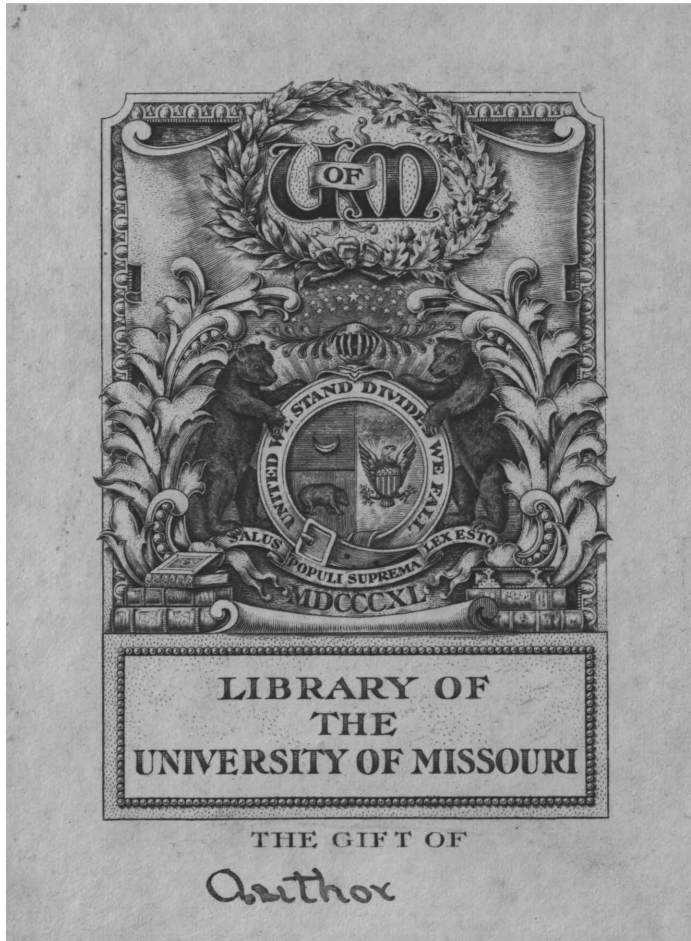


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Form 26

F. E. Balfour

Some English Words of Interest, Derived from the French.

Based on Aiol and La Chanson de Roland.



The greater number of English words derived from French probably came into the language either in the period of intercourse between the two countries preceeding the Norman conquest, or subsequent to the conquest and as a direct result of it.

A conquering tribe or nation generally succeeds in imposing its own language on the conquered people; and, if it does not succeed in that, it leaves appreciable traces of its own language. The insular position of England which separated the Norman conquerors from their past surroundings, to a certain extent producing an isolation, which became complete after the loss of Normandy to England at a late period, is partially responsible for the failure of Norman - French to secure its permanence as such. Add to this the feelings of resentment and prejudice on the part of the conquered, and the characteristic pertinacity of the Anglo - Saxon, and we have cause for wonder that the French element in English is so large as it is.

The presence of the French element is to be accounted for in many ways; some reasons for its use will be enumerated.

Some French words were necessary from a psychological point of view. We know that when a new invention is made a name must be made to fit it; when a naturalist discovers a new plant or animal, it requires a new name; in short, whenever we have a definite new idea, (particularly if it be

concrete in its nature and represents something with which we are closely associated), we seek a word to connote it. Failing to use a single new word, we must use a number of old and familiar words to describe the concept; this is both awkward and inconvenient, and man naturally seeks to avoid it.

It is therefore very natural, in fact inevitable, that when a single word is found in another but familiar language which connotes the idea, the foreign word shall be adopted; this is more natural when we consider that, in this case, the speakers of the two languages were closely associated, and it was convenient, for purposes of communication, that they should have the same word for the same thing. Those of the native English who were ambitious for political advancement under the new government naturally acquired and used the Norman - French, or Anglo - French. Perhaps, later, the tendency to imitate superiors had its effect on the lower classes.

Among the words indicating new ideas we find words of chivalry and words connected with the castle life and its requirements. Among the words of chivalry we find words indicating rank or office, as bachelor, baron, butler, chamberlain, chieftain, companion, counsellor, dan, duchess, duke, emperor, esquire, forester, hostage, juggler, madame, majesty, master, nobility, porter, prince, royal, royalty, seneschal, sergeant, soldier, usher, varlet, vassal and vassalage; the actions of a knight, abandon, advance, ambush, approach, assail, attack, brandish, challenge, combat, convoy, courtesy, courage, cowardice, dub, exploit, furbish, gab, garnish, 98210

homage, joust, judge, lace, melee, mount, murder, regret, repair, rescue, succor, tourney, vengeance, and war; and the equipments of a knight, apparel, azure, bay, beast, blazon, boots, buckle, buckler, coat, croup, crupper, dart, ermine, garments, harness, lance, mantel, mule, nozzle, palfrey, rein, robe, scarlet, sorrel, and vermilion.

Among the words connected with the castle life we find, words for the castle and other buildings of similar nature or joined to it, or parts of the buildings; castle, chapel, chimney, degree (step), dungeon, palace, pantry, prison, stable, tower, treasury, and wicket; words indicating the furnishings or utensils of the castle, candle, chisel, cushion, lamp, larder, table, and towel; and words connected with eating and foods, bacon, chine, dinner, morsel, mutton, pork, and venison.

Besides those terms which are necessarily introduced from French as above, we find a large number of words which were necessary for the English to use in their legal relations with the Normans, acquit, adjourn, advantage, agree, aid, ancestor, arrest, and attach.

The words treated of here are found in La Chanson de Roland or Aiol except in a few cases where a kindred and suggestive form is found as chisel (giving scissors), and panteliers (giving pantry).

The tables of vowel and consonant changes are translated from the phonetic introduction to Paris and Langlois' Chrestomathy of Old French.

In many cases where Skeat, (in his Principles of English Etymology, volume 2); or Brachet, (in his Etymological

French Dictionary); or Morris (in his Historical Outlines of English Accidence) have cited inaccessible books or authors, I have quoted their citations under the names of Skeat, Brachet and Morris. Any reference to any other works of these writers will be accompanied by complete citation of author and work. Aiol and La Chanson de Roland are cited as A. and R. respectively, and the citations for Aiol are taken from the edition of 1875, by Normand & ^{Raynaud} Raymond, a publication of the "Societe des Anciens Textes Francais", those for La Chanson de Roland from Cle'dat's fifth (revised) edition.

Changes of Vowels (Latin - French).

Before the close of the 11th century vowels followed by two or more consonants are preserved.

- A. (classic Latin \bar{a} , \acute{a}) vacca, vache; asinum, asne.
- E. (classic Latin \acute{e}) beccum, bec; ferrum, fer; dentem, dent.
- E. (classic Latin \bar{e} , \acute{e}) sicum, sec; littera, lettre.
- I. (classic Latin \bar{i}) villa, vile; villanum, vilain.
- O. (classic Latin \acute{o}) fortis, forz; comitem, comte.
- O. (classic Latin \bar{o} , \acute{u}) bucca, beche; turrem, tor.
- U. (classic Latin \bar{u}) succum, suc; pulixcella, pulcele.

Free vowels (followed by a single consonant).

A. under primary accent, (classic Latin \bar{a} , \acute{a}) 1. before an oral consonant, becomes e, 2. before a nasal consonant, becomes ae; talem, tel; panem, pain.

N. After j either original, or developed from q or g, the j combines with a and becomes ie.

Before i, which in that case ^{combines} continues with the a, the diphthong ai is found.

A. under secondary accent remains a unless preceded by q or g when it becomes e. amorem, amor; caballum, cheval.

E. (classic Latin \acute{e} , \acute{ae} ,)

1. Under primary accent becomes ie; mel, miel; venit, vient.
2. Under secondary accent becomes weak e, sedere, sedeir; venire, venir.

E (classic Latin \bar{e} , \acute{e} , \acute{oe}).

1. Under primary accent becomes ei; me, mei; poena, peine.
2. Under secondary accent becomes weak e; debere, deveir; minare, mener.

I. (classic Latin \bar{i}) remains i; amicū, ami; spina, espine.

O. (classic Latin \acute{o}) 1. Under primary accent

(a). before an oral consonant becomes ue; movem, muef.

(b). before a nasal consonant becomes o; bonum, bon.

2. Under secondary accent becomes o, morire, morir.

Q (classic Latin \bar{o} , \acute{u}) remains o; hora, ore; baronem, baron; vocem, vois.

U. (classic Latin \bar{u}) becomes u; unum, un; durare, durer.

Diphthong au.

au. becomes o; aurum, or; pauperem, povre.

Semi-consonant i.

J (1) At the beginning of a word becomes consonant j. (2) In the interior of a word, between vowels, unites with preceding vowel to form a diphthong or simple vowel; after a consonant as follows:-

(a) tj, not preceded by a consonant, becomes is; preceded by a consonant other than s. becomes ts; preceded by s, becomes iss; rationem, raison; cationem, chancon; angustia, angoisse.

(b). dj, not preceded by a consonant, becomes j; preceded by n, it affects the sound of the n, which becomes palatalized (mouillee); initial, or preceded by an oral consonant, becomes dj. gaudia, joie; diurnum, jorn; hordea, orge; grandiosem, graignor.

(c.) qj, unless preceded by s, becomes ts; preceded by s, gives iss; solacium, solaz; piscionem, peisson.

(d). bj and vj, become dj; gobionem, gojon; rubeum, roge; servientem, sergent.

(e). pj becomes ch; sapiam, sache; repropiare, reprochier.

(f). gi becomes i; exagium, essai.

(g). ri, si, ssi, stri, fi, the i passes before the consonants by the same anticipation of a coming sound which has produced the system of umlaut; varium, vair; nausea, noise; bassiare, baissier; estrea, uistre; cofia, coife.

(h). li, li, the j affects the sound of the consonant, which becomes palatalized (mouillée).

(i). mi, mi, mi become dj; somnium, songe; dom(i)nionem, donjon.

Changes of Consonants (Latin - French) before the close of the 11th century.

(A). At the beginning of a word or last of a group of consonants, the consonants, except q, g, h, and in words of Germanic origin, w, remain unchanged.

C. Before a or au becomes ch;

Before Latin e, e, and i becomes ts, represented by c; campum, champ; caulem, chol; centum, cent.

G. Before Latin a, au, e, e, i, becomes dj written j or g; gaudia, joie; larga, large.

H. In words of Latin origin is not pronounced, having lost its aspiration.

In words of Germanic origin the aspiration is retained; homo, om; helmo, helme.

W. At the beginning of a word of Germanic origin, becomes gu; warjan, guarir.

N. Initial sq, sp, st, receive a prothetic e to strengthen them; scutum, escu; spina, espine.

(B). Between vowels the consonants remain unchanged except q, g, d, t, p, b, v, and f.

C. Before o and u is dropped;

Before a,

preceded by o or u is dropped

preceded by a, e or i is dropped

but develops a j. before being dropped, however, q is weakened to g.

G. Before o, u, is dropped;

Before a, is treated as o;

Before Latin e, e, or i, becomes j;

agustum, aost; ruga, rue; negat, nie; pagensem, pais.

D. Becomes d and is dropped at the end of the 11th century, audire, odir; oir.

T. Weakens to d, d, and falls at the end of the 11th century, armata, armede; arnee.

P. Weakens to y which disappears before o or u; reparia, reviere.

B. Weakens to v which disappears before o or u; habere, aveir; tributum, treit.

V. Disappears before o or u; pavonem, paon.

F. Is dropped.

(C). The first consonant of a group, generally speaking, is dropped; but

c becomes j except when followed by o it is dropped, leaving no trace, and when followed by tj it is also dropped; and g becomes j; factum, fait; nigra, neire; vacca, vache; factionem, facon.

L. remains, multum, molt; alba, albe.

M and **N** remain before other consonants, but the dental nasal **n** before **b** or **p** becomes the labial nasal **m** and is treated as such. **mn** becomes **m**. **m** before **l** and **r** develops a **b**; **n** before **r** develops a **d**; com(i)tem, comte; infernum, enfern; in(de)portare, emporter; hom(i)nes, homes; trem(u)lare, trembler; camera, chombre; cim(e)rem, cendre.

S. remains before another consonant; followed by **r** it develops a **t** if it is voiceless; a **d** if voiced; ess(e)re, estre; co(n)s(ue)re, cosdre.

R. remains; partem, part.

(D). The Latin consonants regularly used as final are **l**, **m**, **n**, **r**, **s**, and **t**.

L. **r**. and **s**, remain as finals in mel, miel; niger, neir; corpus, cors.

M was dropped from low Latin except in a few monosyllabic words, where it has become **n**; rem, rien,

N. is preserved in in; en, non; non, nen.

T unless supported by another consonant is dropped, after weakening to **t**; supported, it remains; amat, ainet; fuit, fut; fac(i)t, fait; ten(e)t, tient.

Voiced consonants in the interior of a word which have become final by the loss of the unaccented vowels, become voiceless; corbum, corp; caput, chiev, chief; grandem, grant; longum, lone.

✓ Abandon. noun, and verb formed from noun.

A giving up, lack of restraint; to give up. Old French a bandon. Bandon is a word of Germanic origin, probably to ban, from O. H. G. bannan (Brachet). Brachet also cites Estienne's French - Latin Diet. Bandon - permission or liberty.

En bandon, R. 1220. A bandon, A 1351, 2949, 2964, 2986, 3131, 5321, "Ne m es abandoner so faitement"; A. 2332, shows that the combination into one word was in process of formation at this period, (probably 13th or 14th century) and that this combination was already felt as one word. Morris cites baundoun from the Harl M. S., and baundone from "The Holy Rode".

Abase. verb. make low, bring low, degrade. Late Latin bassus (Isidore of Seville, Brachet) curtus, humilis; bass, the stem, becomes baiss before a j developed in conjugation and we find abaissier, "Il s'abaissa a tere", A. 7947; "Pues s abaissa a tere", A. 9145; Ne vos voil abaisier, A. 4665.

✓ Abbey. noun. Latin abbatiam (St. Jerome, Brachet); bb becomes b, and t regularly becomes d and then falls, (v. table of changes), while final a regularly becomes e, ibid, as also a before a vowel giving the form abeie; "Et fu d unes grans botes d abeie caucies", A. 6577; "Chi a une abeie en ce grant bos plenief", A. 6595. Abie, A. 871.

The English has preserved the bb of the original, and drops the final unaccented e, so we find abbei and abbey, Life of St. Dunston, (Morris) and abbey from the "Brut" of

Layamon (Morris).

√ Acquaint. verb. Latin adcoignitare; d and g are dropped before the following consonants, unaccented i is dropped, a under the influence of the preceding g becomes ie, and final e is dropped, giving acointier. "Al fort roi Loey's pour acointier, A. 477, 1143; "Bien ermes acointie, A. 2186; "qu il fust acointies - enveis mi", A. 3836; acointies, A. 4213; acointie, 6804; acointier, A. 7235, 7254; acointaise, A. 9307, acointerons, A. 9987.

Acquaintance. a derivative from the above, state of being made known to one.

Acquit. to clear or discharge, to render free or deliver. Latin adquietare; d is assimilated to qu and becomes c; e becomes ei and we have acquieitare, but iei becomes i, are becomes ei and we find acquiter, or the form acquiter which is found in Aiol 320, and R. 492. aquite, A. 5113, 5192; aquitee, A. 8511; aquiterai, R. 869; aquiterons, A. 8172.

Morris cites aqwiten from Ancren Riwe, aquite from Florice and Blanche flor, aqwyted from Kyng Alexaunder.

Accomplish. Lat. ad and complere, regularly became accomplir by assimilation of d, and change of e to i, with loss of final vowel. The change from accomplisse to accomplish is regular, and the ss is generally explained as coming from the inchoative Latin form. Aiol, 9384 "V. ans tous acomplis".

Accord. n. agreement, state of being reconciled. In old French used as a verb, to reconcile, also found R. 433, as a noun. "Sie ceste acorde estreier ne volez". acorder R. 2621, 3895, 74; and A. 8248. acordee, A. 8125; acordees, A. 8134; acordes, A. 8205. Latin accordare (ad and cers, cordis) regularly became accorder whence the English form. Morris cites acorde from The Owl and the Nightingale; acorde, acord, and acorde from Kyng Alexaunder; acordi from the Life of St. Edmund the Confessor; acord and acordy from Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.

Accustom. to render habitual or familiar. ad and mediaeval Latin costuma (Chartulary of 705, cited by B.) from Latin consuetudinem, meaning custom, manner. Aiol 5543, "Car onques de tenchier ne fu acostumes".

Adjourn. to adjourn, put off till another day. ad and diurnes, Lat. adiurnare, Charlemagne's Capitularies (Bracket), "qui non erant adiurnati". The d is added to indicate the pronunciation of the j; in old French it is lacking. Aiol, 5754, "que il soit ajorne"; 7396, "car ancois qu'il ajorne"; 9970, "il dut ajorner". See futher journey.

Adroit. a(d)-directum, to the right, dexterously, skilfully; directum loses unaccented final syllable and unaccented i if first syllable is dropped, a becomes i, and we have dreit which becomes droit during the 12th century.

A. 4518, "Ylaires et Jobers fu molt adrois".

Advance. Latin abante, found in inscriptions, (Brachet) an old common Latin form, becomes regularly avante from which the verb avancer is formed, the d in the English word is an insertion due to a false etymology. A. 4666, "Vous vaurai bien servir et avancier"; A. 8368, "Et Lonbart s avanchierent" shows the Picard form ch for g.

