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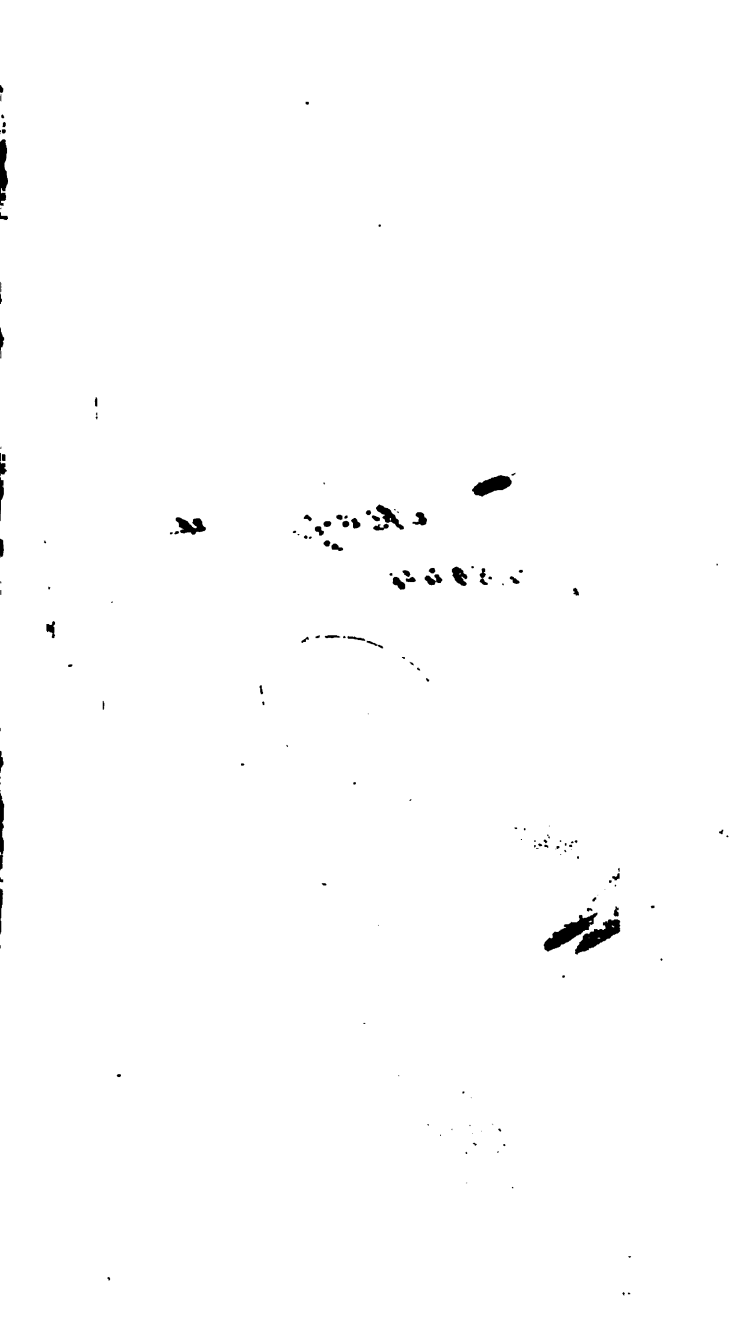
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BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of "*Nature Displayed in her Mode of teaching Language to Man,
applied to the French Language.*"

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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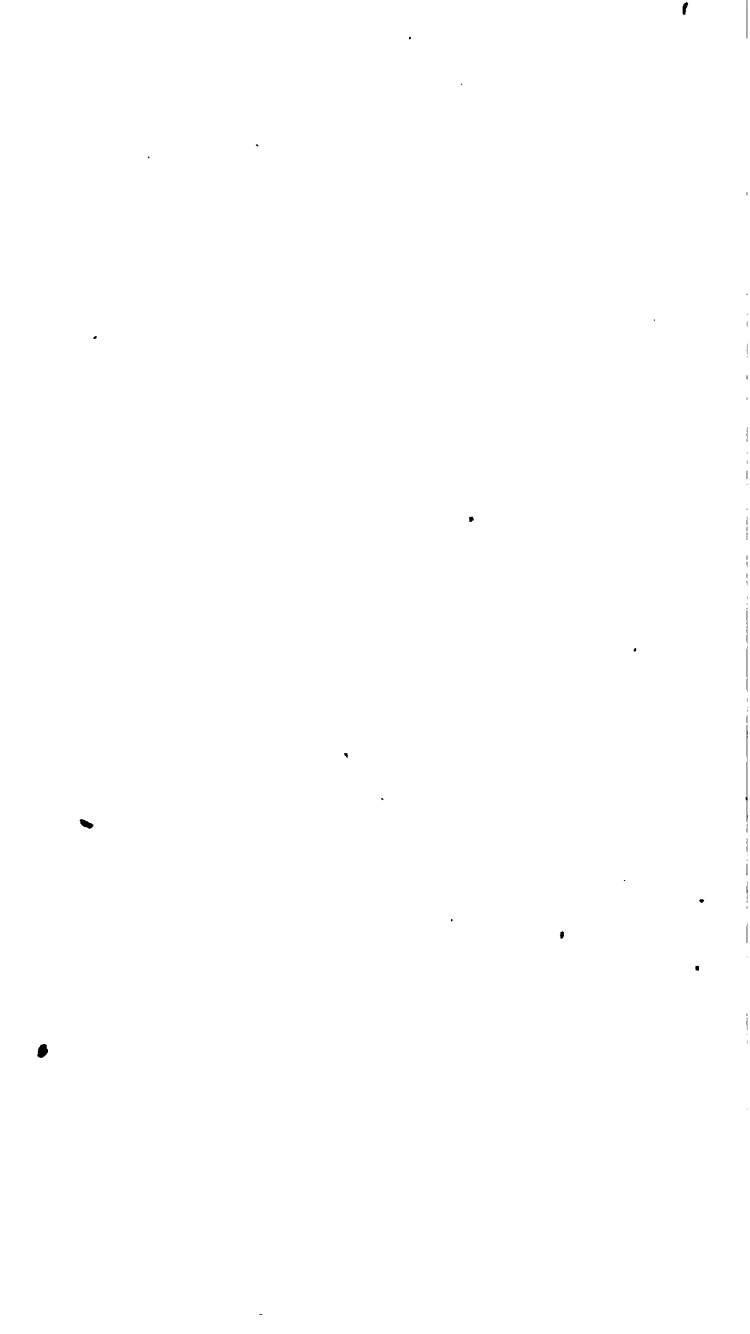
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EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

MADE USE OF IN THIS VOLUME.

EXPLICATION DES ABRÉVIATIONS

EMPLOYÉS DANS CE VOLUME.

Abbreviations du Dictionnaire de Mythologie Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne, et d'Iconologie.

Abbreviations used in the Dictionary of Universal Ancient and Modern Mythology, and of Iconology.

Afric.	Africain ou Africain
Allég.	Allégorique
Arab.	Arabe
Bret.	Bretagne
Celt.	Celtique
Chin.	Chinois ou Chinoise
Egypt.	Egyptien ou Egyptienne
Hébr.	Hébreu
Iconol.	Iconologie
Ind.	Indien ou Indienne
Jap.	Japonais ou Japonaise
Lap.	Lapon ou Lapone
Mah.	Mahométan ou Mahométane
Mex.	Mexicain ou Mexicaine
Mus.	Musulman ou Musulmane
Pers.	Persan ou Persanne
Péruv.	Péruvien ou Péruvienne
Rabb.	Rabbin
Scand.	Scandinave
Slav.	Slavon ou Slavonne
Syr.	Syrien ou Syrienne
Tart.	Tartare

Abbreviations du Dictionnaire des Personages cités par les Historiens, &c.

Abbreviations used in the Dictionary of the Personages mentioned in History, &c.

Acad.	Académicien
Act.	Acteur
Allem.	Allemand
Amat.	Amateur
Amh.	Ambassadeur
Amér.	Américain
Amir.	Amiral
Anat.	Anatomiste
Angl.	Anglais
Ant.	Antiquaire
Ar.	Arabe
Arch.	Architecte
Archev.	Archevêque

Art.	Artiste
As.	Asiatique
Astrol.	Astrologue
Astron.	Astronome
Ass.	Assassin
Aut.	Auteur
Avent.	Aventurier
Bibliot.	Bibliothécaire
Biog.	Biographe
Bot.	Botaniste
Cap.	Capitaine
Card.	Cardinal
Coméd.	Comédien
Comment.	Commentateur
Compil.	Compilateur
Convent.	Conventionnel
Dan.	Danois
Ecos.	Ecosais
Ecr.	Ecrivain
Edit.	Editeur
Emp.	Empereur
Ep.	Epouse
Esp.	Espagnol
Ev.	Evêque
Fiam.	Flandais
Fond.	Fondateur
Fr.	Français
Gén.	Général
Géogr.	Géographe
Germ.	German
Gouv.	Gouverneur
Gramm.	Grammairien
Grav.	Graveur
Guerr.	Guerrier
Hist.	Historien
Holl.	Hollandais
Imp.	Imprimeur
Impost.	Impositeur
Iri.	Irlandais
Ital.	Italien
Jurise.	Juriconsulte
Lacéd.	Lacédémonien
Lat.	Latin
Lexic.	Lexicographe
Libérat.	Libérateur
Libr.	Libraire
Maréch.	Maréchal
Math.	Mathématicien
Méd.	Médecin
Meurt.	Meurtrier
Minér.	Minéralogiste
Min.	Ministre
Mus.	Musicien
Napolit.	Napolitain
Nat.	Naturaliste
Navig.	Navigateur
Orat.	Orateur
Patriar.	Patriarche
Peint.	Peintre

Philos.	Philosophe
Polit.	Politique
Port.	Portugais
Prédic.	Prédicateur
Prof.	Professeur
Proph.	Prophète
Phys.	Physicien
Rab.	Rabbin
Rom.	Romain
Satir.	Satirique
Sav.	Savant
Sculp.	Sculpteur
Théol.	Théologien
Tosc.	Toscan
Trad.	Traducteur
Vénit.	Vénitien
Vision.	Visionnaire
Voy.	Voyageur

Cant.	Canton
Cap.	Capitale
Carp.	Carch
Chât.	Château
Contr.	Contrée
Duc.	Duché
Danem.	Danemarck
Dép.	Département
Elec.	Electorat
Esp.	Espagne
Eur.	Europe
Ev.	Evêché
Fort.	Forteresse
Fr.	France
Gouv.	Gouvernement
Gr.	Grand ou Grande
Ha.	Haute
Heur.	Heureuse
Holl.	Hollande
Irl.	Irlande
Ital.	Italie
Méditer.	Méditerranée
Mér.	Méridional
Mont.	Montagne
Port.	Portugal
Préf.	Préfecture
Princip.	Principauté
Prov.	Province
Républ.	République
R.	Rivière
Roy.	Royaume
S.	Saint
Septent.	Septentrional
S.-préf.	Sous-préfecture
Vil.	Village
V.	Ville
Voy.	Voyez

Abbrévations du Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle, &c.

Abbreviations used in the Dictionary of Universal Geography, &c.

Af.	Afrique
Allem.	Allemagne
Ara.	Amérique
Angl.	Angleterre
Autr.	Autriche
Baill.	Bailliage
B.	Bourg

SEA TERMS, AND PHRASES,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH,

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS.

N. B. Terms and phrases of command are indicated by a note of admiration (!).

Obsolete words, or words not in general use, are pointed out by an asterisk (*).

A C C

ABANDONNER, *v. a.* Abandonner la chasse, to give over the chase; to leave off chasing.

Abattée, *f.* casting or falling off of a ship to leeward.

Abattre, *v. n.* or **Faire son abattée**, to fall off to leeward, or to ca. t. Le vaisseau abat sur tribord, the ship casts to starboard. Laisse abattre! let her cast or swing!

Abattre un vaisseau, or **abattre un vaisseau en carène**, to heave a ship down, or to cast n. — **les mâts**, to shoot the masts by the board, to carry away a mast. — **un vaisseau à la quille**, to heave down or careen a ship, so as to discover her keel.

Abord, *ad.* aboard, on board.

