisce, sketch;
from schedium (Apuleius) anything made extempore, Gk. σκη-
δος, σκεδασμός to extemporize, make a sketch, It. schizzare
&c. As schizzo for schezzo, so L. L. schida for scheda (scindera
and σχίδη being thought of).
Sciabla scialola It., Ven. sabata, Sp, sable, Fr. E. sabre. From
the Slavonic: Hung. szablya, Serv. sublya, Wal. sabie &c. (ac-
counting for Frisch 2, 139 from L. Gr. γαμός crooked).
Sciagura — augirio.
Scalacquare It. to squander; from ex-adaquare according to
Menage, from It. scialare and acqua according to others.
Scialare It. to exhale; from exhalare, Sp. exhalar, It. also aso-
lare to pant, Mil. esalá.
Sciane sciiamo It., Sp. enxambré, Pg. enxame, Pr. cissam, Fr.
essaim a swarm; from examen. Vb. Fr. échider, L. examinare.
Sciamito It., Sp. amete, Pr. O. Fr. samit, E. samite, G. sammet;
from εχιμός εχίμος six-threaded.
Sciancato — anca.

Sciarpa ciarpa It., Sp. charpa, from Fr. écharpe girdle, whence also Du. scharpe, G. scharpe, E. scarf. O. Fr. also — a pilgrim's scrip, O. H. G. scharbe, L. G. schrap, E. scrip scrap (cf. It. ciarpa — scraps, odds and ends). From écharpe probably comes the dim. escarcelle (= escarp-celle) a pouch, whence Sp. escarcela, It. scarsella.

Sciarra It. scuffle, fray, sciarrare to scatter, disperse; perhaps from G. zerran to tear, whence ciarrare, and, with prothetic s, sciarrare.

Sciatto — piatto.

Sciatta — pialto.

Sciatta — piatto.

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304); hence sci lost its soft sound. The more usual Sp. term is arrilla.

Scompigliare — pigliare.
Sconfiggere soonfissi soonfitto It. to strike, bruise, Pr. escon-fire esconfis esconfit; from ex-conficere, but inflected as if from ex-configere.

Scoppiare — coppia.
Scoppio — schioppo.

Scorziare It., Sp. escorzar, O. Fr. escorcer escoursser, Wal. horsi to contract, to fold; from curtus, as hausser from altus. Sbst. It. scorcio, Sp. escorzo contraction, O. Fr. escors escuers fold, lap.

Scoreggia — coreggia.
Scorgere — scorta — corgerc.

Scornaro It., O. Fr. escorn, E. scorn; prop. to show pride or insolence towards one, cornua sumere, from a form ex-cornare; sbst. scorno, scorn. There is, probably, a reference to the G., v. s. scherno.

Scorticare — corteccia.

Scorza It., Wal. scoarté, Pr. escorsa, Fr. écorce bark; vb. It. scorzare; Pr. escorsar, Fr. écorcer. The sbst. is prob. derived from the vb. which is from ex-corticare (cortex); for a form ex-corticare, v. corteccia.

Scorzone — escuerzo.

Scorzonera It., Sp. escorzona, Fr. scorzonère viper's grass; 2 derivations are given: (1) scorzone a poisonous snake (v. escuerzo), = L. serpentaria, but this should give scorzoniera; (2) scorza nera = G. schwarc-wurz. The orig. form may have scorzoniera, by corruption scorzonera.

Scozzone — cozzone.

Scranna It. bench, stool; from O. H. G. scranna, G. scharanne.
Scriccio scricciolo It. a wren; prob. an onomatop., cf. Illyr. zaritsch.

Scrocco It. parasite, spunger, Fr. escroc swindler, Mil. scroch rogue, Rh. scroc wight, vb. scroccare to spunge, Fr. escroquer to cheat. Escroc is identical with Du. schrok glutton, which, however, may be from the Fr. They are, perhaps, to be referred to the G. schurke rogue, O. H. G. sçurgo, cf. It. scorcone.

Scudo scudiere — écù.

Scuffa — cufía.

Scuotore It., Pr. escodre (partic. escos), O. Fr. escorre escoure to shake off; from excutere, Sbst. It. scossa, Pr. escossa, Fr. escousse concussion, spring; from excusa. Hence It. riscuotere, Pr. rescodre (partic. rescos), Fr. recoure to recover, rescue, from re-excutere; sbst. It. riscossa, Fr. rescousse, E. rescue. Pr. secdre, O. Fr. secorr securre, Fr. seconer, Sp. sacudir, Lomb. secudi, Rh. succuder to shake, from succutere (It. scutere); sbst. It. secousse.

Seure It. an axe; from secaris, Wal. sècäre, Sp. segur.

Scuriada It., Fr. écourgée (for escouriciée), Norm. courgée, E. scourge, Sp. zurriago; from excoriata se. scrutica, a thong made of leather.

Sdrajarsi It. to lay oneself at length; from Goth. straujan or O. H. G. straujan sternere; sd = st as in strucciolare.

Sdrucciolare It. slippery, vb. sdrucciolare to slip, whence Sp. esdruxulo a word of two short final syllables; from O. H. G. strähhal stumbling, G. straucheln to stumble.

Sdrucire — cucire.

Se Pr. in anc-sé, de-sé, ja-sse = anc sempre &c.; also en jasse per jasse. Cherubini mentions a Mil. pussée which he derives from più assai.

Seau — secchia.

Secchia It., Pg. Pr. selha, O. Fr. seille, also m. It. secchio, Pr. selh a pail; from situla sîlta, L. L. sicta, sictus. Hence Mil. sidelt, Com. sedelt, O. Fr. séét, Fr. seuu, f. Mil. sidella, Com. sedela, L. sideda. Hence also the Ar. at-sâll assat, whence O. Sp. cètö, Sp. acetre.

Sèche — seppia.

Secouer secoasse — scuotere.

Seda — seca.

Sédano It., Ven. seleno, Com. selar, Piedm. selor, Fr. céleri, E. celer; from òïkînov parsley = celer in late Greek, cf. Sp. apio dulce. Parsley = petro-sellum.

Sedia soggia It., Fr. siège (m.), seat, siege, It. assedio asseggio siege; vb. It. assediare, Sp. asediar, Fr. assiéger to besiege;
from *sedes* through a form *assedium* *assediare*, no such form as *sedia* being found.

**Sega** — *scier*.

**Ségale ségola** It., Pr. *segue*, Fr. *seigle* (m.), Wal. *sécárê*, B. *cekharea rye*; from *secale*, L. L. *sigala*, *sigillum*.

**Sognare** — *satassare*.


**Sogo** — *sevo*.

**Sogolo** It. a hatchet; from *secula* a sickle.


**Segarela** — *satureja*.

**Segio** — *segale*.

**Segnour** — *signore*.

**Seille** — *secchia*.

**Seine** Fr. E. a drag-net; for *saine* from *sagena* L. It.

**Selon** Fr. particle, O.Fr. *selone*; from *secundum*, with a reference to *longum*.

**Semo** — *semo*.

**Soma** Som Com., Mil. *sema* adv. = It. *ora*, e. g. *l'aot sem* = *l'altra volta*; from *semel*.

**Semana semaine** — *settimana*.


**Semblant semblar sembiar semejar** — *sembra*.


**Semondsre Fr., Pr. semondre semondre to invite, summon, partic. semons*, whence sbst. *semonse*, *somonsa* (E. *summons*); from *summondre*, whence also, in the 1st conj. *sommer*, O. Fr. *semoir* (whence Fr. *semonneur*). The Fr. has also *semone* a lecture, *semoneer* to lecture, reprimand. *Monere* in Rom. was treated
as a verb of the 3rd conj., hence, a part. monestus, whence amonestar, v. Litré, p. 34.

**Sena** It., Sp. sena sen, Pg. senne, Fr. sene, E. senna; from Ar. sand.

**Sencillo** Sp. simple; a dim. from simplex = It. semplicello.

**Senda** Sp. Cat. path; from semita; It. sentiero, Sp. sendero, Pr. semdier sendicira, Fr. sentier from semitarius.

**Sendos** Sp., Pg. senhos, O. Pg. selhos the only distributive remaining in the Rom. languages in the orig. sense, L. singuli singulos, R. Gr. 3, 15. O. Sp. señor is from singularius.

**Sénéchal** — siniscalco.

**Senna** It., Sp. Pr. O. Fr. Rh. sen understanding; from O. H. G. sin, G. sinn. Hence Sp. senado, Pr. senat, O. Fr. sené sensible, Fr. for-cene = It. for-seunato senseless.

**Sonopia** — sinople.

**Sonsale** It., Fr. censal, Pr. censal broker; from censualis a collector, cf. Papias: censuales sunt officiales qui censum per provincias exigunt.

**Sontare** It. (Com.), Sp. Pg. Pr. sentar (Pr. only in part. sentat) to place, set, settle; a participial verb from sedere sedens, R. Gr. 2, 333. Hence It. asentare, Sp. Pg. asentar, O. Fr. assen-ter, Sp. sbst. asiento a seat &c.

**Sentier** sentiero — senda.

**Sentinella** It., Sp. centinela, Fr. sentinelle, E. sentinel, sentry. From It. sentire to hear, listen, cf. scolta (scout) from scollare. But this would leave the middle syllable unaccounted for. Galvani derives it from sentina the well-room of a ship, where the sentinator was stationed to give notice of any leakage.

**Senza** It., O. It. also sanza, N. Pr. senso, O. Sp. sines, O. Pr. senes seus ses, O. Fr. sens, Fr. sans, also O. It. sen, Sp. sin, Pg. sem, Pr. sen preposition from L. sine, with euphonic s senes sens, with euphonic a senza for sensa, as manzo for manso.

**Sena** — insegna.

**Soñor** — signore.

**Sépoule** — spola.

**Seppia** It., Sp. xibia, Fr. séche the cuttle-fish; from sepia.

**Ser** — essere.

**Sera** It. Pr., Wal. scarë, Pr. m. ser, Fr. soir evening; Pr. vb. aserar, O. Fr. aserier aserir enserrir, Wal. insérra vesperascere; from serenus, Sp. sereno evening dew, Pr. seren, Fr. serain, Neap. serena, also Pr. serena = It. serenata, Fr. sérénade, E. serenade. For the sense, cf. Gk. εὔφωνή.

**Sera** — serria.

**Séral** — serrare.

**Sérant** Fr. heckle, séraner to heckle; from M. Du. schrantsen to tear, M. H. G. schrenzen, sbst. M. Du. schrante, M. H. G.
schrantz. The regular form in Fr. would be écrancer, but cf. M. H. G. sraunz for schrantz.

Serba Sp. service-berry; for suerba from sorbum, It. sorba. For ne from o, cf. frente.

Serge — sargia.


Sergonzione — gozzo.

Serin Fr. a canary-bird; from σειρόν (= a singing bird in Hesychius).

Sermar — esmar.

Serment Fr. an oath; from sacramentum, O. Fr. sairement, Pr. sagramen, L. prop. a soldier’s oath of allegiance, a word spread throughout the Roman provinces by the soldiery, v. Pott, Kuhn’s Zeitschrift 1, 348.

Sermollino It. wild thyme; from serpyllum, It. also serpillo serpollo, Sp. Pr. serpol, Fr. serpolet.

Serorge O. Fr. brother-in-law; from sororius.

Serpe It. Pg. O. Fr., Sp. sierpe, Pr. Ih. serp, Wal. serpe a serpent; a very old abbreviation of serpens, cf. W. sarf, Sk. sarpa (nom. sarpas).

Serpe Fr., O. Fr. sarpe a bill, a pruning-hook; from sarpere, Fest. sarpere antiqui pro purgare dicebant, L. L. sarpa sumentum. From sarpa in a passive sense, cf. sermentum for sermentum, would come Sp. serpa a shoot, layer; e for a as in alerce, lexos.

Serper — sarpere.

Serra O. It., Sp. sierra, Pg. Pr. serra a mountain chain or ridge; prop. a saw, L. serra, cf. serratus serrated, Montserrat.

Serrare It., Sp. Pg. cerrar, Pr. serrar, Fr. serrer to fasten, to press; sbst. It. serra a thong, Fr. serre talon, grasp; It. serraglio, O. Sp. serraje, Pr. serralh, Fr. serrail prison, serraglio; from sera a lock, bolt, L. L. serra. Sp. e is to distinguish the word from serrar to saw.

Serrin Sp. (m.) saw-dust; from serrago serraginis, as orin from oringo.

Sertir Fr. to set a jewel; from sertum, L. L. sertare to festoon, surround, enclose. N. Pr. is sartir.

Serventese — sirvente.

Serviette Fr. mapkin. Servir une table = to arrange the plates &c., L. ministrare, service = E. service (of plate &c.), ministarium, It. servito course, Pr. servit service, whence serviette (for servilette, cf. Sp. servilleta) not from servir. Hence desservir to clear the table, dessert, E. dessert.

Serzir — zurcir.
Sescha


Seso Sp., Pg. siso understanding; from sensus.

Sesta soste It. compasses, It. O. Pg. sesto measurement, measure; vb. It. sestare asestare to measure, cut off, Sp. asestar to adjust a cannon, aim, level. From Gk. στήνω a mason’s tool, a trowel, a level, or a square. From sestare come O. II. G. sestmôn disporne, sestmoga dispositio.

Sestiere It., Sp. sectario, Pr. setier, Fr. setier a measure; from sectarius, O. II. G. sehtari; hence also It. stajo for sestajo, cf. Rh. sier for sester, Lorr. steire.

Sota It., Sp. Pr. sada, Fr. soie, L. L. sata; from the form sada is O. H. G. sida (as pina from pena for poena, pris from pretium), G. seide, Ir. sioda, W. sidan. From L. seta a bristle, a meaning still belonging to the Sp. and Fr., whence also It. setone, Fr. seton, E. seton. The full expression is found in L. L. sata serica. Hence It. setino, whence Pg. telim, Fr. E. satin.

Sétier — sestiere.

Sétone — sota.

Soto Sp. hedge; from septum.

Sottimana semmana It., Sp. Pg. semana, Pr. setmana, Fr. semaine week; from L. L. septimana, prop. = seventh, Wal. sëptëmëne, Ir. sechtmaine. The Cat. O. Pg. have, instead, doma from hebdomas, Sp. hebdomada.

Souil — suolo.

Sève Fr. sap; from sapa, Pg. seve &c.

Séveronde — gronda.

Sevo sego It. (g for v R. Gr. 1, 187), Sp. Pg. sebo, Pr. Wal. seu, Fr. suif (corr.), Norm. Rouchi sieu (E. suet) fat, suet; from sebûm sevum.

Sever Fr. to wean; from separare, It. sceanare.

Sezso sezajo sezzo It. = ultimo; from secius, cf. L. L. Gloss. secius segnius, found also in da sezzo opp. da prima.

Sfizare — disfidare.

Sgarrare — garer.

Sghembo It. oblique, crooked, Pied. syjubo; from O. H. G. slimb, Bav. schlimm schlemm oblique. Sic. has schlembro for schlembro schlembu. Compounded withbiescio (v. biais) we have schimbescio schimbecio.

Sghignare — ghignare.

Sgneppa It. woodcock; Com. synep, Wal. sneap (m.); from O. H. G. schnepfa schnepfa, G. schnepfa, E. snipe.

Sgombrare — colmo.

Sgmentare It. to frighten, be frightened; from commentari to meditate, excommentari to make one out of his senses.
Sgorbia — gubia.
Sgridare — gridare.
Sguancio It. crookedness, obliquity; from G. schwank flexible, Swed. sbst. srank crookedness, Du. zwanken to distort, hence perhaps scaneio for sguancio, and, with inserted i = l schiancio, vb. schiancire. The Sic. sguincin, Neap. sguinzo awry (hence Sp. esguince?) is either a form of sguancio or from G. windisch, winsch oblique, cf. E. squint. It. schincio = sguinciu.
Sguizzare — guizzare.
Sgurare It. (Lomb. sgrarû), Sp. Cat. escurar, Fr. écureur to scour; not from G. schuren, Du. schuren, E. scour, which are, prob., themselves from the L., but from ex-curarc. Ven. and Pr. curare = to clean, Wal. curat = clean.
Si It., Sp. si, O. Sp. sin, Pg. sim, Pr. Fr. si; from sic (ita was more commonly used as an affirmative). Sard. has imo or emmo from L. immo.
Si O. Fr. particle = until. In comp. de si, dessi, desi que, tressi tressi que, entressi, enfressi. The It. has si in the same sense, Inf. 29, 30: non guardasti in là, si fu partito; Coc. Dec. 3, 9: né mai ristette, si fu in Firenze. This may be a shortened form of sin (cf. no for non), and the word may have passed from Italy into France, or the Fr. word may be independent of the It., and may be derived from signum scopus.
Sicrano Pg. pronoun for L. quidam; from securus in the sense of ccrus. Pr. has seguran.
Sido It. excessive cold, assiderarsi to be numbed with cold; from sidus numbness, siderari to be numbed, G. erstarren.
Sidro cidro It., Sp. sidra, Fr. cîdre (E. cider), Wal. eighcaria; from sicera (sîeresa), by corruption cîcera, whence cîdra as Fr. ladre from Lazarus. The O. Sp. has sizra.
Siége — sedia.
Sien Sp. (f.) temple (of the head); from sumnus (v. tempia), whence somn, swen, sien, or from segmen segm sien (cf. des-den) from dignus, and cf., according to Pott, tempus (from root τευ) orig. = a division or part of the head (Forsch. 2, 54.).
Sien — mien.
Sierra — serra.
Siffler Fr. to whistle (O. Fr. also sibler); from siflare an old form of sibitare, Pr. siblar, siular, also chiflar, Sp. siblar and chiflar, v. cinfolo.
Siglaton — ciclaton.
Sige — singlar.
Signore It., Sp. señor, Pg. Pr. senhor, Fr. seigneur; from senior, like Gk. προσβήτερος and L. S. caldor, E. alderman. Senior replaced the m. dominus whilst the f. domina remained. In
Pg., however, senhor was used f. as in L. Senior for dominus is found in L. L., and is sometimes opposed to vasallus. The oldest Fr. form is nom. sendre, contr. sire, ace. seigneur, contr. sieur, whence nom. messire, ace. monseigneur and monsieur. For sire = sendre (prob. a North-French contraction) cf. Picard. tèrons = tiendrons, tère = teudre. Of Fr. origin are the Fr. sire sira (nom. and ace.), Sp. ser sire, It. ser and sire (Pr. sior), E. sir, which replaced the A. S. hearra.

Silhouette Fr. a profile; so called from M. de Silhouette a finance-minister under Louis XV., who was notorious for his parsimony. V. Sismondi Hist. des Français 29, 94.

Siller Fr. (intrans.) to run ahead (nav.), prop. to furrow the sea, sillon a furrow, wake; from N. sila to cut, sever, with liquid ll, as in piller from pillare. Cf. Mil. scilopa, Pied. stloira a plough, v. aratro.

Siller Fr. to sew up a falcon’s eyes; for ciller, from cilium.

Silo Sp., B. siloa, ciloa a granary, N. Pr. silo. Perhaps from L. sirus, Gk. σελός.

Sim — si.

Simigliare — sembrare.

Sin — senza.

Singélo Pg. single; from a dim. L. singillus, whence singillarius (Tertullian).

Singhiozzo singozzo It., Sp. collozo, Pr. singlot, sanglot, Fr. sanglot, Rh. singlüt a sob; vb. singhiozzare, singhiottire, sollotzar, sanglotar, sangloter; corrupted from singultus, singultare, singultare.

Singlar Sp., Pg. singrar, Fr. cingler to sail (with a favourable wind); from O. H. G. segelê, O. N. sigla, G. segeln to sail, with inserted n as in singlaton. Immediately from the G. are O. Fr. sigle, G. segel a sail, vb. sigler.


Sino and insino It. particle for L. tenus; prob. from signum, cf. fino from finis.

Sinople Fr. green (in blazonry), whence Sp. sinople, and also Pg. sinople a green jasper. But It. senopla, Pg. sinopla, E. sinoper = red, red ochre, from L. sinopis red ochre, so called from Sinope on the Black Sea. Cf. a MS. of 1400 (quoted in Menestrier orig. des arm.): siicut et in urbe Sinopoli rubricundum inventur et viride dictum sinopulum.

Sione It. whirlwind; from σίφων a waterspout, Fr. siphon, L. siphon.

Siquer siquiera siquiere Sp. adv. for L. saltem; from si and quiera conjunctive from querer, so = si velit.
Sire — signore.
Sirgar Sp. Pg. Cat. to tow (naut.), sbst. sirga a tow-line; from a form siricare formed with suffix ic from σωτρός.
Sirima It. the end of a strophe; from syrma (συρμα) a train, Wal. sērmē a thread, Alb. sirmē silk.
Siroo — scirocco.
Siropo sirooppo It., Sp. xarope, Pg. xarope, Fr. xarop, E. syrup, sirop, shrub; from Ar. schardb drink, wine, coffee.
Sirvente Fr. (m.), O. Fr. serventois, Pr. sirventés, sirventesc, f. sirventesca, hence It. sirventese, a kind of song, eulogistic or satirical, opp. a love-song; from serviens, so lit. a service-lay.
Sisa Sp. petty theft, pilfering, excise, vb. Sp. sisar, Pg. scisar to filcn, cut away. Due. makes it the same as Fr. assise, but, according to Diez, from Pr. sensa = L. census, as siso from sensus. Scisar, sisar may, however, be a freq. from scin-dere.
Sisclar cisclar Pr., xisclar Cat. to whistle; from fistulare (It. fischiare), with the s of siblare.
Sitio Sp., Pr. seti setje place, site, vb. Sp. sitiar asitiar, Pr. asetjar, asetiar to besiege; perhaps from O. H. G. sizar, O. S. sistian (E. sit), cf. bisittian to besiege.
Sitot Pr. conj. for L. etsi; from si tot (tout) although, cf. It. tut-totche.
Sivels — viaus.
Sizel — cincel.
Slandra — landra.
Slinga (schlinga) Rh., Sp. eslingua, Pg. eslinga, Fr. elingue sling; vb. Pic. elinguer to sling (O. Fr. tender); from O.H.G. stinga, G. schlinge, E. sling.
Slitta It. sledge; from O.H.G. stito. Hence Com. slitigù to make smooth.
Smaccare — macco.
Smacco It. insult, vb. smaccare (to be distinguished from smac-care, from macco); from O. H. G. smahi, G. schmach disgrace, vb. smählen, G. schmählen to abuse, smählen to debase. The double cc is found also in rico from rihhi, taccola from tâha.
Smagare O. It., O. Pg. esmaiar to be dispirited, dismayed, Pr. esmajiar, O. Fr. esmaier esmoyer, Berr. emeyer to dismay; also Sp. Pg. desmajar, E. dismay; sbst. It. smago, Pr. esmai esmoi, Sp. desmaya, E. dismay, swoon. The Fr. emoï anxiety, emotion, though usu. derived from mouvoir, is only another form of esmai. It is from the O. H. G. magan to be able (may) with the Rom. privative es = des, cf. O. H. G. magōn to be strong, unnmagen to faint. We seldom find the Rom. using the German word only in compounds, but cf. tra-stullare from O. H. G.
stultan. Some derive smagare from O.H.G. smähjan to degrade, but this is found in smaccare, v. smacco.