Morris (Life of St. Edmund the Confessor) cites avanced. Skeat quotes from Geffrei Gaimar's Chronicle "mult pres s' avance", which shows a like form to the early English.

Advantage. That which advances, profits, sets one forward, developed from avant; see advance. For d see advance. A. 4310, "Vous ferai avantages par ma bonte".

Adventure. A happening, that which comes to one. Latin adventura regularly drops d, giving aventure. A. 3329, "aventure"; 7408, "Une bele aventure vos sai dire et conter". A. 7836, "le mesaventure que antialmes li dist".

Morris cites aventure, from Old Kentish Sermons, and mysaventure (also mysauntre) from R. of G's C. Chaucer has aventure, Preis Plowman, aventures.

Affair. business, occupation; a and faire. Latin ad and facere. fac(e)re regularly develops i(j) from g giving faire. A. 4963, "Ja perdrons nostre affaire".

Agree. To receive favorable, accept, ad, grata, grata becomes grée regularly, see A, Table of Vowels; and t,

Table of Consonants.

A. 747, "s'il vos agree"; 8297, "quanque vos agree".

Aid. Lat. adjutare, later ajutare or aiutare. Short u just before accented syllable falls, and d develops from t, are becomes er, and we have aidier, or aidier the O. Fr. form. R. 2169, "A l'arcevesque Turpin alat aidier", Aidier and other forms of the same. A. 6312, 6395, 6401, 6565, 6552, 6866, 7034.

U Alas! He las O.Fr.; lassus, Latin, weary, unhappy. The old form las, feminine lasse, I have found a trace of in a family by-word quoted as used by an ancestress of Huguenot decent, "Oh dear, lasse to me", with the same sound of a as in the French. This is most probably a survival of the early form which continued in the popular speech, and was perpetuated even in its vowel sounds, where the more correct, or more properly speaking, more modern compound has become (aloes) alacs. It is certainly very much like the expression "He/las que je suis", Brachet, enough so to be a translation of the French phrase into English, with the exception of the word las for which it was probably felt there was no sufficiently correct English equivalent. R. 2484, "Nostre cheval sont las et enoiet"; 2519, "Las est li reis, car la peine est grant", is used in the sense of unhappy; R. 2723. Queen Bramimonde says, evidently speaking of herself, "lasse! que n ai un home qui m oridet!", showing the origin of the use of the word as an exclamation, since by its feminine form, it is still clearly an adjective referring to the

speaker. Lusiane, A. 2195, says "Lasse! com laide cance". "Lasse" is also used by Avisse, A. 350.

Amble. to walk, move slowly and easily, gait of a horse. Lat. amb(u)lar(e) becomes ambler, for loss of u see aid. A. 1341, "Et Marchegai li amble", 6636, "et si amble ties bien", 8212-13, "Sor I. boin palefroi fait le due monter. Qui bien le portera et amblera asses". A. 9940, "Li empereres broche le boin mulet amblant". "Amble", 1341, and amblant, 9940, show a misspelling for amble and amblant, probably arising from the fact that at this time n was already assimilated in pronunciation to a following b and often written as m before b, thus one might think that ambler was only a later form of ambler and therefore write ambler.

Ambush. an ambush, snare. Low Latin imboscare, to snare into the bush, to entrap, becomes embuscher, embucher, for imb to emb see Latin i under e, unaccented, in Table of Vowel changes. A. 7872, dialectic form enbuisier, also 7959; enbuissier, 8932 and 8958. Skeat thinks that as the prefix em elsewhere generally becomes im, that the reason for its change to am is doubtful but suggests that the nasal vowel e may be responsible and cites reng which becomes rank, but also cites prefix en which is preserved as en-, an-, and in-. It seems unnecessary to go farther than en for a sufficient reason for the change, as the numerous cases in which en has been confused with an in French, and the fact that it has become a in several cases in English, are sufficient cause

for a single word with a similar sound being changed by analogy.

Ancestor. Latin ant(e)cessor with loss of t before the following consonant becomes ancessor, plural ancess(ō)res; from ancesres we have ancestres by an operation of phonetic law requiring the development of a consonant to strengthen the pronunciation between the letters of certain combinations. The law is the following: in rapid utterance a mute is developed between a combination of sibilant and liquid, sibilant and nasal, or liquid and nasal; the character of the mute formed depends on the surrounding sounds. So, in Latin, sum'si becomes sump si, p being labial like m and voiceless like s. Here the influence of s causes the dental t to be produced, and is also strong enough to prevent its vocalisation by r, being itself voiceless. R.3177, 3826, "ancessors"; A. 1893, "ancissor"; A. 6454, "ancestres"; 6503, "ancestre".

Morris cites, (Life of St. Edmund the Confessor,) ancestres.

Anchor. Latin ancora, anchora, by loss of unaccented o and final a becoming e is ancre, which form we find A. 9815, also a verbal form, desancre, A. 9809, 10453. The form ancre is found in English (Ancren Riote), Morris; anker (Havelok the Dane circ. 1280), Morris; ankere (King Horn before 1300), Morris; aneres (Kyng Alexaunder, before 1300), Morris;. The spelling anchor is a later restoration due to

a comparison with the Latin.

Angel. Latin angelus. Angelus should have become simply angel in old French, but by analogy with nouns of the Latin third declension we have a form angeles and angele. "Angele", R. 2319, "angele Gabriel", R. 2262, "angele del ciel", R. 2374, "angele cherubin", R. 2393; "saintismes angeles", R. 1089, "angles", A. 6260.

While the English language already possessed a similar form engil, it is highly improbable that it would ever have had the soft sound of g were it not for French influence, but it would have probably remained as ng in finger to day. On the other hand, the word as we have it is so like the French that we may be justified in considering that it comes directly from it. The fact that the Latin word has accent on the syllable an and the French frequently drops the first e, may be responsible for the final e used to strengthen the consonants gl.

Anguish. pang, Lat. angustia becomes, by assimilation of t to s, angussia, this in French is angoisse. Found in adjective forms, R. 301, angoissables, and R. 823 angoissos; noun form, angoisse, A. 6295; and anguise 8140; verb form A. 6946 anguisie, A. 8140 anguise, and 6946 anguisie probably show the first stages of a transition to anguish, anguisse being the Anglo-French form of angoisse. The final sh is the result of analogy between the word and the verbs in sh from Anglo-French ss or s.

Morris cites angoise, anguisuse, angwych, angusse, anguysse, anguyssous, all from English M.SS. of before 1300.

Announce. to declare or make known to one; Latin annuntiare becomes annoncier, or annonchier. In English the sound on is frequently the same in pronunciation as un, therefore this is treated as such and becomes oun, or own. Skeat 69 and 77 "anoncier" A. 8525, "anonchier" A.8666, "noncierent", R. 204.

Annoy. to weary, vex one, (Lat. inodis becomes enui which later becomes anoi Skeat.) The fact that nasal an and en were pronounced practically the same way, probably is sufficient to account for the change in spelling.

A. 7301 "anoier", A. 1648 "anoit"; A. 3543, "anoi", the verbs meaning to annoy and the noun annoyance, or cause of annoyance.

Apostle. R. 2255, "^{des}les les apostles ne fut onc prophete", A. 5727, 5791, 6901, 7474, 8122, 8575, 8907, 9060, apostle. Latin apost(o)lus, becomes apostle (cf. angel), in which form it is introduced into English.

Apparel. Lat. ad and pariculus, formed from par. Lex Sslica, "Hoc sunt pariculas cosas", (Brachet); adpariculare becomes appareiller, c falls before l, il becomes eil and we have the l doubled in forming the verb. Found in Aiol only in dialectic form apareller, aparelier or aparellier. A. 1640, "aparelie"; 1656, "aparellier"; 4573, "aparellie";

4844, "aparellie"; 5681, "aparelliers"; 6030, "aparellie"; 6136, "aparellies"; 5298, "La fille Mibrien aparelle son cors". To make like or pair comes to mean prepare, make ready and is used in that sense above 6030.

Approach. to come near to. Lat. appropriare (Sulpicius Severus and St. Jerome, Brachet), becomes approcher, (for pi becoming oh see Table of Consonants), sometimes written aprocher, or aprocier. A. 5840, "Robaus qui fu li maistres s aprocha del dansel"; 10525, " D'eus mi aprochai"; 6829, "le prist a aprocier"; 10046, "s'est Aiol aprocies".

Morris cites, Life of Seinte Lucie, (circ. 1295), aprochi.

↓ Arrest. to stop, Latin arrestare, by regular development becomes arrester in old Fr., or, as it is more usually written, arester. In Aiol it is used intransitively or reflexively not being found in a causative sense, see A. 4290, 7137, 7711, 7721, 8439, 8455, and 9840, also R. 1783. A. 9811, "Jusques en paenie me vauroie arester", has the same meaning of the word, except that its use is extended figuratively.

Skeat cites Anglo-French arest, and arester as among law terms found in the Statutes of the Realm, in the Yearbooks of Edward I and in Britton, here evidently in the causative sense.

Assail, to attack; Latin assalire by influence of

i on preceding a becomes assaillir, also found as assaillier, and asalir.

A. 7752, "assaillir"; 7755, "assaillier"; 8466, assaillir"; 10663, "asaillent"; 10726, "asalons"; 10864, assaillie".

Morris cites English "asailen" from Ancren Riwle.

Assay, to try, Latin exagium, weighing, trial of exact weight becomes essai, which see under form essay, or assai also written asai. Verb formed from assai, A. 6566, "assaier" is found in English as "asayed", Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, (Morris).

Assure. to make sure or certain; Latin assecurare becomes asseurer, by loss of medial a, or aseurer, becoming later assurer. Skeat quotes the law term (p. 31) assurance. A. 9210, "s aseure"; 9531, "ne saseurent mie".

Attach, to fasten to. Derivation of this word is uncertain. Littré suggests that Gaelic tac a nail, origin of English tack, which may perhaps be the correct etymology. A. 6876, "Et troverent gonbaut pendu et atachie".

Aunt. Latin amita becomes amta and by assimilation of m to n before the dental t, and change of a to e we have ante. A. 2267, "Or set bien que ch'est s'ante pres de son lin"; 3332, we find the derived form "antain", which form was also taken into English but has not survived. Morris cites "anteyn", Life of St. Dunstan, and "aunte", R. of G's C. For the form an to aun we find (Skeat, § 82) that it is

a frequent development of an, When followed by a consonant it seems to be the rule. So far I have found no exceptions to it. The general rule briefly stated is a (followed by) a nasal (and) a consonant becomes an or am. Skeat, § 50, gives one word which is an apparent exception to the part of the rule which requires a consonant to follow the nasal, but this word, salmon, which became saumon, evidently owes its development to the existence of the l, see Skeat § 49, 2, almoner becomes aumoner, and also falcon becomes faucon; though the present spelling of these words shows a restoration of the original l, their pronunciation indicates the retention of the sound au.

Azure. azure, blue sky. Bracket thinks this word is of Eastern origin, and gives the low Latin form lazzurum, lazur, from Arabic lajward, the stone now known as lapis lazuli. In this case the initial l has been confounded with the elided article l and the word azur formed from it. We find a number of similar instances in English; e.g. a naranj became an orange, a nadder became an adder. Spanish azul also shows a similar development from the stem lazul as found in lazuli.

R. 1557, "Tot li trenchat le vermeil et l azur"

Bachelor. Latin vacca; low Latin bacca, combined to form Merovingian Latin baccalarius, or bacalarius, which becomes bachelor.

The cow herd was a farm servant working under a

master, so, in feudal terminology, it came to indicate a man who marched under the banner of another, and later a youth yet serving under a lord, or a young man. In University parlance it indicated a young man who studied under a master for a degree. R. 359, "tant bon bachelor", 2861, "Si se vanterent mi vaillant bachelor"; A. 1054, "li bacelers", 1058, "bachelor"; 1090, "bachalers"; 1096, "bachelers"; 1404 "li bachelers"; 2333 and 3035, "bachelers".

Bacon, swine's flesh prepared for eating; Low Latin baconem is from baça, probably of Teutonic origin. O. Dutch bak, a pig; baken, bacon; may be a form of the original word from which we must take the Latin. A. 3632, 3699, 3740, bacons. Chaucer, G. P. 5799.

Balance. a balance, scales, Latin bilancem, becomes balancem, as silvaticus, salvaticus; and lingua, langue.

A. 9853, "argent a balanche pesse", shows the word in the Picard dialect, otherwise "balance".

Banish, Old French bannir, from ban; command, decree or ordinance. Ban used in the phrase mettre au ban, in a special sense of sentence of exile, is probably the origin of the present meaning of the word. A. 6658, "Mais il sont de lor terre bani et essillie"; 7809, "Et fist trestons ses homes et mander et banir". R. 211 and 1630 show the expression "ost banide" which shows by the form of the participle that there is a probably late Latin verb bannire, from the

root ban as in O. H. G. bannan.

Barge. Low Lat. bargea, bargia, barga from barica, probably from Lat. baris from Greek Bapis (Propertius, baris) a flat Egyptian row boat. The origin of the word is not definitely known. A. 9306, "entrer avec aus en la barge".

Baron. O. H. G. bar, a man, probably originally the bearer, from the root bhar, to bear or carry. In French bar or ber probably meant nothing more than man or husband. Diez quotes from Raynouard the O. Prov. "lo bar non es creat per la femna, mas la femna per lo baro". Probably a confusion of the latter form baro with the L.Latin baro, a servant, gave it the declension form baronem whence baron, the regular accusative form from ber in the singular and nominative as well in the plural. A. 1357, "Portant ne gabent mie le franc baron"; 2955, "N en osa uns issir de ses barons"; 4656, "Et li baron monterent sor les mules prosies"; 4739, "Et cil fu frere Elie le nobile baron"; 5502, "Que lairai ce baron en dormant afoier?" R. 531 "l emperedre est ber"; 648 "Molt par ies ber et sages". Found in various forms in Roland; ber, bers, bawn, barons, 70, 125, 1155, 180, 166, 350, 462, 1472, 2190, 2415, 3344, 3366, 3405, 3421, and many other passages.

Battle, a battle, fight, or contest. Latin batalia, Cassiodorus, "quae vulgo batalia dicuntur exercitationes militum significant", becomes bataile or battaille.

R. 658, "une mortel bataille"; A. 140, 204, 287, 3411, 3431, 5597, "bataille"; A.3533, "batailles".

Morris cites bataille, batalye, and batayling from Kyng Alexaunder, batail from The Holy Rode, and bataille from R. of G's C.

Bay, a color of a horse. Latin badius (Varro, Skeat) loses ending and medial d giving bai.

A. 3069, "au cheval bai"; A. 3256, "Ja est chou li valles al bai ronci"; A. 4268, "Sors et bais et baucans et pumeles".

Beast, beast, animal; Latin bestia becomes beste. A. 65, "Une beste savage"; A. 6644, "Ne desor mule beste qui voist a llll pies".

Morris cites beste from Havelok the Dane; bestes from R. of G's C.; best from the Life of St. Edmund the Confessor, and Kyng Alexaunder; and beast from the Wohunge of ure Louerd, O. E. Horn.; and Hali Meidenhad.

Beauty, Latin bellitatem becomes beltet and finally belté in Old French. By the vocalization of l in the 12th century, the vowel combination eau is developed, u coming from the l and an a being developed before the l. Paris and Langlois, Chrestomathie, Introduction Phonetique, § 91, say that where e comes from Latin e followed by more than one consonant, the first of which is l, at the moment of the vocalization of the l, an a is introduced. The examples

cited are bels; beaus, and guillelme, guilleaume.

With all respect to such great authorities, the phenomenon here seems to me a ^ggermanic one, namely, the breaking of e to ea before l+ a consonant. It is probable that the form was bealte. Lyric Poetry, Harl M.S. (Morris) and that the change was the regular one of al to au. That ^gguillelme, one of the words used as an illustration, is a ^ggermanic word adds some weight to this supposition.

A. 2490, "ta biaute".

Blame, to blame, find fault with. Latin blasphemare, (Used by Gregory of Tours in sense of "blame", Brachet), becomes blasph'mare, blasmare, and blasmer or blamer. R. 681, "De l'algalife ne devez pas blasmer"; 1032, "D'ico ne sai jo blasme", shows the substantive formed from the verb; 1174, "Cil qui la sont ne font mie a blasmer"; 1546, "Ambor oiet, qui quel blast ne quillot"; "n en deivent avoir blasme". Aiol shows the form blamer; 9600, "Lafis por vous tel cose dont li siecles me blame"; 10434, "qui cest conseil refuse bien doit estre blames"; 10442, "Tant vous donrai del mien ja n en seres blames"; also 7105, blasmes.

Morris cites blamen, Ancren Riwe; blame, Havelok the Dane; King Horn, and Harl MS. (Lyric Poetry); blamed, Kyng Alexaunder and blamede, R. of G's C.; also blame, Lives of St. Katherine and St. Edward.

Blazon. A. 3021, "Et si ont fait lor gas de mon blason". In French it signifies the shield, and later comes

to mean the armorial bearings displayed on the shield; connected with Ger. blasen to trumpet forth, proclaim, make known, hence to distinguish, and as the shield and its bearings served to distinguish its bearer, the word came to mean the shield itself, i.e. the distinguisher; then the bearings, and later to portray the armorial bearings.

Boots, covering for the feet, O. H. G. buten; Ger. butte, a tub; O. Fr. boute or bote, a sort of barrel (cf. Eng. butt) or a boot, probably because of the large size of boots at that time. Brachet gives for boute or bote the meaning of a leather bottle, which if it be allowable, certainly makes it easy to comprehend the transition. A. 1430, "Ne peliche ne bote"; A. 1447, "botes que vous aves"; and A. 6577, "Et fu d'unes grans botes d'abeie caucies".