Abordage, *m.* boarding. **Aller à l'abordage**, to board a ship. **Abordage de deux vaisseaux** qui se croisent l'un sur l'autre, falling or driving against a ship, or running foul of one another. — **d'un vaisseau contre un banc**, &c. running foul of a bank, &c.

Aborder, *v. a.* to board, to fall aboard of, and to run foul of, &c.

Aborder (from the word Bout) butt-end of a plank **Abouquer**, *v. a.* Abreuver un vaisseau, to put water into a ship's hold which is new built and on the stocks, in order to know whether she is leaky, before they launch her (which is now looked upon as a bad practice).

Abrir, *m.* a shelter. **Ex.** Se mettre à l'abri d'une église, to shelter a ship under the lee of a high shore.

Abriver, *v. a.* **Abriver un vaisseau**, to becalm a ship. **Vaisseau abrité par la lame**, a ship becalmed in the trough of the sea.

Abrivé! pull away! (this term is used only in the ports of the Mediterranean) **Canot abrivé**, a boat which has fresh way through the water, after the men have ceased rowing.

Accastillage, *m.* upper works (a general name for the quarter-deck, poop, and fore-castle). **Vaisseau qui a l'accastillage ras**, a straight-sheered ship, for a ship whose upper works are low. **Vaisseau**

A F F

qui a l'accastillage élevé, a round-sheered ship, or a ship whose upper works rise very high.

Accastillé, *a.* **Vaisseau haut accastillé**, or **qui a l'accastillage fort élevé**, a deep-waisted ship.

Acclamer, *v. a.* to clamp, to strengthen a mast or a yard. **Mât acclampé**, a mast borne up, or strengthened with clamps or fishes.

Accoster, *v. a.* to come along side of a ship or wharf (speaking of a boat). **Accoste à bord! come along side!** an order given to the boat's crew, when they intend to get into her or out of her. **Le canot est-il accoste?** does the boat lie fair along side?

* **Accul**, *m.* a word in use in the French West Indies, a small bay.

Acculement, *m.* rising of the floor-timbers. — **de la maltrouze varangue**, rising of the floor-timber amidships.

S'acculer, *v. r.* to be pooped; to receive a shake in the pitching.

* **Acou**, *m.* a sort of square flat-bottomed lighter; also a small flat-bottomed boat for catching small fish in some of the western parts of France.

Acorer, *v. a.* **Acorer un vaisseau sur le chantier**, to prop a ship on the stocks. — **un tonneau une maille**, &c. to jam or wedge a cask, trunk, &c.

Acors, *f. p.* **Acors** or **épointilles d'un vaisseau**, the props or shores, which sustain a ship on the stocks. — **d'un banc**, the edge of a sand bank.

* **Acotars**, *m. p.* or **clois** entre les varangues, filling pieces put between the floor-timbers, under the keelson in French ships; also such filling pieces thrust in the timber's room and space in two parallel ranges running afore and aft.

Aerôteve, *m.* a cape, headland, or promontory.

Adieu! va! about ship! the order for tacking or veering a ship.

Adonner, *v. n.* to veer aft, forward; to come in favour. **Le vent adonne**, the wind veers aft.

Affalé, *a.* wind-bound.

Affaler, *v. a.* to lower or let go amain. — **un palm**, to flect a tackle, or to shift it.

St. Elmer, m. Faire affiler, *to be embayed*. Vaisseau affilé sur une côte, *a ship embayed upon a beach*.

Affleur, v. a. *to say, as a plank says to the timbers, &c.*

Affolée, a. f. Aiguille affolée, *an epithet given to a magnetical needle which has lost its virtue, and is become erroneous and defective*.

Affoucheur, v. n. & r. Affoucheur un vaisseau, and saffoucheur, *to moor by the head*. — à la voile, *to moor across under sail*.

Affranchir, v. n. *to free a ship, or to clear her hold of water by the pumps*.

Affrètement, m. the *freighting of a merchant ship*.

Affréter, v. a. *to freight or hire a ship*.

Affût, m. Affût de canon, *carriage of a gun*. Parties d'un affût, *the parts of a carriage*: Les essieux, *the axle-trees*; Les roues, *the trucks*. La sole or semelle, *the sole or bottom of a carriage (misused in English carriage)*; Les flasques, *the sides or cheeks*; L'entre-tois, *the transom*; Les plates-bandes, *the cap-games or clamps*.

Affût de mortier, carriage of a mortar.

Agréer, v. a. agréer un vaisseau *to rig or to equip a ship*.

Agricteur, m. a *rigger of ships*.

Agrès, m. p. rigging. N. B. Observe that the word has a fuller extent in French than in English.

Aide, m. *adjuvant, second or mate, as in the following*. Ex. Aide-major de la machine, *an officer under the major*. V. Major. Aide-canonnier, *quarter-gunner*. Aides-chirurgiens, *surgeon's second, third, fourth, and fifth mates*. Aides-charpentiers, *carpenter's crew*. Aides-voiliers, *sail-maker's crew, &c.*

Aider, v. a. Aider or brider l'ancre, *to shoe the anchor*.

Aide-de, f. watering-place; fresh water. Faire aide-de, *to rake in fresh water*.

Aiguille, f. Aiguille de mâts or — de carène, *out-rigger*. — or fidèle, *the upper part of the spire of the head in ships of war*. — de lanal, *an iron brace or crank used to sustain the poop lantern*. — de boussole, *the magnetical needle*. — de couture, *a common sewing needle*. — à voile, *sail needle*. — à ailette, *a larger sort of sail needle*. — à ralingue, *bolt-rope needle*.

Aiguillettes, f. p. shears. — de porques, *the upper jibcock riders*.

Aiguilletter un palan, v. a. *to rack*. — les canons, *to lash the guns*.

Aiguilles de gouvernail, m. p. pintles

Ailes d'une galère, f. b. *lance, &c.* f. p. two planks set vertically to deck the stern of galley, jibcons, and other such vessels, which are called pink-sterned, or lat-sterned. — d'une armée navale, *the wings of a fleet*. Ailes, *wings of the ship's hold*.

Ain, m. a large fishing hook or shark hook

Ain, m. Ex. Avoir de l'ain, *to have fresh way through the water*. Donnez de l'ain au vaisseau pour virer de bord! *give the ship way, that she may stay!*

Air-de-vent, m. a *point of the compass*.

Aisieu, m. or Boisieu. Aisieux d'affût, *the axle-tree of a carriage*. — de pouce, *p. m. of a block*.

Alavquer & balavquer, v. n. & r. *to sheer off from the shore or some contiguous object (speaking of a boat's departure)*. Alavque, or a large, or pousse au large! *sheer off!* an order given by the coxswain to the man who holds the boat hook.

Al passes, f. p. (a synonymous word for rusture in galleys, &c.) *the rickings of a lateen yard*.

Aisés, c. Vents aisés, *trade-winds*.

Allège, f. lighter, *pram or craft*

Allegor, v. a. — un vaisseau, *to lighten a ship by taking out a part of her lading*. — cables, *to buoy up the cable by attaching buoy or floats of wood to it lengthwise, so as to float up from a rocky ground*.

Aller, v. n. Aller au port, *to bear in with the hbour*. — à la bouline, *to sail with scant wind*. — à grosse bouline, *to sail with the wind on the beam, or large*. — à la derive, *to under bare poles, or to try a hull*. — au plus près du vent, *to sail clo e-hauled, or as near the wind as possible*. — vent large, *to sail with or with a large wind*. — terre à terre, *coast, or sail along shore*. — avec la main contre le vent, *to ride it up*.

Allure, f. the trim of a ship, or the most convenient arrangement for the ship's motion at sea

Almadie, f. a small canoe of the coast of Africa

Alonge, f. a flatcock or jibcock-timber. Alonge de porques, *jibcock-riders*. — d'écubiers, *head-pieces*. — de cornière, *top timbers of the ship's stern*. — de poupe, *stern timbers*. — de tableau, *stiffener timbers*.

Anan, m. (in galleys) *tye of a lateen yard*

Amariner, v. a. *to man a prize*. — un homme, *to equipage, to inure a man or crew to sea*

Amarrez, m. lashing. — à plat, *lashings of the shrouds and stays*. — en étrive, *securing of a shroud or stay close to its dead-eye*. — à l'oulet, *lashing of a tail block*

Ancre, f. a *hawser or rope which makes the shaft fast to any fixed object without the help of an anchor*; also a *seizing*. — debout, *headline*. — de travers, *breast-fast*. — de poupe or arrière, *qui tient le vaisseau par l'arrière, stern fast*.

Amarré, a. moored, fastened; un vaisseau amarré *a ship in her moorings*

Amarrer un cordage, v. a. *to belay a rope, to nip the lanyard of a shroud*. — un vaisseau, *to make a ship fast*. Amarré! *belay! the order to fasten or belay a rope*

Amatoteleur, v. r. *to mess together*. Amatote messmaté

Amener, v. n. & a. *to bring to, to waft, to smile to lover*. — en paquet, en douceur, *to land cheerily, handsomely*. Le vaisseau fut obligé d'amener, *the ship was obliged to bring to, or to strike*. — deux marques or deux amers l'un par l'autre, *to bring two marks in one*. — à l'amer au nord-nord-est de la boussole, *to bring a sea mark north-north-east of the compass*.

Amers, m. p. sea marks, land marks. Conservez un amer au sud de la boussole, *to keep a sea mark south of the compass*

Amiral, m. Amiral de France, *lord high admiral of France*. Vaisseau amiral dans les ports de France *guard-ship, an old ship kept at the entrance of a royal dock-yard*. Vaisseau amiral d'une armée navale, *the admiral ship of a fleet or squadron*. *scilicet only of foreign fleets*. The French being only the title of admiral ship at that where the admiral of France is in person. Maître capitaine amiral, *Pilot amiral*. *scilicet only in the king's ports and royal navy of France, the flag and principal or most ancient galleon, &c.*

Amirauté, f. admiralty, or the rights of the admiral of France, being only a civil jurisdiction in France

Amorti, a. Vaisseau amorti dans un port, *a vessel which is secured in a harbour*

Amortir, v. a. Amortir l'air d'un vaisseau, *to stop a ship's way; to deaden a ship's way*

Amplitude, *f.* *amplitude*
 Ampoulette, *f.* *watch glass*
 Ancrer, *v. a.* to tie the cordage of a ship
 Amure, *f.* *tack of a sail*. Changer d'amures, to change from one tack to another. Le vaisseau est amuré à tribord, or le vaisseau est amuré à bord, the ship is on the starboard tack
 Ancrer, *v. a.* & *n.* to bring aboard or haul aboard a tack of a sail, as the main tack, the fore tack, &c. Amure la grande voile! aboard main tack! Le vaisseau est amuré babord, the ship is on the larboard tack
 Anse, *f.* *rove or light, along the sea-coast*. — de sable, a sandy beach
 Anches, *f. p.* Cobes or herseaux, cringles in the shape of a sail
 Ancre, *m.* anchoring place. Droit d'ancre, anchorage duty
 Ancres, *f.* anchor. Parties de l'ancre, parts of an anchor. Maitresse ancre, the sheet anchor. Meilleure ancre, the best bower anchor. Ancre à queue, an anchor which is a cock-bill. — à l'arrière, the small bower anchor. Les ancres à l'avant, the two bower anchors. Ancre de flot, a float anchor. — de jussant, a float anchor. — de joute or ancre à jet, stream anchor or float. — de terre, the shore anchor. — du large, the sea anchor, or that which lies towards the offing. Etre à l'ancre, to lie or ride at anchor. L'ancre est, or classe, the anchor is under home, the anchor drives. Le vaisseau jussait sur ses ancres, the ship was driving on its anchors. L'ancre ne veut pas mordre, the anchor will not hold. Lever l'ancre, to weigh anchor, to weigh. Brider l'ancre, to shoe or to stow an anchor
 Ancrer or Mouiller, *v. n.* to anchor, to cast anchor, to come to an anchor
 Anguillères, *f. p.* Canal des anguillères, timbers under-bolts. Bordages des anguillères, timbers under-bolts. Cordage des anguillères, timber under-bolts
 Anguilles, *f. p.* the ways or buildge ways, on which a ship's cradle is supported when she is launched into the water. — d'un canon de coursier, the ways on which the great gun which galley carry round, slides fore and aft
 Anneau, *m.* a mooring-ring. — de corde, a slip-knot, or running bowline knot. Anneaux, rings, ring-bolts, hatch-rings. — des ancres, port-rings. — des voiles d'étai, iron rings or hanks of a stay-sail. — de cordes, hanks. — de bois, hanks
 Anches, *f. p.* cringles
 Arçon, *m.* a hand-spike or lever. — de vingt-quatre, or du calibre de vingt-quatre, a hand-spike or lever for twenty-four pounds
 Arrière, *f.* a lateen yard
 Arrière, *ad.* perpendicularly, a-peck. Côte à-pic, a bold shore. L'ancre est à-pic, the anchor is a-peck. Virer à-pic, to heave short
 Arquer une vergue, *v. a.* & *n.* to top a sail-yard or to peek up a yard. Le cable arqué, the cable is peaked
 Arçons, *m. p.* the row-locks of a galley, or more properly the rails which support the row-locks or benches
 Arçons, *m. p.* the knight-heads, or bollard timbers; they have pieces which are near the stem
 Arçons, *m. p.* kevel-heads
 Appareil, *m. p.* the whole furniture of a ship; as the cables, helm, artillery, masts, yards, &c.
 Appareil et appareux, the rigging and furniture of a ship