Smalto It., Wal. smaltz (jumaltz), Sp. Pg. esmalte, Fr. émail, E. enamel (from the frequent combination en émail, peindre en émail &c.), L. L. smaltun. From O. H. G. smelzan smalzjan smaltjan, G. schmelzen, E. smelt. In the Fr. émail, i is inserted after a (esmailt) and the t dropt as in gal for galt from G. wald. * Smalzo Ven. butter; from G. schmalz grease.

Smância It. madness, smaniare to rage; from manía, Gk. μανία, It. also manía.

Smarrire — marrir.

Smeraldo It., Sp. Pg. f. esmeralda, Pr. esmeraude, E. emerald; from smaragdus (σμάραγδος m. f.) Sansk. maraka, g changed to l as in salma from σάλμα, Baldacco from Bagdad; O. Sp. has also esmeraude, Pr. maraede.

Smerare It., Sp. Pr. esmerar, O. Fr. esmerer to clean; from exmerare asضعare from ex-purare, sqquare from ex-curare.

Smeriglio It., Sp. esmeril, Fr. émeri, E. emery; from σμάρις σμίρις.

Smeriglione — smerlo.

Smerlo It., Pr. esmirle a sparrow hawk, merlin, Sp. Pg. esmeril a small piece of ordnance (cf. falconete, moschetto &c.); It. smeriglione, Sp. esmerijon, Pg. esmerilão, Fr. émirillon, E. merlin. From merla, L. merula a blackbird? The O. H. G. has smirt.

Smilzo — milza.

Smorfia — morfia.

Smussare — mozzo.

Snello It., Pr. isnel irnel, O. Fr. isnel ignel enel nimble. From O. H. G. snel, G. schnell, though the i for e (esnel) is not easily accounted for.

So — ciò.

Soanar — sosanar.

Sobaco — barcar.

Sobajar — sobar.

Sobar Sp., Pg. sovar to knead, rub; from subigere, in usu. Rom. subagere (Sp. sobajar), contr. into sobar as exporrigere into espurrir.

Sobbissare — obisso.

Sobrino — cugino.

Sobriquet Fr. nickname, also written sobriquet, so perhaps from sot and O. Fr. briquet = It. bricchetto a young ass; Piedm. subrichet = obstinate. The Pie. form is surpique. Others derive it from a form supricus (supra). But here the suffix icus instead of aticus is doubtful.
Soc Fr. plough-share, coulter, L. L. socus, L. Gk. τοξός, Gael. soc, W. such plough-share, snout; It. zocca, Pr. soc, f. Pr. Cat. soca, Fr. souche stock, stem. From the L. socus (1) wooden shoe (2) support, stem, stock. S becomes z also in It. zöccolo, Sp. zócalo, zoelo zucco, Pr. zoces a wooden shoe, Fr. zocle, socle.

Socarrar Sp. Cat. to singe; from B. sucartu, according to Larrañendi, from sua fire and carta flame, but the so in the Sp. is prob. the preposition as in the synon. sollamar. For socarrar = craft, cf. softama.

Soda It. Sp. Pg. E., Fr. soude; from solida. The Sp. sosa (from salsus) = the plant from which it is made.

Sodo — soldo.

Sofa It. Pg., Fr. sopha, sofa (m.), E. sofa; from Ar. coffaah a bench.

Soffare It., O. Sp. Pr. sufar, Fr. souffler, Sp. soplar, Pg. soprar to blow; from sufflare. Hence Fr. soufflet (1) bellows (2) box on the car, cf. s. buf, and E. blow. The Pg. assoviar is connected.

Soffice It. weak, supple, yielding; from supplex, whence also Fr. souple. F for p is also found in catafalco, caffo and a few other words.

Soffratta O. It., Pr. sofraita, sofracha, O. Fr. souffraite defect, injury; O. It. soffretoso, Pr. sofratios, Fr. souffreteux poor, poorly; from suffringere sofractus, Pr. sofranher.

Soga It. (prov.) Sp. a cord, rope (in Dante = belt), Pg. Rh. suga, B. soca, Sp. also = a measure of length (L. Gk. σωκάς, L. L. soca soga), vb. soguar. Diefenbach compares W. sug a chain, Bret. sîg a towing-robe, Gael. sugan. In Sp. the word has the widest range.

Soglio — solo.

Sogna O. It., Pr. sonh, Fr. soin care; vb. Fr. soigner; It. bisogno, Pr. besonh bszona, Fr. besoin, Rh. basens wid need (Fr. besogne work, task), It. bisognare, Pr. besonhar; O. Fr. essoigne, esoigne need, necessity, difficulty, excuse, essoigner to excuse oneself; O. Fr. ensouier to employ, resoigner to fear. In L. L. we find sundis sundia sonia in the sense of legal impediment (hence delaying about a thing, careful attention, care), in which Grimm recognizes a Frank word = O. N. syn, vb. synja, L. L. soniarc to take care of. Goth. has sunja truth, sunjon to justify, O. S. sunca excuse, necessity, hindrance, O. H. G. sunne = essoigne (L. L. exonia exornum) and besoin, which latter may be referred to an O. H. G. form (from another root) bi-siunigi serupulositas, whence a sbst. bi-siuni may be inferred. Due. derives from L. somnium and quotes a L. L. Gloss. somnium gpaorüg, but this may be merely an adaptation of sonium (soin), v. Pott, Kuhn's Zeitschrift 1, 340.
From *soignier* is O. Fr. *saignante* concubine, *soignantage* concubinage.

**Sohes soez** Sp. dirty, mean. Not from *sub face*, which would be too artificial, but, probably, from a form (used by the Spaniard Prudentius) *suis* for *sus*, *z* for *s* which the Sp. is fond of retaining, cf. *Dios*, *Carlos* &c.; for the accent on the last syllable, cf. *juéz*. Porcuses gives adj. *puerco*.

**Sole** — *seta*.

**Solf** Fr. thirst, O. Fr. (more correctly) *sot*, Pr. *set*; from *sitis*. For *f* from *t* cf. *moeuf* from *modus*, *Mainbeuf* from *Magnobodus*, and R. Gr. 1, 213.

**Soin** — *sogna*.

**Soir** — *sera*.

**Solapar** — *lapo*.

**Solicio** It. brine; from O. H. G. *sulza*, G. *suze*. Pr. *solz* *soutz* "earnes in acetoe". *Solicio* is a rare instance of an It. m. from an O. G. f. in *a*. A G. form *sutz* is also given.


**Sole** — *suolo*.

**Solfa** It. Sp. Pg. Pr. gamut (in Sp. also = harmony); from Guido's *ut re mi fa sol la* taken backwards, the *la* serving as the article (*la sol/la*); hence vb. It. *solfeggiare* (whence Fr. *solfège*), Sp. *solfcar*, Fr. *solfier*; Sp. *solfio*, *solfador*, *solfista*.


**Sollar** Sp. to blow, breathe; from *sufflare*.

**Solasta** — *soiral*.

Solleticare It. to tickle; for so-tellicare from sub-titillicare, cf. Neap. telecare. From titillicare we have also dileticare for tileticare.

Sollione It. dog-days; from sub leone, the sun being then in the sign of the Lion.

Sollo It. loose. For soll'to soltolo a dim. of solutus as mutolo of mutus (cf. assolto). So spalla for spat'la.

Sollo Sp. a sea-pike, Pg. solho; from suillus.

Sollozo — singhiozzo.

Soltar Sp. to loosen; for solutar, freq. from solvo.

Sombra Sp. Pg. Cat. shade. Subumbrare = so-ombrar = sombrar (Fr. sombrer to founder), whence the sbst. sombra, cf. Sp. sombrage = It. ombraggio. The Pr. form sotz-ombrar supports this derivation. The O. Sp. solombra shade, vb. Pr. Dauph. solombrar may be a mere corruption or may involve the article so l'ombra, cf. Lorr. aitaurbe = ombre, prop. à l'ombre. The Fr. E. adj. sombre (Du. somber) is the same word. Hence Sp. sombrero a hat.

Sommaco It., Sp. zumaque, Pg. sumagre, Pr. Fr. sumac, E. sumach; from Ar. sommdq.

Somme sommelier — salma.

Sommei Fr., Pr. sonelh sleep; dim. from somnus (sonniculus), the dim. being used to distinguish between som (somnus) and son (sonus). Hence someilleux, Pr. somelhos, It. sonnachioso, L. sonniculosus.

Sommer — semondre.

Sommet son — sommo.

Sommo It., Sp. somo, Pr. som, O. Fr. som son summit; from summum, Fr. son bran (what is uppermost in the sieve), Sp. soma coarse flour. Hence O. Sp. prepositional en somo, O. Fr. en som, en son and par som, par son, e. g. par son l'aube = Pr. sus l'alba, sus en l'alba, It. in sull' alba. Hence Fr. sommet (for O. Fr. som), E. summit. Sp. Pg. Pr. asomar, O. Fr. assommer to bring up, or out, show, appear.

Somorgujo Sp. diver, vb. somorgujar; from submergere, with a rare suffix, cf. gran-ujo, burb-uja.

Sonda Sp. Pg., Fr. sonde sounding-line; vb. sondar, sonder, E. sound. As Sp. sombra, Fr. sombre from sub umbra, so sondar from sub-undare.


Soplar — soffiare.
Sorare — sauro.
Sorbetto It., Sp. sorbete, Pg. sorvete, Fr. sorbet, E. sherbet; from Ar. sharba, sharbat a drink. Others derive it from sorbere, but derivatives in -ett from verbs are doubtful.
Sorcio sorcio It., Sp. sorce, Pr. sortiz, Fr. souris, Wal. soaree mouse; from sorse.
Sorcier Fr. f. sorcière, E. sorcerer sorceress, sbst. O. Fr. sorceerie, E. sorcery; from sort lot, also = spell, enchantment. Sorcier is from sortarius, It. sortiere, Sp. sortero from sortarius.
Sorgozone — gozzo.
Sorn Pr. gloomy, sullen, sbst. sornura; O. Fr. sorne twilight, Sp. sorna night; Fr. sournois malicious; It. sornione, susornione a dissembler, sneak, susorniare to grumble, mutter. From the Celtic, W. surn-aeh growl, Corn. sorren to be angry, or from Saturnus. Pg. Com. saturno, Piedm. saturno, Sard. saturnu, Gen. saturnue, Sp. Flor. saturnino, E. saturnine. Cf. soil from satullus.
Sornette Fr. trifle, nonsense; prob. from W. sorn trifle. An old Fr. vb. sorner is also given.
Sorra — zavorra.
Sortija Sp., Pg. sortilha ring. From sorticula (sors) so = prop. a magic ring. In a will dated 1258 we find: que as suas sorte-los das vertudes (rings of magical virtue) as gardem para as enfermas. Cf. Pr. sortilhier a sorcerer.
Sortire It., Fr. sortir (sorto, sors) to go out, issue, spring, Cat. sortir to issue, spring, Pr. sortir, Sp. sortir, Pg. surdir to spring out or back, rebound; Fr. ressortir (ressors) to go out again, Sp. ressortir to spring back, Fr. ressort spring, elasticity. The most probable derivation is that from surrectire (cf. sortir de son siège, de table &c.), though participial verbs are usually of the 1st conj., but cf. ammortire, quatrir (from coactus).
Sortire It., Fr. sortir (sortuero, sortis) to get, obtain, It. also to draw lots, Sp. sortir, Com. surti to provide; from sortiri; It. assortire, Sp. asortir, Fr. assortir, E. assort; Fr. ressortir to be in the jurisdiction of, to appeal, resort, sbst. ressort appeal, jurisdiction, resort, It. risorto, cf. Due. ressortum quieuid intra sortes continentur seu jurisdictionis terminos. The juristic meaning of the word is derived from that of the O. Fr. ressortir to draw back, take refuge, resort to, sbst. resort; thence the sense of getting (sortir), recovering (ressortir) cf. ricovrare (1) to recover (2) to seek refuge at; ricovrare ad un luogo is like les pairies ressortissent au parlement.
Sosanar O. Sp. to moek, scorn, sbst. sosano, O. Pg. sosano scorn; from subsannare (sanna); Pr. soanar, O. Fr. sooner, sbst. soan, soana.
Sosegar (pres. sosiego), Pg. socegar to calm, be calm, sbst. so-
siego, socего, whence It. sussiego. For sos-cguar, from a L. sub-aquare? From аquare in O. Sp. we find iguar eguar, Pg. igar.

Soso Sp. (also zonzo) insipid; from insulsus, Pg. insosso.

Sostare It. to still, calm, Pg. Pr. sostar to stop, restrain; from substare. Hence, perhaps, also Sp. Pg. susto, Sard. asustu fright, Com. sust, Ven. sustо, Sic. sustu sorrow, trouble.

Sote — zote.

Soto Sp., Pg. sonto a wood; from saltus, O. Pg. It. satto.

Sottocchi It. adv. clandestinely; from sott’ occhio, Ven. sottochio.

Sotto It., O. Pg. soto, Pr. sost, Fr. sous, Wal. subt; from subitus, It. also sotteso (v. esso); Fr. dessous = It. di sotto. Hence It. sottano lowest, undermost, sbst. sottana, Sp. sotana, Fr. sous-tane cassock.

Sou — soldo.

Souche — soc.

Souci Fr. care; from adj. sollicitum, with change of accent solli-citum, or from the vb. se soucier, N. Pr. se soucida, from se sollicitare.

Soudain Fr., Pr. sobtâu adj. and adv., E. sudden; from subi-taneus.

Soude — soda.

Soudre — soldo.

Soudre Fr. to solve, loose; from solvere solv’re, as poudre from pulvis pulveris.

Souffler soufflet — soffiare.

Soufre — solfo.

Souhait — hait.

Souille souille Fr. wallowing-place, Pr. soth dirt, sulha pig, sulton porpoise, Fr. souillon slut, vb. Fr. souiller, E. sully, soil, Pr. sulhar, Ven. sogiare; It. suggiardo, perhaps also Sp. sollastre scullion. Pr. sulha (sulton) is from sucola; Fr. soul from an adj. suillus swinish, and need not be referred to a German root, Goth. bi-sauljan, or G. sudeln.

Souл Fr. satiated, glutted; from satultus, O. Fr. saoul, Pr. sadol, It. satollo, Rh. saduls, Wal. setul. Hence Prov. E. sool or sowl.

Soulager Fr. to relieve; not = Fr. soulacier from solatium, but = Sp. soltivar = sub-leviare, so for souleger which is found in O. Fr.

Soulier — suolo.

Soupcon Fr. (m.), O. Fr. soupeçon (f.) suspicion; from suspicio, Fr. suspessó. O. Fr. vb. suscher from suspicari.

Soupe — sopa.

Soupente — pente.
Souple — softice.
Souquenille — guenille.
Source — sourdre.
Sourdre Fr. to spring, rise; from surgere, Pr. sorzer, It. sorgere, Sp. surgir. From the old partic. sors comes the sbst. source for source, O. Fr. also sorjon (Fr. surgeon a sucker), sordance, It. sorgente, Sic. surgiva; so from resordre resors comes the sbst. resource, E. resource.
Souris — soice.
Sournois — sorn.
Sous soutane — sotto.
Souvent — sovente.
Sovatto soatto It. leather, strap; from subactum = tanned.
Sovente It., Pr. soven, soen, Fr. souvent; from subinnde, with unusual change of d to t, perhaps on the analogy of repente, frequente, inmanitine.
Soverchio It., O. Sp. sobejo (for soberjo), Pg. sobejo superabundant, excessive; from a L. superculus. Hence sbst. soverchieria abuse, over-reaching, whence Fr. supercherie, Sp. supercheria fraud, deceit.
Sozzo — sucido.
Spaccare It. to split; from O. H. G. spacha log, Du. specke pole? The Sp. espeque prop, lever, seems connected.
Spacciare — paciare.
Spada It., Sic. spata, Sp. Pg. Pr. espada, Fr. épée, Wal. spate sword; from spatula spatula, Gk. σπατος. Found also in Alb. spate, B. izpata, and in W. yspawd shoulder, Ir. spad, E. spade, O. H. G. spato, G. spaten. In O. Sp. it is masc., also in Pr. espas, ispieth, but Cat. f. la espà.
Spago It., Hung. sparga twine, string. According to Ferrari, from spartum rush, Sp. esparto whence sparticus sparcus spacus. But we do not find Rom. masc. derivatives from forms in -icus.
Spaldo It., Ver. Ven. spalto balcony, plur. spaldi projecting gallery; prop. = battlement, opening, from G. spalt eclef, slit?
Spalla It., Sp. espalda, O. Sp. espalla, Pg. espalda, espada, Pr. espalla, Fr. épaule, O. Fr. espalde shoulder. From spatula dim. of spatha shoulder-blade of an animal, Wal. spate back, cf. Apieius: spatula porcina. The Sard. has instead L. pala (≡ Gk. σπατος) used in Celsius Aurel. for a shoulder-blade. From spatula (not from palus) come It. spalliera, Sp. espaldera, Fr. E. espalier.
Spanna It. Rh., Wall. aspagn, masc. O. Fr. espan, Fr. empan
a span; vb. It. spannare (or from pannus?), Rh. spaniar. From O. H. G. spanna, G. spanne, the m. forms from M. H. G. span, E. span.

Spanu Sic. see; from Gk. σανος.

Sparagnare sparniare risparmiare It., Fr. épargner, Rh. sparg- 

mar, Burg. reparmer to spare. From O. H. G. sparôn sparên, E. spare, though the process is not clear, but ef. Lomb. car-ag-n-are from O. H. G. karôn R. Gr. 1, 87, Fr. tor-gn-er from luren.

Sparare — parare.

Sparaviere sparviere It., O. Sp. esparvel, Cat. esparver, Pr. es- 

parvier, Fr. épervier sparrow-hawk, Fr. also sweep-net, Sp. esparavel. From O.H.G. sparwari (G. sperber sparrow-hawk) which is from Goth. spara, E. sparrow, Rh. spar. Hence also Rh. sper vulture. Sp. is gavilan.

Sparpagliaro — parpaglione.

Spasimo It., Sp. espasmo, Pr. espasme, Sp. Pg. also pasmo, E. 

spasm; vb. It. spasimare, Com. pasma, Sp. espasmar pasmar, Pr. esplasmar, espalmar, plasmar, Fr. pâmer; from L. spasmus (Pliny from σπασμός). The s was mistaken for ex and hence dropt in some forms.

Spassarsi It. to amuse oneself, spasso recreation, whence G. 

spassen to sport, sbst. spass; a freq. from expandere expassus.

Spavenio It. (for sparvenio?), spavento, Sp. esparvan, Fr. épar- 

vin from O. Fr. esparvain, E. spavin. Menage derives it from épervier, because the disease makes animals lift their feet like hawks, an etym. confirmed by the Cat. form esparavenc = of or belonging to a hawk, Val. esparver. The Sp. esparvan also = a hawk.

Spaventare spantare It., Sp. Pg. espantar, Pr. espaventar, Fr. 

cpovvanten, Rouch. épantet, Wal. (with m for v) speimentà to 

frighten, sbst. It. spavento &c.; from expavere, part. expavens. In O. Fr. we find espaventer, espaventier, espouter, espoventer (v inserted), Rh. spuventar.

Spazzare It., Sp. espaciar, Pr. espassar to extend, spread, It. 

spaziarsi, Sp. espaciarse to walk about; from spatiari.

Specchio speglio It., Sp. espejo, Pg. espelho, Pr. espelh mirror; 

from speculum. The word is found in Fr. espiège a trickish, cunning fellow, Ron. vilespièque, from G. Eulen-spiegel, in Fr. Ulespiegle. Hence vb. Sp. espejar to polish, clean, despejar to clean away, remove.

Spedale — òste (2).

Spagnere It. to extinguish. From expingere to paint out, obli- 

terate.

Spelta spelda It., Sp. espelta, Pr. espeuta, Fr. épeautre spolt; L.

Speme spene It. (poet.) hope; an accusative form from spem. This is better than to derive it, as others, from spe like pié from pié, mene from me, tene from te &c., since n before a vowel does not become m in It. though the reverse process occurs, e. g. fornire for formire, sono from sum.

Spedere It. to spend, from expendere, Sp. expender, whence also G. spenden, O. H. G. spentén, E. spend; spesa expense from expensa, L. L. spensa, whence G. speise, O. H. G. spisa, Rh. spisa; spendio from dispendium. O. E. spence a store-room.

Sperone sprone It., O. Sp. esporon, Sp. espolon, Pg. esporão, Pr. esperó, O. Fr. esporon, Fr. éperon spur; O. Sp. espnera, Sp. espneta, Pg. espora; from O. H. G. sporo, acc. sporon (whence the forms with n), E. spur. From the Rom. sbst. comes the vb. It. speronare spromare, Sp. espolcar, Pg. esporcar, Pr. esperiocr, Fr. éperonner.

Sposa — spendere.

Spesso It., Sp. espeso, Pr. espes, Fr. épaiss, O. Fr. épois espois, Alb. spes thick; from spissus; adv. It. spesso, Pr. espes often, cf. Petron. oscula spissa frequent, Gk. πυξών, O. H. G. diccho.

Spezie It., Sp. especie, Fr. épice (E. spice) drugs, spice; from species = spezie in L. L., O. Fr. espece. Hence It. speziale an apothecary.

Spiare It., Sp. Pr. espiar, Fr. épier, E. spy, Rh. spiar; from O. H. G. spiéhon, ≈ G. spáhen. Sbst. It. (m.) spia, Sp. espia (m. f.), Pr. espia (f.), O. Fr. espie (f.), E. spy, also It. spinone, Sp. Pr. espiion; from O. H. G. spéha (f.) exploratio. The Du. has speie.

Spiccaro — pegar.

Spicchio — spigolo.

Spiedo — spito.

Spignere spingere It. to thrust out; from expingere on the analogy of impingere, cf. Pr. espenuer and empuuer.

Spigolo It. edge; from spiculum point, whence also spicchio head of garlic, quarter of a pear &c., slice of orange &c., Ven. spigolo, Neap. spicolo, Ven. Ver. spigo, L. spicus spicum, cf. Rh. spig mountain-peak. Rom. spigul = (1) spigolo (2) spicchio.

Spillo It. (corr. squillo), pin (E. spilt). From spinula, as orlo from ornula, R. Gr. 2, 271; cf. lulla from immia, ello from enola. Hence also Fr. épingle (f.), N. Pr. espinglo, Neap. spingola (from the Fr.), B. ispilinga, Champ. éplingue, g' inserted to separate the liquids in épine. The Romag. has'spinett. Cf. Tac. Germ. 17: tegmen omnibus sagum fibula aut, si dest, spinu consortum.
**Spinace** It., Sp. espinaca, Pg. espinafre, Pr. espinar, Fr. épinard, Wal. spenac, E. spinach; from spina, the It. from spinaceus, the Pg. from spinifer.