Bounty, goodness, kindness, generosity; Latin bonitatem becomes bontet, and later bonte. French on is lengthened to Eng. oun, giving bounte, Lyric Poetry in Harl MS. (Morris); for on to oun see Skeat 69.

R. 2507, " Por ceste honor et por ceste bontet;" A. 5522, " Par la foi que vos doi, dit aves grant bontet;" A. 4310, " Vous ferai advantages parma bonte;" 4315, " Que je vos arai fait molt grant bonte;" 5497, " Or m'aves vos rescousse par la vostre bonte;" 7073, "Ilot tout de bonte son pere forlignie!"

Brandish, to brandish, to shake a brand, (or other weapon). Brandish is from O. Fr. brandir derived from brand,

a Germanic word for sword; formed from the present stem brandiss, the ss becomes sh regularly. R. 722, brandide; 1957, "Brandist son colp"; A. 5545, "anste brandie"; 6099, "espiel brandi"; 6415, "Et a brandie l anste del roit tranchant espiel"; 6970, "Et a l anste brandie del roit tranchant"; 7924, "Quia l anste brandie del roit tranchant espiel".

Buckle, Latin bucula. (bucula, umbo scuti, Isidore of Seville, Brachet.) Bucula, becomes bocle, is used by the boss of the shield. R. 1263, "la bocle de cristal"; 1283, "l orede bocle"; A. 893, "la boucle lee "; 7926, "Desor la boucle d or"; 8384, and 8391, "Desor la boucle d or". The A. F. form bucle receives an inserted k to indicate the pronunciation more clearly.

Buckler, a shield; French buclier or bouclier, (derived from bucle or boucle), having a boss; thus a shield with a boss became a bouclier, bocler, bucler, or buckler. R. 526, "Tanz cols at pris sor son escut bocler"; 1968, "Trenchet cez hanstes et cez escuz boclers".

Butler, primarily the servant who has charge of the wine bottles, for boteler or botiler, from A. F. botiller, Liber Custumarum 466 (Skeat) A. 2118, "boutellier"; 3680, "boutelliers"; 9431, "botelliers". Chaucer (6 T. 16220) has boteler; R. of G's C., "Bedmer the botyler" took men to serve in the botelery", (Skeat, Etym. Dict.) whence by contraction

and corruption buttery.

Button, Old Fr. boton from the verb boter, (from Frankish bautan, botan, Brachet), to push out, set out.

The boton is that which pushes out, makes a knob, or bud on plants; then a bud shaped piece of wood or metal.

A. 2105 - 6, "Adont vint la pucele par le maison Rebracie d un cainse fait a boton".

Branch, Old French branche. R. 93, "Enz en lor mains portent branches d olive "; 203, "Chascuns portout une branche d olive".

Morris cites "branches", R. of G's C., and braunche" Kyng Alexaunder, the latter form showing the lengthening of an to aun, which has resulted in the broad sound of a in the Mod. Eng. word.

Aiol, 1311, branche.

Caitiff, wretch; Latin captivus loses p before t and should be, after cativus, chetif which is actually found later. Brachet, § 54, would explain the change of a to ai by saying that the attraction of the i in words which have the accent on the antepenult in Latin, and consequently on the penult in French, causes a to become ai. But captivus has a long penult and consequently cannot have the accent on the antepenult; furthermore, the i is separated from the a, not by a liquid as in aliorsum which Brachet cites as the source of ailleurs, but by the dental stop t which being

stronger must prove a greater hindrance to the force of attraction. Now we see in sp. cautivo and It. cattivo the loss of p before t, which probably began in the Low Latin period; we have factum giving fiat, and tractum, trait, it is therefore only reasonable to suppose that by analogy with these and similar forms, the form chaitif was formed. To have this result, we need only assume the hypothesis that the loss of p before t preceded the like loss of c long enough for people to have forgotten, when the j developed from c was combining with a; that the lost consonant was not a c. The form caitif for chaitif is a form from the dialect of Picardy, which did not undergo the change of c to ch before a. A. 134, "Se je perc mon enfant iere caitive"; 3590, "Ma seur en est kaitive"; 2663, 9787, 9865, "kaitif". The last two quotations show the literal meaning captive, elsewhere wretched, sorrowful. Probably the later meaning of a wretch or mean fellow is an extension of the meaning captive, hence one who is lowor base, than one who has the qualities of the base or ignoble.

Candle, Lat. candela, (candere, to shine, candidum, white, shining), becomes chandele in Fr. and shows the varying forms candele, candeille, candoile, in the dialect of Picardy. A. 2154, "Garins tient le candeille et sert del vin"; 9216, "une candoile torte "; 9220, "En sa main tient candoile ardant pour alumer "; and 9289, "une candeille ". O. E. Homilies, before 1200 shows the form candel, Morris

Layamon's Brut, shows canele.

Castle, Lat. castellem, becomes castel or chastel.

A. 5314, 5321, and 5856, castel; 5323, chastel; 1342, castel esrant; 1351, chastel esrant.

Morris cites castel, Lambeth Homilies, Ancren Riwele, Kyng Alexaunder, R. of G's C., and Sawles Warde.

Chain, Lat. catena becomes O. French chadeine, and by loss of medial d, chaeine, which becomes chaine, or cheine.

R. 128, "Ors et leons, veltres enchadenez "; 183, "Ors et leons et veltres chadeignables "; 2557, "En dous chadeines si teneit un brohon "; and 3735, "en chadeines de fer". A. 1310, caine; 9725, caines; 7004, 8813, 9847 kaine.

In Kyng Alexaunder we find chain, cheyn, and cheyne.

Challenge, Lat. calumnia, a false accusation, becomes O. Fr. calonge, an accusation or defiance. This by a corruption of spelling becomes calenge (in Picard dialect) and challenge. Hence the verb calenger, to accuse, to defy to claim (as land) in defiance of.

R. 394, "Et totes terres met en chalengement "; 3592, "A molt grant tort mon pais me chalenges "; and 3782, challenge; A. 2367, "L onor que conquist Charles vos calengon"; 4583, "vo tere calengier," 5034, "De soie part avons calengie ses pais", 6857, calengier; 7054, calengier; 8772, "Mais que il de la terre ne fache mes calenge"; and 8171, "Devers

trestoutes homes vostre honor calengier ".

O. Eng. Hom. (Wohunge of ure Louerd) has calenges, and Kyng Alexaunder, challenge. R. of G's C. has "calengy (claim) the kynedom".

Chamber, Lat. camera becomes cam ra, cham re, and chambre. For the inserted b see m under Table of Consonant Changes. R. 2593, 2709, and 3992, "chambre voltice"; A. 2123, 2183, 2201, and 5260, cambre. Morris cites chaumbre, from O. Eng. Hom. (Wohunge of ure Louerd), Ancren Riwe, Flrice and Blaunche flor, Kyng Alexaunder, and R. of G's C.

Chamberlain, is a compound of chamber or chaumber and the Germanic suffix ling. Brachet gives this from O. H. G. chamarline, but this must be itsefl from Latin and while it may have exercised an influence on the formation of the word, can hardly be the same, as it would not be easy to account for the b were we to take it from the German. I have followed Skeat (Etym. Dict.) for this word.

A. 7830, 7832, 7846, 7848, and 8592, cambrelens.

Champaign, meadow, open country; Lat. campania, gives champaigne, campaigne, from the first of which we have Eng. champaign or champain. A. 6734, "Par devers la campaigne". Shaks. King Lear, I.1. 63 (or 65), "with champains rich d. Cf. Champaign, a town on the prairie in Ill.

Chance, hazard, that which befalls one, Lat. cadentia becomes chance or cance by loss of medial d, contraction,

change of ntj to nc, and final a to e. For ntj to nc see tj under j. A. 2195, oance.

Kyng A. chaunce, chaunse; or of R. of G's C.,
chaunce.

Change, Latin cambiare; bj becomes dj and m is assimilated to dj becoming n, are becomes er by a to e and loss of unaccented final e, giving changer, cangier.

Used of money, A. 241, "de deniers Ceus feres a vostre oste sempre cangier"; 6169, 7628, "Le sens ^g guide cangier"; and 10068, "or avomes cangie". R. 840, "se jol pert, ja n en avrai eschange"; 3095, "Mais de monjoie iloeo out pris eschange"; and 3714, "Jo t'en donrai molt esforciet eschange"; show the form eschange from ex and cambiare.

Layamon's Brut, later text, has changede, as has also Seinte Marharrete (E. E. T. Society.) Ancren Riwe and King Horn have chaunge illustrating the development of an to aun already mentioned under aunt.

Chant, Lat. cantare, becomes O. Fr. chanter (or canter) regularly. A. 5069, "S oi les oiselons chanter"; and A. 8310, "L archevesque de Rains lor a mese cantee". English has adopted this French word in connection with religious ceremonies, but has retained the native word sing for general use.

Morris cites chauntement, Florice and Blancheflur,

and chantement, R. of G's C.

Chapel, Lat. capella, becomes chapele. Skeat says that as early as the 7th century Low Lat. capella has the meaning of chapel, and suggests that a capella was a place where was preserved the cappa or cope of St. Martin, hence a sanctuary where relics of any saint were kept.

R. 52, " Charles serat ad Ais a sa chapele"; 726, "Qu il est en France a se chapele ad Ais"; 2917, "Com jo serai ad Ais en ma chapele"; and 3744, "Assemblet sont ad Ais a la chapele"; A. 4155, " A Ais a la chapele que Karles tint".

Morris cites chapele, Seinte Marharrete, and R. of G's C., chapeles, King Horn. From this is derived chaplain, A. 10393, capelein.

Charge, Lat. carricare became car'care, which becomes charger, (cargier) by c to ch, are to er, and c becoming g before Latin a (see Table of Consonant Changes).

R. 645, "Set cent chameil d'or et d'argent chargiet"; A. 6678, cargie; 7696-7, "Et tous les .VII. chevals c'Aiols ot gaignie, Qui de vair et de gris et d'avoir sont cargie"; 8194, "D'orfin et d'argent blanc fist cargier .XII. somes"; 9294, "Teris vint a sa nef, si commenche a cargier"; and 10191, "Car me cargies vos fiens". Literally meaning to load or burden, but in 10191 above it commences to have a figurative sense.

Morris cites charge from R. of G's C., and chargen from Kyng Alexaunder, the latter form showing how completely the word was adopted before 1300, by its English inflection, en.

Charity, Lat. caritatem becomes caritet or charitet, then carité or charité. Aiol shows only the Picard form carité, 8635 and 8635. *The popular form is cherité.*

Old Eng. shows an even later development than does Aiol, in Ancren Riwe; and in Lambeth Homilies and On God Ureisun, both from O. E. Hom. First Series where we find the form cherité; but we find charité, Harl MS., Lyric Poetry, and Genesis and Exodus (Morris E. E. F. Soc.)

Chemise, Lat. camisia, (Paulus, Brachet) becomes chemise or the dialectic form cemise.

A. 83, cemise; 3755, chemise; 3783, chemise; 4090, chemises; 8598, chemise; and 9822, chemise.

Morris cites chemise from Trinity College Homilies (before 1200)

Cellar, Latin cellarium becomes celier, or chelier.

The cellar was the place where wines were kept and drunk, A. 912, 3630, 3701; the poor and low-born lived there, A. 8020:

Chaucer, celier, Persones Tale, 411.

Chief, Lat. capitem, became chevet, chev, chef or chief. By a common figure, the man who is at the head of

affairs becomes the chief. A. 1035, 3288, 3291, and 3389, show the Picard form cief; 1053 and 3565, chief; all in the literal meaning, head.

Morris cites from the Life of St. Swithin, (about 1295), the form chiefe, and it is very common at a later period.

Chieftain, Lat. capitaneum, becomes chevetein, or chevetain; O. Fr. shows another form where p is dropped from capitaneum instead of softening to v, and chataigne is developed.

R. 1846, "Rollant le chataigne"; 1850, "reis ne chataignes"; 2320, "Qu'il te donast ad un conte chataigne"; 2912, "li cuens chataignes"; 3085, "noz meillors chataignes"; and 3709, "Ou st Rollanz li chataignes?"

Layamon's Brut, (later text) has chevetainne, which may be developed into English by analogy with the word chief, always granting that at this time of development the connection between the two had not been forgotten. As the date of Layamon's work is generally placed about 1200, this is quite possible and also probable.

Chimney, Latin caminata becomes cheminee (or Picard ceminee) by change of a to e and loss of medial t. ç before a regularly becomes ch and it is the regular form from which the English is taken. Aiol shows the irregular ceminee, 1129, "A une ceminee de marbre chier".

The Latin caminata is probably from caminus; a chimney, hearth, or flue; Greek καμινός, oven, furnace. From this comes the Low Lat. caminata, having a chimney, the room with a chimney; hence by a figurative use the chimney itself. Shakspeare, Cymbeline II- 4 - 40, uses chimney in the sense of fire place.

Chine, is from a Germanic root skine, probably connected with shin.

In Aiol we find eskin, 6831 and 8785. R. 1201, "Tote l'eschine li deseivret del dos"; 1333, "Trenchet l'eschine"; 1374, "Et al cheval at l'eschine colpède"; 1612, "cez eschines"; 1654, "l'eschine at bien halte"; and 3222, "Sor l'eschines qui il ont enmi les dos".

It is not at all remarkable that the word should have lost the initial e on entering English, for that is regular, wherever e has been added to strengthen sc, st, or sp, and even where it is retained from the Latin as in estrange from extraneus; but the loss of the es also is unusual, though not unparalleled. It seems that before ch, es is dropped; e. g., cheat from escheat; chess, check, and checker from esches, eshec, and esheker. Two possible causes for this may be adduced; one that the very nature of the consonants sch, in their probable pronunction at that time, was such as to make it impossible to pronounce it readily when initial, so that when the tendency to drop initial e in the combinations above mentioned, it involved

also the loss of this g; a second cause not incompatible with the first, and perhaps coexistent and coefficient with it, may be found in the fact that there existed such words as change and eschange, where the force of the Latin prefix was, though not causing any great differentiation of meaning, nevertheless felt as a prefix. Then by analogy we have chine, from eschine; eschange; change = eschine; (chine.)

The English development of the word excludes its application to men or horses, as we find it used in Roland, and restricts it to the upper backbone of beef or pork, prepared for the table, or spoken of as food.

Chisel; Bracket says the origin is unknown; the Cent. Dict. says it is probably from caesellus, a Latin diminutive of caesus participle of caedere, to cut. Italian shows a form cesello, which would come from such an origin. A. 9241, "A lor chisieus, trancans d'achier et afillés "; the form cisel, gives a plural ciseaux. The form scissors may be spoken of here as there seems to have been a confusion of forms; Brachet says the derivation is unknown; Cent. Dict. gives as its origin Lat. scindere, scissus, and scissorium, which give O. Fr. cisoires; M. Eng. cisoures, sisoures; Chaucer, House of F., 690 sisoures; the forms cizoir and chissoir are cited by Godefroy in his Dictionary of Old French, meaning the chisel or scissors of a goldsmith. A colloquial pronunciation (sizzōs) which I have heard shows how far the confusion between the two words has

been carried. The distinction which is made between scissors and shears is worthy of note. Scissors were the small, elegantly made implements which the ladies of the castle used in their work; shears were the coarse tools of the Saxon peasant with he sheared his sheep or his wife fashioned the rude garments of the family from coarse cloth. The Norman term was used for the article with which the Norman nobles had to do, while the instrument which aided the humble farmer retained its Anglo - Saxon name.

Chivalrous, R. 3176, "Sesfilz Malprimes molt est chevaleros". see chivalry.

Chivalry, Probably Lst. ^{*}caballaria; by change of a to e, weakening of b to v, and change of e before a to ch we have chevalerie. R. 594, "Donc avrez faite gente chevalerie"; A. 3503, 4904, and 5099, chevalerie; A. 129 shows the dialectic form cevalerie. English shows the forms chevalry and chivalrie before 1300, Kyng Alexaunder, (Morris.)

Chevalier, Lat. caballarius (Isidore of Seville, Brachet) becomes regularly chevalier; the suffix arius becomes ier by loss of final syllable, change of a to e, and the anticipation of the i sound. The form chevaliers A. 288, 479, 491, 637, and 669 is of value as indicating that the final s was not yet dropped from the nominative at a time when the other changes mentioned had taken place.

Cost, Latin constare, by loss of n before consonant

and change of are to er, becomes coster; the o, being long by position becomes in a later period ou (Paris and Langlois, Introduction Phonetique, 83) giving couster. A. 8621, "que vos a il couste".

Combat, M. L. combattere, com + battere (to beat or fight), becomes combattre, from this is formed later the noun combat.

R. 614, combatrat; A. 6340, combat (verb); 7518, combatrai; 8465, combatant; 10220, combatant. The classical Latin form is battuere.

Comfort, R. 1941, confort shows the original from Lat. con-fortis; the English form shows assimilation of the dental nasal n to the bilabial nasal m before the labial f. Ancren Riwe has kunfort and cumfort, Life of St. Edmund the Confessor confort, Kyng Alexaunder comforte, and R. of G's. C. comforty. v. discomfort.

Command, Late Lat. commendare or commandare (Brachet) becomes commander. A. 7384, commanda, 7447, "com vous commandes"; 8252, "li a tout commandés"; 8596, 8643, and 9268, "Si com vous (vos, 9268) commandés". A. 8252 has the earlier Latin meaning of entrust to, conveyed in our form similar to command, commend.