Appareil, *m.* machinery or purchase. — de pompe or de la bouse, the pump-gear
 Appareillage, *m.* the act and manner of getting a ship under sail. Faire son appareillage, to make ready for sailing
 Appareiller, *v. n.* to get under sail
 Appareiller, *v. a.* to prepare, to make ready for sailing. — une ancre, to get ready or to clear an anchor. — une voile, to set any sail
 Appel, *m.* a cable grooving
 Appelle, *v. n.* Le cable appelle de tribord, the cable grooves on the starboard bow. Manteau qui appelle de loin, a rope which is fastened at a great distance
 Armoirées, *f. p.* the cross-sets of the tops, now almost entirely disused
 Arrière, *v. n.* to grapple a ship
 Arbalète or élèche, *f.* gun astronomical instrument, a cross-staff
 Arbalétrerie, platform or gangway of a galley
 Arbruyer, *v. a.* Arbruyer un mât, to top or set up a mast. — un pavillon, to hoist a flag
 Arbre, *m.* mast of a vessel, or galleys. — de maître, main mast of a vessel and galleys. — de trinquet, fore mast of a vessel and galleys
 Arc, *m.* Arc d'un vaisseau, the lumbering of a ship's deck or keel. — d'une pièce de construction, compass of a piece of timber
 Arc, a bow, an instrument employed by shipwrights, to draw on paper the sheers of the wales, and such curve lines
 Arceau, *f.* stern-frame. Parties de l'arceau, the parts of a stern-frame: L'écoute de l'arceau, the stern post; Le contre-tribord intérieur, the inner post; La lisse d'hourdi, the wing transom; Le barre d'écurion, the counter transom; Le fourca d'ouverture, the lower transom; La barre du premier pont, the deck transom; — d'un soute du maître canonier, the first transom; Les barres d'arceau, the transoms, but more particularly the second, third, and fourth transoms; Les estains or cornières, the fashion pieces; Les alonges de cornière, the top-timbers of the fashion piece
 Archoutant, *m.* a boom. — de misaine, fore-sail boom in square-rigged vessels. Les gratois archoutans, main sail booms, or booms to extend the bottom of the main-sail in square-rigged vessels
 Archipel, *m.* Archipelago
 Archipompier, *f.* the pump-well
 Ardent, *a.* the quality of gripping in the steevege, or carrying a weatherly helm. Vaisseau ardent, a gripping ship, or a ship which carries a weatherly helm
 Arête, *f.* the edge or angle of a square piece
 Arganeu, *m.* ring-bolt, anchoring-ring
 Argile, *f.* Fond d'argile, clay ground
 Argousin, *m.* a petty officer in galleys, whose duty is to fix on, and take off the shackles of the slaves, and to prevent their escaping
 Arisser or Rissier, *v. a.* Arisser les vergues, to strike the lower yards down upon the gunnel, or down a-part-last
 Armateur, *m.* owner of a merchant ship; also a privateer
 Armée navale, *f.* a large fleet of ships of war. Les armées navales, the French fleet, or the maritime forces of France
 Armement, *m.* the equipment or fitting out of a ship, or of a fleet
 Armer, *v. a.* Armer un vaisseau, to arm a ship for war, or equip her for a voyage. — les avions, to ship the cars. — les caïons, to load and to

pare the guns. — le cabestan, to rig the capstern

Armure, f. Armure d'un bau, the middle piece of a beam, when made of three pieces. Armures d'un mâts, the side pieces of a made mast

Armurier, m. the armourer of a ship of war

Arquer, v n. to become broken-backed or cambered. Vaisseau arqué, a broken-backed ship

Arrêt du prince, m. an embargo laid on shipping

Arrière, ad. & m. ast, abaft; the stern or hind part of a ship. Tomber en arrière, to fall astern. Rester de l'arrière, to remain astern or behind by slow sailing; to drop astern. Se faire de l'arrière, to be ahead of one's reckoning. Passer de l'arrière, to go under the stern of a ship. Les voiles de l'arrière, the after sails. Faire vent arrière, to bring the wind ast or astern. Avoir vent arrière, to go before the wind. Arrière-voile, rear division

Arriçage, m. the stowage in the hold. Changer l'arriçage, to rummage the hold. Mauvais arriçage, bad stowing, or bad trimming of the hold

Arriçer, v a. Arriçer un vaisseau, to stow a ship's hold. — le lest, to trench the ballast. Vaisseau mal arriçé, a ship badly stowed

Arriçeur, m. stower

Arrivée, f. the movement of bearing away; also the angle of falling off in trying, or the lee lurch

Arriver, v n. to bear away; to bear up. — beau-coup, to bear away large. Arrive tout! hard a weather! hard up! bear up round! N'arrive pas! don't fall off! luff! keep her to! have a care of the lee lurches!

Arroundir un cap, v a. to weather a cape, or sail round a cape

Arsenal, m. a dock-yard, together with its warren or gun-wharf

Artillerie, f. artillery. — d'un vaisseau, the ordnance of a ship of war

Artimon, m. mizen. Mât d'artimon, mizen mast

Assécher, v n. to appear dry, as a rock, bank, or shore, when the tide has retreated from it

Assemblage, m. rabbeting, scarfing, scoring, tenon-putting, or any wise uniting pieces of timber. — à queue d'hironde, a swallow-tail scarf

Assète d'un vaisseau, f. trim of a ship

Assurance, f. insurance. Chambre d'assurance, insurance office. Coup de canon d'assurance, a gun fired under proper colours

Assuré, a. insured

Assurer, v a. to insure. — le pavillon, to fire a gun under the ship's proper colours

Assureurs, m p. insurers, underwriters

Astrolabe, m. a nocturnal

Atteindre, v a. to join; to come up with

Ateliers, m p. sheds or houses where the several artificers work under or in, as: Atelier de la corde, — des poulieus, &c. the rope house, the block-house, or shed, &c. Understood also of the artificers belonging to each of those sheds, and to each particular trade or employment

Atterrage, m. a land-fall

Atterrer, v n. to make the land. Nous atterrâmes sur le cap Léopard, we made the land at cape Lizard

Auérir, v n. to land

Attaches, f p. relieving ropes or relieving tackles used in careening ships

Avances, f p. advance money. Trois mois d'avances, three months advance money

Avant, m. & ad. head, ahead, afore, forward, or the fore part of a ship. Vaisseau sur l'avant, a ship which is too much by the head. Aller de l'avant, to be under way. Se faire de l'avant, to be astern of one's reckoning. De l'avant à nous,

ahead of us. Le vent se range de l'avant, the wind scants. Avant d'un vaisseau, the fore part of a ship. — maigre, a lean bow. — étroit, a flaring bow. — jouflu or avant rond, a bluff bow. Avant or vogue avant, the stroke-man in a boat or galley. Avant! (a command given to the rowers) pull away! — tirer, pull away starboard, or pull with the starboard oars! — qui peut! pull with the oars that are shipped!

Avantage or dessus du vent, m. the windward, or the weather gage of some other ship. Avantage de vant, to have the weather

Avant-cab, f. the launch of a ship on the deck

Avant-garde, f. the van of a fleet

Avarie, f. average; anchorage

Aubour or Aubier, m. the slip of timber

Auge à gondron, f. tar bucket

Avuegluer, v a. Avuegluer une voie d'eau, to stop any temporary manner of stopping a leak

Aviron, m. oar. — de gauche, oar of a galley. Parties de l'aviron, the parts of an oar. Le manche or le gron, the handle; Le plat, the arm or inner part; Le plat or la platte, the wash or blade; *La mortelle or maine, a small an impient nailed to the oar, for a number of men to hold it; * La galverne, a small piece of wood nailed on each side the oar, to prevent its going against the thole, and to strengthen it in that part. Avirons a couple, double-edged oars or scullers. Avirons à pointe, oars

Avironnerie, f. the oar-makers' shed

Avironniers, m p. oar-makers. Maître avironnier, master oar-maker

Avitaillage, m. victualling

Avitailler, v a. to victual; to furnish with victuals; to store

Avitaillcur, m. a commissioner of the victualling office

Auloïée, f. the act of springing the luff, or a part to the luff. Faire une auloïée, to spring the luff

Aumonier, m. chaplain

Au plus près, ad. or au plus près du vent. close to the wind, close-hauled. Vaisseau au plus près, a ship close-hauled, a short-trimmed ship. Garder au plus près! keep her as close as she will be! keep her!

Aurique, a. Voiles auriques, short-riders of masted sails, bermudice sails, and lug sails

Axonnière, m. ulletale of the ulter

B.

BABORD, m. & ad. larboard. Babord or larboard is the larboard watch. Feu babord (command to the gunners) fire the guns on the larboard side! Babord or babord la tête (a command to the helmsman) port the helm! — un port, part a little! — tout! land ho! Avant babord! (a command to the rowers) port to larboard! Brasser babord, to brace to larboard. Brasser babord! brace to larboard. Avois suramar à babord, to be upon the larboard tawl. Couvrir babord au vent, pass to larboard to meet to port

Bacals, m p. or courbes de bacals, a sort of standing knees on the deck of a galley or other projects, from each side above the row-locks

Baderne, f. mast. — du bourelet des badernes, the plain of the mast

Bayne, m. a spacious building for the galley slaves in a galley-dock

Barbe, *f. p.* or *anneaux des voiles d'étai, hanks* or *grommets of a stay-sail*
Barbe, *f.* a half tub. — de sonde, a half tub or bucket to hold the plummet and line on the deck ready for sounding
Barbe, or **Bajon**, *m.* a sort of tiller
Balancer les voiles, *v. a.* to balance; to fold up part of a sail at one corner
Balançiers *m. p.* or **balançiers de boussole**, *gimnals of a sea compass*. — de lampe, *gimnals of a lamp*
Balancines, *f.* *lifts of a sail*. *Fausses balancines* de grand *lifts of the yards*. *Balancines de grande vergue*, the main *lifts*. — de misaine, the fore *lifts*. — du grand hunier, the main-top *lifts*. — du petit hunier, the fore-top *lifts*. — du grand perroquet, the main-top gallant *lifts*. — du petit perroquet, the fore-top gallant *lifts*. — du grand vergue sèche, the cross-jack *lifts*. — du petit vergue de fougue, the mizen-top *lifts*. — de la quinière, the sprit-sail *lifts*, or *lifts of the sprit-reef yards*
Ballast, *m.* *ballast*
Baliseur, *m.* *scabbler, sweeper*
Balistrion, *m.* *sprit of a shoulder-of-mutton sail*
Balise, *f.* the beacon or buoy of a shoal
Baliser, *v. a.* Baliser une passe, un canal, &c. the art of putting up beacons in a channel, &c.
Balisan, *m.* a sort of galley or barge of Siam
Banc, *m.* Banc de sable, &c. *sand bank*. — de glace, *island of ice, or field of ice*. Donner à travers quelque banc, to run aground, to strike the sands. Banc de rameurs, the *oar-benches* or *seats of rowers*. — de quart, a bench placed on the quarter-deck in French ships, for the officers to command the watch, &c.
Banquette, *f.* a seat in the after part of a galley behind the stern, for the man that sits at the helm
Bande, *f.* *ridge, reef of rocks under water*
Bande, *f.* the side of a ship. *Vaisseau à la bande*, to sail on her *career*. Donner à la bande, to lean. Tomber, m&er à la bande, to lee-fall. Le vaisseau donne à la bande sur l'abord, the ship lies to port. Donner une demi-bande, *particular steel, or boom-topping of a ship*. Bande du nord, &c. the northern shore, &c. of an island. Bande des ris, *reef bands*. — de fer, *iron bands in general*. En bande! *aman!* let go *man!*
Bande d'une voile, *v. a.* to line a sail at the edges, in order to strengthen it
Banderolle, *f.* a sort of broad pendant clef in two ends of a galley (now out of use)
Bandiere, *f.* *standard, ensign, flag, or colours*. *bandiere de bandière*, a line formed abreast
Bandins, *m. p.* *Bandins de l'espaule, banners and bannades placed on the larboard and starboard sides of a row-galley before the canopy*. — de la poutre, the *bannades* which deck the sides of the canopy of a galley
Bandons, *m. p.* the rails of the above-mentioned *bannades*
Bandière, *f.* a sort of flag or broad pendant clef of a galley, which is used to be hoisted at the head of the larboard yards in a row-galley. * Mettre les bandons en lumière, to let fly the sheets of the top gallant sails
Bastion, *m.* *decking*
Bastion de patron, *f.* a term of law used in the *navy*, expressing the claus and tricks which may be employed by the master of a merchant ship for entangling or altering any part of the cargo, or suffering it to be damaged by the ship's