**Spinetta** It., Sp. espineta, Fr. épinette, E. spinet a stringed instrument; from spina, because struck with a pointed quill.

**Spingare** — springare.

**Spírito** It., Wal. spirit, Sp. espiritu, Pg. espirito, Cat. Pr. esperit, Fr. esprit, whence E. spriit and spirit, O. Fr. Espir. The sanetry attaching to the word caused some anomalies, e.g. in the Sp. form with u, and the uncontracted Pr. form.

**Spitamo** It., Sp. espiita span; from σπιταμί.

**Spito** Neap., Sp. Pg. espeto spit, Fr. épous stag's horns; from O.H.G. spiz, Du. L. G. E. spit. We have also a synonymous form with d: It. spiedo (spiedone, corr. schedone schedione), Romag. sped, Gen. spiddo, Sard. spitu, Sp. espedo espiedo.

**Spoglio spoglia** It. (corr. scoglio, scoglia), O. Sp. espojo spoil; from spotium, L. L. spolia. For this Sp. has despojo, Fr. dépouille, Pr. despuelh, despuelh, vb. despojar, dépouiller, dépouhar.

**Spola spuola** It., Sp. espollu spool; from O. H. G. spulo (G. spule, E. spool); Rh. spol, Limous. espolo; O. Fr. espolet spindle. The Fr. épouse is for espoule, époule, Lorr. espieute (eh = Fr. es).

**Sponda** It., Pr. espond6a margin, parapet; from L. sponda, the sense of which has not altogether disappeared from the Rom.

**Sporto** It. projection, balcony; from spongere, L. exporrigere. But Menage derives sportello a little door from porta.

**Sposo sposa** It., Sp. esposo esposa, Pr. espos esposa, Fr. époux épouse, E. spouse orig. = betrothed like the L. sponsus spona, but afterwards = also consort (which is the only meaning in Fr. and E.); vb. It. sposare, O. Sp. Pr. esposar, Fr. épouser from L. sponsare.

**Spranga** It. bar, cross-beam, clasp; from O. H. G. spanga with inserted r.

**Sprazzare, sprizzare, spruzzare** It. to spirt, sprinkle = G. spratzen sprützen sprützen. So also sbirizzare to wet, Rh. sbrinzlar, cf. sbrocco for sprocco.

**Sprecare** It. to spill, squander; from A. S. sprec, O. N. sprek a broken twig, cf. Sp. derramar from rama; or from O. H. G. sprechha, M. H. G. spreche spot, speck, A. S. sprâneau, G. spreuchen, E. sprinkle.

**Springare** It. Dante Inf. 19, 120 (al. spingare) to sprawl, O. Fr. espringuer dance with leaps, Pic. to dance for joy; from O. H. G. springan, E. spring. O. Fr. espringale = (1) a dance (2) a machine for throwing missiles, a springald, It. spingarda a battering-ram, Sp. espingarda a small cannon.
Sprizzare — sprazzare.
Sprocco — brocco.
Spruzzare — sprazzare.
Spulciare — pulce.

Sprunte Spontone It., Sp. esponton, Fr. sponton, E. spooon a sort of pike; from It. puntone (punto, punctum) with strengthening s.

Squadra — quadro.

Squarciare It. to tear to pieces, prop. to quarter; from ex-quartare (It. quartare, Fr. écarteler) ex-quartire. Neap. quartare = squarciare.

Squelette — scheletro.

Squilla It., Lomb. Rh. schella, Sp. esquila, Pr. esquella, esquelha, O. Fr. eschiele bell; from O. H. G. skilla, skella, G. schelle bell, which come from vb. skellan to ring, whence It. squillare. L. L. is schilla.

Staccare — tacco.

Staccio It., Neap. (more correctly) setaccio, Mil. sedazz, also Sp. cedazo, O. Fr. saas, Fr. sais sieve; L. L. sedatium, sitacium for a L. setacium from seta, because made of hair. Wal. has sete, sitize, Norm. set.

Stagione It., Sp. estacion, Pg. estacion, E. season, vb. stagionare to mature; from statio, cf. G. stunde moment from stehn stare. The Sp. Pr. sazon, Pg. sason, Fr. saison, E. season (vb. sazonar, assaisonner, sasonare, season) can hardly come from statio, though we find z = st in Sp. Zuñiga for Estúñiga. Ducange derives them, with much probability,
from *satio* the nearest L. representative of "season", cf. the expressions: *satio verna, estiva, autumnalis* (Columella).

**Stagno** It., Sp. estaño, Pr. estauh, Fr. étain and tain (tin-foil *le tain* = *l'étain*), E. tin. Not from *stannum* for the L. *un* passes into It. *gn* only before *i* (grunigire from grunire), but from the O. L. *stagnum* found in *stagneus stagnatus*. Fr. vb. *étamer* to tin from *étain* as *venimeux* from *venin* (venom), cf. *absteminus* from *abstineo*, according to some etymologers.

**Stajo** — *sestiere*.

**Stallo** It. O. Pg., O. Sp. estaló, Pr. O. Fr. estal place, abode, Fr. étal stall (*étaler* retail), étau; fem. It. stalla, Sp. estala, O. Pg. stala stall, whence It. stallone, Fr. étalon, E. stallion = equus ad stallum. From O. H. G. *stal* locus (G. *stelle*) stabulum, E. stall, vb. Du. stullen to expose for sale, G. ausstellon. From L. *stabulum* we have Pr. estable, Fr. *étable* (f.). The Fr. *étau* = (1) stall, butcher's stall (so also étal, cf. *étalier* a butcher) (2) a vice. In the latter sense *étau* might be from *stal* in the sense of stand, trestle, frame, or from the O. F.lem. *stael* stock, Du. steel, but the Lorr. *étaine*, Bas. estoka are evidently from the G. (*schraub-*stock = vice), and *étau* is probably an abbreviation.

**Stambecco** It. wild goat; from the O. H. G. *stainboc*, O. Fr. boc-estain, Rh. stambnoch.

**Stamigno** It., Sp. estameña, Pg. Pr. estamenha, Fr. *étamine*, E. stamin bolting-cloth, bunting, sieve; from adj. *stamineus* made of thread.


**Stancare** It. to tire; Sp. Pg. Pr. *estancar*, Fr. étancher, E. stanch, adj. Sp. estanco, Fr. étanche, E. stauoch (water-tight), in Pg. also = to weary. From *stagnare* to stop, hinder, whence to tire; *gn* becoming *nc* as in sbst. Sp. Pg. *estanque*, Pr. estanc, Fr. étang (instead of étain), Bret. stauin from *stagnum*, the hardened form being used to distinguish the word from *stagn*umin tin, though the soft *gn* is found in Sp. retañar, Val. estanyar = estancar; Piedm. *stagn* has both senses. In Pr. Cat. *tancar* to stop, Sp. *atancarse* to constrain oneself, the *s* is dropped as in Pg. *tanque* (*E. tawk*), for *estanque*, v.s. *stanga*. Hence It. adj. *stanco* weary, Sp. estanco, Pg. estanque costive, Pr. estanc still, stagnant, O. Fr. estanc dull, languid; It. may be for *stancato*, but the rest must be from the sbst. *stagnum* (v. R. Gr. 2, 267), since adjectives are not formed from verbs except by means of suffixes. It. *mano stanca* = prop. the feeble, hand (M. H. G. *ten* left, Wal. *stunge*), cf. It. (Prov.)
mano storta the distorted hand, and cf. senestrasì un piede to sprain the foot. V. s. gauche.

Stanga It. Rh. pole, bar, Fr. étangues, E. tougs (cf. stanco), properly = that which rests on two supports or bars, Fr. stangue anchor-stock (heraldic), Wal. stenge; from O. H. G. stanga, G. stange a pole.

Stanza It., Sp. estancia abode, room, Fr. estansa position, Fr. étance étançon prop; from a form stantia (stans stare). The stanza of a song is supposed to be the store-room, where the poets’ art is concentrated (Dante).

Starno It., Sp. Pg. estarna a sort of partridge; from (avis) externa, Fr. perdrix grecque. The O. H. G. starn, A. S. steorn is the name of another bird, the starling.

Stecce It. thorn, stecca staff, log, vb. stecchire; from O. H. G. steeco a prick, sting, Du. steck, E. stick. Cf. s. etiquette.

Stendardo It., Sp. estandarte, Pr. estendari, stadard, Fr. étendard, whence M. H. G. stanthart, E. standard; from extendere, It. stendere le insigne.

Stentarre It. to be in want (E. stint), Rh. stentar to be weary, It. stentore need, hardship; from abstentarre for abstinere, to abstain, be hungry. Hence also It. bistentarre bistento, Pr. (from tentare) bistensar, bistens, O. Fr. bestancier, bestans.

Stesso istesso It. pronoun; from L. iste ipse.

Stia It. henroost; from O. H. G. stiga, G. stiege ladder, henroost.

Stimare It. from aestimare, L. L. stimare.

Stinco It., Mod. Vcn. schinco, Mil. schinca shin-bone, shin; from O. H. G. skiuco reed, pipe, M. H. G. schinke bone.

Stio, lino stio It. a sort of flax, sown in March; from sativum (Menage), like stacco from setacium, or, better, from aestivum.


Stivare It., Sp. Pg. estivar to stow, pack, estiva ballast, cargo, estivador packer, stevedore; from stipare.

Stizzare — tizzo.

Stocco It., Sp. Pg. estogue, Pr. Fr. estoc = (1) E. tuck (weapon), (2) stock, Com. stock a stick; from G. E. stock, Gael. stoc. The G. stocken is found in Pic. étouquer. For Fr. étou = stock; v. s. stallo.

Stoffa It., Sp. Pg. estofo, Fr. étoffe, masc. It. stoffo, Pg. estofo = E. stuff; vb. Sp. Pg. estofar, Fr. étouffer, étouffer, E. stuff. The vb. is synonymous with It. stoppare, Fr. étouper, E. stop (v. stoppa) and both alike are from L. stuppa tow, which in G. became stupfa stuffa, hence Sp. estofo = also quilted stuff, E. stuff. Sp. estofar to stew from O. H. G. stuba, stow is distinct
from estofar to quilt (stoffa). The Gael. stubh seems to be from the E., cf. scabhal from scaffold, lobhte = loft, gibhite = gift.

Stoja It., Sp. estera for estuera (as frente for fruente), Pg. esteira mat; from storea.

Stoppa It., Wal. stupe, Sp. estopa, Fr. étoupe tow; from stoppa. Hence It. stoppino match, Fr. étoupin, E. toppin, stopple, wad; It. vb. stoppare, O. Fr. estopar, E. stop, Fr. étouupper = L. L. stoppare.

Stoppia It., Pr. estobra, Fr. etouble = E. stubble, G. stoppel; the Fr. étoupe, however, is the L. stipula, cf. O. Fr. neule from nebula.

Hence It. stoppino match, Fr. étoupin, E. toppin, stopple, wad; It. vb. stoppare, O. Fr. estopar, E. stop, Fr. étouupper = L. L. stoppare.

Storione It., Sp. esturion, E. sturgeon, Fr. esturgeon; from O. H. G. sturio.

Stormo It., Eli. sturm, Pr. estorn, O.Fr. estor storm; It. vb. stormire, Pr. O.Fr. estormir; from G. sturm, E. storm, vb. stormen found also in W. ystorm, Bret. stourm, Gael. stoirm.

Storpiare — stroppiare.

Straccare It. to harass, weary (Pr. estracar), stracco for straccato exhausted; probably, from O. H. G. strecchan to stretch (on the ground).

Stracciare It., Rh. stratschar, Sp. estrazar, Pr. estrassar to tear to pieces; It. straccio, Sp. estrazo estraza rag. From extractus extractiare. Cf. tracciare.

Strada It., Sp. Pg. Pr. estrada, O. Fr. estrée, Pic. étée street; from L. strata sc. via, cf. Virg. strata viaeum, E. street. In Fr. a street was also called chemin ferré, Pr. cami ferrat, and sometimes simply ferrée (cf. estrée, brisée, route). Hence also It. strato, Sp. estrado, Pr. estré for estrat; Fr. estrade (from the Sp.) raised platform, from stratum. Hence also Pr. estradier, O. Fr. estraiher a rambler, strayer (stray), cf. s. estraguier.

Strambo It. crooked, bandy-legged, Pied.stranb limping, Romag. stramb strange, odd, Wal. stremb, Alb. stremp oblique, false, Pr. estrap unrhymed (verse), stramp, hence It. strambita
want of rhyme, perverseness, Mil. strambó to distort. From L. strabus squinting, cf. Sp. estrambosidad = It. estrabismo. Hence also Sp. estrambote, It. strambotto burden of a song, prop. = that which transgresses ordinary rules, cf. Dante Inf. 7, 40 (of a man), Ven. straboto = blunder; adj. Sp. Pg. estrambotico strange, eccentric. F. Pasqualino has: strammotta ridicula cantiiuncula a strammu (It. strambo) ut innuatur deflexio a vera significazione in malam partem accepta. But with estrambote cf. O. Fr. estrabot estribot (v. estribo) whence also a form estrimbote. It. strambó a rope of rushes is from a different root, cf. Bav. strempfel with; the vb. strambellare is from strampfeln to struggle, cf. Rh. stramblicre to shake.

Stranio strano It., Wal. strein, Sp. estrão, Pr. estranh, Fr. étrange, E. strange, hence It. straniero, Sp. extrangero, Pr. estranger, Fr. étranger; from extraneus.

Strapassor strapazzare — pazzo.

Strappare It., sbst. strappata, Sp. estrapada, Fr. E. estrapade; from strâpsen to draw, G. streff tight. V. estraper.

Straeчiare — trassinare.

Strato — strada.

Stratto It. eccentric, extravagant; for astratto or disstratto lost in thought.

Straziare It. to ill-treat, abuse, sbst. strazio; from distractus, diversicare.

Strebbiare — trebbia.

Strega It., Mil. stría, Pg. estria(?), also It. stregona, Wal. stre-gée witch, masc. It. stregone, Wal. strigoiu; vb. stregare; from L. striga night-bird, owl, also witch (Petronius and Apuleius), which is from strix.

Stregghia streglia It., Cat. estrijol, Fr. étrille curry-comb; vb. It. strecchiare, Sp. estriolar, Fr. étriller to curry; from stribilis.

Stribord Fr. (also tribord), whence Sp. estribord; from A.S. steorbord, E. starboard (G. steuerbord).

Strillo It. loud cry, vb. strellare (trill?); from stridulus.


Striscia It. stripe, strip, vb. strisciare. From the G. strich, though G. ch is not usually changed to It. sci; cf. una striscia di paese = G. ein strich landes.

Stroppiare stropiare It., Ven. strupiare, Mil. struppia, Rh. strupchiar, Sp. Pg. estroppear, Fr. estropier to maim, mutilate, sbst. It. stroppio hindrance, check. Perhaps stropiare is the orig. form and comes from extorpiare for extorpidare.

Stróppolo It., Fr. estrope, étrope rope; from struppus (Gellius), Sp. estrovo from stropus. Cf. Du. strop, G. strüppe, E. strap.

Stroscio — strocia.

Strozza It. throat, strozzare to throttle; from O. H. G. drozza throat.

Struffo strufolo It. a heap of rags; perhaps from G. strupf anything torn, O. H. G. droßen to pluck, tear.

Struggere It. to destroy; for distruggere = destruere. The gg stands for a euphonic inserted j (destrujere), cf. L. L. tragere for trahere, cf. also O. Pg. trager, whence Pg. trazer, v. R. Gr. 1, 166.

Struzzo It., Pr. estrus ostrich, from struthio; Sp. av-estruz, Fr. au-truche (f.) for autrusse, E. o-strich, from aris struthio, L. L. strucio.

Stucco It., E., Sp. estuque, Fr. stuc; from O. H. G. stucchi crusta.


Stuolo It., O. Sp. estol troop, retinue, crew, O. Cat. Pr. estol army, fleet, Wal. stol fleet; from στόλος, L. stolus (Cod. Theod.). The O. Fr. for classis was esoire (f.), whence M. H. G. storje; this answers to a L. L. storium (f. from neut.) which = stolium = στόλιον, cf. navirie = navilie. This is better than to take it from estorer (q. v.) = instaurare, for a derivative instaurium would not be regular.

Stutare — tutare.

Stuzzicare It. to drive on, impel, Mod. stussà, Rh. stuschar; from G. stutzen to thrust. Veneroni gives also stozzare to impress.

Sù — suso.

Subbia It. chisel; from subula awl.

Subbio It., Sp. exxullo, Fr. ensouple a weaver's beam; from insubulum.

Suc — cucuzza.

Succhiare It. to suck; from a L. succulare, from sucus succus, v. suco. Succhiare also = to bore, pierce, whence succhio a gimlet, prop. = a sucker.

Succhiare sugare — suco.

Sucor — suco.

Súoidò sozzo It., Sp. suicio, Pg. sujo, N. Pr. sous dirty; from...
suchīdus moist, cf. lana suīda. Sōzzo is from suīcūs as sezzo from seclus.

Sūcīo — sūcīdo.

Sūco succo sugo It., Sp. suco, xugo, Fr. Pr. snc juice; from suīcūs; hence It. sugare, O. Sp. sugar (cf. O. H. G. si Marian), Pr. sucar, E. suck; It. ascīngare, Sp. enxugar, Pr. eisugar, Fr. essuyer, Wal. usucā usucā, from exsucare to dry up, wipe off moisture; It. asciutto, Sp. enxuto, Pr. eisug, Rh. schīg dry, Fr. sbst. essui, from cxsucare; It. prosciugare from per-exsttcare; It. prosciutto, presciutto (Pg presunto) ham, from per-exsucetur. It. suciare suzzare, Fr. sucer, is from suetiare (suctus), cf. Pr. succiū, Fr. succion.

Sūcre — zucchera.

Sūd Fr., whence Sp. sud, Pg. sul (cf. Sp. ardid, Pg. ardid); from A. S. siudh, E. south.

Suela — suolo.

Sūeldo — soldo.

Sūero Sp., Pg. soro, Sard. soru whey; from serum, the Pg. Sard. coming, probably, through a Fr. soir, for the change of an accented e to o before a single consonant is unexampled.

Sūghero It. cork; for siuero from suer, the r being lost and gh inserted to avoid the hiatus, cf. pavone paone pagone (pavo). Ven. Cat. suro avoids the hiatus by a contraction.

Suguīardo — souil.

Sugna It. fat, grease; for axungia cart-grease, cf. Ven. sonza (z = gi), Mil. sonsgia.

Sūie Fr., Pr. suiia, suieia, suga, Cat. sulje (m.) soot. Of these the original form suga may be referred to the A. S. sōtig (sōtig), E. sooty, from sbst. soi, E. soot, whence also Gael. siūth.

Sulf — sevo.

Suvīnter Fr. to sweat, ooze, sbst. suint suin; from O. H. G. suizan (orig. suitan), E. sweat, with insertion of a nasal, v. R. Gr. 1, 332.

Suvivre Fr. to follow; from sequi, Pr. seguir and segre, L. L. sēvere, O. Fr. sevre, sière, suire, suivre, E. sue.

Sujo — sucīdo.

Sumir — sumisīr.

Sumisir sumpsir, somisir sumpsir Pr. to sink, somisimen sinking, somisīs abyss; a corruption of submergere, Pr. somergir, g after r becoming s, as in esparsere (spurgere), terser (tergere); so sumisir sumisir. Sp. Pg. have sumir, g having vanished as in espurvīr (exporrigere), sobar (subagere); or is this from sumere? From somisir comes, probably, the Fr. sancir to founder; Pr. sanseimen is found for sumisimen.

Suolo It., Pr. sol, sola, Sp. suela, Fr. E. sol (of the foot); It. soglia, suglīo, Pr. sbhī, sol, Fr. semil threshold, Sp. suelā floor;
It. soglia, Sp. sueta, Pg. solha, Fr. E. sole (fish). The forms with the l pure are from solum, the others from solea. From adj. solarius we have It. solajo, solare, Pr. solier, solar floor, E. sollar, Sp. solar ground, Fr. soulier shoe.

Super — sopa.

Supercheria supercherie — soverchio.

Sur Fr. preposition; from super, Sp. Pg. Pr. sobre, O. It. sor; O. Fr. sore, seure from supra.

Sur Fr. sour; from O. H. G. A. S. O. N. sûr,* W. sur, E. sour.

Hence Rou. suriele, Wall. sural, Fr. surelle, E. sorret = Du. zuuring.

Súr Fr., O. Fr. seür (E. sure) segur; from secularus, Pr. segur.

Sureau Fr. elder. Sabucus becomes in Sp. sauco, Wal. soc, Pr. sauc, B. sauca, O. Fr. Pic. sei; for names of trees the Fr. is fond of the term. arius, dim. arellus, hence from seu the form sureau. The O. Fr. seür is perhaps for seür-eau rejecting the dim. suffix.

Surgeon — sourdre.

Surgia Pr. surgery; for surgia for cirurgia, chirurgia, hence O. Fr. surgien, E. surgeon, Du. surgijn.

Surplus — pelliccia.

Surtir — sortire.

Susina It. plum; perhaps because brought from Susa (Muratori).

Suso It., shortened su (cf. verso, ver), Rh. si, Sp. O. Pg. suso, Pr. O. Fr. sus; from susum for sursus, contr. L. sus in susque deque. Hence Fr. dessus, O. Sp. desú.

Sussiego — sosiego.

Susto — sostare.

Suzerain Fr. prop. adj. (seigneur s.) a feudal word; from sus (susum), on the analogy of souverain?

Suzza — suco.

Svanire — évanourir.

Svegliere svegliere It.; from exellere for evellere.

Sverza — verza.

T.

Taba Sp. bone of the knee-pan; perhaps from Ar. tabaq a small bone between the vertebrae.

Tabacco It., Sp. tabaco, Fr. tabac, E. tobacco; an American word, prop. a tobacco-bowl.

Taballo — ataballo.

Tabarin Fr. a jack-pudding; the name of a mountebank of the 17th century (Roquefort).
Tabarro

It., Sp. Pg. tabardo, Fr. E. tabard, M. H. G. tapfart
short coat, coat-of-arms, W. tabar, L. Gr. ταμπάραντων. Perhaps from tap-es a covering, It. tappeto, cf. Rom. cap and cab from caput, where also the i vanishes.

Tabeque

Sp. Pg. a partition-wall of lath and plaster; Sp. also tachique, A. taschbiik = twisting, plaiting, making lattice or net-work, the root being schabaka inscribed unam rem alteri, perplexit, cancellatim struxit. V. Mahn, Untersuch. p. 71.

Tabouret — tamburo.

Tabust

Tabut O. Fr. Pr. outery, disturbance, vb. tabuster tabuster, tabustar tabussar, tustar turtar to knock, disturb, It. tabustare to thrash; Pr. sbst. taburta, vb. tabornar. From tabor tambor (tambour, drum), whence also Pr. tabast, Fr. tabustar to vox; L. L. taburcium taburium = tabor.