Commandment, is also found, A4081, "Par le commandement roi Loeys".

Old Kentish Sermons and Kyng Alexaunder have the forms commandement and comaundement respectively.

Commence, Latin com + initiare gives by contraction comintiare, ti becomes ts or graphically c, are regularly becomes er, and we have comencer.

R. 219, "Molt fierement comencet sa raison"; A. 7104, "commencent a parler"1"; while 6862 and 6977 show the dialectic forms commencier and commencha. Old Kentish Sermons shows the form commencement.

Companion, Lat. cum - panis produced a subst. companio in Merov. Lat.; from the accusative companionem, by loss of final syllable and palatalization of n by j, we have compaignon or compagnon. The nominative companio gives compaign, or as it is sometimes written, compaing. R. 285, "ses compaign"; A. 682, "Nos compaignons a mors et afoles"; 664, "Lor compains" shows an s added by analogy with Latin nouns in us such as caballarius, (chevaliers); A. 3125, compaignons; 3128, and 4512, compaignon; R. 1580, "Son compaignon Gerier". 4512 alludes to the mediaeval custom of compagnonage.

Company, O. Fr. compaignie, a derivation of compaign. R. 1632, "en sa compaignie"; A. 5104, "Mais nostre compaignie convient a departir"; 5134, "Mais departir convient la nostre compaignie"; 6073, 6093, 6104, and 6338, compaignie. A. 4519, shows a verb formed from the noun, "Si se sont

compaignie devant le roi".

Morris cites various O. Eng. forms compaignye, cumpaignye, compaynye, compainie, compagnee, companye, and in R. of G's C. (about 1295) company.

Convoy, Latin conviare becomes conveier (see vowel changes, e), e becomes ei which in a later development becomes convoier whence the English convoy; convey is from the form conveier. Cf. Aiol 248, envoiera. A. 6531 has convoie.

Coat, M. L. cotta or cota, a tunic, becomes cote. Cent. Dict. connects this with M. H. G. kutte, ger, kutte, a cowl.

A. 1215. "De cote et de mantel fust afubles"; 4281 "cote ---- de vermel escarlate"; 4283, cote; 4412, "La cote d'escarlate "; 5111, cote.

Couch, Latin collocare becomes colcare, colcher, and by a later French development of ol to ou as in colp, coup, becomes coucher; whence our vern couch. Our noun couch is formed from the verb. R. 2175, and 2204 show the form colchiet. A. 6050 and 6396, couchier; 6949 and 9197 couchierent.

Counsel, Latin consilium, becomes conseil. The verb conseiller is formed from this. A. 4678, conseillier; 3852 shows consoil developed from conseil; 1239, 3340, and 3712

show dialectic consel; and 2197 has the verb form consele. Layamon's Brut (later text) has conseil, as have also Old Kentish Sermons and The Holy Rode and R. of G's C. The development of on to oun has already been noticed (cf. bounty) and is an English development. Harl MS. Lyric Poetry, has counsail and counseileth.

Counsellor, is from consellier a derivation of consel or conseil. A. 4623, "Et or est drus le roi et maistre conselliers"; 7234, "Car ore est drus le roi et maistre conselliers"; 7510, "Qu'il est or drus le roi et conselliers privés".

R. of G's C. has conseleres.

Country, Latin contrata by loss of medial t and regular change of a to e becomes contree. R. 448 and 709 show the weakening of t to d before its loss, by the form contrede. A. 531 and 547 has contrees; A. 750, 763, 775, have contree.

Morris cites contray, contreie, and contre. Here again we have on becoming oun; cf. Lowland Scotch countree and Northumbrian countree.

Courage, Lat. coraticum, a derivative of cor, becomes courage, o before a non-nasal consonant becomes ou after the end of the 11th century; c having been weakened to g before the loss of i (see consonants between vowels, Table of Consonant Changes) as g takes the sound dj,

graphically g, and t before g is lost. For examples of Old French and English see courageous below.

Courageous, a derivative of courage, with suffix ous from Lat. -osus, full of, so courageous is full of courage. A. 69, coragous; 191, corage; 2185, corage; 2221, corage, 2984, corage; 2990, corage; 3346, corage; 5568, corage; R. 256, "Vostre corages est molt pesmes et fiers".

Kyng Alexaunder has corage and coragous; R. of G's C. has corageus. The development of o to ou has been mentioned above under courage, and is a French rather than English development.

Courser, from coursier, a derivative of course (from Lat. cursa), probably this form is influenced also by Lat. cursor.

A. 4634, corsiers shows that there is a probability that there was a Latin form curarius; 6786, corsier; 6803, coursiers.

Kyng Al., 4056, has coursour.

Court, Lat. cohortem, becomes cort by loss of final syllable and medial h, and by contraction, this becomes court at a later period. A. 4175, "Che fua Pentecouste a le roi court"; and court, 4189, show that the meaning of yard, farm, to the later meaning of the country-house of a Frankish lord or the court of justice which he holds. A.

10169, "Toute la cort le roi est vers Aiol torneé", 10175, 10177, cort. For English references see courtesy.

Courteous, a derivative of court, A. 291, cortois; 3757, cortois; 3854, courtois; 4218, cortoisement; 4517, cortois; 4540, cortois. For English references see courtesy.

Courtesy, a derivative of cortois or courtois, A. 1068, "Aiols lor repondi grant cortoisie". Morris cites curt, curteys, and curteysys from Havelok the Dane; curtais from Florice and Blanche-flur; court, curteis, and cortesy, from Kyng Alexaunder; curteisie from Pilate; court, corteyns, and corteynsie from R. of G's C.; and court from MS. (Lyric Poetry)

Cousin, Lat. consobrinus becomes cosobrinus, cos'rinus, r is weakened to s and we have cosinus (in a Merov. document, Brachet), whence cousin.

A. 694, "Car parent ne cousin n'i ot mene"; 2275, "Ma cousine est germaine, jel sai de fi "; 3225, "Cousins germain"; 3264, "cousins germain"; 3358, "Car mon cousin germain ne puis failler"; 4650, "Cousin germain Aiol "; 6536, "Ses cousins germain est "; 6565, "Aiol lor cousin"; and 7563, "Germain cousins"; 7564, "cousin".

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus, 2558, has "Ye ne han bretheren ne cosins germayns", showing our phrase cousin germain in process of development.

Coward, Lat. cauda (a tail) becomes code, codard an animal that carries its tail drooping; ^{a coward.} by loss of medial d and change of o in hiatus before a (P. & L. Chr., Introd. Phon. 83) to ou becomes couard.

R. 888, codarz; 3337, codart; 2351, codardie; 2602, codardie; A. 213, quivers; 308, couardie; 648, ouivers; 659, ouivers; 2341, couars; 2680, ouiverte; 10068 and 10079, couars; and 10891, couardie.

Kyng Alexaunder (before 1300) has coward, and Life of St. Christopher (about 1295) cowardz.

Cowardice, see coward above; codardie, R. 2351, and 2602; couardie, A. 308 and 10891.

Coy, Lat. quietum becomes queit; or quoit, whence by loss of t and qu to o we have coi. R. 263 shows a verb aqueisiez from queit; 3555, queit. A. 4327, cois; 6913, coie; 5588, 5760, and 7197 coiement; 7737 and 7873, coi.

Crown, Lat. corona becomes c^orona, crone or crune, then crone, croun, crown; also corone, c^orone.

A. 19, 401, 428, 2368, 4069 have the form corone; 4157 shows a verb coroner made from the noun.

Morris cites crune, cruneden, crunede, crune, krune, ikruned, cruneth, crune, crununge, corune, coruning, coroune, crouning, crunement, crouny, crowne, crone and crone.

Croup, O. Fr. crope of Germanic origin, that which protrudes, cf. Eng. crop (of a bird or fowl); the hinder part of the horse. R. 1653, "la crope"; A. 3176, "Ilot maigre la crupe." Morris cites croupe and croper from Kyng Alexaunder.

Crupper, see croup above. Derivative of croup.

Cry, Diez gives this word from Latin quiritare, q ritare, critare; crider, and crier in O. Fr. Gridare in Italian and gritar in Spanish show developments from the same form. The noun cry, O. Fr. cri, is formed on the stem of the verb, and is frequently found in the combination hue and cry, for which see hue.

A. 9152, crier; 9191 has "orient et huent".

Cushion, Lat. culcitinum from culcita a little mattress, Brachet. By loss of final syllable and medial t, culcitinum becomes cousin (or coussin), Brachet. Yet this does not account for the unusual s here. The natural development of c before i is ts, graphically c. For the development suggested here see tj and cj (Table of Consonant Changes); tj not preceded by a consonant becomes is, while cj becomes ts, not before the i of is has coalesced with its own i, giving tss, t being the first of the group of consonants even tho the sound ts be graphically c falls leaving ss, or c falls from cs leaving gs. A. 3924, "Li

messages n'ot kiente, neis un cousin". Chaucer has quysshēn Troilus and Cressida.

Custom, Med. Lat. costuma, becomes costume, in Anglo-French, custume (see Laws of William I. Skeat 27.) R. 141, "Sa costume est qu'il parolet a leisir". A. 3519, coustumes; 6249, coustume; 5543, acostumes; 7962, "Car des armes porter n'erent pas costumier"; and 8833, "A C gent de ta tere est coustume a toujours Im il sont fal".

Countenance, Lat. contenere, becomes contenir whence contenance, thro the form continentia, self-restraint, behaviour, demeanour; behaviour, carriage, appearance, and visage in Old French. R. 830, "Soz son mantel en fuit la contenance"; 3006, 3086, contenances.

Chaucer has contenance, and contenaunce, meaning appearance, show, gesture, demeanour, self-possession, pretence, mode of behaviour, (Skeat, Glossary to Chaucer.)

Damage, the assumed Latin form is damnicum, derived from damnum, loss or injury. The suffix citicum regularly becomes age, see courage, and n is assimilated to the preceding m, then mm is weakened to m and we have damage.

R. 1102, 1340, has damage; A. 3585, 8467, 9104, damage; A. 5593, 7644, 7789, 7866, have damages indicating that either there has been a contraction from dammaticus, which is hardly probable, or that an s has been added by

analogy, as was seen in the case of compains under com-
panion.

Dame, Latin domina, dom'na becomes dame, see mn
under damage, but the change of o to a is unaccounted for;
it occurs in the words damsel, dam, and danger, all from
the same root $\sqrt{\text{dom}}$ in Latin, Indo-Germanic $\sqrt{\text{dam}}$. It is
possible that here the word reverts to an original a.
Harper's Lat. Dict., under dominus, says that it is
equivalent to Skt. damanas. From this same root we have
Greek $\delta\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, Lat. domare, Germ. zahn and Eng. tame.
See madame for further development.

Damsel, Lat. dominicella, becomes domincella and
by loss of n before a consonant domicella; in French o be-
comes a, see dame above, and the soft c becomes s; and by
loss of unaccented i we have damsele or as sometimes written
dansele. By a change of i to ei then to oi we get the form
damoisele. A. 689, dansel; 1058, damoisel; 1064, damoiseles;
2038, damoisele; 2053, damoisele; 4510, damoisel (masculine);
and 5269, damoiselle. Morris cites damesele, damosel,
damaisele, and damesel.

Dan, a title of rank or respect, Latin dominum,
here m falls before n in the combination mn of dom'num; and
o becomes a, see dame. R. 1367, has Danz from the nominative
dominus; 2449, "damne Deu", from the vocative domine; 3806,
dam.

A. 4876, dans; 6626, 7324, 7557, dan; 5956, and 9284, dans. With dam cf. Portuguese dom, with dan, Spanish don.

Chaucer has dan and daun; lord, sir, a title of respect, Skeat, (Glossary to Chaucer)

Danger, Lat. dominiarium, becomes danger; for o to a see dame, for nni to g see nnj under j. For the meaning of the word dominiarium is lordship over one, or restraint, dimit, then if one hostile has such power over a person, he is in danger.

A. 228, dangier; 1484, dangier, 4038, dangier, and 5675 in sense of limit or restraint, and perhaps also 6629, "Aïols vent a la dame, mis l'a jus sans dangier".

Chaucer has daunger, sparing, stint, control, power to harm, jurisdiction; in hir daunger, at her disposal; and with daunger, sparingly, (Skeat, Glossary)

Dart, of Germanic origin, cf. A. S. daroth and dareth. Darz, R. 2075, and 2155, shows by its final sound ts, the dental ending of the singular.

Debonair, O. Fr. de bon aire, the origin of aire is disputed. Brachet says this is air in the sense of natural disposition, and derives its meaning from Lat. aer by comparing it with Lat. spiritus, breath, wind, passion, and disposition. Gautier in his glossary to La Chanson de Roland, gives arum from arvum as a probable source, and

meaning country, place of origin, whence the meaning of origin, family, lineage; however, he says that the origin of this word is much disputed. Clédat gives simply agrum as original Latin, and the meanings origin, race, in his edition of La Chanson de Roland. Now, as much can be said for the meanings of agrum here as for those of either of the other proposed words while its phonetic development, from the plural agra is absolutely correct. Brachet's extension of the meaning of air is rather far fetched, tho the form, while possible from a neuter plural, is not the usual air; arvum would not give aire. So it is probable that agrum is the Latin source of aire. R. 2252, de bon aire; A. 255, deboinaires; 1151, de boin aire; 1265, de bon aire; 2033, 2328, 3334, 3399, and 3882 de boin aire. Morris cites debonairte, deboneirschipe, debonere, deboner, and debonerte. With debonair cf. de put aire, R. 763 and A. 6159; and de mort air, A. 3935.

Degree, Lat. degradus, step down, becomes degrad's degrats; and O. Fr. degrez which is the plural form; the singular, from degradum, degret, loses final t becoming degre. R. 2821, degrez; A. 9836, degres. Morris cites degrez from Hali Meidenhad.

Delay, Brachet gives Lat. dilatare as the origin, and derives the noun from the verb; Skeat gives dilata and derives the verb from the noun. Either derivation is

regular according to phonetic rules. A. 6621, "sans plus de delaier". Delaye, R. of G's C., Morris ; delaie, Layamon's Brut.

Demesne, O. Fr. demaine for domaine, q.v., probably owes its spelling to a confusion with mesnee for maisnie, household.

A. 3973, demaines; 3978, 4171, demaisnes. Kyng Alexaunder has demayn.

Depart, to separate from, to leave, Lat. dispartire becomes O. Fr. despartir, or departir, to separate into parts, divide, or distribute. In Aiol we have an excellent opportunity to observe this word in the process of transition from the meaning divide or distribute to the English meaning leave. A. 9870, "Por l'avoir departir", shows the literal meaning, divide, distribute; 10969, "les os se departirent", conveys both ideas, the hosts separated to go away; while 8919, "Andoi li messagier s'en torment et departent", shows the later stage of meaning, tho the circumstances attendant show that the primary signification is not altogether lost sight of.

Desire, Lat. desiderare becomes desid' rare, O. Fr. desidrer, then desirer, from which the noun is formed later. A. 10496, desire; 10919, desire; 10939, desirent. Morris cites several forms of this word occurring before 1300, one of which, desirede, from The Holy Rode shows by its termina-

tion that it has been adopted by this time as a part of the English language, and is inflected as such.

Develop, A. 9227, desvolepes. see envelop.

Dignity, Lat. dignitas becomes dignité, by regular changes, of. bounty, and with unchanged form gives our word dignity, while with loss of unaccented i and regular change of ig to ei we have deintiét from which our word dainty is derived.

A. 10302, dignite. Morris cites dignete and dignite.

Dinner, O. Fr. disner, diner, to dine; 9th cent.

Lat. disnare, Brachet. Probably from decoenare, supposed to give desinare, Diez (Skeat Etym. Dict). A. 3974, disner; 5679, disners; 8617, disner.

Discomfort, Late Lat. dis and comfortare, becomes disconforter or by assimilation of n to f, disconforter from which the noun is formed as comfort from conforter.

A. 7479, "ne vos desconfortes".

Disloyal, Lat. dis and legalis; legalis becomes leial, loial; dis becomes des, and we have desloial, A. 10784. In this and the word above we have des becoming dis, this is regular, (Skeat §60).

Domain, Lat. dominium becomes domeine and thence domaine, (Brachet). From dam, cognate with dame, dan, damsel

and dungeon, Gautier gives dominicus as the source of domeine. R. 729, "Son cors domeigne", the body of the lord, i.e. his own body; the domain belongs to the lord, is his own property.

Doubt, Latin dubitum, dub'tum becomes dot, (or rather dote from the plural dubita), and this becomes doute. The b is inserted in later English by analogy with the Latin. For u to o see o in Table of vowel changes; for o to ou cf.

§ 83, P. & L. Introduction Phon. to Chrestomathie, which says that where the Latin o (or ou) was under secondary accent, or long by position it becomes ou.

Morris cites several forms among them doutede from Havelok the Dane (about 1280) showing its adoption into English complete at that time. A. 4338, 9887, doutes, 10662, douterent, show verb form dubitare.

Dragon, Lat. draconem becomes O. Fr. dragon by softening of medial g to g (vocalization). R. 1641, 3266, 3330, and 3550, dragon; 2543, dragons.

Dragun and dragon are cited by Morris.

Dub, O. Fr. adouber, to dub, to strike with the sword when conferring knighthood, of Germanic origin, cf. A. S. dubban, to strike, beat. The fr and loss of a are probably due to the A. S. verb dubban, i. e. what is known as contamination has taken place between adouber and dubban.