crew, for which he is punished by the law. * According to the importance of the case
Barbe, *f.* Barbe d'un bordage, *woolen ends of a plank*. — d'un vaisseau, *entrance, fore-foot of a ship*. Mouiller en barbe, to come to within two anchors ahead
Barlis, *f.* *water-boards, or weather-boards, used when a ship is to be laid on a career*
Barge, *f.* a river barge, with a flat bottom
Barque, *f.* *bark, or boat; also a sort of vessel in the Mediterranean sea*. — droite! trim the boat! — à eau, *watering boat*. — d'avis, *vice boat*. — de descente, *flat-bottomed boat*. — de vivandier, *provision boat, bum boat*. — en figot, *boat in frame*. — longue, or double chalupe, *sort of pinnace, large longboat*
Barquée, *f.* a boat full of any goods or stores. — de lest, a boat full of ballast, reckoned to be of ten tons
Barre, *f.* *Barres d'arçasses, transoms*. Barre du premier pont, the *deck transom*. — de la soule du maître canonier, the *first transom*. — du gouvernail, the *tiller of the helm*. Droit la barre! right the helm! Babord la barre! port the helm!
Barres de cabestan, *bars of the capstern*. — de lune, *cross-trees, and trestle-trees*. — maîtres de lune, *cross-trees*. — de perroquets, or croisettes, *cross-trees of the top-masts*. — d'écoutille, *hatch bars*. — de punneaux d'écoutille, *carlings or ledges placed athwart under the covers of the hatchways*. — de porte, *gun-port bars*. Barre de treuil, *the staff set across the main and fore shrouds for the lower cat-harpings (not much use of in English ships)*. — d'un port, the bar of a harbour. Barres de virevaut, *handspikes, bars of a windlass*
Barrer, *v. a.* Barrer un port, to secure or defend a harbour, by fixing a boom across the mouth of it
Barril, *m.* *small cask or can*
Barrillards, or **Barrillats**, *m. p.* a distinctive term for those artificers who work the barrels, and all small casks, the others being separated and called *touneliers*
Barrot de coltis, *m.* *collar-beam*. Barrots de ponts, *beams of the higher decks*
Barroté, *a.* *full to the beams; an epithet which is given to a vessel which is much laden, or overladen*
Barroter, *v. a.* Barroter un vaisseau, to fill a vessel up to the beams, or to overload a ship
Barrotins, *m. p.* *ledges*. — de caillebotis, *ledges of the gratings*
Bas, *a.* *Vaisseau de bas-bord, a low built vessel*. N. B. Don't mistake this word for *babord*, which signifies *larboard*.
Bas de soie, *m. p.* (ironically) *iron garters; fetters*
Bas-fond, *m.* a shallow; a flat; a shoal
Basse mer, *low water, the last of theebb*
Bass, *s.* *voiles, the courses, or principal lower sails of a ship*
Basse or **Bature**, *f.* a ridge of rocks, sand bank, &c. with breakers; a jet or shoal
Bassin de port, *m.* *basin, or a small harbour, within a larger one*. Bassin or forme pour le radoub et réouite des vaisseaux, &c. *basin of a dock, or a dry dock*
Bastet, *m.* or *quenouillette des hauts, foot-hook staff*
Bastingage, *m.* *netting, quarter-reef and forecable netting and painted clothe*. Also, the art of barricading a ship. Filets de bastingage, *netting*
Bastiquer un vaisseau, *v. a.* to barricade a ship
Bataille, *f.* *Bataille navale, a sea fight*. Corps de

bataille d'une armée, *centre of a fleet*. * Vergées en bataille or antennes en bataille, *the situation of the lateen yards of a galley when placed horizontally*

Bâtard, *m.* Bâtard de ramage, *parrel rope, or truss*

* Bâtarde, *f.* (in galleys) *a smaller lateen sail used in blowing weather*

Batavolles, *f. p.* *square-sterned row-galleys*

Batayoles, *f. p.* *stanchions of the netting, or to support the awning. Montans de batayoles, the stanchions. Filarets or lisses de batayoles, the rails of the netting. Batayoles des hunes, stanchions of the netting of the tops*

Bateau, *m.* *boat, a general name of many sorts of small vessels. — à voiles et à rames, row-boat. — à foild plat, p. rame. — d'office, a small boat, or yacht, employed by ships of war for bringing provisions from shore. — pêcheur, a fishing boat. — lesteur, a ballast lighter, or a boat employed to carry ballast; they are generally made to carry ten tons, and known to be so much loaded by a water-line*

Bâtiment, *m.* *a vessel of any kind. Bâtimens civils, the buildings, ware-houses, sheds, &c. in a royal dock-yard. Ingénieur des bâtimens civils, an engineer, or a sort of architect, whose charge is to direct the masons' work in a dock-yard*

Bâton, *m.* Bâton de soe, *jib boom. — de flamme, the stick or stock which spreads the inner part of a pendant. — de gaffe, the stick or staff of a boat hook. — de girouette, a spindle or staff of a vane at the mast head. — d'hiver, a short staff, put up instead of the top-gallant mast, in winter time and bad weather, which is now disused. — d'enseigne, or de pavillon, flag-staff, or ensign-staff. — de commandement, ensign-staff at the mast heads*

Battant d'un pavillon, *m.* *fly of an ensign*

Battant, *a.* *Vaisseau battant or vais au bien battant, a sea boat (said only of ships of war), or a ship which carries her guns at a proper height out of the water*

Batterie, *f.* *tier or broadside of a ship. Première batterie, or batterie basse, the lowest and nearest guns. Vaisseau qui a une belle batterie, a ship that carries her ports a proper height out of the water. Vaisseau qui a sa batterie noyée, a ship that carries her ports too near the surface of the water. Ce vaisseau a 5 pieds 8 pouces de batterie, that ship carries her lowest gun-deck ports 5 feet 8 inches above the surface of the water. Mettez la batterie dehors! run the guns out! Mettez la batterie dedans! run the guns in!*

Batterie, *f.* *flat or shallow*

Barquière, *f.* *clamps in ship-building, or inner planks, on which the beams of a ship rest upon her sides*

Bau, *m.* *beam. — de dale, hindmost, aftmost beam. — de lof, foremost beam. — de pont, deck-beam. — de plancher de cable, beam of the cable-stage. Demi-bau, half-beam. Maître-bau, midship beam. Bau du coltis, the collar beam. Faux-bau, orlop beams*

Baye, *f.* *bay*

Beaupré, *m.* *bowsprit. Mât de beaupré, bowsprit mast or bowsprit. Bout de beaupré, a small jib boom or bowsprit in merchant ships. Beaupré sur poupe, close behind (said of a ship which is so near the stern of another, that the bowsprit of the former hangs almost over the stern of the latter)*

Bec, *m.* *Bec d'un ancre, bill of an anchor. Bec d'une tartane, the beak or prow of some lateen vessels. — de corbin, a raze-hook or razing-iron, or an instrument with which the cutters take the old oakum out of the seams*

Becuss, *f.* *(a large boat) a sort of Spanish boat navigated in the bay of Cadiz and adjacent seas*

Bélandre, *f.* *bylander (a Dutch vessel)*

Belle or Embelle, *m.* *main deck or waist*

Berceau, *m.* *a cradle*

Berne, *f.* *En berne, ad. a-waft. Mettre le pavillon en berne, to hoist the ensign with a waft. — to set up the flag*

Bestion, *m.* *head or figure on the prow, or figure cut at the head of a ship*

* Bette, *f.* *or Marie-salope, a small flat-bottomed boat which serves to carry away the mud which is heaved from the bottom*

Bidon, *m.* *a can*

Bidot, *m.* *A-bidot, ad. the situation of a lateen sail when aback or lying upon the mast, or when its yard is a-weather of the mast * Croix de bidot, (in galleys) a cleat for the bowlines of the lateen yards*

Biguets de ramage, *m. p.* *ribs of a parrel*

Biguets, *f. p.* *sheers, such as are set up to heave in their places the frames and timbers of a ship on the stocks, and for other purposes in the dock-yards*

Billard, *m.* *a billiard, or an iron bar used to drive the iron hoops of the masts and yards*

Billarder, *v. a. & n.* *to drive the iron hoops of the masts, &c. by means of the billiard*

Biller, *v. a.* *to fasten a rope to a boom, in order to ride or tow a boat*

Biscayenne or Chaloupe Biscayenne, *a Biscayon longboat or barca longa*

Biscuit, *m.* *biscuit, or sea bread*

Bitord or Bistor, *m.* *twine, spun-yarn. — blanc, white or unwarred spun-yarn. — goudronné, tarred spun-yarn. — de trois fils, three-yarn spun-yarn*

Bittes, *f. p.* *the bits or main bits. Montans des bittes, the bits. Traversin des bittes, the cross-piece. Cousin des bittes, the fir-lining or doubling of the bits. Courtes des bittes, the standards of the bits. Chevilles à boucles pour les bosses des cables, ring-bolts for the stoppers of the cables. Taquets or Consoles, cleats to the cross-piece. Crochets des bittes, haws or hooks to fasten the cross-piece. Parties du vaisseau, voisines des bittes, parts of the ship near the bits: Baux du premier pont, the main deck beams; Bordages de ce pont, the planks of the said deck; Baux du plancher de la fosse aux cables, the beams of the cable-stage; Bordages de ce plancher, the planks of the cable-stage; Baux du plancher de la fosse aux lions, the beams of the platform called fosse aux lions, in French ships of war; Bordages de ce plancher, the planks of the said platform; Varangue d'epave or fond du vaisseau, the ribs or ship's bottom; Ecouille de la fosse aux lions, the hatchway of the above-mentioned platform; Etanbrai du mât de misaine, the partners of the fore mast*

Bitter le cable, *v. a.* *to bit the cables*

Bittons, *m. p.* *the top-rail-sheer bits, the night-heads, keel-heads, and the like*

Bitture, *f.* *a bittor of the cable*

Blanc, *a.* *white or unwarred (said of cordage) lines and yarn*

Bleu, *a.* *Officier bleu, an officer in the French na-*

vine, not in constant employment, nor having any rank

Bâle, or **Hélier**, *m.* a wooden machine used to drive the wedges under a ship's bottom, when she is to be launched, or for such purposes

Bâle, *v. a.* **Bâler un vaisseau**, to cover the ship's side with fenders of old cables to preserve her from an enemy's shot, when employed to defend a harbour, &c.