Taccano — taccagnio.

Taccagnio It., Sp. taccano, Fr. taquin niggardly; vb. It. taccagnare, Fr. taquiner, Lomb. taccagnà to wrangle about trifles. From G. zähle tenacious, miserly, O. H. G. ziihi, cf. Lomb. tuaiaard niggard. For e or ec from G. h, v. s. gechire, smacco.

Tacco — tacco.

Tacco It. heel of a shoe (Sp. Pg. tacho peg seems to be of different origin), Rh. tac spot, defect, Wull. tacc plate, Ron. tacy a spot of sand; f. It. tacea notch and spot, Pr. taca, O. Fr. Pic. teque, It. teca, Fr. tache, It. tacca, Sp. Pg. tacha spot, Occ. tacho broad-headed nail; hence It. taccone patch, Sp. Pg. tacon heel of a shoe, tachon head of a nail, Ron. tacon = It. taccone and tacca; vb. Rh. taccar to notch, to cleave to, Ven. taccare, Lomb. tacà to fasten, Pr. tacular, Fr. tacher to spot, Pr. techer; It. attaccare, Sp. atacar = Fr. attacher, E. attach also = Fr. attaquer (the Picard form of attacher, v. Littré, IIst. d. la langue Fr., p. 13), E. attack (prop. to fasten on to, Gk. ἀπτειναι nños); It. staccare, Fr. détacher, E. detach. The root is found in the Celtic as well as the German: Gael. tacle, Corn. tach, E. tack, Du. tack, G. zaene point, tooth, vb. Du. tachen, E. tack, cf. O. N. taca, A. S. tacan, E. take. The original meaning seems to be “something fastening or fastened” then (2) patch (3) spot (4) stain, blenheim. The It. meaning “ notch” is to be immediately referred to zaene.

Tàccola

It. magpie, tàccolo jest, taccolare to chatter; from O. H. G. taha cornicula, or from a form tâhala, whence Germ. dobhe jackdaw.

Tacha tache tacon — tacco.

Tâche Fr. (f.) task, job, vb. tâcher to try. For tasche, cf. E. task, Cat. Ven. tasea, Pr. tace tascha rent, income; L. L. taca praetatio agraria. Found also in Celtic: W. тасг, Gael.
Taisq. As Fr. tache, Pr. lase from laxus, so tache, tasca from tasa (L. L. for taxatia) = something demanded or exacted, cf. Rou. tasque = Fr. taxe.

Tafano It., Sp. tabano, Pr. O. Fr. tavan, Fr. taun (for taan), Wal. teune a gadfly; from tabanus (tabanus later tabanus), cf. Papias: asitis quem rustici tabanum vocant.

Taffetâ It., Sp. taffetan, Fr. taffetas, taffeta; from Persian táftab.

Tafur Pr. O. Fr. rogue, Sp. tahur gamester, cheat, Pg. taful also = debauchee, N. Pr. vb. tafurâ to disturb, confuse. From Arab. dahir a cheat?

Tagaro Sp. Pg. an Egyptian hawk; from the river Tagaros in Africa, on the banks of which it is chiefly found.

Taglia It., Sp. taja, talla, Pg. Pr. talha, Fr. taille cut, cutting, figure, tally, tallage; M. It. taglio, Sp. tajo, taille, Pr. talh, Fr. (only) détail, E. detail, entail; vb. tagliare, tajar, talhar, tailler, Wal. teûa to cut; Pr. talhador, Sp. tallador (engraver), Fr. tailleur, E. tailor (for which It. has sartone, Sp. sastre); It. tagliere, Sp. taller, Pr. talhador, Fr. tailleur, Sp. tajadero chopping-block, trencher, plate, whence G. teller; and many other derivatives. From L. talea, cf. Nonius 4, 473: taleas scissiones lignorum vel pressegmina Varro dicit de rust. Lib. I, nam etiam nunc "rustica voce" intertalaere dicitur dividere vel excisindere ramum; this verb is the Sp. entretallar to cut out, It. frastagliare.

Tai O. Fr. mud, vb. endaier; from Du. täi sticky, clammy, O. H. G. zäh', which was used as an epithet of lime, glue, or clay, G. zähe, Rh. zais. Sic. taja = mortar.

Talie Fr. pillow-case; from theca covering, O. Fr. (more correctly) toile, cf. noyer from nucare. Cf. Rh. teija from theca, as speija from spica. The O. H. G. ziechâ, G. zieche, E. tick are also from theca, as ziegal from tegula.

Tai — taita.

Taille tailler — taglia.

Tain — stagno.

Taînar Pr. to loiter, delay, also trans. to delay, put off, impers. me tàïna = il me tarde, sbst. taïna. Hence Pr. ataïnar, O. Fr. atâiner to delay, also to dally, irritate, trifle (Bret. atahinein); sbst. ataïna, ataîne, Burg. ataine, Bret. atahin (m.). It is perhaps connected with Fr. taquin, taquinier, from G. zähe clammy, though no forms tahin tahiner are found.

Taisson — tasso.


**Taja tajar** — *taglia*.


**Taladro** — *taraire*.


**Talega** Sp., Pg. *taleiga*, Pr. *talcoca* bag, sack; from *Θίλακος?* Wal. *tileage*.


**Talevas** O. Fr. a sort of shield; for *tavelas*, from It. *tavolaccio* a wooden shield (*tabula*).

**Talismano** It., Sp. Fr. E. *talisman*; from Ar. *tilsam* which is from the Gk. *τελεσίμι* an incantation.

**Tallo** It. Sp., Pg. *talo*, Fr. *talle* (f.) shoot, sprout; from *thallus* (*θάλλος*).


**Tamarindo** It., Sp., Fr. *tamarin*, E. *tamarind*; from Ar. *tamar hindi* Indian date.

**Tambo** Pg. bridal bed; from *thatamus*, with *b* inserted, O. Pg. *tamo* marriage-feast.


**Tambussare** — *tabust*.

**Tamica** — *tomiza*.

Tampa tampon tampir — tape.

Tan Sp., Pg. tâo adv. from tantsus, R. Gr. 2. 447.

Tan Fr. E., vb. tanner to tan, Rou. tener, M. Du. tanen, teynen; hence Fr. tanne, E. tawny, It. tanè, Sard. tanou. Du. tanyt (= O. Fr. part. tancit). From G. tanne fir, or from Bret. tann oak? The latter word is only found in one dialect of the Bret. and not elsewhere in Celtic. In L. L. we find "aluta locus ubi pelles in calce pilantur et tanantur".

Tana It. Rh. N. Pr. a den. For sottana, L. subtana, subtanea, as Com. irana from soterranea, subterranea. Or is it formed from Fr. tanière, as a primitive word?

Tanaceto It., Sp. athanasia, Fr. tanaisie, E. tansy; from athana-sia immortal.

Tanaglia It., Pr. tenalha, Fr. tenaille (O. Fr. esteniele) pincers, tongs; from tenaculum, pl. tenacula (Terentianus Maurus). The Sp. word is tenaza from tenax, pl. tenacia.

Tancar — stancare.

Tancer — tencer.

Tanche Fr., E. tench; L. It. tinca.

Tandis Fr. particle; from tantos dies, or from tamdiu cf. Pr. tandius, v. quandius.

Tanfo It. from O. H. G. tamf, G. damp,' cf. Champ. tanfer to pant = O. H. G. tamfjan to be stifled.

Tanghero — tangoner.

Tangoner Fr. to drive on, press; the L. L. tanganare to stick to, sbst. tanganum, cf. W. tengyn sticky, tenacious. Connected with it is the O. Fr. adj. tangre obstinate, = M. H. G. zanger sharp, obstinate, M. Du. tangher sharp, whence It. tanghero, Com. tangan gross, rude.

Tanière Fr. den, O. Fr. tainsiere, tesniere; prob. contracted from taissonniere, and so orig. = badger's hole.

Tanque — stancare.

Tanto Fr., O. Fr. ante (ace. antain), E. aunt, Pr. amda, L. amita, Lomb. ameta, Crem. medda, Rh. onda. The t is either merely euphonic as in a-t-il, voilà-t-il, cafclier, or is for ta, cf. in Wall. c'est 's monfré (mon frère) it is his brother, s' matante his aunt.

Taon — taftano.

Tape Fr. a tap, tappu Sic. a bung, hence Fr. tapon, tampon, E. tompion a stopple; Sp. tapa, Pg. tampa a lid; vb. Fr. taper, Sp. Pg. tapar, Flor. tappare, Com. tapè, Pr. tampir to stop up, cover; from Du. E. tap. We have another form in the It. zafo, vb. zaffare, from O. H. G. zapfo, zampillo a jet of water. The Sp. zampar to hide is another form of tapar to cover.

Tape Fr. a tap (blow), vb. taper, tapoter; from L. G. tappe foot,
E. tap. A H. G. form of the same word is It. zampa, ciampa (cf. zufolare, ciufolare), foot, zampare to kick, ciampare, in-ciampare to stumble.

Tapia Sp., Pg. taipa, Sard. m. tapiu a mud-wall, cf. Lomb. tabia a poor hut. Palafox's answer, when summoned to surrender Saragossa, was: Guerra hasta la ultima tapia. Prob. of Eastern origin, Turk. Ar. 'tābīāh rampart, bastion.

Tapino — tapir.

Tapir Fr. (se tapir) to squat, crouch, O. Fr. s'atapir to hide oneself, O. Fr. tapir, Pr. tapi hidden, disguised, a tapi, O. Fr. en tapin in disguise, espec. of pilgrims, hence O. Fr. tapin a pilgrim, tapiner to hide disguise, Fr. en tapinois by stealth, secretly, O. Fr. en tapinage, L. L. tapinatio. From a G. root widely found in Rom. (v. tape 1) zapf = a peg, wedge &c., Fr. tapon = bundle, Swed. tapp; tapir = to form into a bundle, huddle together, cf. Fr. échec. Ducange derives from talpa, the influence of which is certainly seen in Champ. taupin secret. It. tapino poor, is prob. from tαξεινός; talpino tapino owe their forms to talpa.

Tapis tapis — tapeto.

Tappeto It., Sp. Pg. tapete tapis, Pr. tapit, Fr. tapi carpet; partly from tapetum, partly from tapes tapetis.

Taquin — taccagno.

Tara It. Sp. Pg. Pr., Fr. E. tare; from Ar. ʿtirʾh or ʿturrdʾh thrown away, set aside.

Taradore — taraire.

Taragona — targone.

Taraire Fr. (m.), Fr. tarière, Sp. taladro, Pg. trado, Rh. terader auger, gimlet. From L. L. taratum = τῆξατον. In It. taradore a vine-worm, the same word is seen with the suffix tor, though no verb tarar exists, cf. also Fr. taraud a borer, which presupposes such a verb. The word is also found in Celtic, W. taradr, Bret. tarar, talar tarer terer borer, Gael. tara toradh, cf. τόγως graver. From L. terebellum come It. trivello, Pr. taravel, Dauph. taravella, Pic. tèrelle, Pg. traveolla borer, Sp. tarwela moth. For Sp. taladro for taradre, cf. L. telebra for terebra (v. App. ad Probum). To the same family belong Sp. taraza, Pg. traça moth, vb. tarazar, traçar to bite; perhaps = teredo with a change of suffix.

Tarántola tarantella It., whence Sp. tarantula, Fr. tarentelle, a tarantula (spider), so called because chiefly found in the neighbourhood of Tarentum (It. Taranto).

Taraud tarasa — taraire.

Tarason — torso.

Tarde Sp. Pg. (f.), Cat. tarde tarda evening, afternoon (from
midday to night); from adv. *tarde* long, so late, cf. *βαδός* long, slow, N. Gk. *βράδυ* evening.


**Targer** O. Fr. to loiter, tarry, Pic. *atarger* terger. From *tardare* through a freq. form *tardicare*, as *juger* from *judicare*, cf. from *clinare* clinicare, *pendere pendicare*. Rh. has with diff. suffix *tardin* and *tardivar*. O. Fr. *targer* is to Fr.: *tarder* as O. Fr. *enferger* to *enferrer*.


**Targuer — targa.**

**Tarida** It. Pr. Cat. a ship, transport. Ar. *taridah* a transport.

**Tarier** O. Fr. to vex, plague; from L. G. *targen*, Du. *tergen*, M. H. G. *zergen*, O. H. G. *zerjan*.

**Tarière — taraire.**

**Tariffa** It., Sp. Pg. *tarifa*, Fr. *tarif* (m.), *tariff*; from Ar. *ta'rif* publication (*'arafa to know*).

**Tarima** Sp. Pg. (also *tarimba*) trestle, bedstead, bench; from Ar. *tarimah* bedstead.

**Tarín** Fr. siskin, Paris. *térin*; perhaps from Pic. *tère = tendre* (cf. *terons = tiéndrons*), so prop. = the pretty, tender bird. So O. N. *lita* = (1) pretty (2) *tit*.

**Tarir** Fr. to dry, dry up; from O. H. G. *tharrjan*, *darrjan*.

**Tarlo — tarma.**

**Tarma** It. Sp., Rh. *tarna* moth, wood-tick; from *tarmes* (m.), with a change of declension L. L. *tarmus*, *tarnus*. It. *taro* is either a corruption of *tarmo*, or from a dim. *tarmulus*.

**Tarracena — arsenale.**


**Tartana** It. Sp. Pg., Fr. *tartane*, E. *tartan* (naut.) a boat with one mast; a derivative of *tarida*, q. v.

(tortus), cf. E. tortoise = Pr. tortesa crooked. Another name of the tortoise in It. is bota scudaja = G. schildkröte.

Tartufo — truffe.

Tas Sp. Fr., Pr. tatza a heap, vb. tasser; from A. S. tass, E. tass a heap of corn, which is the same word as Gaed. dais, W. das, E. dais.

Tasajo Sp., Pg. tassalho a piece of smoked flesh, hung-beef; from taxa fat (Isidorus from Afranius)? or from tassella?

Tasca It., Fr. Provin. tache, tasque, tasse, Wall. tah, Wal. tasce, O. H. G. tasca, G. tasche purse. Perhaps = O. H. G. zaschen to trail, drag = O. H. G. zaschen, so the purse would be that which trails or hangs from the neck or girdle. This is better than Grimm's der. from L. L. taxaca, tcxaca a theft, so = receptacle of stolen goods, cf. the converse process in sacco, though in both cases the origin would be eventually the same, O. H. G. zascon = to rob.

Tascar Sp. Pg. to dress or heckle hemp &c.; from O. H. G. zascon to tear, Bav. zaschen, v. tasca.

Tasse — tazza.

Tassello It., Fr. tasseau a peg, clasp, bracket; O. Fr. tassiel also = a knob, knot, clasp (E. tassel); from tassilus a peg.

Tasso It., Pr. tais taisó, Fr. taisson, Sp. texon and with suffix ug tasugo, Pg. teixugo, L. L. taxus, tairo a badger; a word widely spread in Rom. (Wal. only has esure = L. esor eater, E. has brock, gray, badger, Dan. brok, græfing, Swed. gräfvin); from O. H. G. dahs, O. L. G. das, G. dachs, where the d = th, cf. tedesco from diutisc, Pr. ties. The L. has meles, which appears in Neap. mologna, Fr. also blaireau, q. v.

Tastare It., O. Sp. Pr. tastar, Fr. tâter to feel, E. taste, G. tasten.

A frequentative from taxare: taxare pressius cerebrisque est quam tangere Gellius. Hence It. sbat. tosto handle of a lute, Sp. Pg. traste, Cat. trast, Andal. tast.

Tasugo — tasso.

Tâter — tastarz.

Tato — taita.

Tato — tartagliare.


Taudir O. Fr. to cover, Fr. taudis a hovel, Pic. taudion; prob. from a G. source, O. N. tialld, M. Du. telde, G. zelt tent, vb. O. N. tialldo to pitch tents.

Taut — ataud.

Tavelor Fr. to spot, speckle; from table, O. Fr. tavele a chess-board.

Tayon — taita.
TAZZA — TEMPIA.

TAZZA It., Sp. Pg. taza, Fr. tassa, Fr. tasse a cup, Wal. tas, Scrv. tās; from Ar. ṭassah a basin (from Pers. tāst or tashī). Ar. s often = Rom. z, cf. Pg. Zoleimão from Sulaimān.

Tè It., Sp. té, Fr. thé, E. tea; from the Chinese. Neap. cha, It. cià.

Té atè Pg., O. Pg. atem preposition; from tenus ad-tenus, O. Sp. atines. The synonymous O. Sp. O. Pg. futa ata are from the Ar. ṭattā.

Tee Sp. Pg. torch, ateear to light; from teva.

Tecca — taceo.

Tecchire It., attecehre to thrive, grow; from Goth. theihan, O. S. thihan = O. H. G. dihan, G. gedeihen. The Fr. is tehir (cf. gecchire, gehir) = (1) grow (2) make to grow. Cf. Piedm. tec thiek, from O. H. G. thik, G. dick, E. thick.

Techir — tacehre.

Teola Sp. Pg. Cat. Sard. key of a pianoforte &c.; from tegula.
The late origin of the word is shown by its incorrect form (Sp. should be teja, Pg. telha).

Tegola tegolo It., Wal. téglo, Sp. teja tejo, Pg. telha tijolo, Pr. teule (m.), Fr. tuile (f.), whence tullier, tuilerie, E. tile; It. tegghia, teglia lid; all from tegula, whence also Pg. tigella dish.

Tehir — tecchire.

Teiga teigula Pg. rush basket; from theca, or from teges (f.) matting?

Teigne — tigna.

Teiller Fr. to peel (hemp); from tilia (pl.) bast of the linden tree, O. Fr. tille, Rou. tile; It. tiglio the bark of hemp.

Teindre Fr. to dye, tinge; from tingere, It. tignere, Sp. teñir.

Teja telha — tegola.

Teler Fr. in atteler to harness, dételer to unyoke. Some have suspected a connection with L. protelum, protelare, which verb is not found in an uncompounded form (cf. s. enlamer), but an O. Fr. esteler for ateler occurs, which points to the true etymology, the G. stellen to put, cf. Fr. mettre, Sp. poner, E. put used in same sense. Atteler and dételer are formed analogously to attacher détacher.

Tema Sp. obstinacy, prop. in defending a theme, tematico obstinate, Pg. tema theme, teima obstinacy; cf. It. prova.

Temblar — tremolare.

Témolo It. a grayling, Sp. timalo; from thymīnus, its flesh being supposed to smell like thyme.

Tempia It., Pr. tempia, Fr. tempe for O. Fr. temple, Wal. temple, E. temple; from pl. tempora, with common Rom. change of r into l. Sard. tempa = cheek. The Sp. is sien (q. v.), Pg. fonte (i. e. of pulsation), Cat. pols, Ven. sono, Sic. sonnu
(somnus), cf. G. schlaf (prop. sleep), Parm. dormidor, Sard. chizu (= ciglio), Fr. tii (q.v.).

Tenaille — tanaglia.

Tencer O. Fr., Pr. tensar to strive, quarrel, Fr. tancer to scold, abuse, E. taunt; a participial verb from tenere tentus, so from a form tentiare, = to maintain assert, a meaning which the O. Fr. vb. also possessed. Hence O. Fr. tenee, tençon, Pr. tenza tenson, It. tenza, tenzone. For the compound O. Fr. bestancier, v. stentare.

Tenda It. Pg. Pr., Sp. tienda, Fr. tente, E. tent, Wal. tinde; from tendere, whence also Sp. tendon, Pg. tendão, Fr. E. tendon, but It. tendine as if from a L. tendo tendinis.

Tenza — tencer.


Terchio — terco.

Terciopelo Sp. Pg. velvet; from tercio and pelo, so prop. = woven with three threads, trilix.

Terco Sp. obstinate, hard. From tetricus, It. terchio?

Terlis — traliccio.

Terne Fr. dull, wan, vb. ternir to tarnish; from O. H. G. tarn covered, tarnjan to cover, so darken, dull.

Tertre Fr. Pr. (m.), O. Fr. tcltre, Wall, tier hill, hillock; from τερτρον an end or point.

Tersuolo It., Sp. torzuelo, Pg. treço, Pr. tersol tresol, Fr. E. tiercé, E. tassel, Fr. tiercelet, E. terelet, a male hawk, M. H. G. terze, terzel; from tertius tertiolus, because the third in the nest was supposed to be a male? For It. terzeruolo = a pistol, cf. falconetto, moschetto, sagro.

Teschio — testa.

Tescoira Piedm., O. Fr. tezoire, Pg. tesoura, Sp. tixera, Pr. tosoira shears, scissors. The Pr. is the nearest the original, L. ton- soria (ferramenta) Palladius.

Tesserandolo — tisserand.

Tesson — testa.


Testoso testè adv. for L. nuper. From ante istum ipsum, an- testesso, cf. fante for infante, bilico for omblíco. As the It. had git and giuso, si and snso, in like manner was formed testè by the side of testeso (for testessso).

Testigo Sp. witness; from a form testificus, as testiguar from testificare, v. santiguar.

Texon — tasso.

Tes Sp. (f.) smooth surface, bloom of the skin, Pg. tez tes tex outer fine skin or rind, vb. Sp. atezar. From tersus smooth, vb. tersare.

Theriaca theriaga Pg., teriaca Pr. It. Sp., Pr. It. Sp. triaca, Pg. triaga an antidote, confection; orig. antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, L. theriaca (Pliny, H. N.), Gk. ἑριάκη (sc. ἀντίδοτος Alex. Trall. ἄντίδοτα Galen), Ar. تيراغ. Hence dim. L. L. triaculum, R. triaca, O. E. triacle, E. treacle. From the orig. meaning we get that of “confection”, “electuary”, and thence the E. treacle (lt. melassa, Fr. melasse, Sp. melote), which, being much used in electuaries, resembled them in appearance and consistence.

Ticchio It. freak, whim. From O. H. G. ziki kid, as capriccio from capra?

Tiède Fr. tepid; from tepidus, Pr. tcbe, f. tebeza, Cat. tebi, Sp. tibio.

Tien — mien.

Tieroolet — terzuolo.

Tiere O. Fr., Pr. ticra tieiro row, troop; from O. H. G. ziar ornament, G. zier, A. S. E. tier; It. tierca, Brese. terra. The Wall. tir race (cf. razza) = tière as pîr = pierre.

Tierno Sp., Pg. terno tender; from tener, Fr. tendre.

Tieso Sp., Pg. teso firm, hard; from tensus, It. teso.

Tifer O. Fr., Fr. attifer, Piedm. tifé, O. E. tife, to deck, bedizen. From Du. tippen to cut the points of the hair, H. G. zipfen; cf. Com. zifâ via to cut short off. Champ. cifer chiffer = tifer.

Tige Fr. f. stalk; from tibia, It. Sp. tibia, Wal. tzeave (Serv. tzev).

Tigella tijo — tegola.