Morris cites various forms, dubben, dubbe, dubbing, dubbede, dubbed, dubbing, which, as to form, might represent dubban, but the meaning is that of the O. French.

Duchess, O. Fr. ducheise, ducoise, fem. of duc, q. v. A. 271, ducoise; 3918, ducoisse. Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, duchesse, 2122, duchesses, 2127; duchesse, Prologue, 923; Persones Tale, 1086.

Duchy, Lat. ducata becomes duchéde and duchée, from ducem, see duc. A. 8091, duchée.

Duke, Lat. ducem becomes duc. A. 4840, 6442, 10398, duc. Layamon's Brut (about 1205) has duc, and Kyng Alexander (before 1300) duk (Morris), cognate with Latin ducere, English tug.

Dungeon, Lat. dominionem, becomes dom nionem, then O. Fr. donjon; mnj becomes dj; (graphically g before e or i, and j before a, o, or u). The nasalized vowel supplies a nasal to the new combination and we have donjon, or dongeon. The dialectic form dongon is shown A. 1784, 3144, and 7206. Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, 937, dungeoun.

Embrace, O. Fr. embracer, from Lat. brachium, which became brace (see cj, Table of Changes for j) R. 2174, 2202, embraciet; 3440, embracat; here to grasp in the arms. A. 7705, 10054, have the stock phrase escu enbrachie; 10032 has escu enbracie.

Emperor, Lat. imperator becomes emperedre, then emperere. R, 447, emperedre. The accusative imperatorem gives empereor. A. 3482, emperere; 3375, 3479, 4073, empereor; and 3366, empereour. Kyng Alexaunder has emperour, also empire.

Empire, Lat. imperium becomes empire. A. 5128, empire; 9568, empire. The most noticeable point here is the vowel development, short i in position is e; e becomes i under the accent and final i unaccented becomes weak e.

Engage, see gage; A. 9386, engagié; 9411, engagiés.

Engender, Lat. ingenerare, ingen'rare becomes engendrér whence our Eng. form. A. 10305, engennes. This word illustrates the phenomenon previously mentioned of an inserted letter, d, between n and r.

Envelop, √-volup, probably Germanic in origin; cf. M. E. wlappen, whence lap, found only in the peculiar transposed form envoleper, in Aiol. A. 6679, 9313, envolepe, envolepes.

Ermine, O. Fr. ermine, hermine; O. H. G. harmin, M. H. G. hermin (Skeat, Etym. Dict). Littré, however, takes ermine from Armenius, in mus Armenius = mus Ponticus, an ermine.

A. 3512, 3736, 4181, hermine; 3752, 7262, ermine; 4055, hermin.

Escape, Lat. ^xexcappare, to get out of the cape, get away; O. Fr. eschaper, escaper.

R. 3955, eschapet; A. 3249, escaperés; 7446, escaper; 9142, escaper; 9543, escapés; also found in varying forms, A. 734, 9580, 9583, 9865, 10424.

Espouse, Lat. sponsare, sposare, esposer, espouser.

A good example is found in this word of the initial strengthening e in French which is dropped, as a rule, in English, while modern French retains the e and drops the s. Thus we have from O. Fr. espouser, English spouse and Mod. Fr. épouser. In the verb form in English, however, we have the e retained, while it is lost in the noun.

A. 8309, 10158, espousee; 10154, espossee.

Esquire, Lat. ^xscutarius, shield-bearer (from scutum, shield) becomes scudarius or escudarius (see espouse), thence by anticipation of i and syncopation of final u(s) we have escudier(s). By the loss of medial d we have escuier.

R. 2437, escudiers; A. 239, escuier; 614, escuier; 631, escuyer; 701, escuiers; 707, 2056, escuier; 2071, escuiers; 3611, escuier.

Essay, Lat. exagium, becomes essai by change of x (cs) to ss, loss of medial g and of ending. The verb essay is found on the noun stem by analogy.

A. 6980, essaier; 10035, essaie.

Assay is from asaier, or assaier, a variant spelling of essaier.

Establish, Lat. stabilire by loss of unaccented i and final e, and by initial strengthening, becomes establiir. The Lat. verb is formed from stabilis, $\sqrt{\text{sta}}$, stare.

R. 3027, establissent; 3061, establist; A. 6219, establistes. For ss to sh see brandish.

Estray, Lat. strata, Diez compares Prov. estradier from estrada, street. Then estraier is to rove about the streets or ways, to wander.

A. 7944, "Marchegai-----estraier."

Exploit, Lat. ^xexplicitare (from explicare) becomes explic'tare, explecter, espleter, espleiter, and exploiter.

R. 395, espleitier; 2165, espleitier; 3559, espleit.
A. 5257, 5287, exploitier.

Primarily to unroll (as a seroll) it comes to mean finish (reading), then afterward to work at any thing with a view to finishing or achieving, to perform. The noun from the verb stem then means an achievement.

Exchange, see change.

Errant, Lat. iterare becomes edrer, then error, to wander, travel; iterantem, errant. R. 167, edrer. Found in English in the phrase Knight errant. Chaucer, Maunciple's Tale, 224, "theef erraunt".

Fable, Lat. fabula becomes fable by loss of unaccented u, and change of a to e. A. 10718, "en fable necanohon". Kyng Alexaunder has fable (Morris)

Falcon, Lat. falconem becomes O. Fr. falcon which becomes, by the vocalization of l, faucon, in the 12th century. R. 1529, falcon. While English has restored the form falcon, by analogy with the Latin, it retains the pronunciation of the French (fawkn). Kyng Alexaunder has faucon and the Harl MS. (Lyric Poetry) has faucoun (Morris).

Feast, Lat. fasta becomes feste in O. Fr., in Eng. the e is lengthened and this lengthening is indicated by the spelling ea for e. R. 53, feste, A. 6562, feste. Morris cites feste Ancren Riwle, Kyng Alexaunder, and R. of G's C.

Feature, Lat. factura becomes faiture by the regular phonetic changes; O. Fr. faiture becomes Eng. feture, then is lengthened to feature. R. 1328, faiture.

Felon, Lat. fellonem (or felonem) becomes felon, while the noun felon becomes O. Fr. fel. R. 3973, fel; 3383, felon; 2600, felonie. A. 213, fel; 214, felonie; 309, felonie; 1388, felon; 2469, felonies; 2981, felon; 3005, 3008, 3165, felon.

Morris cites the varying forms as follows, from texts before 1300; felon, felun, felonie, felonnye, felonye.

Figure, Lat. figura from ingere, fig; A. 9229, "les iex et les nes et les beles figures", here figure is used of the face.

Flank, O. H. G. hlanc becomes O. Fr. flanc. A. 5817, 10804, flanc. Kyng Alexaander, flank.

Flower, Lat. florem becomes O. Fr. flor, which becomes A. F. flur, Med. Fr. fleur. From fleur we have flour or flower as the regular English development, cf. hus, house.

R. 1276, "escut ----- a flors"; 2197, flors; A. 6836, flors; A. 3378, "de l escu li trenche lemaistre flour"; 8492, flours; 9822, "un cainsil aflore", flowered linen; 10868, 10875, "la targe florie".

Ancren Riwle has flures; Kyng Alexaander has flour.

Foison, Lat. fusionem, by anticipation of i, becomes fuison or foison, the short u and long o being considered phonetically equivalent. A. 4549, 7174, have fuison. Kyng Alexaander has foisoun. A. 1375 - 7, fuison. An archaic form, but used by Lowell in his Fable for Critics. Shaks. Tempest IV. I. foison.

Folly, O. Fr. folie, a derivative of fol q. v. under fool. R. 1724, folie; A. 133, 2603, 2611, 5568, 5888, 6342, folie.

King Horn has folye; Kyng Alexaander, folie,

(Morris).

Fool, Lat. folius becomes fol, English fol Ancren Riwle, which later is lengthened to fool, Kyng Alexaunder. From the noun is formed a verb foler or afoles whence our English verb, to fool.

A. 4473, foloit; 5502, afoles; 6269, afoles; 6431, afole.

Force, Lat. fortia (Lex Bajuvariorum. ll, 5; fortiam, Brachet) becomes force in O. Fr. A. 10066 shows the dialectic forche.

Forest, Med. Lat. foresta, open wood, from foris without, out of, i.e. out of the walls, as opposed to parcus Brachet, foreste or forest in O. Fr. A. 5076, 5705, 5929, 6591, 6604, and 6732, forest. Kyng Alexaunder and R. of G's C. have forest.

Forester, a derivative of forest, perhaps from forestarius. A. 1726, 1735, forestiers. R. of G's C. has forester.

Franchise, freedom; Late Latin francus, free, becomes franc, france, or franche of which this is the derivative. A. 1071, has dialectic franchise, 3514, 7094 franchise, R. of G's C. has franchise.

Frock, of Germanic origin, is froc in Old French. A. 1429, 1446, 6576, froc. Piers Plowman's Crede, (E.E.T.S.)

1. 292, froc; k is added to indicate and emphasize the pronunciation.

Furbish, O. Fr. forbir, of Germanic origin, (O.H.G. furban, Brachet) M. H. G. fürben, vürwen. R. 3482, forbit; A. 3357, 4139, 4711, 5007, 5016, forbi; A. 6460, forbist; and 4877, 6464, forbisent show the s which develops into sh cf. brandish, establish.

Furnish, O. Fr. furnir or fornir, of Germanic origin, cf. O. H. G. frumjan. A. 8816, 9396, furni; 10030, furnist, showing the s which develops into sh, see furbish above.

Gab, O. Fr. gaber, of Germanic origin. The noun gab is derived from the verb.

R. 1781, gabant; 2113, gab; A. 933, gabent; 986, gabés; 1000, gaber; 1057, gabent; 1072, gaber; 1262, gas (plural of gab); 1345, gaboient; 1588, 1592, gabé.

Gage, Lat. vadiare becomes gager in O. Fr. the (wagié A. 4172) shows a trace of the original initial v. A. 2788, gage; 9384, gage; 9386, 9411, engagié.

Garments, O. Fr. garnimens, from garnir, q. v.; the garnimens of the chevalier were first his own armor which protected him, and later his protecting clothing; cf. weeds, formerly used of armor, now of clothing, especially

in the expression " a widow's weeds".

A. 1813, garnimens; 2456, "N ai riche garniment ne vair mantel "; 3511, Por riches garnimens; 4868, "Cargié degarniment"; A. 4114 - 5, "uns damoiseus ----- qui novelement a garnimens pris", shows that here garnimens refers to the knightly armor, as in 5490 -1, "Car li uns fu --- de novel adoubes; N'avoit que XV jors ses garnimens portes"; but 5528, "Et prist ses garnimens", cannot be armor for Aiol tells Mirabel (5790 - 5796) that he does not lay aside his armor even at night.

Piers Plowman (C) X - 119, has garnement.

Garnish, O. Fr. garnir, of Germanic origin, A. S. warnian, to take care, defend. Initial w becomes gu, which before a becomes g. Paris and Langlois would confine the change of w to gu to words of Germanic origin, which is doubtless correct.

A. 4222, garnis; 6098, desgarni; 7810, garni; 8129, garnie. R. 3040, guarnit.

Guarantee, garanty, or warranty; L. Lat. warantus, cf. English warrant. Guarantee is the later form, and garanty the earlier; warranty antedating both in its phonetic order. See garnish above for w to gu to g. From the form with gu comes warranty; from the form with g comes garanty, while guarantee is probably an analogical restoration.

R. 1864, guarantir; A. 9278, garantir; show the verb forms.

Glorious, Lat. gloriosus becomes Fr. glorios, whence O. Eng. glorious; also O. Fr. glorious and glorieus, (see o in Table of Vowel Changes).

R. 2196, glorios; A. 1623, 4965, glorious; 4977, glorieuse; 6182, 6183, glorieus; 6218, 6222, glorieus; 6502, glorieuse.

Glutton, Lat. glutonem (Festus, Brachet) becomes O. Fr. glouton (see o in table of vowel changes), the accent must rest on syllable -ton to produce this change. R. 3275, gloton shows the intermediate state of development and illustrates the equivalence in Latin of o and u. A. 639, 672, 1041, glouton; 2830, gloton; 4009, gloton; 4015, glouton; 4001, glous; probably due to a confusion of the word with Latin nouns ending in s.

Govern, Lat. gubernare becomes O. Fr. gouverner, or gouverner. R. 2631, government, in the sense of steer, pilot, as also A. 9559, "Par le Rosne government". The change of meaning is natural, as it is but a step from direct to control.

Grammar, Lat. ^xgrammaria from gramma, a letter, then grammar treats of letters.

A. 274, "De letres de gramaire l'ot escolé "; this

form shows the possible connection of gramarve magu, with grammar; that is grammar becomes applied to any kind of learning, then to the particular kind of learning, "the black art", or magic.

Grief, Latin graven, heavy, burdensome, oppressive, becomes grief by strengthening of final v to f; (Brachet, Introd. 142) and a, before a consonant followed by e, to ie. The plural form from graves shows loss of medial v and unaccented e, and change of a to ie in the form gries, also the noun, sing, from gravis has the same form by an analogical development. R. 1678, gries.

Grievance, a derivative of grief where medial f is softened to v. A. 9097, grevance shows that a becomes e before coming ie; that is this particular case the change of a to e took place early enough for the e to be classed with the original Latin e, at the time when the change of e to ie took place.

Guerdon, O.F. guedredon, gueredon; a contamination of O. H. G. widarton, a reward, with Lat. donum, a gift, widar- or wider- becomes guedre-, then guere-, while Lat. donum becomes -don.

R. 3408, guedredon; A. 44, gueredon; 1281, gueredoner; 1692, 2039, 2097, gueredon; 2504, guerredone; 3002, 3055, gueredon.

Guard, O. Fr. guarder of Germanic origin, cf. O.

H. G. warten, to watch over; this form gives English ward,
q. v.

R. 9, 1192, guarder; 192, garde; A. 9483, gardes;
10185, 10450, garder.

Guide, Lat. ^xguidare, of Germanic origin, becomes Fr. guider. R. 901, guider; R. 912, guiderai; R. 3050, guiderat.

Harness, O. Fr. harnas, of Celtic origin, Low Bret. harnes. A. 4730, 4733, arnas; 7089, 7481, harnas.

Heir, Lat. heres, becomes heir(s). R. 504, "ses heirs" (noun); 2744, "Jo si nen ai ne fil ne filie ne heir".

Heritage, derivative of heriter from Lat. hereditare; A. 122, 8802, 9104, iretage; 8069, iretages.

Hermitage, O. Fr. ermitage, deriv. of Lat. eremita. A. 93, 8195, ermitage.

Homage, Lat. hominaticum, by contraction, becomes hom'naticum; the change of -aticum to -age has already been noticed (v. courage), and mn becomes first mm then m. A. 3482, 9624, omage.

Honest, Lat. honestus becomes O. Fr. honeste, or oneste whence Eng. honest (pronounced on-est). Brachet gives honestus as the Lat. original. A. 6424, 6446, 6455, 8162, honeste; 6466, oneste; 10830, honestes, which together with the final e of other forms would seem to indicate an original ^{*}honestis rather than honestus.

Honor, Lat. honor (stem honor) becomes O. Fr. honor or onor, is used in O. Fr. generally to mean the fief, lands

or riches which the chevaliers possess. The English meaning approaches the original Lat. meaning; while the French refers to the possessions bestowed as honors or rewards by the overlord.

A. 1798, "par mes armes autre honor conquete"; 2315, "Li reuge --- ses honors quites"; 4205, "Tu encachas Elie de ses honors "; 4547, "l'onor que conquist Karles "; 4971, honor; 5184, hener; 5314, "La sele son dos vaut l'onor d'un castel"; 8510, "Bien aves aquitee de Borgonge l'onor".

Hospital, Lat. hospitale becomes O. Fr. hospital or ospital. A. 5711, ospital.

Host, (1) a landlord; Lat. hospitem becomes hosp'tem then O. Fr. hoste or oste.

A. 2232, oste; 6451, 6481, 6498, ostes; shows the noun, derived from the Lat. noun, plu. hospites (or perhaps from gen sing. hospitis.)

(2). An enemy, R. 210, ost; A. 9391, ost.

Hostage, Lat. ^xobsidaticum becomes ^xobstati^cum, *there* ostage, and acquires the h by analogy with such Latin words as host which have lost the h in pronunciation. A. 3454, ostages; 5756, ostage; R. 147, 241, ostages; 3852, ostage.

Hostel, Lat. hospitale, by contraction, becomes hosp tale, O. Fr. hostel, Mod. Fr. hotel. Just as Middle Eng. introduced Fr. hostel, so Mod. Eng. introduced Mod. Fr.

hotel. R. 342, hostel; A. 5753, ostel; 6061, 6140, 6456,
ostel.

Hostelry, derivative of hostel; A. 9565, ostelerie.

Hostess, fem of host; A. 2236, ostesse; 7102,
ostese.

Hue, (and cry), O. Fr. hu, huer, probably from the
call used in hunting.

R. 2064, "le hu et le cri"; A. 2739, huce; 2872,
hucier; 3626, huchier; 4500, hus; 6170, 6840, hucier; 9191
"crient et huent"; 10642, huce.

Humble, Lat. humile becomes O. Fr. hum'le, then
humble by the introduction of the labial mute b between
the labial nasal m and the liquid l. R. 1163, humle; see
further humility.

Humility, Lat. humilitatem becomes O. Fr. humilitét,
or humletét, humleté.