Bâler, *v. a.* **Bloquer un port**, to block up a port

Bâle, *m.* a log-line

Bâle, *m.* wood or timber. — de chêne, oak. — de sapin, fir. — de pin, pine. — de tilleul, lime. — de peuplier, poplar. — d'ormeau or orme, elm. — de noyer, walnut-tree wood. — de chêne veillé, old-oak. — d'acajou, mahogany. — de cèdre, cedar. — de gayac, lignum-vitæ. — de construction, timber for ship-building. — de haute futaille, straight timber. — courbans, compass-timber. — d'arrimage, fathom-wood employed in the stowing of the hold. — de rebut, refuse-wood, of that which is not fit for service in the dock-yards. — de chauffage, firewood. — de démolition, old timber, broke up from an old ship.

Faire du bois, to make a provision of wood for fuel, &c.

Batterie, *f.* bottomry

Batterie, *f.* calm weather, still weather

Battant, *m.* steady breeze, fresh gale

Battant, *m.* **V. Bouée**, buoy of an anchor

Battant, *m.* swift of rowing; fine rower

Battant-voghe, *m.* a volunteer rower in a galley

Battant, *f. p.* studding-sails. — basses, the lower studding-sails. — de huniers, the top-sail studding-sails. **Lacer la bonnette**, to lace on the bennet of a sail to its principal part

Battant, *m.* a favourable turn or swing

Battant, *m.* board, or the ship's side; also a board in tacking. **A-bord, aboard, on board, or on ship-board.** **Vaisseau de haut bord**, ship, vessel. **Vaisseau de bas bord**, galley, and any low-built ship. **Changer le bord**, mettre à l'autre bord, (to veer) to tack about, to veer. **Faire un bord**, to make a tack. **Courir le même bord que l'ennemi**, to stand on the same tack with the enemy. **Rendre le bord**, to come to an anchor in the port where the ship is to be laid up. **Etre bord sur bord**, être sur les bords, or courir des bords, to ply to windward by tacking. **Bon bord**, mauvais bord, good board, or bad board. **Bord à terre**, bord au large, standing in, standing off shore. **Virer de bord**, **V. Virer**. **Bord-à-bord**, along-side (said of two ships). **Passer du monde sur le bord!** man the side! **Bord de la mer**, the sea shore, the strand

Bordage, *m.* plank, ship-boards. **Franc bordage**, outside planks. **Bordage de fond**, planks of the bottom or floor. **Bordage des ponts**, planks of the decks

Bordage, *f.* one board or tack. **Courir à petits bordages**, to ply to windward by small boards.

Bordée, a broadside. **Courir la grande bordée**, to set a watch of half the ship's crew, usually called the sec-watch

Bordier, *v. a.* **Bordier un vaisseau**, to plank a ship. — les ponts, to lay a ship's decks. — à clin, to plank a vessel with clincher-work. — une voile, to tally, or haul aft the sheets of any sail. **Bordier et brasser au vent**, to trim the sails by the wind. **Bordier l'artimon!** haul the mizen sheet flat aft, or close aft! or set the mizen!

Bordier une écoute, to tally a sheet. — les avirons, to ship the oars

Bordier, *v. n.* to ply to windward by boards or by tacking

Bordier, *a.* **Vaisseau bordier**, a lap-sided ship

Bordigue, *f.* a cranol, or a sort of pen, formed by a barrier of stakes and hurdles on the sea coast, for taking fish within it

Bordure, *f.* or **Bordant d'une voile**, the foot of a sail, or the bottom or lower edge of a sail, measured from one clue to another in square sails, and from the tack to the clue in laced or other sails

Bossage, *m.* crooked timber for knees, &c.

Bosse-man, *m.* quarter-master's mate, or one of the boatswain's last mates in French ships

Bosser, *v. a. & n.* **Bosser le cable**, to stopper the cable. — l'ancre, to stow the anchor upon the bow. **Bosse!** an order to the sailors who are hauling upon any rope to stopper or belay it

Bosses, *f. p.* stoppers. — du cable, ring-ropes, or stoppers of the cable. — à bouton, knotted stoppers. — à égouillette, stoppers with lanyards. — à fouet, stoppers for the rigging made use of in time of action, when the shrouds or other ropes of consequence are cut by the enemy's shot. — de chaloupe or de canot, boat's painter or mooring rope, boat rope. **Serre-bosse**, *m.* shank-painter. **Bosse debout** or **Bosse de bossoir**, the anchor stopper at the cat-head

Bossoirs, *m. p.* cat-heads

Bot, *m.* a Dutch boat

Botte, *f.* **En botte**, ad. in frame. **Chaloupe en botte**, a longboat in frame. **Furtaille en botte**, a cask in frame

Boucanier, *a.* Fusil boucanier, a kind of sea-musket. Fusil demi-boucanier, another sort of musket of a shorter bore

Boucaut, *m.* a dry cask

Bouches, *f. p.* the mouth of a river, or the entrance of a narrow channel or passage, &c. Ex.: Les bouches du Nil, the mouths of the Nile; Les bouches de Bonifacio, the straits of Bonifacio

Bouchin, *m.* extreme breadth of a ship from outside to outside

Boucles, *f. p.* irons, shackles, bilboes. **Mettre un matelot sous boucles**, to confine a sailor, to clasp, or put him in irons. **Boucles de sabord**, pointing-rings

Boudin, *m.* the middle rail of the head in French ships, so nominated from its round form. This piece is not known in English ships, whose heads are differently edged. Also a general name for any rails of a round form. * **Boudin du trinquerin**, a rail opposite to the water-ways or deck of a galley

Bouée, *f.* buoy. — garnie à l'Espagnole, a buoy rigged after the Spanish fashion. — de liège, a cork buoy. — de bout de mât, round-en-buoy, formed of the end of a mast, stream buoy. — de baril, can buoy, nun buoy. — de sauvetage, a buoy of safety made use of in French men of war, to throw over board when any one falls into the sea

Bouge, *m.* the rounding or convexity of the beams and other like pieces. — verticale de la lixe d'hourdi, the rounding up of the wing transom. — horizontale de la lixe d'hourdi, the rounding aft of the wing transom

Boullar, *m.* squall, cloud charged with wind and rain

Boulet, *m.* bullet or shot. — ramé or à deux têtes, bar shot or doubled-headed shot. **Boulets enchainés**, or boulets à l'ancre, chain-shot

Bouline, *f.* bowline, tack, bline. — de revers, the lee bowline. **Pattis de bouline**, bits of the bowline. **Herseaux de bouline**, cringles of the bowline. **Aller à la bouline**, to sail with a scant wind, or to sail close to the wind. **Vent au**

- bouline, a scant wind.* Courir la bouline, to run the gantelope. Branche de bouline, bridelles. Bouline d'en bas, lower arm of the knee. — supérieure d'une courbe, upper part of a knee
- Bouliner, v a. & n.** Bouliner une voile, to haul a sail to the windward. Vaisseau qui bouline bien, or bon bouliner, a good flyer. Mauvais bouliner, a leeward ship
- Boulon, m.** square bolts of a sea-carriage, and in general all square bolts
- Bouquets, m. p.** fore-thwarts, fore-sheets of a boat
- Bourcer une voile, v a.** to carry a sail clewed up, or hauled up in the brails
- Bourrasque, f.** a violent squall of wind
- Bourrelet, m.** puddening of a mast, or dolphin of the mast
- Boussole, a sea compass, a nautical compass.** — affolée, erroneous or defective compass
- Bout, m.** Bout de Beaupré, a jib boom used for a bonapris in small vessels. — de bordage, butt of a plank. — de vergue, yard-arms. — de corde, rope's end. Bouts de corde, cut of nine tails. Bout pour bout, ad. Filer le cable bout pour bout, to veer away the cable end for end
- Boute-feu, m.** lint-stock. Boute-hors, m. a general name for fire-booms, and other booms. Boute-hors de boumées, the studding-sail booms
- Bouteilles, f. p.** the quarter-galleries of a ship. Cul-de-lampe des bouteilles, lower finishing of the quarter galleries. Fausse-bouteille, badge
- Bouton, m.** Bouton d'un canon, the button, rascabel or pomigation of a cannon. Boutons d'étai et de tournevire, niouses of the stays and voyal. — des bosses, the knots, or crowning of the stays
- Boyer, m.** a kind of Dutch sloop
- Bragot, m.** (in galley's) pendant of the braces or vangs of a lateen yard
- Brague, f.** span. — de canon, the breeching of a cannon. Tirer à brague sèche, to fire with the breeching shortened, in order to prevent the guns recoiling too much in a high sea. Brague de gouvernail, rudder-stoppers, made use of in French ships to prevent the rudder from being lifted out of its place. — pour lancer un vaisseau, a large span used in dock yards to help hauling a ship down in the operation of launching her; this purchase is applied to the ship's stem
- Braguet, m.** a rope serving to take hold of the heel of a top-mast to help the top-ropes, while the mast is hoisting up
- Bras, m.** pitch. — gras, a sort of tar, or pitch made liquid by mixing it with other compositions. — sec, pitch
- Braves, f. p.** coats of the masts, helm-coats
- Branle, m.** or Hamac, hammock
- Brank-bas, m.** Faire brank-bas, the act of lashing and taking down all the hammocks between decks, in order to prepare for engagement, or otherwise to clear the ship. Brank-bas! up all hammocks!
- Bras, m. p.** braces of the yards. Les grands bras, or les bras de la grande vergue, the main braces. Les bras de la misaine, the fore braces. — du grand hunier, the main-top braces. — du petit hunier, the fore-top braces. — du grand perroquet, the main-top-gallant braces. — du petit perroquet, the fore-top-gallant braces. — du grand perroquet volant, the main-top-gallant royal braces. — du petit perroquet volant, the fore-top-gallant royal braces. — de la vergue sèche, the cross-jack braces, or braces of the cross-jack yard. — du perro-
- quet de fougue, the mizen-top braces. — de la perruche, the mizen-top-gallant braces. — de la civadière, the sprit-sail braces. Fan-bras, preventer braces. Bras du vent, weather-brace. — d'une ancre the anchor arms
- * Faire bon bras, to square the yards
- * Brasier, v n. to sparkle, speaking of the sea
- La mer brasille, the sea sparkles
- Brasse, f.** a fathom, or measure of five French feet
- Brasser or Brassayer, v a. & n.** to brace any yard
- Brasse tribord! brace to starboard!** — au vent, brace the sails in! or haul in the weather-braces! — quarte! square the yards. — à contre! brace the sails a-back! — tout à euler! lay all flat a-back! — sous le vent! haul in the lee braces! or brace the yards
- Brasséage or Brassage, m.** the act of bracing the yards; also the inner quarters of a yard, between the shrouds
- Brassag, du fond, the depth of the water in any part of the sea, when known by means of the sounding-lead**
- Braye, f.** Brayes des mâts, the tarred canvas coats of the masts. — du gouvernail, the tarred canvas coat of the rudder, nailed round the hole where the rudder traverses in the ship's counter
- Brayer, v a.** to pay any thing, as the seams, planks, &c. with hot melted pitch
- Bredindin, m.** garnet, or a small tack affixed to the main stay, or burton
- Brif, m.** a sort of warrant or commission from the state, allowing a ship to purchase provisions, conducting her safe on the coast, and exempting her from other duties
- Bregin or Ganguin, m.** a sort of fishing net with very small meshes, used in the Mediterranean
- * Bressin, m. an old word for a tackle-head, whence: Ecouet à bressin. V. Ecouet
- Brevet, m.** Brevet d'officier, the commission or warrant of an officer
- Bricole, f.** the uneasy rolling of a ship, frequently occasioned by iron ballast, or by great weights placed above the centre of gravity, &c.
- Brider, v a.** Brider l'ancre, to stow the anchor to the bow, and seize it with the shank-painter. — des cordages, to seize any complication of ropes, as the gammoning of the bowsprit, with a small rope or seizing
- Brigantin, m.** a brig or brigantine
- Brin, m.** Premier brin, the best part of hemp, when combed out and prepared. Cordage du premier brin, ropes made of the best part of hemp. Second brin, the combings of the hemp, out of which they make a coarser sort of rope. Cordage du second brin, ropes made of the combings of the hemp, and which are only employed in common uses ashore
- Bringuebale, f.** the brake or handle of a ship's pump
- Briou, m.** the fore-foot, placed at the extremity of the keel forward
- Bris, m.** a term in the ordinances for the wrecking of a ship
- Brisans, m. p.** breakers
- Brise, f.** a fresh gale or breeze, also the trade winds or sea breezes between the tropics. — du large, a sea breeze; said particularly of the trade winds, and other regular winds. — de terre, a land breeze. — cabrinée, a hard gale, or strong gale, or a stiff gale
- Briser, v n.** to break, to dash, to split. La mer brise, the sea breaks
- Brocheur, v n.** a practice of shipwrights, which consists of extending over a plank a small line



to which a number of small sticks are fastened at equal distances, as a foot, in order to work it in a proper shape, so as to stay to the next plank; the necessary measures being marked on each of the sticks

- Canne, f. stick
- Canari, m. a thick fog
- Canard, m. a fire-ship
- Canard, f. a mist or fog at sea. Il y a de la brume, il y a du brouillard
- Canard, m. Bois brut, rough timber
- Canard, f. a herring-buss or small fly-boat
- Canard, m. a sort of small vessel or bark, rigged with main-mast and two square sails, a fore mast and one square sail, a small bowsprit, and a rudder
- Canard, m. a certificate given to seamen when returned in a port, to testify their age, privileges, &c. &c., time of service, &c.
- Canard, m. p. woollen robbers made use of in the fishing

C.