Tigna It., Sp. tîna, Fr. teina, Fr. teigne moth, seurf; from tînea, later tîna, v. R. Gr. 1, 145.

Tildo Sp., Pg. tîm a small line, dash or dot over a letter, Cat. titla; from titulus, cf. cabildo from capitulum, and cf. Wal. title circumflex, Oec. titule dot over an i.

Tillao Fr. deck, whence Sp. tilhâ, Pg. tilha; from O. N. thilia, Sw. tilja, A. S. thille, O. H. G. dîl floor = G. diele, E. deal a plank, cf. O. H. G. thil ima pars navis. The suffix ac may have been borrowed from L. L. astracum, G. estrich floor. But v. Grimm, s. v. diele.

Timalo — temolo.

Timbal timballo — ataballo.
**Timbre** O. Fr. a sort of kettle-drum; from tympanum, the br being borrowed perhaps from cymbatum. Fr. timbre — a clockbell, a bell without a clapper, which, like a kettle-drum, was struck from without; also = (1) a helu, from the resemblance in shape, Du. timber, Sp. timbre, (2) a coat-of-arms (3) a postage label (impressed with a figure or coat-of-arms).

**Tin** O. Fr., Pr. tin ten temple of the head. The Lim. tim is nearest the orig. L. tempus, L. L. timpus, p being dropped as in lam from lampas.

**Tino** Sp. Pg. skill, tact, also atino, vb. atinar to hit the mark. Perhaps from the prep. tenus ad-tenus (v. te), cf. O. H. G. zil = A. S. til = G. ziel a mark which coincides with the prep. til. From vb. atinar would come atino, whence tino.

**Tio** — zio.

**Tique** — zecca.

**Tirare** It., Sp. Pg. Pr. tirar, Fr. tirer to draw, sbst. It. Sp. Pr. tira, Fr. tire pull, stretch; from Goth. tairan, O. H. G. zéran, E. tear. The Pr. vb. = also to be vexed, displeased, cf. It. tiro quarrel, O. Fr. tire trouble. Hence Pr. tirassar, O. Fr. tiracer, tirasser, Sp. estirazar to drag, to stretch. Hence also O. Fr. attirer whence E. attire, which it would be easier to refer to tire row (tier), were it not for the Pr. atrirar which seems divergent from aticirar. Sbst. attirail = gear, apparatus, train, It. attiraglio are from tirare.

**Tisâna** It. Sp., Fr. tisque ptisan (medical drink); from ptisâna, πτισκόν.

**Tisnar tison** — tizzo.

**Tisserand** Fr. weaver, whence It. tesserandolo; from textor with suffix and = O. H. G. ing, inc, cf. Fr. name Teisser-enc. O. Fr. has tissier.

**Tixera** — tesoira.

**Tizzo** It., Sp. tizo, also It. tizzone, Sp. Pr. tizon, Pg. tição, Fr. tison firebrand; from tito. Hence Sp. vb. tiznar to smut, blacken with soot &e., sbst. tizne soot; It. attizare, Sp. atizar, Pr. atizar atuzar, Fr. attiser to stir, excite (E. en-tive), Wal. atzitza. It. stizzo brand, stizza anger, stizzare stizzire to excite, Rh. stizzar to extinguish.

**Toalla** — tovaglia.

**Toba** Sp. thistle-stalk; from tupa pipe, Pr. towe, cf. Fr. tige (1) pipe (2) stalk.

**Toba** — tafa.

**Tobillo** Sp. ankle; from tuberculum a bunch or swelling, or better immediately from tuber, for tuberculum would give tobejo.

**Tocca** It., Sp. toca, Pg. tonca, Fr. toque cap, bonnet; from W. toc, vb. tocio, tucio to cut off, cf. G. mütze a cap, from mutzen
TOCARE — TOMBAcco.

To curtail, v. almussa. Hence also It. tocco, Rh. tocc a slice (of bread &c.), Sp. tocon a stump.

Toccare It., Sp. Pg. Fr. tocar, Fr. toucher, toquer, E. touch; from O. H. G. zuchon, G. zucken to move, stir, draw, which meaning is found in the O. Fr. se toucher de quelque chose to disengage oneself from, escape from, and in Fr. toucher de l'argent, ses appointements etc. to receive money, one's salary etc., cf. L. stringere (1) to draw (2) to touch, attingere (1) touch (2) take, Goth. tekan touch, E. take. Wal. tocá = knock (at a door), cf. It. toccare il liuto, Fr. toucher du piano.

Tocha — tocicare.

Tocho Sp. clownish, rude; cf. It. tozzo thick and short.

Tocino Sp. bacon, pickled pork. From tucetum or tomacina?

Tocon — tocca.

Toosin Fr. E.; from O. Fr. toquer = toucher and sein or seint a bell, v. segno, = a Pr. toca-senh, Lim. toco-sen.

Todavía — via.

Toilette Fr. dressing-table-cover, dressing-table; from toile, L. tela.

Toise f. Fr. a measure; prop. the length of the outstretched arm, from tendere tensus, It. lesa stretching, cf. G. klafter fathom from klaffen to gape. Vb. O. Fr. teser, toiser to measure.

Toison — tosoe.


Toldo tolda Sp. Pg. covering, awning, vb. toldar to cover with an awning. From L. tholus a dome, canopy, with Sp. d inserted.

Tôle Fr. (f.) iron-plate; from tabula, Prov. Fr. taule, cf. Pied. Com. tola, Mil. tola, and cf. It. tola from fabula.

Tolo Pg. stupid, augm. toleirão. Not from G. toll, for H. G. t = L. G. d (E. dull) does not give a t in Sp., but perhaps shortened from Pg. tolvido, O. Pg. tolido maimed, numbed (v. tullir), cf. manso for mansuetu.

Tomajo It. upper leather; N. Gk. τούμαξι, Russ. tovar leather.

Tomar Sp. Pg. to take, also to bear, which only in Cat. Of Goth. origin, cf. O. S. tõmian to free, hence release, take away from, cf. Sp. quito free, quitar to take away.

Tomare — tombolare.

Tomate Sp. Pg., tomatec, tomaco Cat., Fr. tomate, E. tomato love-apple; from Mexican tomatl.

Tomba It. Pr., Sp. Pg. tumba, Fr. tombe, E. tomb; from L. tumba (Prudentius) = τύμβος with change of gender.

Tombao It., Sp. tumbaga, Fr. E. tombac a metal, red brass, pinchbeck; from the Malay tambaga copper, Pg. tambaca.
Tomber tombereau — tombolare.

Tombolare It., Sp. Pr. tumbar, Pg. Pr. tombar, O. Fr. tumber tomber, Fr. tomber to fall, tumble. It is the O. N. tumba to fall forwards, al. from tumba a heap, cf. Sp. tropellar from tropel a heap. Another form is found in It. tomare, Lorr. tumei, Champ. O. Fr. tumer, cf. O. H. G. timun, G. taumeln, M. Du. tumen. From tomber comes Fr. tombereau, E. tumbrel, Burg. tumereau, a cart the body of which can be thrown up.

Tomiza Sp., Pg. tamiña a rope made of rushes; from tomix.

Tomto Sp. Pg. bulk, weight; from tonus = volumen.

Tomplina — tomfano.

Tona Sp., Pg. bulk, weight; from tonus = volumen.

Tomzeta Sp., Pg. tamiea a rope made of rushes; from tomix.

Tondino — tondo.

Tondo It. round, sbst. disk, tondino hoop, plate (also in Sp.); from rotundus, by aphorhesis. Hence bis-tondo roundish, where bis expresses the imperfection of the quality, Piedm. bis-riond.

Tondre O. Fr. Norm. (m.) tinder; from O.N. tundr, A.S. tynder, E. tnder, G. zunder. Hence also Pr. tondres rags.

Tömkano It. pool, whirlpool, = O. H. G. tumphilo gurges, M. H. G. tumpfel, G. tümfel; N. Pr. tumple, Pr. tomplina.

Tonne — tona.

Tonnerre Fr. (m.), Pr. tonedre, E. thunder; from tonitus, O. Sp. tondro.

Tonte Fr. sheep-shearing; from tondere, cf. pente.

Tontine Fr. E. a species of life annuity, introduced into France, in 1653, by Lorenzo Tonti a Neapolitan.

Tonto Sp. Pg. foolish, stupid; from attonitus whence also Sp. atontar to stupify.

Topar tope — toppo.

Topin tupin Fr., Pr. topi a pot; from G. topf, Du. dop.

Topo It. rat, mouse; = Sp. topo, Cat. taup mole, from talpa (talpus).

Toppo It. block, Sp. tope top, end, O. Fr. top tuft; Fr. toupet tuft, toupie, Norm. toupin top, humming-top (pointed block, E. top); vb. Sp. topar to strike against, meet, It. intoppare. The word is widely spread: E. top, O. Fris. top, O. N. toppr tuft, O. H. G. zopf, Gael. W. top &c. To the same root belong Sp. tupir, Pg. a-tupir, en-tupir to press close, Piedm. topon, O. Fr. toupon stopple, cf. W. top, Du. top a heap, G. stopfen (E. stop).

Toque — tocca.
Toquer — toccare.


Torca toraz, torche torcher — torciare.

Torchio torcello It., Pr. troth, O. Fr. treuil press, Fr. windlass; from torculem, whence also Sp. estrujar = extorculeare extorcere.

Torciare It. to twist, fasten, Sp. atrozar to fasten, truss (naut.), O. Fr. torser to pack up, Fr. trousser, Pr. trossar, whence O. Sp. trossar, Sp. trozar (cf. puzar = pousser), Pg. trouzar, E. truss; sbst. Lomb. torza torza truss of hay or straw, = L. L. trossa, Sp. troza, torzat a rope, Fr. trousse, Pr. trossa, Sp. troxa, Pg. troza, E. truss; Pr. trossel, Fr. trosseau, O. Fr. torseau, whence It. torseletto. From a vb. tortiare (torton); the O. tross is from trossa, as Du. torsen from torser. Hence also It. torcia, Ver. Ven. torzo torch (tortum twisted like a rope), O. It. torticcio, O. Fr. tortis, Pg. tordida. The Pr. torcha, Fr. torche, E. torch, O. Sp. entorcha, Sp. entorcha, Pg. tocha, vb. Fr. torcher to wipe (torche) also = a wisp of straw, would come better from an old form torca (Pr. torcar = torcher), Sp. ch for z, cf. panza pancho. Sp. torca wisp, tuerca screw, torcas ring-dove, are immediately from torquere.

Tordre Fr. to twist; from torquere, It. tórcere, Pr. torser, so for torcére tordsre. Hence Fr. bestordre to distort, bestors crooked.

Toria Sp. layer, shoot. From turió (Columella) a sprout!

Toriga — toura.

Torno Sp. a high insulated rock; for torno, from O. S. O. N. turn (turris), Pr. torn, with a change of spelling, to distinguish it from torno a turn.

Torno It. Sp. Pg., Pr. torn, Fr. tour (m.), E. turn, whence It. in-torno, Pr. entorn, Fr. au-tour, à l'entour &c.; from tornus (topos). Hence vb. It. tornare, Sp. Pg. Pr. tornar, Fr. tourner to turn, Wal. turnà to pour out (cf. Fr. verser = versari); from tornare (topwesw) to turn in a lathe. The Rom. sense was probably known to the spoken Latin, as it appears in very early L. L. and in Wal., cf. also retornare = to return in Theophylact Simocatta (c. 600). The meaning of the L. word is expressed in It. by torniare, tornire. Hence It. Sp. Pg. tornèo, Pr. tournei, Fr. tournoi, E. tourney; vb. tourneare, tornear, tornear, tournoyer. O. Fr. atorneur to prepare, adorn, sbst. atorn “praparatio”, Fr. atour adornment; E. attorney.

Toroson Sp., O. Sp. torson gripes; from torsió, It. torsione.

Torrar Sp. Pg. Cat., Sp. also turrar esturar to toast; from torrere, extorrere, with a rare change of conjugation. The Rh. torrere is more correct.

Torsello — torciare.
TORSO — TOUffe.

TORSO It., Pied. trouss, Sp. Pg. trozo, Pr. O. Fr. tros stump, trunk, piece, Pr. tors "pars"; vb. Sp. trosar, destrosar to break to pieces (unless from destructus). From thyrsus (θύρσος) sprout, O. H. G. turso, torso, G. dorsch, whence the meaning stalk, core, heart, Pr. tros de caud., Fr. trou de chou, O. Fr. trox de pomme, then, generally, anything broken off or severed, piece, fragment, in Sp. the only meaning. Besides the O. Fr. tros we find the provincial forms trons, tronce, tronçon, Pr. tonsó, vb. Sp. tronzar, O. Fr. troncener to shatter, E. trounce. Sp. has tarazon, Pg. tracão for trozon torzon.

TORTA It. Sp., Fr. touerte, Wal. turté, O. Fr. (corr.) tarte, E. tart; from L. torta (twisted).

TORTO It. Pg., Sp. tuerto, Pr. Fr. tort, L. L. tortum wrong; from tortus-twisted, perverted (cf. wrong from error), so opp. to rectum, diritto, droit. From adj. tortitis comes Fr. entortiller, Sp. entortijar to entangle.

TORTUE tortuga — tartaruga.

TORSISeo Sp., Pg. trovisco a plant found in the South of Europe. From L. turbiscus Isidorus: quod de uno espite ejus multa virgultae surgant quasi turba.

TORSUELO — terzuolo.

TOSCO It., Sp. tósigo, Pr. tueisec, O. Fr. toxiche, Wal. toxice poison; from toxicum. N. Pr. tosec also = toad.

TOSI It. (prov.), Pr. tos, O. Fr. tosel boy, f. It. Pr. tosa, O. Fr. tose girl. From It. torso trunk, stem (cf. garzone), rather than from tonsus or intonsus as some derive it. The r is elided as in dosso, giuso, ritroso, rovescio, pesca.

TOSONE It., Sp. tuson, Fr. toison fleec; from tonsio (a shearing) made concrete and masculine, except in Fr. which retains the Latin gender. In Berr., however, it is masculine.

TOSTO It. O. Sp. O. Pg., Pr. töst, Fr. tôt adv. for statim, illico, It. also adv., Fr. also in aussitôt, bientôt, plutôt, tantôt. Usu. derived from tostus, cf. It. caldo caldo, O. Fr. chatt pas, G. fusswarms, E. hot haste; but Neap. Ven. tosto = fast, hard (prop. baked?), so Diez prefers to derive it from toal-cito tot-citus (cf. amistá = amicitas, destare = de-excitare). Totus is used to intensify expressions of haste, e. g. in It. tutto in un tempo, Fr. tout à l'heure.

TÔT — tosto.

TOUaille — tovaglia.

TOUCHER — toccare.

TOUER Fr. to tow, whence Sp. Pg. atour; from E. tow. Hence sblt. towe a ferry-boat.

Toupet touple toupon — toppo.

Tour — torno.

Toura Pg. a barren cow = L. taura (Festus, Varro, Columella).

Hence Pr. adj. toriga turgia barren (of women), N. Pr. turgea, 

Pied. turgia, Norm. torrière (from taurula) = Pg. toura.

Tourbe — torba.

Tourner tournois — torno.

Tourte — tort.

Toutefois — via.

Tovaglia It., Sp. toalla, Pg. Pr. toalha, Fr. touaille, E. towel; 

from O. H. G. duahilla, twahilla, M. H. G. twehele, which is 

from duahan thwahan to wash. Hence also O. Fr. tooillier to 

wash, rub.

Tozo Arag. short, dwarfish, toza stump, tozar to butt; from 

tunsus pounded.

Toruego Sp. nape of the neck, fat part of the neck. For torzuelo, 

from tursus muscle, swelling.

Tra It. preposition; shortened from intra as fru from infra.

Traboccare — buco.

Trac Fr., E. track, Sp. traque a train, of powder, Com. trach 

sound as of a blow, Fr. traquer to beat a wood, enclose game 

(traquer un loup to track), détraquer to remove, traquet trap, 

mill-clapper, Sp. traqueur to crack, shake = It. traccheggiare 

to toy, Fr. traquenard an ambling pace, a dance, a trap, tracas 

bustle, vb. tracsiness. In all these may be recognised the Du. 

trek stroke or O. H. G. trach (vb. M. H. G. trechen, pret. 

trach), cf. détraquer = Du. vertrekken to lead aside, whence 

G. vertrackt distracted.

Traça — taraire.

Tração — torso.

Tracas — trac.

Traccheggiare — trac.

Tracciare It., O. Fr. tracier to track, Sp. trazar, Fr. tracer to 

trace; sbst. It. traccia stroke, track, Sp. traza, Pr. trassa, Fr. 

E. trace. From tracciare (tractus); hence also O. Fr. trassier, 

It. trassare (from trassar?).

Tractansa — coitare.

Tradire It., Pg. Pr. trahir to be-tray; from tradere, cf. προ-

διδώνας, Goth. leýjan; sbst. It. traditore, Sp. Pg. Pr. traedor, 

Fr. traitre, E. traitor, L. traditor; Sp. traición, Pg. tração, 

Pr. trassío, Fr. trahison, E. treason (L. traditio, It. tradizione).

Trado — taraire.

Traffico It., Sp. tràfico, tràfago, Pg. tràfego, Pr. traffeg, trafle, 

Fr. trafic, E. traffic; vb. It. trafficare, Sp. trafficar, trafagar,
TRAGAR — TRANSITO.

Pg. trafegueur, Fr. trafiquer, E. to traffic. O. Pg. trasfegar to pour out, transfuse (v. trasregar) also = trasfegar to traffic, and Cat. träfag traffic, means also transfusion. If the words be identical, there is an unusual change of accent.

Tragar Sp. Pg. to swallow, Sard. traqare. From trahere (cf. Pr. traire to swallow), traficare traigar tragar, as from volvere volvicar volear.

Trage Sp., Pg. trafegar to pour out, transfuse (v. trasegar) also = trafegar to traffic, and Cat. trafegar traffic, means also transfusion. If the words be identical, there is an unusual change of accent.

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fright. From *transitus*, whence also G. *transit*. Vb. O. Sp. O. Fr. *transir* to depart, die, Fr. *transir* to chill or be chilled with cold or fear, Sard. *transire* to stun, Sp. *transido* weary, worn out, Pr. *transisz* semimortus, in a trance.

**Trape** trapu Fr. thick, short, squat. From O. H. G. *tapar* gravis, G. *tapfer* valiant (E. dapper), cf. *taphari* a lump and the vb. *taphern* "maturare" = Fr. *traper* "egregie succresceere". *Trape* is from *tapar* as *tremper* from *tcmperare.*

**Trapiche** Sp. Pg. a sugar-mill; from *trapatum.*

**Trapo** — drappo.


**Traquoto** — trinchctto.

**Tras** tra It. (in comp., for another *tra* v. s. v.), Sp. Pg. Pr. *tras*, Fr. *très*, from *trans*. In Fr. it is only used as an adv. e.g. *très grand*, *très cher*, It. *trasgrande* tracaro, cf. G. *übergross*, E. *overgreat*, and cf. the comparative suffix, from the same root (Sansk. *tri* transgredi), Saks. *-tara*, Gk. *-epos*. Hence Sp. Pg. Pr. *detras*, L. *trans* (Vulgate), and *a tras.*

**Trasegar** Sp., Pg. *trasfegar*, Cat. *trafagar* to pour from one vessel into another, to decant, turn upside down, sbst. *trasiego*, *trasfego*, *tráfag*. The derivation from *trans-aquare* would not account for the /f/ which is, probably, for *v*, *transfegar* for *transsegar* = *trans-vicare* from *vicis*, so = to change, turn, pour (cf. *verser*).

**Trasfegar** — *trasegar*.

**Trasgo** Sp. Pg. *chasgar* Sp. *trasfegar*, Cat. *trafagar* to pour from one vessel into another, to decant, turn upside down, sbst. *trasiego*, *trasfego*, *tráfag*. The derivation from *trans-aquare* would not account for the /f/ which is, probably, for *v*, *transfegar* for *transsegar* = *trans-vicare* from *vicis*, so = to change, turn, pour (cf. *verser*).

**Trasgare** — *trasegar*.

**Trasegar** — *trasegar*.

**Trasino** It. to track, to maltreat, *straseinare* *straseicare* to trail, drag, sbst. *straseino* and *strascio*; probably from Pr. *traissa* noose, *trace*, *trasa* track, *trace*, v. *traceiare*.

**Traste** — *tastare*.

**Trasto** Sp. Pg. old furniture; perhaps from *transtrum* a bench, O. Fr. *trasse* a beam.

**Trastulio** It. diversion, pastime, vb. *trastullare*; from O. H. G. *stulta* a moment, hour, leisure-hour, cf. G. *stunde* (1) hour (2) leisure-hour.

Celtic, Gael. *treabhb* to plough, cf. G. *arbeiten* = to plough, till, but it may be better deduced from the Rom. vb. *travar* to hinder (trabs), the notion of annoyance, pain, labour, being derived from that of hindrance.


**Travesio** Sp., Pg. *travesso* oblique, sbst. *traves* obliquity, bias, *atravesar* to lay athwart, cross; from *transversus*, Fr. *traver* &c.

**Travella** — *taraire*.

**Trazar** — *tracciare*.

**Trazer** — *esparcir*.


**Trebol** — *trifoglio*.

**Trebuchor** — *buco*.


**Tref** O. Fr., Pr. *trap* hat, tent; from *trabs* beam, pars pro toto, cf. Papias *tena que "rustice" trabis dicitur*. In the sense of the L. word we have O. Fr. *tref*, Pr. *trau*. Hence O. Fr. *atraver* = *loger* (*loge* tent), Pr. *destrapar* (destrabar), cf. *travar*. It. *trabaccâ* = *trabs*.

**Trefo** Sp. lean, thin, consumptive (also = spoilt, adulterated), Pg. *trefo* *trefego* cunning, crafty, hence Pr. *trefâ* faithless, vb. *trefanar*, sbst. *trefart*. It. is, perhaps, the Heb. "terfâ", which signifies that which has been torn by a wild beast, and, consequently, is unfit for food.

**Trefego** — *trafficó*.

**Trèfle** — *trifoglio*.

**Tréfonds** Fr. ground, subsoil, bottom; from *terre fundus*. The old spelling *tresfonds* is therefore wrong.
Tregenda It. a ghost-chorus, hence the saying "andare in tregenda con le streghe"; from trecenta = any large number.

Troggea It., Pr. dragea, Fr. dragée, O. E. dragge, Sp. dragea gragea, Pg. gragea, grangea sweet-meat; from the Gk. τραγεία sweet-meats, a word preserved in conventual houses.

Treggia It., Pr. drugen, Fr. dragee, O. E. dragge, Sp. drayea gragea, Pg. gragea, grangea sweet-meat; from the Gk. φροτεία sweet-meats, a word preserved in conventual houses.