A. 1009, humleté; 1938, humilité; 1074, umelient;
2319, humelie.

Impair, O. Fr. enpirer, Lat. in and pejor; pejor
becomes peir, p_oir, p_air; also peir becomes p_ire by change
of e to ie, and contraction of iei to i.

A. 6457, enpirer; 6993, enpirier; 10263, 10893,
enpiries.

Imprison, derivative of prison, q. v. A. 9752, enrpsonés; 10539, enprisoné.

Journey, Lat. diurnata from diurnus, daily; the journey is the amount of work or travel to be done in a day. Diurnata becomes jornede, jornee, journe, and English jurnee, Ancren Riwle jurneie, whence the Modern Eng. by change of spelling. R. 715, ajornede; A. 889, "Venus est a Poitiers a .V. journees", shows the intermediate stage of development, where a jornee is a day's travel; A. 4099, "Tant a fait de journees que il i vint "; 4872, "Ne sai de lor joinees conte non chier"; 5149, 8199, journees; 8316, jornee.

Joust, Lat. juxtare^x, to draw near, to fight hand to hand, becomes juster or joster, whence with lengthened vowel Eng. joust.

R. 1191, josterez; 3360, jostet; A. 140, jouster; 579, jouste; other forms, 595, 2484, 2649, 10301.

Joy, Lat. gaudia by loss of medial d becomes gauia, and by g initial becoming dj, graphically j, and au to o, a to e becomes joie, whence our joy. Ancren Riwle, joie; Kyng Alexaunder, and R. of G's C. , joye.

A. 135, joie; also see 1358, 1690, 3070, 4101, 657, and 5849.

Judge, Lat. judicem by regular contraction and development becomes juge, the d is an English addition to indicate pronunciation. The verb judge is from Lat. judicare, O. Fr. juger.

R. 309, jugiet; 656, jugiez.

Judgment, derivative of judge. R. 328, ~~436~~, 482, jugement; Ancren Riwe has juggement; Life of St. Katherine iugement.

Juggler, derivative of jogler from Lat. joculari, to amuse or divert, perhaps jocularis. A. 13, joglere; 3212, jogleors; from the former or a similar form is developed the form of our word tho it was introduced in the form jugulere, Lambeth Homilies, or jogolere, Kyng Alexander.

Justice, Lat. justitia, by regular development becomes justice in O. Fr.

R. 498, 3988, justise; A. 39, justice; see also 5646, 5880, 6335.

The Saxon Chronicle (before 1200) has justise; Kyng Alexander, justices.

Lace, verb, found frequently in compounds in O. Fr., Lat. laqueus, a string, bow-string, lace, becomes O. Fr. lace, whence the vern lacer, or lacier. R. 712, 1042, laciez, see also 996, 1157, 2500, 2989, 3079; A. 5842, 5848,

6025, 6134, 6868.

Lamp, Lat. lampas from Gr. *λάμπας*, gives O.
Fr. lampe, or lanpe.

A. 5268, lanpes; 9083, "Ains n'i ot alume candelabre
ne lampe". Seinte Marharrete (E. E. T. S.) has lampe; Hali
Meidenhad, laumpe.

Lance, Lat. lancea becomes lancia and in O. Fr. cj
becomes ts. graphically c, while a becomes e giving lance.

R. 2156, lances; 2503, lance; see A. 3368, 3775,
5897, 7015.

Language, Lat. lingua became O. Fr. lengue and by
nasalization en became confused with an and so written, hence
langue and langage (the u in Eng. is an analogical restora-
tion, cf. A. 9454, language.)

Kyng Alexaunder and R. of G's C., have langage.

Larder, Lat. lardum becomes O. Fr. lard, bacon, lard,
from which the word larder was formed, to denote the place
where bacon was kept.

A. 3699, "Tous les bacons fist metre en son lardier".
The Life of St. Kenelm has larder.

Large, Lat. larga becomes O. Fr. large. A. 9050,
9052, larges; 9320, 9396, large. Lambeth Homilies, large.

Largesse, Lat. largitia, generosity, bounty, be-
comes O. Fr. largese (or largece by mistake).

A. 3729, has the dialectic largeche. Ancren Riwe
has largesce; R. of G's C., largesse.

Leal, Lat. legalis becomes O. Fr. leial, (later
loial) whence Eng. leal.

R. 1735, "leial compaignie "; 3764, S'il fust
leials". The Harl MS. (Lyric Poetry) has lealte.

Leash, Lat. laxa, a thong or loose cord, becomes O.
Fr. laise; for s to sh cf. brandish. A. 2894, "S'en ferai
une laise a .I. levrier."

Letter, Lat. litteras come figuratively to mean the
message which the letters represented. A. 10565, "Il li done
les letres et le brief saiele."

Lozenge, Lat. laus becomes O. Fr. los, of which los-
enge, or lasange is a derivative, meaning praise.

A. 9099, losenge; 9181, losainge, means rather ly-
ing and deceitful flattery than praise.

R. 1054, 1194, 1210, have los, meaning honor, reputa-
tion. A. 48 has losengier, a flatterer; see also 1390,
2866, 2884, 3487, 3548, 3569, 4674. A. 3490 has losengeries,
flattering lies.

The word comes to be applied to flattering tombstones

by a figure, then to sugar in the shape of these stones.
In vulgar pronunciation at the present time we have lozenger
for lozenge. Kyng Alexaunder has losynger.

Loyal, Lat. legalis becomes leial which becomes
later loial.

A. 5626, "Aiois ---- li loials "; 7319, loialment.

Loyalty, derived from loyal; A. 1278, 5626, 6251,
loiauté.

Mace, Low Lat. matia (cf. Lat. mateola) becomes O.
Fr. mace, by regular process.

A. 3987, mache; 4001, make; 4010, mace.

Madame, O. Fr. mā dame, see dame. A. 5941, "ma
dame".

Majesty, Lat. majestatem becomes O. F. majeste,
whence majesty.

A. 4339, 6239, majesté. The Life of St. Edmund the
Confessor has majesté.

Malady, derivative of malade, from Lat. male habita,
ill-disposed, indisposed, or ill, which gives by contraction
mal'abta developing to malabde whence, by loss of b before
a consonant, malade.

A. 7066, "qui fu par maladie ----- abaissies". Old
Kentish Sermons (about 1240) have maladie.

Manger, a place where food is put before animals to be eaten, Lat. manducare, by contraction mand'care becomes the verb manger, which is used substantively to indicate first, that which is eaten; second, the receptacle for food; for the first meaning above cf. vulgar mod. Eng. eatings for food.

A. 2062, 4000, mangier.

Manner, Schol. Lat. maneria, species, kind, derived from Lat. manus; O. Fr. manire in Aiol, 9225; Lambeth Homilies, manere, Layamon's Brut, manere.

Mantel, Lat. mantum, a short cloak, gives mante whence the derivative mantel.

R. 830, "Soz son mantel en fuit le contenance"; see A. 1215, 2456, 4509, and 7153.

Marble, Lat. marmorem becomes marm'rem, then by insertion of a mute, cf. humble, becomes O. Fr. marmbre, marbre in which form it enters English, and the second r becomes l by dissimilation.

R. 2268, 2272, marbre; see A. 2783, 7399, and 9114. Trinity Coll. Hom. show the form marbreston, while Layamon's Brut. has marbre -stone, and Florice and Blauncheflur has marbelston.

March, military frontier, border, of Germanic origin,

cf. O. H. G. marcha. A. 101, marces; R. 374, 839, and 2209, marche. Marquis, the "lord of the marches" is derived from this, cf. marchis A. 4171.

Mercy, Lat. mercedem becomes merci by loss of medial d, change of second e to ie (and its contraction to i), R. 239, 2383, mercit; The Lat., meaning pay, reward, bribe become pardon obtained for a reward, or pity, then mercy.

Merci, found in Ancren Riwe, Haelok the Dane, and R. of G's C.

Misadventure, see adventure of which it is a deriva^{tion}
R. of G's C. has mysaventure.

Mischief, Lat. minus becomes mes, and capitem, chief or chef. A. 7068, meskief; 5672, (?) mescies.

Marvel, Lat. mirabilia becomes O. Fr. mervelle, whence the verb is formed. A. 351, mervelle; 6090, mervelles; 6996, 6999, mervelles; see also 77, 4108, 5719, 6216, 6755, and R. 1610.

Marvellous, a derivative of marvel, q. v. Kyng Alexaunder has mervellouse.

Master, Lat. magister, gives maistre in O. Fr. R. 2939, maistres; A. 5880, maistre; see also 6069, 6091, 6671, 6703, and 7234.

Meagre, Lat. macrum gives O. Fr. maigre, whence the Eng. A. 1230, 3176, maigre. For ai to ea cf. faiture to feature.

Measure, Lat. mensura becomes mesure by loss of n before a consonant, and change of a to e; in like manner Lat. mensurare becomes mesurer.

R. 146, 631, 1035, mesure; 1218, mesurer.

Melee, Lat. misculata becomes meslede later melee. R. 450, mesléde; 257, meslissiez; see also A. 528, 6471, and 10645. For the meaning cf. slang expression, "a regular mix-up".

Member, Lat. membrum, a limb, becomes O. Fr. membre, or menbre. R. 1408, menbres; 1970, desmembrer; see A. 4628, 4632, 5731, 6223, 6645, 7074, 7255.

Merchant, Lat. mercatanten, becomes marcheant, or merchant in O. Fr. Aiol shows several dialectic forms, 3734, marceant; 9304, marcant; 9443, marcheant; 9495, marceant.

Merchandise, a derivative of merchant. A. 1223, marcheandise; 3735, marcheandies.

Morsel, Lat. morsellum a diminutive of morsum, the past pat. of mordere, to bite; thus a morsel is a little bite. A. 8612, morsel; R. of G's C. has mossel.

Mount, O. Fr. monter, to ascend, (go up a mountain), from Lat. montem. R. 1017, montet; 2708, montet; A. 6634, 6643, 7399. For o to ou, see bounty.

Mew, to moult or mew, Lat. mutare to change (i.e. feathers) becomes muder then muer. R. 31, "ostors mudiers"; 129, "ostors mudez"; 184, "ostors mudables"; 441, color mudéde"; 773, 825, 834, muder.

Mule, Lat. mulus gives O. Fr. mul, mula, mule. R. 480, "Ne mul ne mule"; A. 6643, 6688, 8164, 8169, 8214, and 8314.

Murder, Lat. mordrum, murdrum, (of Germanic origin, cf. Gothic maurthr, Brachet) becomes mordre, from which is derived the verb mordrir or murdrir.

A. 5138, "murdri et estranlé"; see also 5738, 6655, 7003, and 8371.

Mutton, Lat. multonem becomes Fr. mouton, or moton. A. 6263, mouton; 6264, moton. Kyng Alexaunder has motoun.

Nourish, Lat. nutrire becomes nodrir or nudrir and by loss of d before consonant, morir; R. 2380, nodrit. A. 843, noris; 5074, nori; see also 8020, 9273, and 9368. Nourish is formed from the present stem noriss by lengthening o to ou, and changing ss to sh, see brandish. R. of G's C. has norys, norysing; The Pit of Hell, norisschinge.

Nobility, Lat. nobilitatem, be regular development, becomes O. Fr. nobilité whence English nobility, cf. bounty. A. 5498, nobilité; see also 5544, 7422, 7483, 10300.

Noise, Lat. nausea, became nausia, then O. F. noise, sickness, annoyance, quarrel, or fight, together with the attendant disturbances, (R. of G's C., noyse).

A. 2376, "li noise estgrams"; see also 2431, 2532, 4470, 5063, 5067, 9209, R. 1005, "Grant est le noise".

Nozzle, Lat. nasale, becomes O. F. nasel, the part of the helmet which protects the nose, whence nozzle in Eng. because resembling a nose.

R. 1602, 1996, 3927, nasel; see also A. 3301, 7932, 10815.

Nuisance, Lat. nocere becomes O. F. nuire, pres. part. nuisant, whence nuisance. A. 4224, nuisant; 10227, nuisans.

Obedience, is the regular Fr. development of Lat. obedientia, and is taken into English without change of form. A. 5747, shows the dialectic form obedienche.

Andren Riwle has obedience and obedient.

Odour, Lat. odorem becomes O. F. odour, A. 6295, "Si souffroit angoisse de le ttes grant odour". Kyng Alexander has odour.

Orison, Lat. orationem (used for prayer in Tertul-
lian, Brachet) becomes oreison or orison.

A. 2968, 6181, has orison. R. of G's C. has orisons;
the Life of St. E. C., oreisoun; Florice and B., oresun;
and Ancren Riwle, ureisuns. The word is now becoming archaic,
and is used to indicate prayers or devotions.

Outrage, Lat. ^xultraticum, becomes O. F. oltrage,
then outrage.

R. 1106, oltrage; A. 8808, outrage; see also 8815,
8940.

An outrage was at first something which passed be-
yond bounds, an injury too much to be endured but by an
association with rage, a word with which it has no connec-
tion, it came to mean an insulting injury, onw which causes
one to rage.

Palace, Lat. palatium becomes O. F. palais. R.
151, 2708, palais; see A. 3144, 3727, 5220, 6503, 6543,
7030. King Horn, Florice and B. have palais; Life of St.
Katherine, paleys; and R. of G's C., paleys.

Palfrey, Lat. paraveredus (cf. Ger. Pferd.) became
paravredus, parafredus, and by ^{dis}assimilation palafredus,
which gives O. F. palefreit or palefrei.

R. 479, 756, palefreit; A. 1260, palefroi; see also

2803, R. of G's C., and the Harl MS. (Lyric Poetry) have palefrey.

Pantry, Lat. panem gives O. Fr. panetiers as a derivative, the panetiers was the officer in charge of bread, as the boutelliers was of the wine. We find also the derivative paneterie, corresponding to boutellerie. A. 2862, "quikenars li panetiers".

Paradise, Lat. paradisus from Greek παράδεισος, a park, becomes R. 1135, 1479, 2197, 2241, and 2396, paradis. Layamon's Brut, has paradis.

Parchment, Lat. (pergamenum), pergamena becomes O. F. pargemin, and therefrom parchemin by very unusual change. The final t in parchment is excrement, growing naturally out of the plural, parchemens, where a dental stop is inserted between the nasal and the dental surd sibilant, giving parchemenz, or parchements, whence the singular analogical form parchement, which is adopted in Eng. and gives parchment. A. 9290, "Prent encre et parchemin".

Parliament, a derivative of Fr. parler, parlement. Lat. parabolare by contraction becomes parav'lare which becomes paraulare by change of v to u; paraulare regularly becomes paroler in O. Fr. then par'ler whence the derivative parlement. The meaning may be traced from the Latin

parabola, a comparison or parable (Greek παραβολή , from παραβάλλειν , to cast beside, compare,) whence parabolare to speak parables, talk, discourse, which by contraction gives O. Fr. parler, to talk; a parlement is then a meeting to talk over something, a conference; an assembly especially to deliberate on national affairs; and by a restriction of meaning, the legislative body of England. R. 2836, has parlement, meaning conversation; Kyng Alexander has parlement; later English parlament changed in spelling to parliament, because of parliamentum Lat. parliamentum (Cent. Dict).

Pardon, Lat. perdonare (Carolingian documents , Brachet) from per and donare; cf. Eng. forgive, becomes pardoner; Brachet mentions the irregularity of the change from e to a but says that occurs in a few cases, before m, n, or r, he ought also add the farther restriction that these be followed by a consonant. The word per becomes par, and therefore would seem to constitute an exception to this restriction, but let us remember that this word, used as a separable prefix must have been frequently followed by consonants, and therefore developed the form par- , from which by analogy the prefix when separated was also par, a single relic of the days when par was separable is found in the Mod. Fr. use of the phrase par trop, e. g.; "c'est par trop fort". The use of par is extensive, as of per- in Latin;

perfectum, parfait; pervenire, parvenir; or of ver- in German, or for in English; vergeben, verlieren, verderben; forgive, forlorn, forswear. It differs from German and English, however, in being separable, and being used freely, even more freely than in Latin which employed it as an adjective prefix, denoting the highest degree of intensity, as perfacilis, pergratus, perhorridus, as well as a verbal prefix, in which use it employed in English and German. It is probably that the English and Latin are each due to Germanic origin, that forgive is a lineal descendant of the parent Germanic form and that perdonare is an analogical formation formed by comparison with the Germanic. The fact that the word perdonare is found only in Late Latin, seems to me an indication that if there was an analogical creation here it was the Latin creation from the German word.

R. 2005, has, "Carne le pardonez!" 2007, "Jol vos pardoins". A. 975, pardoinst; 10080 shows a derived noun form, pardon.

Pass, Lat. pandere, to open (as pandere viam, open a way) gives passum, from the stem of which Fr. passer is formed. By an extension of meaning pandere came to mean make a way even when not connected with viam or a similar word. A. 5586, "Son boin espiel tranchant par mi le cors pase"; 4346, trespaser; 4349, trespasser; 5318, trespassé; 5319, trespassent; and 7757, trespassa; R. 2865, trespassast;

Ancren Riwle, has passen; Kyng Alexaunder, passed.

Passage, a derivative of pass, either from an original passaticum or by analogy with other nouns in -age.

R. 657, "trovera port ne a passage"; 741, "Vedez les porz et les destriez passages". In these passages we find passage indicating the place of passing, while English generally refers to the action of passing. The English word in the two passages above cited would have been pass, the place where one goes, or makes his way, through mountains. The use of passage in the preceding sentence is a figurative extension of the original idea; the place in a book which one is going through or has gone through is a passage.