* CABAN, m. (in the Mediterranean) a thick woollen sort of a brown dark colour, with a capuche behind, employed by most sailors in the Mediterranean navigation: being imitated from the Moors or Barbarians

- Cabane, f. Cabanes des matres, small cabins in French ships of war over the poop, for the master and the pilot
- Cabane, v. r. to overturn a boat the keel up (on a shoal)
- Cabestan, m. capstern or crab. Grand cabestan d'un vaisseau, the main capstern. Petit cabestan, the gear capstern. Cabestan volant, a crab, which may be shifted from place to place as occasion requires. Vite au cabestan, to heave at the capstern. Envoyer un homme au cabestan, to send a man to the capstern to be flogged, a punishment used in French ships of war
- Cable, m. f. cable
- Cable, f. a cabin
- Cable, m. cable. — à pic, situation of the cable, when it is close a-peck upon the anchor. — de vingt pouces, a twenty inch cable. Cables de force, two thick cables sustained to the fore part of a ship on the stocks, when preparing to be launched, and which are cut with hatchets the moment the ship is to go off. Maître-cable, the first cable. Second cable, the best bower cable. Cable d'affourche, the small bower cable. — de bouée, stream cable. — qui a pris un tour, a foul haul; a cross or elbow in the haul. — donner le cable à un vaisseau, to give a cable's end to another ship to take her in tow. — tirer du cable, to slack out or veer away the cable. Cable, or encablure, f. (a measure of one hundred and twenty fathoms) a cable's length
- Cable, m. a cable, or small cable, particularly the bower or mooring-ropes of a boat
- Cabotage, m. the art of coasting; also the coasting trade
- Caboter, v. n. to cruize, to sail along the coast, or to trade from port to port
- Cadre, m. frame in general, understood mostly of a bed-frame. Nous avions cent hommes sur les cadres, we had one hundred six
- Cage, f. Cage à drisse, a round frame, somewhat like a cage, of which the French ships of war have one on each side of their quarter-deck, to

coil in them the remaining parts of the main-top-sail halliards and keep them out of the way. — à poule, hen-coop

- Cague, f. a kind of French slop
- Caic, m. the longboat or punt of a galley
- Caillbotis, m. gratings of the hulls
- Caisse, f. Caisse flottante pour garantir les vaisseaux, a mooring buoy. — à accour les vaisseaux, or — d'appui, a contrivance in use in the French dock-yards to prevent the ships from being cambered while lying up: it consists of two large empty chests carefully caulked up, which they place under the stern of a ship, the weight of which bears upon those chests by means of several props, fastened below on the chests, and above on the ship's counter
- Caisson, m. locker. Caissons de la grand' chambre, lockers of the great cabin or ward-room. — à poudre, or — à cartouches, cartridge-chests, which contain the filled cartridges in a ship's magazine
- Cajoler, v. a. & n. Cajoler la marée, to drive with the tide; to tide it up
- Calanque, f. a cove, or a small harbour behind a hill or rising ground, on the sea-coast, fit only for small vessels or boats
- Calcut, m. (in the Mediterranean) the head of the mast in the galleys and other like vessels of the Mediterranean, which is square, and contains the brazen blocks for the gears, &c. Mâture à calcut, a general name for the masts which carry lateen sails in the Mediterranean
- Cale, f. lee-shore, cove, creek; the hold of a ship. — à l'eau, that part of the hold where the water-casks are lodged. Fond de cale, the lower part of the hold: taken also for the hold in general. A fond de cale, down into the hold. Cale, ducking by way of punishment, which consists in plunging the offender from the yard-arm into the sea, once or several times. — ordinaire, ducking. Grande cale, keel hauling, peculiar to the Dutch. Donner la grande cale à un homme, to keel-haul a man. Cale sèche, a punishment used among some nations, which consists in letting a man drop from the yard-arm, near the surface of the water. — pour la construction des vaisseaux, stocks for ship-building, or rather slips. — de magasin, slip of a store-house or warehouse. — d'un quai, slip of a key or wharf. Cale (a small piece of wood put under any thing, to uphold or raise it) a quoin, wedge, or chock
- Calebas des voiles d'étail, down-haul of the stay-sails
- Caler, v. n. to sink lower into the water. Vaisseau qui n'est pas assez calé, a ship which is not sunk enough into the water, or which has not a sufficient quantity of ballast or cargo in her hold
- Caler, v. a. to quoin or wedge up. Caler or at or r un tonneau, &c. to quoin or wedge up a cask and the like
- Calfat, m. a caulker
- Calfatage, m. caulking; oakum
- Calfat-r, v. a. to caulk
- Calibre d'un canon, m. bore of a cannon
- Calioque, m. a winding tackle. — du grand mât, main winding tackle. — de misaine, fore winding tackle
- Calme, m. calm, a cessation of wind. — plat, a flat calm, or dead calm. Mer calme, a calm sea, or smooth sea. Temps calme, calm weather
- Calmer, v. n. to fall calm, to becalm, or to become calm. Le vent a calmé, the wind has becalmed, or it blows less strong
- Calmie, f. or acalmie, lull, the time during which the weather falls more calm. Vogue à l'accalmie

mie! (command to the rowers) pull away, now the wind lulls!

Cambuse, f. *store-room*

Campagne, f. *a voyage at sea, a cruise at sea during a season, or limited space of time, of at least three months; said particularly of vessels of war.* — de croisière, *a cruising voyage.* — de rade, *the time which ships of war have remained in a harbour when discharged without going to sea.* — des Indes, *a voyage to the East Indies.* Vivres de campagne, *the victuals allowed ships for their navigation, they being supplied from shore with fresh meat and bread every day while remaining in port*

Canal, m. *a channel.* Faire canal, *to cross a channel from one shore to the opposite shore.* This phrase is used in the Mediterranean sea, speaking of a voyage in which they lose sight of the land

Candulette, f. *the fore tackle, used for hoisting up the anchor in French ships.* Garant de candulette, *fore tackle rope or fall.*

Canon, m. *a cannon or piece of ordnance.* — de chasse, *bow chases.* — de coursier, *the bow chase of a galley.* — déarré, *cannon drawn in to be charged.* — décapé, *cannon with its composition taken out.* — moultre, *cannon whose bore is not proportioned to the thickness of the metal.* — de retraite, *stern chases.* — en serre, *a gun housed athwart.* — alongé contr. le bord, *a gun housed fore and aft.* — de trente-six, &c. *a thirty six pounder.* Amarrer un homme sur un canon, *to tie a man to a gun, by way of punishment, in French ships of war*

Canonage, m. *gunnery.* Instrumens de canonage, *the implements necessary for charging guns, &c.* Officiers maritimes de canonage, *these are the warrant officers and inferior officers in a ship of war, whose employment relates to gunnery, comprehending the gunner and his mates, &c.*

Canonier, m. *gunner.* Maître canonier d'un vaisseau, *the gunner of a ship of war.* Maître canonier d'un port, *master gunner of a royal dock-yard.* Second canonier, *gunner's mate.* Aide-canonier, *quarter-gunner.* Canoniers servans, *soldiers of artillery, or sailors whose duty is to serve the guns.* Apprentis canoniers, *a company of young sailors trained to the art of gunnery*

Canot, m. *a ship's boat, cutter, or yawl.* Grand canot d'un vaisseau de guerre, *the barge of a ship of war.* Petit canot, *jolly-boat.* Canot des Indiens, *canoe*

Canotier, m. *a rower of a boat, cutter, pinnace*

Cantanettes, f. p. (in a galley) *four small light ports bored towards the stern of a galley.* Said also of some small lockers in galleys

Cap, m. *the head or prow of a ship.* Où est le cap? *how is the head? how does the ship wind? how winds the ship?* How le cap au large, *to stand off.* Porter le cap sur l'ennemi, *to bear towards the enemy.* Mettre le cap en route, *to stand on the course.* Gouverne où tu as le cap! *steer as you go!* Mets le cap en route! *steer the course!* Cap d'ouvriers, *a quartermaster or foreman among artificers.* Cap or promontoire, *a cape, headland, or promontory.* — de mouton, *dead-eye.* — de mouton de la corde, *a rope-bound dead-eye.* — de mouton ferré, *an iron bound dead-eye*

Capacité, f. p. *the burthen or tonnage of a ship; or in general the space contained within her hold.* Vaisseau qui a de grandes capacités, *a full built ship.* Vaisseau qui manque de capacités,

a ship that is built so fine as not to be able to stow her provisions properly

Cape, f. *trying, or lying to in a storm.* A la cap hault, *a-hull, or lying to.* Mettre à la cape, *bring to.* Etre à la cape, à la musaine, &c. *act of lying to, or trying under the fore-sail*

Caper or Capéyer, v. n. *to try or lie to.* Vaisseau qui cape bien, *a ship that lies to well, or that is easy when lying to*

Capelage, m. *the shrouds and other rigging at a mast head*

Capeler, v. a. *to fix the shrouds and other ropes over the mast heads by their eye or collar*

Capion, n. (in galleys) *a term of the Mediterranean, the upper part of the stern-post and of the stem of a galley, and of such like vessels.* — poupe, *the upper piece of the stern-post of a galley, &c.* — de proue, *the upper piece of the stem.* De capion à capion, *from stem to stem* — an expression used among the ship-builders of the Mediterranean. Contre-capion de poupe, *the upper piece of the back of the stern-post of a galley.* Contre-capion de proue, *the upper piece of the apron*

Capitaine, m. *captain.* — de port, *an officer whose duty resembles that of master at anchor in an English dock-yard; also a harbour master in the sea-ports of France.* — des vaisseaux du roi, or capitaine d'un vaisseau, *captain of a ship of war; these are the French service rank as colonels, and the most ancient rank as brigadiers.* — de brigade, *the captain of a fireship, also a rank in the French navy, immediately under the lieutenant* — de flûte, *captain of a store-ship; also a rank in the French navy immediately under the lieutenant-voisins and lieutenans de frégate.* — de pavillon, *the captain of a flag, or the captain of a ship of war who has a superior officer or flag officer above him in the same ship.* — d'armes, *petty officer or sergeant, who has in a ship of war the charge of small arms.* — de vaisseau marchand, or maître. V. Maître. The captain of a merchant ship

Capon, m. *the cat-tackle.* Poulie de capon, *cat-block.* Croc de capon, *cat-hook.* Garant de capon, *cat-fall or cat-rope*

Caponner l'ancre, v. a. *to cat the anchor, or draw it up to the cat-head*

Capover, v. n. *to bring a ship to, with her helm alone*

Capot, m. Capot d'echelle, or capuchon, *composition of the entrance to the cabin, or of the principal ladder.* — de factionnaire, *a great cap worn in the French service by the centinels.* Faire capot, *to cant, overset, or turn topsy-turvy; said only of a ship*

Capucine, f. or Courbe de capucine, *the stander which fastens the cut-water to the stem*

Caravane, f. *so were called the voyages which the knights of Malta were obliged to perform in order to arrive at the dignity of commandeur; said also of the trade of merchant ships in the Levant seeking freight and lare from place to place, which lasts two or three years, after which they return home with a cargo of their own*