Tregua It., Sp. Pr., Pg. treoga, Fr. treve, O. Fr. trive, L. treuga, E. truce. Prop. = surety, from O. H. G. triua, triuwa fides (w = gu), G. treue, Goth. trigvea, E. true; cf. O. Fr. vb. s'atriver à qqn fudus inire cum aliquo.

Treille Fr., Pr. treilha vine-arbour, hence treillis trellis (cf. traliccio); from trichla arbour (Virg. Copa).

Treillis — treille and traliccio.

Trembler — tremolare.

Trémie — tramoggia.

Tremolare It., Fr. trembler, E. tremble, Sp. temblor, W. tremurd; from tremulus.

Tremousser Fr. to stir about actively, flutter; from transmotiare (transmots). The particle denotes excess, as in tressaillir.

Temper Fr., Pr. trempar to soak; for lemprer temper, from temperare to temper. O. Fr. tremper une harpe to sound, tune a harp = It. temperare.

Trençar — trinciare.

Trepano It. Sp., Fr. trépan, E. trepan, It. also trápano; from τραπέζων.

Trepar Sp. Pg. Cat. to climb; prop. to step, from G. treppe a step, stairs, M. H. G. trappe, Du. trap, O. N. trappa step, connected in origin with Pr. trepar (v. treper), cf. Occ. escalo steps, escala to climb, L. gradus, Fr. gravir. Cat. Sp. trepar to bore through, trepan, is from the Gk. τρήπτην, Festus: τρεπιτ vertit.

Trepeiller trépigner — treper.

Treper triper O. Fr., Pr. trepar to hop, spring; Du. trippen, G. trippeln, E. trip, W. tripio, Bret. tripa. Hence Fr. trépigner to stamp, which, however, presupposes a noun trépin (v. cligner), O. Fr. trepeiller to run to and fro, flutter, trepeil unrest, Pr. trepeier to sprawl.

Trés — tras.

Tresscare It., Pr. trescar, O. Fr. trescher to dance, Sp. Pg. triscar to caper, stamp, Mil. trescà to thresh; from Goth. thriskan, O. H. G. drescan, G. dreschen, E. thresh.

Trésor Fr., E. treasure; from thesaurus, It. Sp. tesoro, Pr. thesaur, O. Sp. also tesoro, Wald. tresor. The form with r is very
old, for it is found in the A. S. *tresor*, and O. H. G. *treso triso* borrowed from the Rom. *Tresaur* is for *tensaur* (Plant. *then-saurus*, Bret. *tensaour*), as *fresta* for *fresta fenestra*, trotter from *atuare tolatuare*.

**Tresse** — *trecia*.


**Treuil** — *torchio*.

**Treva** Pg. (usu. only in pl.) darkness; from *tenebrae*, Sp. *tinieblas* &c.

**Trève** — *tregua*.

**Trevo** — *trifoglio*.

**Triaca** *triacla* &c. — *theria*.  


**Tricher** — *treccare*.

**Tricoises** Fr. pl. farrier’s pincers; Du. *trek-ijzer* (*drag-iron*) pincers. Cf. *treccare*.


**Triou** Pr. (m.) way, road; from *trivium*, so = O. Fr. *triege* (*g* from palatal *i*, cf. *neige*).


**Trifoire** O. Fr. (f.) an artistic chashing or ornament in the shape of a porch, L. L. *triforium* (*tri fores*).

**Trigar** O. Pg. to impel, hasten (*os cavallos* &c.), sbst. *trigança*
haste. Just the opposite of the Pr. trigar (v. tricare) to stop, hinder. Prob. of Goth. origin; threthan to press = A. S. thringan (E. throng), O. H. G. dringen, G. dringen.

Triglia It., Sp. trilla (Fr. trille?) a surmullet; from τριλή.

Trigo Sp. Pg. wheat; from triticum with euphonic syncope of the middle syllable.


Trillo — trebbia.

Trimer Pic. to move or work eagerly, Bere. to be tired out, N. Pr. trimar to go quickly. Chevallet recognises in it the Bret. trement = W. tramuy to run to and fro, cf. O. Sp. trymar, Bas. trimatu to be weary (from the Rom.).

Trinca Sp. Pg. union of three, a trinity; probably a corruption of trinitas altered from a reverential feeling, cf. R. Gr. 2, 462. Or is a form trinicus (trinus), framed on the analogy of unicus (anus)?

Trinear trinehar — trinciare.

Trinicare It., Fr. trinquer to drink, tipple, O. Fr. also drinker, sbst. drinkerie; from G. trinken, E. drink. Another expression borrowed from Teutonic drinkers is Sp. caraz (m.) an emptying of the glass, a drinking a bumper, whence Fr. carousse (f.), E. carouse, from the G. gar aus “quite (drained) out” (G. garaus = utmost ruin, end), cf. Rabelais: boire carrous et alluz (= all aus). Cf. s. brindisi, and Covarruvias, s. v. lanciscot; others derive carouse from G. krause = E. cruse, a drinking-vessel. The It. tedesco (= German), Neap. todisco, is used to signify a toper.

Trinchetto It., Sp. trinquette, Cat. triquet, Fr. trinquet, E. trinket, Pg. traquette a fore-sail, fore-mast; Sp. trinquetilla, Fr. trinquette fore-stay sail; from Sp. trinca (trinitas), because triangular, but Sp. trincas, It. trinche = ropes for lashing (connected with tricoter?).

Trinoare It., Sp. Pg. trinchar, Cat. trinxar to carve, Pr. trenzcar (Cat.), trenchar to cut off, trench, Pic. trinquer, O. Fr. trecier, Fr. trancher to cut, decide (tranchoir = trencher), Sic. trincari to quarry stone, Sp. trinchar to chop, Pg. to bite off; sbst. It. trincio, Sard. trincu cut, Fr. tranche (f.) slice; Pr. trenchet edge, Sp. trinchete, tranchete, Fr. tranchet, Cat. trinzet, Sard. trincettu trinchettu knife; comp. Pr. detrencar, Fr. detrancher, retrancher, E. retrench &c. Of uncertain origin, perhaps from internecare; whence may come Pr. entrancar, entrancar lo cim to break off, destroy = culsum internecare. Others derive from interimere (interimicare).

Trinquer — trincare.

Tripaille — tripping.
TRIPPA — TRONDA.

Of uncertain origin, though found in several languages, Du., trippe, W., trippe (pl.), though sometimes trite. 

Brett, stripen, B., trippe. Hence Fr. tripitable, gavah, formal, trite.

Trique — trippe. From trippe to grind, bruise; a participial verb (trítane) from trippe, W., trippe (pl.).

Trique — trippe. From trippe, a drum, or, better, from trippe, trencare (trícar).
tronar from tonare, and m as in pimpa from pipa (Diez). It may, however, be an onomatop., though the Rh. tiba horn, Wal. tobe drum, and the meaning of the It. tromba (tube) support the derivation from tuba. Hence It. trombetta &c., Wal. trimbitze; vb. It. trombare, Pr. trompar, O.Fr. tromper to blow the trumpet, Fr. trompeter. The word has another and distinct set of meanings; It. tromba whirlwind, Fr. trombe trompe waterspout, Sp. trompa trompo whipping-top; from turbo? Sp. trompar, Fr. tromper to deceive, se tromper to err (prop. to lead in a circle, lead astray), is probably connected with the latter sense of tromba, cf. Sp. trompar to whip a top.

Trompe tromper — tromba.

Trompier — tropezar.

Trom O. Fr. Pr. firmament, whence M. Du. troon. From W. tron circle, bending, or from torn (turn), cf. tronar for tornar.

Tromon — torso.

Tromío It. haughty; from Gk. τορμός, whence also Wal. trufie, vb. trui?

Tromo O. It., Sp. Pr. tron, Pg. trom thunder; vb. O. It. tronare, Sp. O. Pg. Pr. tronar, Pg. troar, and trovejar for troejar; from tonus tonare, with inserted r, cf. tromba; It. however has tuono tuonare.

Tronsar — torso.

Tropa Sp. Pg., Fr. troupe (E. troop), hence It. truppa, Pr. trop (herd); adj. It. troppo, adv. Pr. Fr. trop; L. L. truppus. Perhaps from turba turpa truppa truppus, cf. trouble from turbula. The W. torv is not nearer than the L., and the Gael. drobh is the E. drove, = A. S. draf from drifan to drive. From truppus comes Sp. Pg. Pr. tropel, Fr. tropeau, Sp. Pg. atropellar tropellar to trample, Pr. atropolar, O. Fr. atropeler to collect. V. tropezar.

Tropesar Sp. Pg. to stumble, sbst. tropiezo tropeco; also Pg. tropicar, Sp. tropicar. As tropellar from tropel, so tropazar from the primitive tropa; O. Sp. has also en-tropazar, en-tropicar. The suffix ez is strange, cf. bostezar (but the present tense is not bostiezo, like tropiezo), acezar.

Troquer — trocar.

Tros trosar — torso.

Trosca It. channel, gutter, strosio noise of falling water, strosiare to fall (of water); from Goth. ga-drausjan to flow down, fall, G. drensen, L. G. drusen.

Troqu’á — jusque.

Trota It., Sp. trucha, Pg. truita, Pr. trocha, Fr. truite, E. trout; from L. L. tructa (Gk. τροκτής).

Trottare It., Sp. Pr. trotar, Fr. trotter, E. Gael. trot, W. trotio; sbst. trotto, trote, trot. From tolutare (fire tolutum), ilutare, tro-
Tare (cf. chapître from capitulum, and cf. also trotier O. Fr. = tolatarius).

Trou Fr., Pr. trau, Cat. trau hole; treuer, troucar to bore.
Perhaps = Pr. trabuecar (buco It. = hole) prop. to fall, from buco trunk, whence for the sake of distinction, a second form trauar.

Trou de chou — torso.
Trouble Fr. (m.) E., vb. troubler, tourbler; from turbula.

Troupe — tropa.

Trousse — torciare.

Trouver — trovare.

Trovare It., Pr. Cat. trobar, Fr. trouver to find, Rh. truvar to find a verdict, O. Fr. trouver une loi. In Wal. the word is altogether wanting, in Sp. and Pg., which substitute hallar, achar, it is found only in the sense of to "versify", trova verse, though trobar is found = trovare in O. Sp. Sard, has instead crobare = It. accoppiaire and incontrare. The orig. sense is to fetch, seek, so It. trovami un ago = fetch me a needle, Tasso: Goffredo trova fetch Godfrey, cf. It. ritrovare to search thoroughly, Rou. retrowe = recherche. The connexion is easy. The word is derived from turbare to turn topsy-turvy (in searching for, ἀναρέσκεις τοῦ ἄρτου), cf. It. frugare, rovistare, and cf. trouble from turbula, tropa &c. from turba. This der. is confirmed by the O. Pg. trovar = turbare, Neap. struware = disturbare, controvar = conturbare.

Trovojar — trono.

Troxa torso — torciare.

Troso — torso.

Truan Pr. (f. truanda), Fr. truand, Sp. truhan, Pg. truão vagrant, beggar (Sp. buffoon), E. truant; vb. Pr. truhandar, Fr. truander, Sp. truhanear. From the Celtic: W. Corn. Brct. tru wretched = O. Ir. tróg, v. Dicf. Cclt. 1, 150. The f of the O. Sp. Pr. trufan would seem to be borrowed from truffa trufa trick, the t of the L. L. trutannus from the O. H. G. truhting companion.

Trucco It. a game with balls (E. trucks, Sp. trucos), Sp. truco, Pr. Pied. true thrust, push, Com. a stamping, N. Pr. treco f. a bruising, crushing; vb. Pied. truché, Com. N. Pr. trucá, Rh. trukiar to stamp, press, thrust, Vcn. s-trucaire to squeeze out. The root is seen in the G. druck drucken, A. S. thryccan, O. N. thryckia to thrust, press.

Trucheman — dragomanno.

Truffa It., Sp. Pg. Pr. trufa, Fr. truffe, B. trufo jest, fib; vb. truffare, trufar, truffer to jeer; It. truffaldino. Probably the same word as the following truffe, truffle, cf. O. Fr. truflle = truffle and trîle, Mil. tartuffol = (1) truffle (2) dotard, Neap. taratufolo simpleton = It. tartufolo.
Truffe Fr. (f.), Com. trufol, Gen. trifola, E. truffle = Sp. turma; Cat., with inserted m, trumfo trumfa a tubercle, potato; from L. tuber with transposition of r, and change of b into f, truffle, trumfo (also Sp. tumour), turma. The fem. form may have arisen from the plur. tubera. The It. tartufo (= tartrufo), Mil. tartufo, Ven. tartufola, Pied. tartilla, Rh. tartufel, Oec. tartifle, Fr. (Berr.) tartufo (Tartufe), are from terræ tuber, cf. Sp. turmas de tierra. Other dialects have the form without r, Genev. tufelle, Oec. tufeda, Sp. co-tufa, cf. Sic. catu-tuffulu; Vcn. tufoloto — a short fat man, a lump. These are, probably, from tar-tufo, dropping the first syllable. From tartufo, by dissimilation, the G. kartoffel, Prov. G. tartoffel = N. Pr. trufa.

Truhan — truan.

Truile — tröja.

Truiller O. Fr. to enchant, bewitch; from O.N. trölla, sbst. tröll, M. H. G. trolle, E. droll.

Truite — trota.

Trujal Sp. oil-mill; from torcular.

Trujaman — dragomanno.

Trumbo — truffe.

Trumeau Fr. leg of beef, pier, O. Fr. shin-bone (of men); hence trumelière (1) greaves (2) window-shaft or pier, space between two winds. From G. trumm end, piece (thrum), Bav. kegel-trimmer (pl.) beams running between two windows.

Truogo trugolo It., Wal. troc trough; from O. H. G. trog, E. trough. We find also O. Fr. troc, Norm. treu tros kneading-trough.

Trusar truisar trussar Pr., Lomb. trusà trussà, E. thrust; Pr. atruisar atruisar; from L. trusare, trusitare.


Tuer — tutare.

Tuerca — torciare.

Tuero Sp. log of wood, Pg. toro trunk, Lomb. toeur (tör) a block; from torus muscle, swelling, cf. Sp. muñon = (1) muscle (2) stump. Hence Sp. atorarse to remain fixed (like a block).

Tuffare It. to dip, immerse; from O. H. G. taufen, G. taufen, cf. rubare from roubön.

Tufo tuffo It., Sp. tufo vapour, N. Pr. toufe choking vapour, adj. Lorr. toffe suffocating; Fr. étouffer to suffocate. From τυφω vapour, also arrogance, pride (L. typhus Arnob.) = Sp. tufo, pl. tufos hair-locks, Pg. tufos, vb. tufar to puff out, atufar to vex, harass, tuñao whirlwind = Gk. τυφών. Cf. also Sp. tufar, Lomb. toffà, Rh. toffar tuffar to smell, stink.

Tufo It. Pg., Fr. tuf, Sp. toba a stone; from tophus.

Tuile — tegola.
Tulipano It., Wal. tulipan, Sp. tulipa tulipan, Fr. tulipe, E. tulip; from Pers. Turk. dubbband (whence It. turbante turban) a turban, from the resemblance in shape. The Pers. Turk. name for tulip is tāta.

Tullirse Sp., Cat. tulirse to be maimed, crippled = Pg. tolherse de membros, from tollere, O. Sp. toller.

Tumba — tomba.

Tumbar — tombolare.

Tuorlo — turlo It. yolk of an egg; from torulus muscle, fleshy, nutritive part; Pied. torlo a tumour, boil.

Tuper — toppo.

Turar turare — atturare.

Turcasso — turquois.

Turchese It., Fr. Sp. turquesa, Fr. E. turquoise, It. also lurchina; the "Turkish" stone.

Turcimanno — dragomanno.

Turco O.Sp. contemptuous, uncircumcised; from Turco a Turk. Cf. Sic. tureu, Piedm. turch stiff, unbending &c.

Turlupin Fr. a punster; name of a buffoon, temp. Louis XIII. (Menage).

Turma — truffe.

Turquois O. Fr. quiver, M. H. G. türkis, hence, on the analogy of carcasso, the It. turcasso. From Pers. tarkash.

Turrar — torrar.

Tutare It. to appease, attutare, statutar to quench, extinguish, Pr. tudar, utuzar, estuzar, Lang. tuda, Fr. tuer (cf. tuer la chandelle, le feu &c.). Not from Goth. dauthjan, O.H.G. tötan (E. doubt, death), which would give Pr. daudar or taudar, Fr. tuer, but prob. from tūtari to defend, ward off, render harmless, extinguish, L. tutari famem = It. attutare la fame.

Tuttavia — via.

Tuyau — tudel.

U.

Ubbia It. superstitious dread, foreboding. Perhaps (1) from obviam an omen at starting (ἰνώδιον), or (2) from uh and via begone! away! (abominantis), or (3) = Pr. avia ill-luck.

Ubino — hobin.

Uocello It. (poet. augello), Pr. augel, Fr. oiseau, L. L. aucellus bird; from aucella aucilla (Apicius, Apuleius) with change of gender; Sp. dim. averella = L. avicella. Hence It. ucellare to fowl, go fowling, M. H. G. vogelen, O. Fr. oiseler to hop like a bird.

Uggia It. shade (in bad sense), figur. dislike, aversion, foreboding, *aduggiare* to shade harmfully, injure. Perhaps from *obviam*, cf. O. Sp. *uviar* to meet, happen, or, better, from *odium* with change of gender, as in *naja* from the same word (*u = o*, as in *uscio = ostium*), cf. essere in uggia, venire in uggia *ad alcuno* = L. *in odio esse*, odio venire alicui. Hence uggia would mean (1) hateful, pernicious (to plants) shade, evil foreboding, foreboding.

Ugola — huette.


Uncir Sp., O. Sp. *juncir* to yoke oxen; from *jungere*, cf. ercer from *erigere*.

Una Sp., Pg. *unba* nail, claw; from *ungula*, It. *unghia*.


Uopo It., Wal. op, O. Sp. *hucros*, Pr. obs, O. Fr. *oes*; from *opus*.

In the Fr. *oes* the *p* has vanished, and *o* become *œ* = *œ*, cf. *œvre* weere, boes beufs.


Upiglio It. garlic; from *ulpicum*, *ulpiculum*.

Uracano It., Sp. huracan, Pg. furacao, Fr. ouragan, E. hurricane; a Caribbean word.

Urea Sp. Pg. a sort of ship; from L. orca a jar, vessel, cf. urca = L. orca = a grampus.

Uree Sp. Pg. heather; from erice.

Urias — augurio.

Urlare It., Wal. urtà, Fr. hurter (h asp.), O. Fr. also huler uler perhaps through confusion with G. heuten (E. howl), Pg. huivar (cf. couve from caulis); from ululare as zirlare from zinzilulare. The Sard. is urulare, Pr. udolar. From huler comes Fr. hulotte owl. Rou. cahuler = cat-huler as a cat. In the It. chirlare the first syllable is difficult.

Urraca Sp. Pg. magpie. From the B. urraca magpie, which is from urra a nut. Urraca was also used in Sp. (O. Sp. Hurrae, Orraca) as a female name, orig. a nickname "Chatterbox". Urraca, an unintelligible word to Spanish ears, was transformed into Marica (little Mary), which has the same meaning, cf. magpie = magot (Margaret) -pie.

Urtare It., Pr. urtar, Fr. heutter (for the O. Fr. hurter) to thrust; sbst. It. urto, Fr. heurt thrust, knock; comp. O. Fr. déhurter, N. Fr. dourdâ (so derbâ from deherber), Norm. dourder. The word is found in M. H. G. hurten hurt, Du. hurten herten hurt hort, E. hurt, hurtle, but is not found in the older Teutonic dialects, whither it was probably introduced from the language of the French tournaments. The origin is Celtic: W. hurdâ (1) push (2) goat (L. L. in England hurdus hurdardus), cf. G. bocken to push, butt, from bock a goat, Fr. (Bourgogne) boquai, L. arictare.

Usatto — uosa.

Usbergo osbergo It., Pr. ausbere, O. Fr. halbere haubere (h asp.), E. hauberk, Fr. haubert; from O. H. G. halberek, A. S. heals-berg, O. N. halsbërg (f.) = that which protects (bergen) the neck (hals), M. H. G. also halsveste, cf. G. koller jerkin (from collar a collar). The Fr. has lost the s between two consonants, cf. hals halterel haterel (E. halter) for halsterel. The O. It. has a fem. sberta for usberga.

Uscio It., Wal. uṣe, O. Sp. nzo, Pr. uius us, O. Fr. huis, from ostium; It. usciere, O. Sp. uxier, Fr. huissier porter, E. usher, from ostiarius.

Usciro — escire.

Usignuolo — rosignuolo.

Usted Sp., pl. ustedes personal pronoun of the 2nd person, contr. from vuestra merced, cf. It. vossignoria, G. euer gnaden, E. your honour. So usencia from vuestra reverencia, useñoria from vuestra señoria; some forms reserve the v, Cat. vosté and Sp. vosasté, Cat. vosencia vosenyoria.
Utello It. oil-flask; a dim. of L. uter.

Uviar ubiar, hubiar huyar O. Sp. to help, meet; from obviare (the h being erroneous) in late L. = to help; uviar is older than obviar, It. ovviare to hinder. Hence ant-uviar to prevent, sbst. antuvio.

V.

Vacarne Fr. (m.) tumult, outcry; from the M. Du. interj. wacharme alas wretch! by dissimilation, for gacarme, v. vague.

Vacio Sp., Pg. vasio empty, vb. vaciar, vasiar; from vacius.

Vaglio It. sieve; from vallus (Varr.) a dim. of vanus. The Mod. has more correctly vallo, il becoming liquid only before e or i. Vb. vagliare, Lomb. vanità — vannitude.

Vago It. (1) unsteady (2) lustful, desirous (3) seducing, charming, as sbst. a lover. Orig. = an inconstant lover, L. vagus.

Vague Fr. (f.) wave, vb. vaguer to surge; from O. H. G. wâc, Goth. vêâ.g, M. Du. waghe, E. wave, G. woge; vague is by dissimilation for gague. From the Fr. come O. Pg. vague, Pg. vaga. Fr. vagueur to roam is from vagari.

Vâguido Sp., Pg. vâgado vâguedo giddiness; adj. Sp. vâguido giddy. From Goth. vâgjan, O. H. G. wâgjan, A. S. vagnan, E. wave, G. wogen, whence sbst. O. H. G. wâgida wegida. Thus vâguido is forallenges (v. vague), and from the same root as the preceding word.

Vaho — bafó.

Vainiglia It., Sp. vainilla and vainica, Pg. bainilha baunilha, Fr. vanille, E. vanilla an American plant; dim. from Sp. vaina husk, pod (L. vagina).

Vaisseau — vascello.

Vaiven Sp., Pg. vaiven fluctuation, inconstancy; from va viene or va y viene "come and go", 'move to and fro'.

Vajo It. a kind of fur, Pr. vair, whence vairador furrier; from varius.

Vajuolo vajuole (f. pl.) It., Sp. viruela, viruelas, Fr. vêrole pox, L. L. variola; from varius.