Pasture, Lat. pastura, from pascor, to feed, gives O. Fr. pasture. A. 5446, enpasture; 5447, pasturer; 6126, enpasture; 6381, shows paistre, from ^xpascere (pasce) by change to pas re, and insertion of the so-called excrescent t. Kyng Alexaunder has pasture.

Paunch, O. Fr. panche, becomes paunch by the lengthening of an to aun and the loss of final e. A. 2689, "le panche grose"; 8785, "grose le panche."

Peril, Lat. peric(ul)um becomes peril in French by the loss of c before a consonant, and of the final syllable. The meaning, danger, is the same in O. F. generally speaking,

as in Latin. A. 9274, "point de peril". Old Kentish Sermons (Morris) show peril; Kyng Alexaunder, and R. of G's G. have peryl.

Perjure, Lat. perjurare gives O. Fr. parjurer.

The English form is worthy of note in that it offers a suggestion as to the possible time of the change from er to ar before a consonant; we also find (Kyng Alexaunder) perlement for parlement indicating that at that time (before 1300) the change of er to ar had taken place and that the writer was trying to replace what he felt to be a development of er by its supposed original. A. 9238, "quivers parjures"; R. 674, 3830, parjurez.

Pierce, O. F. percer (of uncertain origin, is regarded by some as a contraction of O. F. pertuisier, from Med. Lat. ^xpertusium, Lat. pertusus from pertundere, to perforate) is adopted in Eng. as perce and the change of spelling is to denote the length of the e. R. 2050, has perciez, and 2077, perciét, Kyng Alexaunder has perce, also Chaucer, Prologue.

Pity, Lat. pietatem becomes, not, exactly as we should expect, pitié; e becomes ei, and iei gives by contraction i; for the change of a to ie instead of e, we must consider it what Paris and Langlois (Introduction Phonétique, § 26) call i in ^{ia} haitus where a precedes a consonant

followed by e; this is only another instance of the manifold operation known as psychological anticipation, tho it has necessarily its physical side. The phenomenon known as metathesis is an instance of its action on consonants, while unlaut is the most common vowel change by anticipation. This anticipation is but another kind of associative interference, occurring when two parts of a word or sentence come into the mind at the same time and the one is pronounced instead of the other. R. 1749, pitiét, A. 6408, 8530, pitié. Pietas meant affection especially toward parents, cf. pius aeneas, then sympathy with the sorrows of those for whom the affection is felt.

Plenty, Lat. plenditatem, becomes O. Fr. plentét, plenté, in which form it is adopted into English, and regularly becomes plenty. See A. 2600, 6597, 6627, 9261, and 9819, plenté. Anoren Riwle, Havelok the Dane, Kyng Alexander, and R. of G's C. have plenté. The meaning has suffered no appreciable change from French to English, nor even Latin to French.

Point, Lat. punctum becomes O. F. point by loss of final syllable, and the development of j from c when it falls before t, Lat. ai and o being equivalent. A. 4284, "espee ----- Si par desous le cote que point ne pert".

Pork, Lat. porcus, a pig, becomes O. F. porc, and

is found with the meaning of pig or hog in A. 4885, R. 1751, 2591, 3224. The English usage of the word doubtless arises from the fact that when served at the table of the Norman noble it must be called porc, while among themselves when engaged in their menial labors, there was no necessity to use any other than the native word; thus people gradually and unconsciously came to use porc when speaking of the food product, and swine of the living animal.

Porter, Lat. portarius becomes O. Fr. portiers(s).
A. 3998. 7785 -6, 7790, portier, portiers. The fact that the i is an anticipation of the i of the suffix, while a had the accent, and the French accent on the first syllable combine to render the sound of i so slight that it is dropped in English. R. of G's C. has porter.

Poverty, Lat. paupertatem becomes O. Fr. povertét, or poverté. A. 3923, 7067, 7068, 7112, 7116, have poverté, A. 3674, povertet; cf. A. 7109, richeté.

In the Lambeth Homilies (before 1200) we find poverté. The changes in this word are regular, au becoming o, p between vowels y, and suffix tat becoming tet, then te. For -te to -ty, cf. bounty.

Powder, Lat. pulverem becomes puly'rem, pul'rem, by the insertion of mute d, puldre in O. F., then poldre, and poudre, from which comes the English form. R. 3633,

has poldre in the Latin meaning of dust; and 2426, "chemins poldros", dusty roads. Powder was then first dust, then that which resembles dust in substance or appearance, or any substance composed of fine dust like particles, hence gun-powder, baking-powder, face powder, and the ^{generic term} genuine applied to any such substance.

R. of G's C. has poudre, Kyng Alexaunder, poudre, probably the accent is due to a confusion with other words of French origin ending in e.

Power, Med. Lat. potere (for posse) becomes poer, poeir, and pooir in O. Fr., giving Eng. poer, pouer, and lastly power. A verbal substantive formed by taking the infinitive as a noun, to be able to have power, gives ability, power. A. 9903, poovir; Layamon has pouere; Life of St. Dunstan and Harl MS. (Lyric Poetry) poer, Kyng Alexaunder and R. of G's C. power.

Press, derivative from presser, from Lat. pressare, a frequentative of premere (Brachet) O. F. presse, meaning throng, thick of the fight, is found. R. 1220, 2057, 2070, A. 8442, 8458, 10824, 10873. The press is where people crowd or press thickest, so in the heat of the battle, in the thickest of the fray are expressions used synonymously with in the press of battle. Ancren Riwle has presse; Kyng Alexaunder, pres.

Prince, Lat. principem loses both the atonic syllables and retains a final e only as an aid to the pronunciation. A. 1630, has the dialectic form prinche; 3973, princes; 10345, punce; and 9365, the derivative princier. R. of G's C. has prince; Kyng Alexaunder, prynce; Seinte Marharrete has prince as early as about 1200.

Prison, Lat. prensionem becomes presionem, Lat. e is equivalent to i, and by the anticipation of i which combines with i to form i, the last syllable is son, the final -em being regularly lost, and we have prison. R. 1886, 3680, prison; A. 1179, 3015, 5652, 5929, 7202, prison. In Roland the meaning is taking captive, "set que ja n'avrat prison", "knows that there will be no taking captive, no quarter given"; and probably captivity tho it may mean prison, place of captivity. "Bramimonde, qu'il meinet en sa prison". In Aiol it means place of captivity only. The Eng. form prisun is found in Hali Meidenhad, Ancren Riwe, and Wohunge of ure Louerd; prison in Kyng Alexaunder.

Prisoner, a derivative of prison. A. 7939, 7970, 10071, 10077, prisonier. For ier to er see porter.

Privy (counsellor), Lat. privatus becomes regularly O. Fr. privés. A. 7510, "conselliers privés". See also counsel and counsellor.

Prove, Lat. probare, to try or test, became O. F. prover regularly and later lengthened o to ou. English shows the spelling of the earlier stage with the pronunciation of the later. A. 6248, has esprover; 6566, "Poront lor vasselage prover et assaier."

Purchase, a compound of pour from Lat. pro, or per, and chasser from Latin ^Xcaptiare giving pourchasser. ^XCaptiare is a supposed derivative of Lat. captare, itself formed from capere. Captare, to go to take, is used in Propertius, "captare feras", to hunt wild beasts. Thus ^Xcaptiare meaning to hunt or chase, gives Fr. chasser. Pour is used as a perfective or intensive prefix (as in pursue) and thus pourchasser means to chase something until it is reached, to get. Then if you get any salable article from a dealer, you get it in exchange for a price, or buy it. R. 2612, has porchacet in another derived sense; to be very busy about something, to be making an effort, seems to be the meaning of porchacer here.

Quit, Lat. quietus becomes quite; and quietare, quiter. For ie to i see pity. Quietus meant in Late Latin free, discharged, or clear. Probably the idea was that a matter rendered quietus was one which created no trouble, or disturbance of any sort, that remained fixed and settled. This meaning survives in the phrases quit rent, quit claim,

the derivative quittance, and the compound acquit.

A. 70, "Et si rendi son pere tout quite son pais"; 2315, "rengé honors quites"; 3472, quites; 3491, "clames quites"; 3939, quite; 7021, "claim — quite"; 8298, "quites vos sont clamees"; 8790, "me lais Borgonge— quite"; R. 2748, "quite li claim"; 2832, "quite vos rent"; see also 1140, 2787, 3800. The Cent. Dict. gives this word from quiter, to quit and clame, a claim; but the French and Eng. examples show the reverse to be true, that quite, and clamer are the sources of this word. Merlin (E. E. T. S.) has quyte cleymed; Hakluyt's Voyages, quite claimed.

Random, O. F. randon, force or impetuosity, gives Eng. random through nasalization of the o by n, which causes a confusion between on and om. The Cent. Dict., however, thinks that this form is by analogy with whilom, seldom, and ransom, the latter of which is itself an original -on ending. Rashly or with force, implies generally a lack of care and precision, hence at random has come to mean aimless, or haphazard.

A. 712, 741, randonee; 3135, 8403, 10120, 10705, randon. Kyng Alexaunder has a form raundoun showing the tendency in English to lengthen Fr. an and on.

Ransom, Lat. redemptionem becomes raencon by loss of d and p assimilation of m to n before t and change of ti

to o. The unusual change of e to a, Brachet attributes to the fact that the accent rests on e, it seems, however, just as reasonable to say that the change is due to dissimilation before e, and the fact that the first e stands under the accent accounts for it rather than the second e, being strengthened.

By contraction raencon becomes rancon. A. 36, raencon; 3323, 3351, have dialectic raenchon; 8505, 9019, raencon. The m of the English word is probably due to the fact that o nasalized by a following n sounds the same as when the nasalization is caused by a following m, tho we find (Ancren Riwe) ransun, and (Kyng Alexaunder) raunsoun, R. of G's C. has ransom showing that the form adopted by the English must have been, in the case of this word at least, the standard and conservative form, for the nasalization of o took place (Paris & Langlois) about the beginning of the 12th century, while the form ransom occurs about 1295; even allowing for the length of time necessary to change the spelling of a word to conform with a change in pronunciation, it seems probable that the English retained as correct the un-nasalized form, for some time after the change took place in French.

Rear-guard, Lat. retor and O. F. garde, give redregarde, reregarde, reregarde is written rearguard by a conventional spelling (Skeat, § 62,3), for -guard instead

of garde see guard. Just as garde gives guard and ward, so this O. F. word gives also rere-ward. Redreguarde is found R. 574, 584, 613, 624, 656, 742, 754, and 761. Kyng Alexaunder has reir-ward.

Reason, Lat. rationem becomes raison by change of a before a consonant followed by i, change of tj to s, and loss of final syllable. Reason is O. Fr. does not mean reason but speech or discourse; occasionally we find the meaning argument, now he who has the argument on his side is generally in the right, hence the French idiom avoir raison, to be right.

The French meaning speech or discourse is seen in English, cf. the expression, "Come, let us reason together". i. e. "Let us talk it over among ourselves". Thus by a reasonable man, we do not mean one who is guided by reason, but one who is willing to talk things over with us, or rather let us talk to him, literally, one who can be talked to, for the opposite idea notice the expression, "He will not listen to reason", of a person who is not willing to listen to the speaker's side of the question. We find the expression methe a raison used with the meaning to address, A. 1613, 2099, 4727, and 5425, R. 219; A. 1358, 3217, and 4733 have raison; A. 1613 shows a form reison indicating that the change of Lat. a to e had not quite lost its force

at the time when ti became c disengaging a j which united with the a or, in this instance, e.

Receive, Lat. recipere becomes O. Fr. receivere or receivre, without appreciable change of meaning. R. 38, 85, 189, 281, 431, 464, 782, 1376, 1178; Chaucer has receyved, receyveth.

Recreant, Lat. recredentem becomes O. Fr. recredant by loss of t, and confusion of nasalized a and nasalized e. R. 906, recredanz; 954, recredant; see also 528, 543, 556, 2048, 2063, 2663, 2733, and 3973. The recreant was first the vanquished champion in a duel, who surrendered, se recredit, to his opponent; R. 393, 2663. As the fact of being vanquished convicted the defendant of crime, a recreant was regarded as a criminal, a miserable wretch, R. 3973.

Redress, Lat. re and drictiare from drictus. Lat. directus becomes in Med. Lat. dirictus, and by contraction drictus. Drictiare becomes drecier or dresser, (Lat. e and i being equivalent), for tiare to cer, ser, see purchase.

A.6402, redrecier; 7263, redreche; 10446, redrecha. The noun redress is formed from the verb. To redress is to make right, to make amends, drictus being used in the sense of right or justice in Med. Lat.

Refuse, Lat. refutare, to push back, to refuse.

The form refuser where one would expect refuter indicates a contamination of refutare and recusare; Diez supports this theory (Brachet) and it seems more probable than that there was an original ^xrefutiare of which we have no trace. A. 10434 has refusser. In English we find refuse before 1300 (Ancoren Riwle, Brachet).

Regret, the origin of the word is not settled as yet. Clédat, Glossary of the Chanson de Roland says that the word is of Germanic origin, meaning to regret (mourn for) and call to one's aid. R. 1469, regrétent; 1566, regrete; 2886, regreter. Gautier, in his Glossary of the Chanson de Roland, derives the word from requiritare, following Boehmer, but questions the validity of the derivation without making a decision or supplying a form that is unobjectionable. Clédat's etymology seems more satisfactory, deriving it from the Germanic word cognate with A. S. graetan, from which is M. E. greten, and Eng. greet, to weep, lament, or mourn now obsolete, cf. Scotch greet.

Rbin, Lat. retina from retinere, to hold back, becomes resne, then rene from which is developed the English form. A. 1290, resne; 1381, resnes; A. 3101, 7665, 7629, resne; 6784, resnes; 1730, 10918, rene.

Remember, Lat. rememorare, to call to mind, becomes remem^rrare which, by insertion of b, becomes regularly

remembrer in O. Fr. R. 489. remembre; 820, remembret; 1182, remembrer; 1972, 2377, remembrer; A. 3774, 7662, and 10366, have various forms.

Remembrance, a derivative of remember, R. 3614, means memory or recollection.

Renown, Med. Lat. renominare becomes O. F. renomner and renommer whence the substantive renom, and by the confusion of on and om, renon, this lengthened in English becomes renoun spelled later renoun, also the form renown appears. To name again and again is to make famous, hence renown, fame.

Repair, Lat. repatriare (Isidore of Seville, Brachet) gives O. F. repaider or repaider; by loss of d, repaier or repaier is developed. The original meaning is to return home, then by expressing the place in words it is limited to the meaning return or go back. English loses still more of the meaning of the word by using it to mean go.

R. 36, ^xrepaider; 51, repaide; 135, 293, repaider; 310, repaide; 573, repaierat; A. 6542, repaier; 7026, repaier; 7058, repaier; and 8816, repaier.

Reproach, Low Lat. repropiare, bring near to, used of faults, means to reproach, censure or upbraid; repropiare

becomes O. Fr. reprocher by change of pi to ch (see pi under j, Table of Changes) and final are to er. The noun is derived from the verb and means blame or censure.

R. 2263, reproche; 1076, reproche.

Rescue, Med. Lat. rescussa reexcussa from re-
excutere, to shake off again) gives O. Fr. rescousse, which becomes in English rescous (Chaucer, Troilus, I 478). The verb rescue is from rescutere which becomes rescuere, O. F. reskeure, rescourre, rescorre. A. 5497, 5505, rescousse; 8506, rescous.

Sergeant, Lat. servientem becomes O. Fr. sergent, by confusion becoming sergant or, with e after g to indicate pronunciation, sergeant.

For vi to g see, Table of Changes, i. R. 3957, serjanz; 3968, serjant; A' 239, sergant; 729, serjans; see also 2052, 2070, 3611. We find sergantes in English as early as 1200 (Trinity Coll. Hom)

Return, Lat. re and tornare. See turn for development. R. 1704, retorneront; A. 6429, retornons; 7450, 7751, s'en retornent; 7952, retorna; 7964, retornerent.

Rich, of Germanic origin in O. Fr. it is cognate with A. S. rice which it has influenced to soften hard c.

to ch. Gothic reiks, ruler or king; Lat. rex, regere; and Sanskrit rejan are all from the same root as rich, also found in the suffix -ric from rice found in Modern Eng. bishopric.

Richesse, a derivative of rich; wealth, state of being rich. Originally a singular it is now classed as plural in form but singular in meaning by many grammarians, and the feeling of most people is that it refers to a collection of material objects which constitute wealth, rather than wealth simply, taken as such without reference to its component parts. A. 3675, ricoise; 4925, 9797, ricese. Morris cites this word in various forms from early English writers; richeise, riches, richesce, richesses, and most frequently richesse, which seems to have been the French form adopted, together with its variant richese, dialectic forms of which are shown above.

Rime, rhyme, is not a French word originally but is cognate with the Germanic form from which Fr. rime is derived and the fact of the similarity in form and meaning between the French and the native English forms would suggest a mutual influence. A. 10918, "Et del romans Aiol est la rime finie".

Robe, Lat. raubare, to rob, (Brachet) had a verbal subst., raub the booty, which later acquired the sense of

clothes, as in the early period, the nobles had very expensive and durable clothing so that their rich garments were a prize for robbers. Rauba regularly becomes robe, and is found as such (Wace, Rou, cited by Godefroy).

A. 3792, has reube; 3843, "deus paires de reubes fait a orfrois", showing the value of a noble's clothing.

Royal, Lat. regalis becomes O. Fr. reial by loss of g which develops a j, and by loss of the final syllable. In the 12th century ei becomes oi, giving roial, A. 5640. English changes i to y during the middle English period, giving royal. Regalis is from Lat. reg- as regere, rex, so rich and royal are cognate.