Caravelle, f. *so they call, in the Mediterranean, the biggest ships of war of Turkey, which are generally very clumsy, and built with a very high stern; also the name of a vessel of burden in Portugal*

Carcasse, f. *the carcase or ribs of a ship before the planks are laid on, or after they are ripped off*

Carenage, m. *a careening place, or careening wharf; also the act of careening ships*

Carène, f. carreen, or boot-hose-top; also the outside of a ship's bottom. Demi-carène a parliamenting, or boot-topping, or boot-hose-topping. Carène entière, a thorough carreen. Donner carène à un vaisseau, mettre un vaisseau en carène, to carreen a ship.
Carer, v. a. & n. to carreen and boot-top, or to top and pay a ship.
Carène, f. reef-yarn.
Caré, m. cargador, who procures a freight or cargo for a merchant ship.
Cargaison, f. the cargo of a merchant ship.
Cargues, m. the down-haul tackle of the main top-yard.
Cargues, a general name for all the brails of a ship, comprehending the clue-lines, hunt-lines, buntines, &c. Cargues-fonds, bun-lines, &c. Cargues-points de la graille, voile et de la misaine, &c. Cargues-points des huniers, &c. Cargues-boulines, tech-lines, &c. Cargues-sue, slab-line. Fausses cargues, spit-lines. Cargues-has, down-haul tackle. Cargues-pout, parrel-hallards. Mettre les basses cargues sur les cargues, to haul up the courses. Mettre les huniers sur les cargues, to clue up the points.
Carguer, v. a. Carguer une voile, to clue up a sail, to haul it up in the brails. Carguer l'artimon! to mizen up in the brails!
Cargue, f. or caringue du fond du vaisseau, the step of the main-mast. — du grand mât, the step of the fore-mast. — du mât de misaine, the step of the mizen-mast. — du mât d'artimon, the step of the main-mast. — du mât de beaupré, the step of the bowsprit-mast. — de cabestan, the capstan.
Car, m. (in galleys) the lower part of the main top-yard.
Carène, f. the gunnel of a boat. Mettre le carène à l'eau, to have gunnel in, or gunnel to: to let a boat which heels so much on one side as to let the gunnel touch the surface of the water, by crowding sail in a fresh wind.
Carène, m. the canopy in the stern part of a galley, or a table, &c. Carrosse or chariot de course, a frame on four wheels, used in French galleys to carry the laying-top.
Carène, m. a girt-line. Poulie de cartahu, a pulley block through which a girt-line is reeved.
Carène, f. or draille de palans d'étai, girt-line of the masts, or tackles in French ships.
Carte, f. or carte marine, a chart or map of the sea. — plane, the plain chart. — réduite, Mercator's chart. Pointer la carte, to prick the chart.
Cartel, m. cartel, a ship employed to exchange prisoners, or to carry requests and proposals.
Cartel, f. an old ship or hulk where they lodge the prisoners, or the sailors that are ordered to a dock-yard for firing out a squadron, &c.
Cartes, f. p. (in the French West Indies) keys or keys of rocks nearly even with the surface of the sea.
Carton, f. Ceinture d'un bâtiment, moister, a wooden hoop or circle above the load-water-line. — d'un canon, &c. — de la bouche d'un canon, the muzzle-mouldings of a cannon.
Carton, v. a. to strap a ship. Le carton est en ceinture sur son cable, the ship bears down the cable.
Carton, m. Cerces de bouts-hors, the studding-sail hoops. — de mât, mast-hoops. — pour le foc, job-iron. — de pompe, iron hoops on the top of the pump.

— de jas d'ancre, anchor stock-hoops. — d'épouilles, hoops of the stanchions between decks. — de cabestan, capstern-hoops.

Cercle, a. Tonneau cercle de fer, an iron-bound cask, &c.

Chaîne, f. Chaines de haubans, chains. — de vergue, top chains. — des grands haubans, the main chains. — des haubans de misaine, the fore chains. — des haubans d'artimon, the mizen chains. — de port, the boom or chain of a harbour. — de rochers, a ridge of rocks or ledge.

Chaland, m. a sort of lighter, barge.

Chaloupe, f. a sort of large boat. — d'un vaisseau de guerre, the longboat of a ship of war. — canonnée, a sort of large boat mounted with one large gun a-head, employed for the defence of ports, rivers, &c.; a gun-boat.

Chambre, f. a cabin. Grande chambre, ward-room in large ships, and the great cabin in smaller vessels. Chambre de conseil, coach or cabin on the quarter-deck, and what is called round-house in the large East Indiamen. — de poupe, the aftermost cabin of a small vessel. — d'un canot, the stern-seats of a boat. — de canon, the chamber or charged cylinder of a gun. — de mortier, the chamber of a mortar. Chambers are also the flaws, cracks, or honey-combs in a piece of ordnance.

Chambrière, a. Pièce chambrière, a piece of ordnance which has some cracks, flaws, or honey-combs.

Chancelier, m. an officer under the consul in a foreign port, who is charge is to keep a register of all things that relate to the consulate.

Chandeliers, m. p. all sorts of stanchions, or crutches fixed on the gunnel to support any thing. — de bastingage, or chandeliers de lisses pour bastingage, the crutches for the netting, which are fixed on the gunnel of a ship of war to extend the nettings. — de chaloupe, the crutches of a boat which sustain the main boom, or the mast and sail when they are lowered for the convenience of rowing. — d'échelle hors le bord, the stanchions which support the entering ropes at the gangway. Chandelier de pierrier, the iron crutch of a swive-gun; also the wooden stock hooped with iron that contains the socket wherein it rests and traverses.

Changer, v. a. Changer les voiles, to shift or change the sails. — le quart, to relieve the watch. — l'armage, to rummage the hold. — les voiles d'avant, et les mettre sur le mât, to brace the head-sails to the wind, to lay the head-sails to the mast. — la grande voile d'un sloop, or d'un brigantin, to gibe. — la barre, to shift the helm. — la tournevire, to shift the voyal.

Changer, v. n. Le vent change, the wind shifts.

Chantier, m. Chantier d'un vaisseau, the stocks whereon ships are built. Vaisseau sur le chantier, a ship on the stocks. Chantier or at lier de construction, a shipwright's yard or wharf, or the place whereon a ship is built. Chantiers de chaloupe, scunnings laid on a ship's upper deck, whereon to place the row-boats.

Chape, f. inner box of a sea-compass.

Chapeau de maître, m. gravity required by the master of a ship for each ton of goods he carries.

Chapelle, f. Faire chapelle, to chapel a ship. Empêcher de faire chapelle, to bar a ship off.

Charge, f. Charge d'un vaisseau, the cargo, burthen, or loading of a ship. Mort-charge, overloading, or the utmost burden that a ship can carry. Charge de canon, shot; also the quantity of powder necessary to charge a cannon. — de combat, the quantity of powder used in ac-

tion for each gun. — de salut, the quantity of powder used for saluting. — à mitraille, cascade-shot. — à la Suédoise, or charge en grappe, grape-shot

Chargement, *m.* lading, or cargo

Charger, *v a. & n.* Charger un vaisseau, to load a ship. — à cueillette, to load a ship with goods belonging to several owners. — à fret, to take in freight. — en grenier, to load in bulk. Vaisseau chargé à couler bas, a ship overloaded, or a ship so loaded as to be ready to sink. Vaisseau chargé par un grain, a ship laid upon her side by a sudden gust of wind. Vaisseau chargé en côte, a ship embayed on a lee-shore with a hard wind. Charger un canon, to load a gun

Chargeur, *m.* or marchand chargeur, the merchant who loads a ship, or the owner of a ship's cargo

Charnier, *m.* or charnier pour l'eau, a scuttled cask used to contain water for the ship's crew to drink: two of them are placed on the quarter-deck

Charpentier, *m.* Maître charpentier d'un vaisseau, carpenter of a ship. Second charpentier or contre-maître charpentier, carpenter's mate. Aides-charpentiers, the carpenter's crew

Charrier de la voile, *v a.* to crowd sail, to be crowded with sail, to carry a deal of sail, or to stretch

Charte-partie, charter-party

Chasse, *f.* chasing or chase. Prendre chasse, to sheer off; to stand away from; to fly from. Donner chasse, to chase, or to give chase. Soutenir chasse, to make a running fight

Chassé, *a.* Vaisseau chassé, a chase, or chased ship

Chasse-marée, *m.* a sort of boat employed for the transport of fish, fish-boat; also a fish-machine and the like

Chasser, *v a. & n.* Chasser un vaisseau, to chase or pursue a ship. — la terre, to look out for the land: said in a fleet of a vessel *à l'avant* ahead of the rest for that purpose. — sur son ancre, to drag the anchor; to bring the anchor home. — sur un vaisseau, to fall or drive aboard of a ship, by dragging the anchors

Chasseur, *m.* a ship which chases another

Chat, *m.* cat, a sort of vessel

Chatte, *f.* a sort of lighter used at Rochefort

Chaudron de pompe, *m.* plate of lead or copper perforated with holes to cover the bottom of a pump

Chauffage, *m.* the act of breaming a ship. Bois de chauffage, breaming fuel, furze, or saggots

Chauffer, *v a.* Chauffer un vaisseau, to bream a ship. — des bordages, to bend planks. — les soutes, to dry or season the bread-room

Chavirer, *v a. & n.* to overturn; to capsize

Chébec, *m.* xebek, a sort of vessel of war navigated mostly in the Mediterranean

Chef-d'eau, high water. Chef-d'escadre, *m.* an officer whose rank is equal to that of a rear-admiral in the British navy, but who has no flag, only a broad pendant

Chemini, *m.* head-way. Le vaisseau fait beaucoup de chemin, the ship has fresh way through the water. — de halage, path on the side of a river or canal, for horses to track boats along the stream

Chemise, *f.* Chemise soufrée, a curtain, or piece of old canvas dipped in a composition of oil, petrol, camphire, and other combustible materials, and which is destined to be nailed to the planks of an enemy's ship, when it is intended to set her on fire

Chénel, *m.* a channel: usually said only of row channels

Chenalier, *v n.* to sail through a channel

Chevalet, *m.* Chevalet de commettage, truss: a rope-yard; also the stake-heads. — des ours de long, a sawyer's jack

Chevaucher, *v n.* to ride, to be fayed upon

Chevet, *m.* cushion or bag to prevent the mast from galling the masts

Cheville, *f.* iron bolt. — à goujon, a common bolt

— à goupille, a fore-lock bolt, or a bolt fixed to receive a fore-lock. — à œillet, eye-bolt.

— boucle, ring-bolt. — à croc, hook-bolt. — boucle et à croc, a bolt with a ring and a hook

— de haulan, chain-bolt. — à tête de diamant, a square-headed bolt. — à pointe perdue, short drive bolt, or a bolt whose end is sunk in the timber, and does not appear outwards.

— fer à charger le canon, langrange-shot. — pompe, short pump-bolt

Cheviller, *v a.* to bolt a ship, or to drive the bolts

Chevillot, *m.* toggle; also a belaying pin

Chèvre, *f.* a gin or triangle with pulleys

Chevron, *m.* scantlings in general, or all sorts of square timber from five or six inches in thickness downwards; also a long wedge used in

French ships for securing the guns. Mettre des chevrons à la batterie, to apply the above-wedges to the trucks of the gun-carriages

Chicaner le vent, *v a.* to lie too near the wind. chicaner pas le vent! don't hug the wind close! no near!

Chiourme, *f.* the troop or crew of slaves belonging to one row-galley. Hôpital des chiourmes, hospital for the galley-slaves, &c.

Chirurgien, *m.* Chirurgien-major d'un vaisseau, the surgeon of a ship. Second chirurgien, a surgeon's first mate. Aides-chirurgiens, surgeons

second, third, fourth, and fifth mates

Chopine de pompe, *f.* the lever pump-box

Choquer, *v a. & n.* Choquer la tournevire, surge at the capstern. — la bouline, to chafe the

bowline

Chouquet or Chuquet, *m.* cap of the mast

Chouquet à la Française, a cap of the mast as used in French ships. — à l'Anglaise, a cap of the mast heads after the English fashion.