Valanga — avalange.

Valet valetto — vassallo.

Valigia It., Sp. balija, Fr. valise (whence G. felleisen). Perhaps from vidulus, whence (as from capillus capillitium, cf. grandizia, grandigia, contigia from comus) might come vidul-itia, velligia (as strillo from stridulus), valigia, valigia.

Valise — valigia.

Vampo vampa It. flame, heat, vb. avvampare; from vapor with loss of r as in sarto, pepe, cece; hence also vampore, Wald.
vanpor. Without m we have vapa, Alb. vape, Wal. vepae; Sp. hampa (for fampa) brag, boast, cf. It. menar vampo to boast; Burg. vambe cloud of smoke.

Vanello vanneau — vanno.

Vanno It. (usu. in plur.), whence Fr. pl. vanneaux; from vannus. The lapwing is called in It. vanello, Fr. vanneau, Mil. vanett (cf. E. lap-wing), in It. also pavoncella.

Vantagio — anzi.

Vantail — venlaglio.

Vantare It., Pr. vantar, Fr. vanter, E. vaunt; sbst. It. vanto, E. vaunt; from vanitare (Augustine), vanus.

Varare It., Sp. Pg. Pr. varar, O. Fr. varer to launch a ship; from vara a cross-beam, slanting beam (stocks), Sp. = a rod, polic. Pg. varar also = (1) to draw a ship to land (2) to be stranded, which meaning also belongs to the Sp. varar, whence desvarar to get a ship afloat.

Varangue Fr. f. the first timbers, floor-timber, of a ship, hence Sp. varenga, from Swed. vränger (pl.) the ribs of a vessel.

Varcare valcare valicare It. to step across, pass, Rh. vargar to pass, out-run, sbst. It. varco passage. Wedg. derives it from the E. balk, Sw. balka to pass over in ploughing &c. (whence balk = the separation between one division and another, a beam, Fr. bauche, ibaucher). But Diez from variicare to stride (cf. pravalar), move on, pass, cf. L. passus step, prop. = the expansion of the legs. Cf. L. L. varicet "ambulat", Gloss. Isid.

Varech Fr., Pr. varec wrack (sea-weed), Fr. also = wreck. From E. wrack, wreck, A. S. vrec.

Varenga — varangue.

Varlopo Fr. f. plane; from Du. L. G. weerloop (from wider-laufen to run back?). Hence Sp. Pg. garlopa, Lim. garlopo.

Varon — barone.

Varvassore — vassallo.

Vas Pr. prepos., corr. from ves vers = L. versus, devas, davs from de versus. From davs comes the Pr. particle daus das dous deus (devas).

Vasa vasse — gazon.

Vasca It. tub, also basca. Prob. from wasca (vas), though other derivations are given, Celtic basgawd, G. waschen, B. vasca (a pail).

Vascello It., Sp. baxel, Pg. baixel ship, Pr. vaisel, Fr. vaisseau, E. vessel, Wall. vahai coffin; from vascellum (vas vasculum). For vessel = a cup &c., the Sp. has vassilo, basilo, It. vasello.

Vassallo It. Pg., Sp. vasso, Fr. E. vassal, L. L. vassalus. The oldest L. L. was vassus, a form unknown to the Rom., which took the fuller vassal. This in O. Fr. = (1) vir (2) pugnator;

Vástago Sp. a shoot; of uncertain derivation. Some refer it to βλαστός βλαστικός.

Vaudeville Fr. a popular song, ballad; from Vau-de-vire in Normandy, where the *vaudeville* was first introduced about the end of the 14th century by Olivier Bassetin.

Vautour — avoltore.

Vautrer (œc.) Fr. to wallow; in O. Pr. veautrer, vouter, voîtrer, *voltrer* = It. *voltolare* from *volvere*.

Vaya — baja (2).

Veado Pg. stag; from *venatus*, Sp. *venado*, Wal. *venat*.

Veau Fr., O. Fr. *veed* (E. *veal*); from *vitellus*; hence Fr. *velin*, E. *velum*, Fr. *veler* to calve.

Veaus *viaux viax* O. Fr. particle for *L. saltem*; from *L. vel* (= *etiam*) with an adverbial *s* added. It is found in comp. with *si*, O. Fr. *sivels*, Pr. *sivals sivaus* (for *vels*, as *vas* for *ves, vers*). Cf. s. *veruno*.

Vec — ecco.

Vecchio *veglio* It., Wal. *vechiu*, Sp. *viejo*, Pg. *velho*, Pr. *vilh*, Fr. *vich* *vieux* old; from *vetulus vetellus veculus*, which latter is found in an ancient grammarian "*vetulus non veculus*".


Vedetta It. watch, scout, Fr. *vedette*, E. *vedet*, *vedette*. Not from *videre*, for the suffix *ett* is rarely, if ever, added to verbs, but, perhaps, a corruption of It. *veletta* (*v. veglia*).

Vedija Sp. lock of wool, entangled hair, cf. Rh. *vedeglia*, Com. *vedeglia* lock, flock; hence Sp. *guedea* (*gu* = *v*) lock of hair, mane of a lion, Pg. *guebelha gadelha* long hair, velvet. Perhaps by dissimilation for *velilla* or *vellilla*, = *vellicula*, from *vellus*.


Vega Sp. Cat. Sard., Pg. *veiga* open plain. From the Basque,
either from bera deep soil, or from be-guea without cavities, i.e. flat (Larramendi).

Veggia It. cart-load; from vehes, later veges vejes (v. Ducange), changed to the 1st declension. For the g or j, cf. struggere.

Veggia It., Sp. veja, Pg. vigia, Fr. velha, Fr. veille watch; vb. vegliare &c., Sp. veleta weather-cock, It. veletta sentinel; from vigilia, vigiliare.

Velaire vier O. Fr. (m.), Pr. veiaire, O. Sp. vejaire judgment, view, also sight, countenance. L.L. vicarius = judge, whence a sbst. vicarium judgment, hence veiaire (cf. an old form vigaire Honnorat) (1) judgment (2) sight (3) (from abstract to concrete, as G. gesicht, E. sight) countenance. Wall. has vir = vier, as pir = pierre.

Veilacre — vigilacco.

Veille veiller — veglia.

Veit viet vieg Pr. veretrum; from vectis = veretrum in L. L. For Pr. vieg cf. from lectus Pr. liet, lieg, Fr. lit.

Vél — veglia.

Velar Sp. Pg. to marry, prop. to veil, hence the bride was called velada (husband = velado), cf. L. nubere, Goth. liugan (Grimm).

Veletta — veglia.

Velhaco — vigilacco.

Velleitá It., Sp. veleidad, Fr. velleité, E. velleity; a scholastic word, derived from velle.

Velours Fr. (m.) velvet. The r is an insertion, cf. Nicot veloux velous, Matt. Paris villuse from villusus. The It. is velluto, Sp. veludo, O. Fr. vellu-eau, from vullutus (E. velvet); hence Fr. vb. velouter (ou from villusus).


Venaison Fr., Pr. venaisó, E. venison; from venatio (concrete for abstract).

Vencejo Sp. string; from a dim. vinciculum of vinculum.

Venda — benda.

Vendange Fr., Pr. vendanha, Bret. bendem, vintage; from vindemia.

Vendaval Sp. Pg., v. vent d’amont.

Vendredi — venerdi.

Venerdi It., Fr. vendredi, Pr. Cat. divendres Friday, from Veneris dies, dies Veneris; Sp. viernes, Pr. venres, from Veneris,
Wal. vinerì, Ven. benere, Romag. venar. Pg. has sexta feira. Sard. cheníbura, cheníura, cenabara is, probably, from cena pura, Friday being a fast day.

**VENGAR — VENGiare.**

**VENGiare** It., Sp. vengar, Pg. vingar, Pr. vengar, Fr. venger to revenge; from vindicare (Wal. vindecà to heal i.e. save, vindicate). Comp. Pr. revenjar, O. Fr. revenger, E. revenge, Fr. revancher, sbst. revanche, cf. O. Fr. nache = nage.

**Vent d’amont** Fr. East-wind, land-breeze, vent d’aval Westwind, sea-breeze, the E. being the higher ground. Hence Sp. vendaval = South-West-wind.

**Vento** Sp. a road-side inn, O. E. vent, also = sale, It. vendita; O. Fr. vente = market, cf. Sp. fonda = inn, L. L. funda = market-place.

**Ventaglio** It., Sp. ventalle fan, Pr. ventall, Fr. ventail vent, vantail folding door, éventail fan, It. ventaglia &c., E. ventail (of a helmet), from ventus, cf. ventana.

**Ventaja — anzi.**

**Ventana** Sp. window; orig. = vent, air-hole, fromventus, cf. O. N. vind-auga, E. wind-ow, Dan. vindue, and for the suffix, cf. solana from sol. The Pg. word is janella, from janua? Sp. finestra, hintestra are obsolete.

**Ventavolo** It. North-wind; a corruption ofventus aquilus?

**Ver** Pr. O. Fr. spring; Sp. verano, Pg. verão late spring; comp. Pr. primver, It. Sp. Pr. primavera, Wal. primevare, O. Fr. primevere, Basque primadera spring, orig. (as still in Sp.) early spring; for this Fr. has printemps, Pied. prima, Occ. primo (f.). Ven. has verta, Dauph. pia, v. piva.

**Vera — riviera.**

**Verano — ver.**

**Verdolaga — portulaca.**

**Verdugo** Sp. (1) young shoot (2) dagger, tuck (also a gaoler “qui vergis eedit”), It. verduco; from verde, viridis. The latter meaning also belongs to the O. Fr. verdun (Marot, Rabelais), but this is from Verdun where such weapons were made. Amadis is called le chevalier de la verte épée; is this “verte” connected? Besides rod or shoot, verdugo in Pg. also = a plait or fold, hence Sp. verdugado, Pg. verdugada averdugada a hooped petticoat, farthingale.

**Vereda** Sp. Pg. a path; per quam veredi vadunt Ducange, cf. vréder.

**Vergel verger — verzriere.**

**Verglas** Fr. (m.) glassy ice; from verre (m.) and glace (f.).

**Vergogna** It., Pg. Pr. vergonha, Fr. vergogne, Sp. vergüenza, O. Sp. vergüena shame; from veregundia, cf. Bourgogne from Burgundia, d becoming z in the Sp.
**VEHICLE — VERROU.**

**Vericueto** Sp. a rough road; from B. *birequeta* which = *bideguta* an impassable spot, v. Larramendi.

**Verjus** Fr. sour grapes, E. verjuice; from *vert jus* = green juice.

**Vermell vermejo** — vermiglio.

**Vermena** It. shoot; from *verbena* twig, orig. sacred twig.


**Verole — vajuolo.**

**Véron** Fr. a small speckled fish, minnow, Com. *vairm*; from *varius*.

**Verone** It. an open gallery, balcony. Perhaps from *vir*, on the analogy of *διόριον* &c.


**Verricello — verrina.**


**Verrou** verrouil Fr., Pr. *verroh* a bolt; from *veruculum* (veru).
Pr. ferroth, Pg. ferroho, Sp. herrojo, Wall. fierou are either from ferrum, or, at least, have borrowed its initial letter.

**Versare** It., Pr. versar, Fr. verser, Wal. versà to pour; from versare, cf. Wal. turnà. The same word occurs in O. Sp. bosar, Sp. rebosar = L. versare, revorsare.

**Veruno** It. pronoun = nullus; O. It. also vrnullo, L. L. verculus verhullus; Prov. It. vergotta vergott alicquid. Veruno is from vel unus, and with particle of negation = L. ne unus quidem or It. nè pmre uno. The change of l to r between vowels is unusual in It., but may have arisen from the analogy of vel-nullus, vel-gutta. Cf. O. Fr. veis un (v. veus) and Wal. vre-un.

**Verve** Fr. (f.) rapture, spirit. Is it from a L. versai = ram’s head (found in an inscription), cf. capriccio from caper? But the O. Fr. has the sense of throw, cast, swing, cf. verve poétique, and this points to the Du. werp = worp jactus, cf. clan from fancer.

**Verveux** — bertocello.

**Versa** Lomb. Pg., Sp. berza, Wal. verze, It. verzotto cabbage; hence Sp. bercero greengrocer; from L. viridia (pl.) garden produce. Menage makes It. berza the same word, prop. cabbage-stalk, cf. Fr. tige, It. gambo. It. has also sverza (1) cabbage (2) splinter.

**Versiero** It., Sp. vergel, Pr. vergier, Fr. verger garden; from viridarium or viridarium (Pr. also verdier). E. verger is from Fr. verger a rod (virga).

**Vese** Fr. vetch; for vece, from vicia, It. veccia, E. vetch.

**Veta** Sp., Pg. beta vein in wood, stripe, ribbon (Pr. veta); from vitta.

**Vétille** Fr. trifle, Pied. vetilia, vb. vétiller, vetilié; perhaps from vitilia basket-work, cf. gerre = (1) wickerwork, vitilia (2) trifles, nonsense, vétilles, v. Festus.

**Vetrice** It. osier; for vetice, from vitex.

**Vetta** It. (1) top, head, point (2) rod; from vitta head fillet worn by the priests, so = top &c., cf. apex.

**Vœuf** — vide.

**Veule** Fr. weak, O. Fr. vain, idle, empty, frequently in the combination veulz et vains; perhaps from L. vola = hollow of the hand, because (1) hollow = empty, or (2) for van-vole (ventvole Thom. de Canterbury, p. 26) = vana vola, afterwards altered to vain et vole.

**Veo vezzo viço — visio.**

**VI** — ivi.

**Via** It. particle, una via = once, due via tre twice three; from via, cf. Nor. gang, Du. reis. Via was hardened into fifa, O. Fr. fie, hence It. fiata, O. Fr. fiée, fiée, foiée, Wall. fiée. Comp.
It. tuttavia, Sp. todavia, O. Fr. toutesvoies, Fr. toutefois. For Fr. fois v. vece.

Via, su via It., Sp. via, Pr. O. Cat. via sus interjection, come! from via away!

Viaggio It., Sp. viage, Pr. viatge, Fr. E. voyage, Wal. viadi; vb. viaggiare &c.; from viaticum.

Viande O. Fr., Pr. vianda, E. viand meat, Fr. viande flesh-meat (O. Fr. carn), cf. use of the E. meat; from vivenda. From the Fr. come It. vivanda, provianda (E. provender).

Vias O. Fr., Pr. viatz (vivatz) adv. for L. ciito; from vivacius (cf. ocius, citius), Gl. Cass. vivazu. X. Pr. has vivacer, viacer.

Viautre — veltro.

Vienda It. turn, change; from vice, vece, the verbal termination enda (leggenda &c.) being added to a sbst.

Vidame Fr. (a feudal word) from vice dominus, whence G. viz-thum.

Vide Fr., O. Fr. Cat. vuid, Pic. wide, Pr. ruei, voig, Wall. vud, Rh. vid, E. void empty, from viduus, with a transposition of the first u; vb. vider, O. Fr. vuidier, Pr. viiar voidar, E. void, Cat. vuydar, from viduare; comp. dévider to wind off, O. Fr. destuider. The diphthong will not permit the der. from O.H. G. wit, E. wide. Another form of viduus vidua is found in vegf vewe, Pr. vewua, vezaa, Sp. viuda, Pg. viuva, It. vedova, Wal. vuduwe, E. widow.

Vidimer Fr. to attest a document; from vidimus “we have seen it”.

Vie via It. adv. used with comparatives; from via, vie piu duro = (many) times harder. This is better than to derive it, with Diez, from vis or from L. adv. vive.

Vieillard viejo — vecchio.

Viel — viola.

Vierge Fr. virgin, irregular for verge to distinguish it from verge = virga, O. Fr. usu. virge = vierge, verge = virga. O. Fr. had also virgine = Pr. vergena the Virgin Mary.

Viernes — venerdi.

Vieux — vecchio.

Viez — biascu.

Viga Sp. Pg. a beam, Pr. Cat. biga. Is it prop. the pole of a chariot, L. biga chariot?

Viglia — veglia.

Vigliacco It., Sp. bellaco, Pg. velhaco mean, bad, Fr. veillquierie; from vilis (R. Gr. 2, 283), or an appellative from Valachus Walachian.

Vigliare It. to sweep away the chaff, hence sort, pick; from verricolare for vegliare (i for e to distinguish it from vegliare). Hence sbst. viglio.
Vignette Fr. orig. the marginal decoration of a book; prop. =
little vine, vine-branches being represented in such illustrations.

Vignoble Fr. (m.) vineyard, for vignole = It. vignuola? or from
vini opulens (not Rom., only in It. opulente), cf. serpe serpens?

Viguier Fr. Pr. judge, district-magistrate, Sp. veguer; from vi-
carius prop. deputy.

Vilain — villa.

Vilain — villa.

Vignoblot Fr. (m.) vineyard, for vignole — It. vignuola? —

Vignoble — vignole.

Villa It. country-house, Sp. villa market-town, borough, Fr.
villes town, city. In the L. Sal. we find villa in the sense of
"hamlet", "village", in O. Fr. = L. or Sp. Hence It.
villano, Sp. villano, Pr. vilà, O. Fr. vilain husbandman, whence,
in a moral sense, mean, wretched, ugly, villainous, which was
the chief meaning in Pr., the only one in Fr. and E. (villain),
the Fr. preserving the old spelling with a single l from associat-
ing the word with vil (vilis).

Villancico Sp. a hymn with music sung on festivals, such as
Christmas and Corpus Christi; prop. a country song, from
villano (cf. Pg. villancete, Sp. villanesca).

Vilordo — lordo.

Viluppo It. confusion, entanglement; vb. O. Sp. Pr. volopar,
O. Fr. voleper; It. inviluppare, Pr. envolopar enveloper, N. Pr.
agouloupq, Fr. enveloper, E. envelope; Pr. revolopir to throw
around. The etym. is doubtful. Is it from volup, so that vilup-
parsi would bc = to coax or cocker oneself, keep oneself
warm, wrap oneself up? The forms with lp for lop lop must
be contractions (e. g. O. Val. envolpar, Romag. agulpé, Veñ.
imbolponare).

Vincho It. with, osicr; from vinculum, hence auvinchiaré, cf.
vinculatus (Cael. Aurel.).

Vincido It. soft from moisture; for viscido from viscidus, pane
vincido = moist, viscous bread; Sard. bischidu. Wal. veasted
(from viscidus) = withered.

Vincio It. osier. As vinchio from vinculum, so vinco from a sup-
posed primitive vincum.

Viola It. Sp. Pg., Pr. viula viola, Fr. viole, E. viol, Wal. vioaré;
hence violino, violone, violin &c. The Pr. forms, with the ac-
cent on the first, must be the oldest. The L. L. is vitula, which
can only come from vitulare to skip like a calf (cf. G. kälbern),
to make merry; the violin was the usual instrument of merri-
makers, hence called vitula jocosa (Ducange). Skipping, danc-
ing, and playing music are mutually connected (cf. giga,
carole), hence *vitula* from *vitulari*, as *leva* lever from *levare*. From *vitula* we have by transposition *viulà* (as *veuzà* from *vidua*, teune from *tenius*), whence *viulà violà* (as *rolar* from *rotsare*), hence It. *viola*, Sp. *viuhula* (*h* to avoid the hiatus), Fr. *violet*, O. Fr. *vielle*, *vieule*, M. H. G. *vigelà*. If the O. H. G. *fidiula* found in Otfrid, M. H. G. *fiedel*, E. *fiddle* be the same word, as is probable (for *f* = *v*, cf. *ferrat*, *fidelli* for *verrat*, *videlli*), we have in the O. G. an earlier instance of *vitula* than can be found in the *L. L.*

**Viorne** Fr. = L. *viburnum*, It. *viburno*.

**Vipistrello** — *pipistrello*.


**Virole** — *virar*.

**Viruela** — *vajuolo*.

**Vis** Fr. screw (*f*), Pr. *vîlz*, O. Fr. *vis* winding stairs; from *vîtis* = tendril of a vine, then = anything of a similar spiral form, cf. It. *vîle* tendril, screw, O. Fr. *vîz*, Pied. *vis* or *vî* screw.


**Viseus** — *vizio*.

**Vislumbre** Sp. saint, dim light; for *bis-lumbre* (*v. bis*).

**Viso** O. It., Pr. O. Fr. *vis* with substantive verb and dat. of the person: *fu viso a me = visum fuit mihi*. Comp. It. *avviso*, Pr. Fr. *avis* in the same sense, and as sbst. = E. *advice*, Sp. *aviso* information, vb. *avisare* &c. From *aviso* with a change of
preposition (as e. g. in entice from attiser) we have E. invoice (letter of advice).

**Vispo — visto.**

**Visto It., O. Fr. viste, Fr. vite, Pr. vist, Gasc. biste adj. and adv. brisk, quick &c., in O. Fr., but not in N. Fr., of persons. The It. visto is the orig. form, and is for avviso for avveduto circumspect, hence alert, ready, quick, cf. It. all'erta on the watch, with Fr. alerte, E. alert. In Piedm. adv. expressions *vist non vist* and *vist e pris* = in a moment, *vist* is evidently a participle.

**Vite — visto.**

**Vitecoq O. Fr. Norm. snipe; from A. S. vudcoc, E. woodcock.**

**Vitriuolo It., Sp. vitriolo, Fr. Fr. E. vitriol; from vitrum, because of its vitreous nature.**

**Vivac — bivouac.**

**Vivole It. (pl.), Sp. abivas adivas, Fr. avises, L. L. virole glands (of horses), hence a disease therein, E. vives, G. feifel. The der. is unknown.**

**Vizio It. fault, vice, also desire, lust, in another form vezzo vicious habit, habit, also delight, caressing (Rh. vezs); viziato spoilt, also sly, cunning; vezzoso charming; avvezzare invezzare, Wal. invetzà to accustom, use; disrezzare, desvetzà to disuse. Sp. vicio = vice, lust, like the It. and, besides, = luxuriant growth of plants; vezo habit; vicioso (1) vicious (2) luxuriant; vezar avezar to accustom, desvezar, malevezar. Pg. vicio vice, viço luxuriant growth, vicioso vicious, vicoso luxuriant (hence Villa vicosà i.e. in a luxuriant country); vezo custom, vezar avezar = Sp. The Pr. vici = vice, cunning (Cat. pleasure), vetz habit; viziat vzizat vezat cunning; vezar, avezar = Sp., envezar to lust, and so O. Fr. voisié, envoisier. All from vitum = (1) bad habit, and, thence, habit generally (2) lust, cf. Fr. vice. O. Fr. viseus voiceus sagax = It. vezzoso with the sense of viziato, the O. Fr. sbst. voiside is perhaps a der. from adj. voisié, = a Pr. vezadia contr. vesiad, voiside.**

**Vizzo guizzo It. weak, flaccid; from vicus treated like rudis &c., v. fuio.**

**Voou Fr. (m.), E. vow; from votum, Pr. vot, vb. vouer, Pr. voder; dévouer, L. devotare, E. devote.**

**Vogare It., Sp. bogar, Pg. Pr. vogar, Fr. voguer to sail, row; sbst. It. Pg. voga, Sp. boga, Fr. vogue (1) rowing, course of a ship (2) E. vogue. For gogare (cf. vague) from an O. H. G. wogên, G. wogen = O. H. G. wagen, M. H. G. wagen, G. be-wegen to set in motion, in wago wesan = être en vogue.**

**Voire voir O. Fr. Pic. adv.; from L. vere.**

**Voisdie — vizio.**

Voiture Fr. carriage; from *vectura*, It. *vettura*.