Royalty, a compound of royal; A. 9832 roiante, state or condition of being kingly, royal. Chaucer has roialtee, royaltee and realtee (responsible for English law term, realty).

Safe, Lat. salvum becomes salv, sauf, or saulf, giving M. Eng. safe, sauf and saulfe; final v is strengthened to f, in order to preserve it. R. 649, has salve with v retained before final e; A. 94, has save, illustrating the same point.

Sage, Lat. sapius becomes sage by p being weakened to v and vj becoming g; with a final e to assist in pronunciation.

R.248, 279, show the change to v, with the j, however, attracted to a, saive, saives; 648, 1093, sages; see also sages, sage, A. 106, 291, 326, 5669, and 9078. At the time of the adoption of sage it had not yet suffered the change of meaning which it has undergone in French, whence it now means good as well as wise.

Savage, Lat. silvaticus becomes salvaticus (see balance for il to al), whence salvage, sauvage. A. 65, savage; 107, savages; 10090, savage. The animals which lived in the forests were wild, hence the term silvaticus, wild, savage. Later it was extended in meaning to apply to people as well as animals.

Save, Lat. salvare becomes salver or sauver, dialectic saver. A. 10097, savée shows the loss of l between a and v which occurs also in savage.

Scarlet, the original of this word is uncertain, one etymology derives it from a Persian form, another from a Germanic form, but coming through Med. Lat. scarlatum, a scarlet colored cloth. The initial sc receives a strengthening e, giving escarlate, A. 3751, 3767, 3770, 4282, 4412, and 4600; O. Eng. scarlat, (Jesus Poems, O. E. Misc.) and akarlet, (Kyng Alexaunder).

Seal, Lat. sigillum becomes seel (Lat. ē and ī

being equivalent) by loss of medial g and final um. The verb is derived from Lat. sigillare, giving seeler. R. 486, seel; 2613, seeler; A. 10558, 10565 show the dialectic forms saieler and saielé.

Seneschal, Merov. Lat. seniscalcus is of Germanic origin, properly the oldest of the slaves or servants, (Brachet). Cf. A. S. sceale. Seniscalcus becomes O. Fr. seneschal or senescal.

A. 2118, senescal; 2233, senescaus; 3680, 3751, 7939, senescal.

Sepulchre, Lat. sepulchrum or sepulcrum gives sepulchre or sepulore in O. Fr. A. 5610, 6203, have sepulore. Sepulore is found in English as early as 1200 (Trinity Coll. Hom., E).

Sergeant, Lat. servientem becomes O. Fr. sergent, by confusion becoming sergant or, with e after g to indicate pronunciation, sergeant. For vi to g see, Table of Changes, i.

R. 3957, serjanz; 3968, serjant; A. 239, sergant; 792, serjans; 947, serjant; 1941, sergant; 1944, serjans; see also 2052, 2070, 3611. We find sergantes in English as early as 1200 (Trinity Coll. Hom.)

Serve, Lat. servire becomes O. F. servir whence

serve. A. 10825, servent.

Service, Lat. servitium (pl. servitia) gives O. F. servise; later when c before e had lost the sound of t (becoming s from ts since the first consonant of a group is dropped), and medial s was becoming vocalized, the sound remaining the same, the symbol was changed from s to c.

R. 319, 1406, 2242, servise; A. 3515, 10277, service; 10440, services; 6842, 7246, serviche; 7428, serviches. Layamon, (Brut), has servise, found also in various other MSS. dating before 1300. (Morris).

Siege, Lat. sedium becomes ^{*}sege, then siege; see dj and accented e, Table of Changes. From the root sed, (Lat. sedere, to sit) cognate with sit; Eng. sit; A. S. sittan, settan; Germ. sitzen, Sanskrit śad, sadati.

A. 9391, siege. We find sege in English as late as the 13th century; R. of G's C., and The Holy Rode have sege.

Sojourn, Lat. ^xsubdiurnare, by loss of b before d, diurn to jorn (see journey), and are to er, with u equivalent to o, becomes sojorner, the second o is lengthened to ou giving sojourner, whence sojourn.

R. 3696, sojorn. A. 4553, sejornons; 4874, 6526, sejornerent; 4890, 4901, sejornerons; 6600, sejorner. Kyng Alexander has sojorneth and sojourning.

Soldier, O. F. soldedier, one who receives pay, solde, for fighting; R. 34, 133, soldediers loer. Solde is from Lat. solidus, a coin. By loss of medial d we have soldeiers whence soldiers.

Sorrel, O. F. sor from a Germanic source, meaning a brownish red, applied to horses, A. 4268, sors; 3199, sor. Sorrel is probably from a derivative sorel, slightly reddish in color.

Spouse, Lat. sponsum, sponsa becomes O. F. espose, see espouse. Spuse, Trinity Coll. Hom.; spus, Ancren Riwe.

Stable, Lst. stabulum becomes O. F. estable, (see scarlet for st to est), whence the verb establer, from which forms the English noun and verb respectively are developed. Stabulum (stab'lum) was probably a place where horses might stand; hence a stable. A. 778, establerent; 1121, establer; 2059, 2811, estable; see also 1759, 3702, and 7076. Kyng Alexaunder has stable.

Strange, Lat. extraneus becomes estraneus and develops a j in pronunciation between e and u which develops into consonant j (dj) between vowels giving estrange; English drops initial e as in all cases when it precedes st. Kyng Alexaunder has strange, R. of B's C. has strange.

R. 1086, estrange, see A. 4620, 5084, 5223, 6505, and 8519.

Strangle, Lat. strangulare becomes stranglare, whence O. F. estrangler. The permanence of g is due to the fact that a mute is required, for purposes of pronunciation, between the nasal and the lingual. Otherwise g would have dropped as it did in the dialect of Picardy, A. 1307, 1330, 5138, and 5738; A. 6716, shows estrangler.

Stray, O. F. estraier, for etymology v. estray.
A. 7664, estraiers; 7944, estraier.

Succor, Lat. subcorrere gives O. F. socorre (see sojourn) whence Eng. succor, verb and noun. To run up to in a battle is to aid (a friend), so to give aid, help, or succor. A. 6120, secors; 6508, secoure (verb); see also 6312, 6344, 6961, and 7645. Kyng Alexaunder has socoure and socour.

Suffer, Lat. subferre,^{sufferre} has a secondary form suffer-rere which gives O. Fr. sofrir; R. 1615, 1625; A. 4109, 7814, 8535. See also A. 7255, souferoie.

Supper, O. F. souper from soupe, of Germanic origin, cf. suppe. A. 10945, souper, probably indicates that soup, or broth, was the principal article of the meal.

Standard, O. F. estandard or estandard is probably based on Germanic stand-, then the standard or flag indicates

where the army must make its stand against the enemy, the sign set^{up} to which the mass of the army must come; hence by a figurative extension of meaning it comes to indicate anything set up as a measure for people or things to come up to.

R. 3267, 3330, estandard. The form standard is found in the Saxon Chronicle (before 1200). The form was so similar to Eng. stand, and indeed cognate with it, that the meaning stand has influenced the word so that it means a fixed standard of weight or measure.

Table, Lat. tabula, tabla becomes O. F. table; A. 4014, 5927, 5932, 5935, 5940, 6043, and 7124.

Tender, Latin tenerem becomes O. F. ten(d)re by insertion of d between n and r. R. 294; A. 10238, 10360. This word is synonymous with soft in both literal and figurative meanings.

Tent, Lat. tenta from tentus, part. of tendo, becomes O. F. tente, stretched canvas. Tente, A. 8324, 8547, 8781, 8956, and 10947.

Touch, O. Fr. tocher or toucher is of Germanic origin (Brachet). R. 861, 1316, tochant, tochiet; see also A. 6160, 6824, 6984, and 7929.

Tourney, O. Fr. tornois from tournoier, (Lat.

torniare from tornare) to turn round and round, probably so called from the circling movements of the knights when engaged in combat. A. 3431, 3533, tornois.

Towel, Lat. toacula, of Germanic origin, becomes O. F. toaille, toalle, toialle or toualle. A. 4036, toialle; 7164, toualle. Florice and Blancheflur has towaille.

Tower, Lat. turrem becomes O. F. tor, lengthened in English and later French to tour. A. 4071, 7721, and 7807, tour; Kyng Alexaunder, tour.

Traitor, Lat. traditorem becomes by loss of medial d and the final syllable, traitor; or, by shift of accent, loses unaccented o and gives traître the Mod. Fr. form.

R. 201, traditre, and 942, traditor show the forms before the loss of medial d. A. 26, has traitor. A traitor is one who hands over into the power of another, or betrays, In Aiol it is often used as an insulting epithet without reference to its exact meaning.

Treason, Lat. traditionem becomes O. F. traison whence treason (cf. reason from raison). R. 178, 605, 844, show tradison; A. 309, 81, etc., traison. Morris cites Eng. trayson, treison, and treson.

Treasure, Lat. thesaurum becomes O. F. tesor which by an inserted r becomes tresor. R. 602, tresors; 642,

tresorier; A. 7894, tresor, see also 8333, 8556, 9396, 9446, 9470.

Treasury, a derivative of treasure. A. 9585, tresorie, a treasure vault, a room where treasures are stored. Morris cites tresor, tresour, tresorye and tresorere from various Eng. texts.

Tremble, Lat. tremulare becomes O. F. trem^rler, with inserted mute trembler. A. 5869, 5875, show dialectic trablant.

Trespass, Lat. transpassare, to pass over; passing over to another man's land against his will or without his permission is, therefore, the idea conveyed by the word trespass; for origin of -passer see passer. Morris cites trespas from Kyng Alexaunder and R. of G's C.

Turn, Lat. tornare becomes O. Fr. torner, tourner, R. 2011, torment; A. 6433, torne; see also A. 6673, 7473, 9210, and 10169.

Morris cites turnde, turne, and turnen from early Eng. texts.

Target, is probably a diminutive of targe from a word of Germanic origin, cf. O. Scand. targa. A. 735, targe; R. 3361, targe; 3569, targes; R. of G's C. has targe.

Usher, Lat. ostium becomes O. F. oiss(s), uis(s) or by

a false spelling, huis. Huissier (uissier) is a derivative e which by ss to sh (v. brandish) becomes Eng. usher. A. 3998 huissier; 3040, 7312, uis; 3999, 4083, 6208, huis.

Usurer, O. Fr. usurier, is a derivative of usure (usury) q.v.

Usury, Lat. usura becomes O. Fr. usure, usury, interest, money paid for the use of money.

A. 2667, 7064, 7118, usure; 7067, 7647, userier, dialectic for usurier.

Valet, Med. Lat. vassalettus (a diminutive of vassalis, vassal q.v.) becomes ^xvaslet from which are developed two different forms, s drops before l giving valet or becomes voiced before l giving varlet q.v. A. valet was a first servant, than a personal servant. For citations see varlet.

Valiant, Lat. valentem, powerful, mighty, becomes O. Fr. vaillant. Valentem becomes ^xvalient see accented Latin e, (Table of Vowel Changes), then, by anticipation of i, it becomes ^xvailent or vaillent which when e is nasalised becomes vailant. The palatalized l (ll) is represented in English by li, and ai becomes a, giving valiant. The O. Fr. word also has the meaning worth R. 1168, 1962. The way to be of worth **personally**, in the middle ages, was to be a brave and powerful warrior, hence the meaning valiant;

see A. 5814, 5816, 6956, 6960, and 8467.

Valley, vallata (or valata) from Lat. vallis, gives vallée (cf. contrée). R.710, valedés; 1449, valedé; A. 888, valees. Morris cites valeie, The Holy Rode; valei, R. of G's C.

Varlet, from vaslet^x, see valet above; A. 59, valet; 2103, vales; see also 3011, 3977, 4844, 6551, 7096, 7134, and 7152.

Vassal, Med. Lat. vassalis (from vassus) gives O.Fr. vassal or vasal. Brachet says that vassus is of Celtic origin, cf. gwas, Cymric for youth or servant. Citations will be found under vassalage.

Vassalage, derived from vassal, means not only condition of being a vassal but also valor, courage, as A. 2356, and 2743.

A. 990, 1054, 2551, and 2564, vasal; 2356, 2743, vaselage.

-Venge, Latin vindicare, vindicare, becomes venger by the assimilation of c to g after the voiced mute d giving vindgare, from which venger is developed regularly, cf. judicare to juger. This word has the meaning of lay claim to, act as plaintiff, and so to right a wrong, if this be done forcibly we have the meaning as conveyed in the word

venge, avenge, or revenge.

A. 6954, vengier; 7402, vengera; 7404, 7660, vengier; rarely found alone, but in compounds, avenge, revenge, vengeful.

Vengeance, a derivative of venger, the act of taking revenge. R. 3975, venjance; A. 3258, vengance. Vengaunce is found in Kyng Alexaunder, and vengeance in R. of G's C.

Venison, Lat. venationem becomes O. F. veneison then venison as e under accent becomes ie, and iei contracts to i. Venison was applied to the flesh of any wild animals which were hunted and used for food, i.e. game; but as the deer was the noblest and principal object of the chase, the term came to be restricted to its meat which was the venison par excellence.

A. 1763, 2102, and 2113, venison. Kyng Alexaunder has venysoun; R. of G's C., veneson.

Vermilion, Lat. vermiculus, scarlet, becomes O. F. vermeil, vermilion is probably the acc. form, cf. ber, baron.

R. 386, 985, vermeille; see also A. 3137, 4282, 4344, 4725, 5451, and 9826. The Liber Custumarum has the form vermiloun.

Villainy, Lat. villanus, a farmer, peasant, from

villa, a country seat, becomes villein or vilein whence villain or vilain. Probably the adjective vil had something to do with the change in the meaning of the word from farmer to rude, low, vile. The form, in Aiol, of villainy seems to indicate such a confusion of meanings, since vilonie, A. 1011, 2596, points rather to a connection with vil than with vilain.

Visage, Lat. visaticum^x(?) from visus becomes O. F. visage, face, appearance. R. 304, 2218, 2276, and 3161, visage. Kyng Alexaander has visage.

Virtue, Lat. virtutem becomes O. Fr. vertut, vertu. R. 246, 1754, vertut; A. 3399, 3426, vertu. Morris cites vertu from early English, The Holy Rode, and R. of G's C.

Voice, Lat. vocem becomes O. Fr. vois, whence Eng. voice.

A. 721, has voix, 4297, vois; see also 7400, 2439, 7451, 7624.

Kyng Alexaander shows the early Eng. voys.

Voyage, Lat. viaticum becomes O. Fr. veiage, voiage the latter of which is taken into English and changed to voyage by y for i, a change in spelling only.

R. 660, veiage.

War. O. Fr. guerre, (O. H. G. werra, a quarrel)

becomes werre in English, (initial gu in French becomes regularly w in English) and falls in with the native word from O. H. G. werren. Guerre is found R. 235, A. 3662, 3667, 3834, 5334, and 9893.

Warrant, O. F. guarant, from Low Lat. warantum of Germanic origin, becomes warant regularly in English, cf. war above.

R. 290, has guarant; 868, guaranz; 924, guarantison. See also A. 5539, 5797, 5867, 5928. Kyng Alexaunder has warante. The original meaning is a protection in which meaning it is found Aiol 5928, etc., "De mort n'are garant", then it is a commission giving protection or authority.

Warrior, O. Fr. guerrier, a derivative of guerre. A. 6568, Aiol le nobile guerrier.

Waste, Lat. vastus, waste, desolate, became O. H. G. waste whence Fr. guaste, which becomes regularly Eng. waste.

R. 703. guastede; 2756, deguastede; 3450, guaste.

Wicket, O. F. guicet (or guichet), of Germanic origin, gives Eng. wicket as c is hard in guicet owing to its Germanic origin. A. 7792, 7796, show the form guicet. This word is probably kin to weak, A. S. wican, to give way, Ger. weichen. The wicket was a small door

within a gate which gave way to permit one to pass through.

Wince, O. F. guenchir, or guencir becomes regularly Eng. wince.

A. 3269, guencir; 6943, 7532, 7629, guenchi;
10918, guenchie.

A.

abandon 1.
 abase 1.
 abbey 1.
 acquit 2.
 acquaint 2.
 acquaintance 2.
 accomplish 2.
 accord 3.
 accustom 3.
 adjourn 3.
 adroit 3.
 advance 4.
 advantage 4.
 adventure 4.
 affair 4.
 agree 4.
 aid 5.
 alas 5.
 amble 6.
 ambush 6.
 ancestor 7.
 anchor 7.
 angel 8.
 anguish 8.
 announce 9.
 annoy 9.

A.

apostle 9.
 apparel 9.
 approach 10.
 arrest 10.
 assail 10.
 assay 11.
 assure 11.
 attach 11.
 aunt 11.
 azure 12.

B.

bachelor 12.
 bacon 13.
 balance 13.
 banish 13.
 barge 14.
 baron 14.
 battle 14.
 bay 15.
 beast 15.
 beauty 15.
 blame 16.
 blazon 16.
 boots 17.
 bounty 17.

B.

brandish 17.

buckle 18.

buckler 18.

butler 18.

button 19.

branch 19.

C.

caitiff 19.

candle 20.

castle 21.

chain 21.

challenge 21.

chamber 22.

chamberlain 22.

champaign 22.

chance 22.

change 23.

chant 23.

chapel 24.

charge 24.

charity 25.

chief 25.

chieftain 26.

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C.

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