Volcar Sp. to upset, overthrow, Cat. *bolcar*, *emboicar* to entangle, Limous. *boulcà* to pour out; for *volvicar* from *volvere*. Pg. *emboicar* for *emboicar*?

Vole — *veule*.

Voler — *embler*.


Volere It. *vole*; from *vettura*, It. *vettura*.

Volger It. (also *vollere*) owes its *g* to a supposed analogy to verbs conjugated in the same form: *vollere* *volsi* *volto*, *ergere* *ersi* *erto* &c.

Volpilh Pr. cowardly; from *vulpecula*. Hence vb. O. Fr. *goupiller* to treat cowardly.


Vore — *orlo*.


Vouer — *voeu*.

Vouloir — *vouler*.

Voûte — *volta*.

Voyer Fr. road-surveyor; from *viarius*, in O. Fr. = *vicarius*, v. Ducange.

Voyer Fr. in *convoyer* to convoy, *envoyer* to send, sbst. *convoi*, *envoi* (convoy, envoy); from *conviare*, *inviare*. It. *convojare* is from the Fr.

Vrai Fr., O. Fr. Pr. *verai* true; not from *verax* but from *veracus*, cf. from *ebrius* *ebriacus*, Pr. *ybriai*, Cambrai from Cameracum, Douai from Duacum.

Vredor Fr. to run to and fro; from *veredus*, cf. Sp. *vereda*.

Vrille — *verrina*. 
W.

Waggon Fr. from the E. waggon, A. S. wäcnen = G. wagen.
Wariouque — berlusco.
Werbler werbloier O. Fr.; from G. wirbeln, E. warble.
Wigre O. Fr. spear; from O. N. vigr, A. S. vigar, vigur.
Wileecome O. Fr., vb. welcumier; a word introd. in the 12th cent. from the A. S. vilecume, vilcumian, E. welcome; the "loving cup" was also called vulcom, Hung. billikom, It. bellicone (Redi), Fr. vidrecome.

X.

Xaloque — scirocco.
Xamete — sciamenti.
Xaque — scacco.
Xaqueca Sp. Pg. head-ache; from Ar. shaqiqah, one side of the head.
Xara Sp. Pg. (1) wild rose (2) darl, arrow, adj. Sp. xaro; cf. Ar. sha˙rā rough, bristly, bushes, shrubs.
Xarcia — sarte.
Xarifo Sp. fine, showy, well-dressed; from Ar. sharif noble, cf. the Turk. hatti sharif Noble hand writing = royal decree.
Xaropo — siropo.
Xato xata Sp. calf; from Ar. sha˙t shoot, twig, scion?
Xauro — augurio.
Xefe — chef.
Xeme — seemo.
Xerga — gergo.
Xergon — sargia.
Xeringa — scirinco.
Xibia — seppia.
Xicara Sp. chocolate cup, hence Pg. chicara, It. chicchera; from the Mexican xicalli, v. Mahn, p. 18.
Xisca — sescha.
Xugo — suco.

Y.

Y — ivi.
Ya — già.
Yantar O. Sp., Pg. jantar, Rh. ientar to breakfast; from L. jen-
tare, L. L. jantare.
Yedgo — eppio.
Yegua — cavallo.
Yelmo — elmo.
Yermo — ermo.
Yerno Sp. son-in-law; from gener, Pg. genro, Fr. gendre.
Yerto Sp. rough, stiff; from hirtus, Pg. hírto, It. irto. O. Fr. en-herdir to bristle up.
Yesco — esca.
Yeuse — elce.
Ypréau Fr. a sort of elh; from Yprés where it abounds.
Yunque — incude.

Z.
Zabullir Sp. to plunge, dive; from sub-bullire to bubble.
Zaccoaro záchero It. a lump of excrement (on sheep &c.); from O. H. G. zahar, M. H. G. zeher (G. zähre tear) drop, dropping, cf. Gk. δάξφ. Ven. is zacola. From pilola we have pilacchera with same meaning.
Zaffata zaffo — tape and cefo.
Zafferano It., Sp. azafrao, Fr. safran, Wal. sofrán, E. saffron; from Ar. za'farán.
Zafo Sp., Pg. sofo free, vb. zafar, safar to free, clear, adorn; from Ar. sahâ to peel, shave, trim.
Zaga Sp. O. Pg. load on the back of a carriage, back part of a thing, O. Sp. zaga (Sp. azaga) behind; Sp. rezaga rear. From Ar. sâqah rear, or from Basque azaga end (atzea hinder part).
Zagaia azagaia Sp. Pg., O. Fr. arcigaye, archedaye, It. zagaglia point of a spear, Moorish javelin. From Ar. al-khâziq.
Zagal Sp. Pg. shepherd, stout youth, swain. From sagum, or from Ar. zagal bold?
Zahareño — safara.
Zahorra — zavorra.
Zahurda Sp. hogstye; from B. sar to enter and urdea swine (Larramendi).
Zaino It. Sp. Pg. brown, chestnut-colour; from the Ar.
Zaino It., Sp. zaina a shepherd's pouch; from O. H. G. zain pipe, or zainâ basket.
Zalagarda Sp. ambuscade; from O. G. zûlâ ruin and warta ambush.
Zalea Sp. sheepskin with the wool on; from B. osa ulea all wool, v. Larram.
Zamarro Sp. sheepskin, zamarra, chamarra, Sard. acciamarra coat made of sheepskin, It. zimarra, hence Fr. chamarrer to
trim with fur; properly house-coat, from B. echamarra (Larramendi).
Zambo Sp. bandy-legged; from scambus.
Zambra Sp. Moorish festival; Ar. zamr song, or sâmirah company.
Zampa zampar zampillo — tape.
Zampogna zampoña — sampogna.
Zana It. basket; from O. H. G. zeinâ.
Zanahoria Sp., Pg. cenoura carrot; from the B. where it = yellow root, Cat. safranaria.
Zanco It. left; for stanco wearied, left, as zambecco for stambecco.
Zanefa — cenefa.
Zangano Sp., Pg. zangão drone, idler. It is the It. zingano gipsy.
Zanna It. tusk, hook; from O. H. G. zand, zun, G. zahn a tooth. Another form sanna is found, the s of which is probably due to L. sanna.
Zanni It., E. zany the clown in a comedy; a provincial form of Gianni for Giovanni, v. Menage.
Zansara — zenzara.
Zapata — ciabatta.
Zappa It. Rh., Sp. zapa spade, Fr. sape sap; vb. zappare &c. to sap. From ὀκτάνγη, ὀκτάντειν, sc becoming z as in zolla from skolla?
Zaque Sp. wine-bottle; from B. zaguia, zaquia, from zato-quia leathern bottle, Larram.
Zara — azzardo.
Zaragiellos Sp. (m. plur.) a kind of breeches or drawers, L. L. pl. saraballa, sarabella, sarabara “fluxa et sinuosa vestimenta” Úgatio, L. Gr. σαράβασα, Ar. sirwâl, whence Pg. ceroulas.
Zaranda Sp., Pg. ciranda sieve, screen; from Ar. sarada “contexuit”.
Zarcillo Sp., O. Sp. cercillo ear-ring; from circellus (Apicins), B. circilla.
Zaroo Sp. Pg. light-blue, Sie. zaru pale; from Ar. zarag subst., azraq adj. blue.
Zarpâ zarpâr — sarpâre.
Zarría Sp. dirt, mud; from B. zarria, charria hog.
Zarza Sp. thorn, thorn-bush, bramble (whence zarzaparilla, v. salsapariglia); from B. zartzia, from sartu to penetrate and
cia point, whence also zarzaidea raspberry-bush (idea companion or aidea connexion).

Zata — zatta.

Zato Sp. morsel of bread; from B. zatoa morsel.

Zatta zattera It., Sp. zata, zatarra raft; of unknown origin.

Zavorra It., Wal. sabure, Sp. zahorra, sorra ballast; from saburra.

Zazza zazzera long curly hair, from O. H. G. zatd, G. zotle shaggy hair.

Zeba It., Sp. chibo chivo kid; the root is found also in the O. H. G. zibbe lamb, Alb. tzgip, tsjap, Wal. tzap he-goat = Lomb. zaver.

Zebelina — zibellino.

Zebro It., Sp. Pg. E. zebra, Fr. zèbre; a South African word.

Zecca It., Sp. Pg. E. zecca, Fr. tique; hence zecchino a gold coin; from Du. leke, M. FI. G. zeche, G. zecke.

Zecca It. mint, Sp. zeca seca; hence zecchino a gold coin; from Ar. sikkah a stamp or die, mint.

Zediglia It., Sp. cedilla, Fr. ce'dille, a cedilla used to show that a c has the sound of z (formerly written cz, e. g. cancon = cancon, czo = ço); a dim. of zeta.

Zelo It. Sp. Pg. also cio for cilo, Fr. zèle, E. zeal; from zelus (τζέλος). Hence It. zeloso, Sp. zeloso, Pg. cios, E. zealous; also with a palatal initial (as in giuggiola from zizyphum, gengiovo from zinziber), It. geloso, Pr. gelos, Fr. jaloux, i. jealous, sbst. gelosia &c. jealousy, also = a Venetian blind, Sp. celosia. Comp. Sp. vb. rezelar, Pg. recear, sbst. rezelo, receo.

Zendale sendale It., Sp. Pg. Pr. O. Fr. cendal, M. H. G. zentral, zindal, G. zindel, also It. zenzado, Pr. sendat, M. H. G. zentad a sort of taffeta, chiefly used in France for banners, Sp. also a fine linen stuff; usu. derived from sindon.


Zenzozero, zênzero and gengiwoo It., Sp. gengibre agengibre, Pr. gingebre, Fr. gingembre, E. ginger, Wal. ghimberiu, M. Du. ghinchere (G. ingwer); from L. zingiberi (τζινγιβήρι), zinziber an Oriental word. Ar. zanjabil. From g = z, cf. zelo.

Zoppe It. wedge, zeppare to cram full; zeppo crammed. From O. H. G. zapfo, M. H. G. zepfe, G. zapfen peg, whence also zaffo.

Zero It. Sp. Pg. E., Fr. zéro; from Ar. cifron, cifr, v. s. cifra in which the c = Ar. چ (ص). Mil. has nulla.
Zeste Fr. (m.) the zest of a nut; from schistus (σχιστος), cf. fis (Com.) from fissus. For z = sch, cf. cédile from schedula.

Zevro — toivre.
Zeello — sezzo.
Zezzolo — lella.
Zibellino It., Pr. schel, sembeli, Sp. Pg. f. cebellina, zebellia, Fr. zibeline, L. L. sabelinus, sabeltum, O. Fr. E. sable, G. zobel; a Slavonic word, Russ. sobol, Serv. simur, Wal. samur. Ar. sammur.


Zibibbo It. a Syrian raisin; from Ar. zabib.

Zigrino — chagrin.

Zimarra — zamarro.
Zimbollo It., Sp. cimbel, Pr. O. Fr. cembel decoy-bird, decoying; vb. It. zimbellare, O. It. cimbellare, Pr. cembetar, O. Fr. cembeler (encembeler) to decoy. Cymbatun, dim. cymbellum, was the bell which summoned the monks to their meals. O. Fr. Pr. cembel also = a meeting of players at a game, espece, a tournament, hence vb. cembeler, O. Sp. cempellar to tilt, joust.

Zio It., Sp. Pg. tio uncle, It. zia, Sp. Pg. Pr. tia (Pr. sia) aunt; from late L. thius thia (Θείς θεία).

Zipolo It. peg in the cock of a vessel; from G. ziefel tip, cf. Du. E. tip.

Zirbo It. caul, L. L. cirbus; from Ar. tarb.

Zirigana Sp. adulation; from B. zurigaha, churigaha (white-washed).

Zirllare It., Sp. chirlar, chirriar, Pg. chirlar chîrar to chirp; from L. zinzilidare, contr. zîlare.

Zito It. boy, zita girl, also citto cilia, zîlelu, citlolo citlola; of the same origin as zitta teat; cf. Pied. teta, L. mamilla in both senses.

Zitta — tetta.

Zitto It., f. zitta, Sp. chito chiton, Fr. chut, Wal. citu an interjection, hush! an onomatop., like the L. st. To chut belongs Fr. chuchoter to whisper, chucheter to twitter, N. Pr. chitî to whisper.

Zoccolo — soc.

Zoirra — zorra.

Zolla It. Rh. clod; from O. H. G. scolta, G. scholle, v. zanca.

Zompo — zoppe.

Zonza — soso.

Zoppo It., Sp. zopo zompo, Wald. zop, Rh. zopps lame, mainued, cf. O. Fr. chope log, stump; vb. Fr. chopper to knock against (O. Fr. sopper), It. zoppiare to halt, Cat. eusopegar to stumble;
from G. schupfen to push, Du. schoppen, cf. also Du. sompe lame, sompen to halt.

Zorza Sp. Pg., O. Sp. zurra fox, hence Pg. zorro, B. zurra cunning. Prob. from vb. zurrar to shave off the hair, because the fox loses his hair in summer (Covarruvias), cf. ἀλοχεία baldness, from ἀλόχος. Zorra would thus be a nickname of the fox, as it is also = a harlot, cf. scortum. Perhaps the Pr. zora "vetus canis" is connected.

Zorza Sp. Pg. a thrush; from Ar. zorzir, or from B. zozorra.

Zoto Sp. Pg., Fr. sot, Piedm. sot, E. sot; according to some, from the Semitic, Rabbin. shōteh fool. But Pictet refers it to the Ir. suthan blockhead, rogue, sotaire fop, and these he traces to the Sanskrit.

Zotico It. boorish, rude; from exoticus, according to Menage, but It. z = x is not elsewhere found.

Zozobrar Sp. to be weather-beaten, founder (of a ship); from so under and sobre over, so = to be turned upside-down.

Zucca — cucuzza.

Zucchero It., Sp. Pg. azúcar, Pr. Fr. sucre, Wal. zchar, O. H. G. zucura, G. zucker, E. sugar; from Ar. sukkar as-suukar (whence, immediately, the Sp.), this from the Pers. shakar, Sansk. शकर, Gk. σάκχαρο, σάκχαρον, L. saccharum. Sugar was cultivated by the Arabs in Egypt, Crete and Syria and also in Sicily and Spain. From Egypt it was imported to Venice, from Spain to France.

Zuffa It. scramble, row; from G. zupfen to pluck, as ruffa from rupfen; Swiss zufe = bundle.

Zufolo — ciufolo.

Zumaque — sommaco.

Zumaya zumacaya Sp. an owl; from B. zumba-caya able to mock; or from Sp. zumba-cayo mocking-daw.

Zumbar Sp. to sound, hum; an onomatop.

Zumo Sp. juice, sap; from τζιομός sauce.

Zupla Sp. sour wine, refuse; from B. zupea zurpea sediment.

Zuppa — sopa.

Zura zuro zurana zurita zorita dove, stock-dove.

Zurcir Sp., Pg. cirzir, serzir, Cat. surgir to baste, stitch, patch; from surcir.

Zurdo Sp. left, left-handed; orig. awkward, from surdus deaf, Sp. no ser zurdo = to be clever.

Zurlo It. also zurro lust, heat; connected with L. surire (Apuleius).

Zurrar Sp., Pg. surrar to curry, tan, drub. Orig. = to shave, so, perhaps, a contraction of surrudere.
Zurriaga Sp. thong, whip; from B. zurriaga, cf. scuriada (cf. z from sc in zambo &c.).

Zurrir zurriar Sp. to hum, buzz; an onomatop., L. susurrare.

Zurron Sp., Pg. surrão a shepherd's wallet, leathern scrip; from Ar. ġurrah a purse. Cat. has sarró, B. zorroa.

Zutano citano Sp. = L. quidam. According to Mahn, from G. so-than for so-gethan (so-done) from than to make; sothan is found in Prov. Germ., and in Dan. saadan, Swed. sådan, Du. zoodanig.
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<td>Balk</td>
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Balloon, ballad — balla, ballare.

Ballast —asto.

Balluster, banister —balaustro.

Banner —banda.

Barbican —barbacane.

Bargain —bargagno.

Barge —barca.

Baratry —baratto.

Barnacles —bornio.

Barouche —bircchio.

Barrel —barra.

Barrister —barra.

Batter —battere.

Battery —battero.

Battle —battero.

Bawdekin —baldacchino.

Bawdrick —bicchiere.

Beadle —bidello.

Beak —becco.

Beaker —becciere.

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Become —avenant.

Bedel —bidello.

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Bias —biais.

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Blade —biado.

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Board —borda.

Boat —batto.

Boast —bozza.

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Bolster —poltro.

Bolt —bluter.

Bombazine —bambagio.

Booty —bottino.

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Borel —bournceau.

Bottomry —bomerie.

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Braid —brete.

Brase —bragia.

Brasier —bragia.

Brass —bragia.

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Breach —brèche.

Break —briser.

Breech —braga.

Breeze —briser, brezza.

Brew —bras.

Brick —briser.

Bride —bru.

Bride —brida.

Brim —brmo.

Broach —brocco.

Brocade —brocco.

Brocoli —brocco.

Broek —brocco.

Brocket —brocco.

Broil —broglio, bruciare.

Brooch —brocco.

Broth —brodo.

Brothel —borda.

Brown —bruno.

Brown (study) —broncio.

Broder —bordo.

Browse —broza.

Bruise —briser.

Brush —broza.

Buck —bouc.

Buck, buckashes &c. —bucato.

Bucket —bac.

Buckle —boude.

Buckram —bouchamer.

Budget —bolgia.
<p>| Buffet | — | buf. | Carriage | — | carriera. |
| Buffoon | — | buf. | Carrion | — | carogna. |
| Bulge | — | bulto. | Carvel | — | caravelle. |
| Bulk | — | bulto. | Case | — | cassa. |
| Bullet | — | bolla. | Cassock | — | casacca. |
| Bullion | — | boulevard. | Cat | — | gatto. |
| Bulwark | — | boulevard. | Catch | — | cacciare. |
| Bum | — | bupna. | Cater | — | accattare. |
| Bundle | — | benda. | Caterpillar | — | accattare. |
| Bunion | — | bugna. | Cattle | — | bolla. |
| Burdeu | — | bordone. | Cavalcade | — | cavallo. |
| Burgh | — | holla. | Cavalier | — | cavallo. |
| Burine | — | burino. | Cavalry | — | cavallo. |
| Burn | — | bruno. | Celery | — | sedano. |
| Burnish | — | horzaccichino. | Cemetery | — | cimiterio. |
| Buskin | — | busce. | Centre (vb.) | — | centinare. |
| Bustard | — | ottarda. | Cheafe | — | chauffer. |
| Butcher | — | boue. | Challenge | — | chalenge. |
| Butt | — | bozza. | Chamberlain | — | camarloing. |
| C. | | | Chap | — | cbaupir. |
| Cabbage | — | cabus. | Chapel, chaplet | — | cappa. |
| Cabian | — | capanna. | Chapnum | — | cbaupir. |
| Cabinet | — | capanna. | Chapter | — | capitolo. |
| Caitiff | — | cattivo. | Chattels | — | accattare. |
| Cajole | — | gabbia. | Cheeck | — | scaco. |
| Caliver, calliper | — | calibre. | Cheer | — | cara. |
| Cambric | — | Cambris | Chemist | — | alchimia. |
| Camlet | — | cambellotto. | Chequeer | — | scaco. |
| Camous | — | camuso. | Cherry | — | ciriegia. |
| Campbor | — | canfora. | Chess | — | scaco. |
| Canoe | — | cane. | Chief | — | chef. |
| Cant | — | canto. | Chimney | — | caminata. |
| Canteen | — | canto. | Chisel | — | cincel. |
| Cantine | — | canto. | Chivalry | — | cavallo. |
| Canton | — | canto. | Choose | — | choisir. |
| Canvas | — | canape. | Chopine | — | chapa. |
| Cape | — | cappa. | Chough | — | choc. |
| Caper | — | cappero. | Chub | — | chabot. |
| Captain | — | capitano. | Civet | — | zibetto. |
| Carbine | — | carabina. | Clarion | — | clairon. |
| Careen | — | crena. | Clash | — | chiasso. |
| Carmine | — | carmesino. | Climb | — | grimer. |
| Carnival | — | carnevale. | Clock | — | cloche. |
| Carob | — | carrobo. | Cloe | — | crette. |
| Carouse | — | trincare. | Cloe | — | chiudere. |
| Coast | — | costa. | Clove | — | chiodo. |
| Coast | — | costa. | Cluck | — | chiocciare. |
| Coach | — | coccio. | Coast | — | costa. |</p>
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II.

<p>| Habergeon | — usbergo. | Hulver | — charivari, |
| Halbert   | — alabarda. | Hurricane | — uracano, |
| Hale, baul | — halar. | Hurt, burtlo | — urtare. |
| Halon     | — chaume.  | Hutch   | — buebe.  |
| Halter    | — usbergo. | Imbrue   | — breuvage. |
| Hammock   | — amaca.   | Imp     | — ente.   |
| Hamper    | — anappo.  | Impair   | — empirer, piro. |
| Harass    | — barer.   | Impaeb   | — empèbeber. |
| Harbinger | — albergo. | Indite   | — dec.    |
| Harbour   | — albergo. | Infantry | — fante.  |
| Hardy     | — ardire.  | Ingot    | — lingot. |
| Harlequin | — arlecechino. | Ink | — inchioistro. |
| Harlot    | — arlotto. | Inveigle | — volere. |
| Harness   | — arneso.  | Invoice  | — viso.   |
| Harp, barpoon | — arpa. | Jabber   | — jabot. |
| Haunt     | — hantor.  | Jelly    | — geler.  |
| Have      | — haver.   |          |           |
| Haven     | — havre.   |          |           |</p>
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| Potty       | pito.     | -gang)        | prua.     |
| Pew         | poggio.   | Pioneer       | pro.      |
| Pewter      | pielro.   | Pinto         | pro.      |
| Pick        | becco.    | Pinto         | pro.      |
| Pierce      | pertugiaire.| Pippin       | pro.      |
| Pilgrim     | pellegrino.| Pill, pillage | pro.      |
| Pill, pillage | pigliare.| Pillory       | profilare.|
| Pinnor      | pilori.   | Provender     | prebenda. |
| Pin         | spillo.   | Provost       | prevosto. |
| Pinch       | pizza.    | Prow          | prua.     |
| Pinnacle    | pinaccia. | Prowess       | pro.      |</p>
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**DIEZ, ROMANCE DICT.**
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