— grand mât, cap of the main mast. — de mâture, cap of the fore mast. — d'artimon, cap of the mizen mast, &c. — du bâton d'enseigne, cap of the ensign staff

Chûte, *f.* Chûte d'une voile, depth of a sail drop, when said of the principal square sails.

— grand hautier à soixante pieds de chute, main top-sail drops sixty feet. Chûte des courans, the setting of the tides or currents

Cinglage, *m.* run of a ship for 24 hours; pay-wages of mariners

Civadière, *f.* sprit-sail of a ship. Contre-civadière, bowsprit top-sail

Clapotage, *m.* turbulent motion of the sea, or running in heaps

Clapotise, *f.* Mer clapotiseuse, a sea running in heaps, or a very rough, turbulent, short sea, as is seen upon a lee shore

Classes, *f. p.* the divisions of seamen, in the French service, who are registered and engaged to serve by turns in the naval armaments during a limited time. Commissaire aux classes, an officer employed in every port of France for enrolling and registering the seamen. Syndic des classes, a clerk appointed in small ports bordering upon the sea, to help the above officer in his duty

Colombiers, *m. p.* Blocking up of a ship's crane
 Colonne, *f.* (in naval tactics) a rank of ships; one
 of the ranks of a fleet or squadron of ships.
 Marcher sur trois colonnes, to sail in three
 ranks, or in three lines
 Coltis, *m.* the back-head bulk-head; also the fore-
 most frame of a ship
 Combat naval, *m.* an engagement or sea fight
 Combuger, *v. a.* to rince out a cask
 Comite or Come, *m.* an under officer of a gal-
 ley, whose employ answers nearly to that of the
 boatswain in ships of war
 Commandant, *m.* Commandant de la marine, a
 flag-officer of the king's navy, who superintends
 the royal navy in a harbour, &c. — d'une es-
 cadre et d'une division, the admiral of a fleet, or
 squadron; also the commodore or commanding
 officer of any detachment of ships. Vaisseau
 commandant, admiral ship of a fleet or squa-
 dron
 Commande! holloa! (the answer given by the sail-
 ors to the master, boatswain, &c. when he calls
 to them to give them some order)
 Commandement, *m.* the command of a ship; also
 the command of a dock-yard, &c.
 Commandes, *f. p.* knitties, seizures
 Commander à la route, *v. a. & n.* to order or direct
 the course of a ship
 Comminage, *m.* laying of ropes and cables
 Commettre, *v. a.* to lay ropes, &c.
 Cordage deux fois commis, or commis à la façon
 des cables, cable-laid cordage
 Commis des vivres, *m.* steward of a ship
 Commissaire, *m.* Commissaire général de la ma-
 rine, the principal officer under the intendant de
 la marine, and who performs the same duty
 when he is absent. Commissaire de la marine,
 an officer under the intendant, invested with an
 administrative power to superintend the expen-
 ces of the king's navy, the building, repairing,
 and fitting out of ships, to inspect and give or-
 ders to the artificers, sailors, &c. and to take
 care that the statutes of the navy be faithfully
 executed
 Commission, *f.* the commission of a principal offi-
 cer in the royal navy. — en guerre, a warrant
 or permission, issued out by the admiral of
 France, &c. to enable a privateer to seize on the
 enemies' vessels
 Communiquer, *v. n.* to have a free intercourse or
 communication with the crew of a ship, or the
 people of any country, after having performed
 quarantine or otherwise
 Compagne, *f.* cabin of the steward of a row-galley
 Compagnie, *f.* Vaisseau de compagnie, a ship of
 the line, which sails tolerably well, so as to keep
 company with the rest of a squadron, a good
 company keeper
 Compagnous, *m. p.* sailors, mariners, the whole
 crew
 Compas, *m.* a compass. — de route, or — de mer,
 a sea compass. — azimuthal, or — de variation,
 an azimuth compass. — renversé, a hanging
 compass. — de carte, a pair of compasses, used
 to prick a chart. — courbe, calliper, or calliper
 compasses
 Comporter, *v. a.* Ce vaisseau comporte une haute-
 maturé, that ship is able to carry very taunt
 masts
 Se comporter, *v. r.* Vaisseau qui se comporte bien
 à la mer, a good sea-bout, or a ship that behaves
 well at sea
 Conduite, *f.* conduct-money, money paid to the
 sailors in France to carry them to their homes,
 when they are discharged from a ship

de bois, or Goupille, fore-lock of a bolt
 de fer, sort of knot or hitch. Demi-ciel, half-
 ciel. Ciel des mâts de hune et de perroquet,
 — de pierrier, fore-lock of a swivel-gun.
 de de giindus, cheeks of the windlass
 de de quai, a clerk who assembles and musters
 the militia guarding the coasts. Clercs de
 cour, admiralty messengers
 de clin, ad. clincher-work. Borden à clin, to
 work a vessel with clincher-work. Bordage à
 clin, speaking with clincher-work
 de cloche, a bell. — de cabestan, the part of a
 capstan round which the rope is wound, com-
 mencing the drum-head, so called from its form
 resembling a bell
 de clou, nail or spike. Clous au poids, weight-
 spikes. — de 20 pouces, de 12 pouces,
 &c. 20 inch spikes, 12 inch spikes, &c. — de
 caravelle, a sort of nails of 5 1-4 French
 inches in length, much like the English deck-nails.
 — de caravelle, a sort of nails 4 3-4 French
 inches in length, like some of the English single
 deck-nails. — de demi-caravelle, nails 4 1-4
 inches in length, called also, in English, single
 deck-nails. — de lisse, nails like the English
 sheathing nails. — de double tillac, nails of
 2 3-4 inches length, French measure, much
 like English twenty-penny drawing nails. —
 de lisse, a sort of nails of about 2 French inches
 in length, like the English sheathing nails, or ten-
 penny nails. — de demi-tillac, six-penny nails.
 — de plomb, lead nails. — à pompe, pump-
 nails, 3-4 of an inch in length. — à maugère,
 rudder-nails, made with a broad flat head. —
 de gouvernail, rudder-nails, or nails
 fixed in the iron-work of the rudder. — à
 clincher-nails. — à tête ronde, round-
 headed nails. — à tête piquée, clasp-headed
 nails
 de En coche, ad. Avoir les huniers en
 coche, to have the top-sail a-trip, or hoisted up
 de Coffre d'armes, a chest used to contain
 small arms on a ship's quarter-deck. — à
 cartouches, cartridge chest. — de bord, a sea-
 chest, a sailor's chest
 de Coiffer une voile, to lay a sail aback,
 to back a sail. Se coiffer, or se laisser coiffer,
 to be taken aback, or laid aback. Vaisseau
 coiffé, a ship whose sails are laid aback. Voile
 coiffée, a sail that is laid aback. Mettre tout à
 coiffe, to lay all flat aback
 de Coin de mire, quoin in artillery. Coins
 de mâts, quoins or wedges by which a mast is
 secured in the partners. — d'arrimage, quoins
 used in the stowage. — de chantier, wedges
 driven between the blocks and keel when a ship
 is building. — de bois, small quoins or wedges.
 — de fer, iron wedges. — à manche,
 longirons fastened to an iron handle, used
 in opening the seams, called by the English
 longirons
 de Collet d'étai, the ways on which a ship descends
 when she is first launched into the water
 de Collet d'étai, the eye of a stay. — d'une
 couronne, the crown of an anchor. — d'une couronne,
 the head of a knee
 de Collier d'étai, collar of a stay. Faux collier,
 collar of a preventer-stay. Faux collier
 de grand mâts, or grand faux collier, the collar
 of the main preventer-stay. Faux collier de
 hune, the collar of the fore preventer-stay.
 de défense, the puddling of a boat's
 deck. — de chouquet, or — de mâts, an
 iron clamp to fasten the mast or bowsprit to their
 supports in small vessels

Congré de bâtiment marchand, *m.* pass or pass-punt

Cuivre, *v. a.* or Peigner un cordage, to worm a stay, cable, &c.

Cuille, *f.* a little corner

Commissément, *m.* bill of lading

Conseil, *m.* Conseil de marine, a council held in any of the sea ports, consisting of the principal officers, for the fitting out, building, and repairing of ships, and the like. — de guerre, court-martial. Les vents sont au conseil, a familiar expression answering to this in English: the winds are seeking a hole to blow out of

Consentir, *v. n.* to spring or break (speaking mostly of masts or yards). Notre grande vergue consentit, our main yard sprang

Conserve, *f.* tender or company-keeper. Aller de conserve, or naviguer de conserve, to sail in company with another ship or ships

Consumations, *f. p.* the expenditure of the stores of a ship, during a sea voyage, comprehending whatever has been expended; as cordage, canvas, tar, nails, ammunition, &c.

Constructeur de navires, *m.* ship-wright or builder

Construction, *f.* ship-building, or the practical part of naval architecture. Les constructions, new ships, building in a dock-yard or in a port.

Le commissaire des constructions, the commissary of the marine, whose charge is to superintend the building of new ships. La construction Française, French ship-building. Vaisseau de construction Française, a French-built ship. N. B. This word construction is understood also sometimes of the particular shape and form of a vessel. La construction des galères est différente de celle des frégates, galleys are built different from frigates

Construire, *v. a.* to build ships

Consul, *m.* or Consul de France, a consul, a civil officer, commissioned to protect the commerce of the French nation in foreign parts, who has under him generally a vice-consul and a chancellor

Contre-amiral, *m.* a word only used when speaking of foreign service, there being no such rank as title in the French navy: rear-admiral, or admiral of the rear.

Contre-croquis de poupe, *m.* the upper part of the false part of a row-galley

Contre-croquis intérieur, inner-post; which is seldom seen in English-built ships. — extérieur, the hulk of the post, or back of the stern-post.

Contre-étrave, apron in ship-building. Contre-fanons, *m. p.* vertical lines. Contre-hiloirs, stakes of planks on the decks close to the binding-straits. Contre-maître, one of the boat-wain's mates. Contre-maître charpentier, foreman of a dock-yard, who, under the ship-wright, directs the building of a ship. Contre-marche, *f.* Viter de bord par la contre-marche, the general tacking of a division of ships, or squadron, arranged on the same line, so as to preserve its former disposition on the opposite tack. Contre-salut, answer to, or return of a salute

Convertir des marchandises, &c. *v. a.* to convert such stores into work

Conversionnement, *m.* the conversion of sundry stores into work; such as hemp into ropes, iron into bolts, &c.

Convoi, *m.* convoy, convoy-slips, wafter

Convoyer, *v. a.* to convoy

Coq, *m.* the cook of a ship

Coque de cordage, *f.* kink in rope. — d'un navire, hull of a ship

* Comester, *v. n.* to navigate or manage a boat by pulling or rowing in the boat's stern with an oar or paddle

* Coraline, *f.* a light small longboat, made use of to fish coral in the Levant

Corbeau de tier, *m.* sheer-hook, fire-grappling

Cordage, *m.* cordage, or ropes. — en trois, a rope made with three strands. — étuvé, cordage which has passed through a stove to discharge its moisture. — en quatre, a rope made with four strands. — raqué, cordage well rubbed — refait, twice laid cordage, or twice laid stuff — blanc, white or untarred cordage. — gou dronné, black or tarred cordage

Corde, *f.* a rope. Cordes de défense, fenders of junk or old cable. Corde de retenue, a gaff, also the pendant of a relieving tackle; also a heart-fast to prevent a vessel from launching too hastily

* Corde, so are called, in the building of galleys two strong pieces of timber placed above the deck, on the starboard and larboard sides, lengthwise, serving to support the thwart

Corlelle, *f.* warp or tow-line

Cordrie, *f.* rope-house, rope-yard, ropery, or rope-walk; also the art of rope-making

Cordier, *m.* rope-maker or roper

Cordon, *m.* Cords, the strands of a cable. Cordon, the lowest rail or riband of a galley, or the extreme breadth-riband, and what in ships is called the main channel

Corne, *f.* Corne d'amorce, *f.* priming-horn

Corne de vergue, the crutch, or cheeks flared at the inner end of a gaff or boom, which embraces and slides along the mast of a small vessel as the sail is hoisted or lowered. Vergue eorne, a gaff

Cornet de mâ, *m.* case of a mast; a step and partners peculiar to the masts of some small vessels, being open at the after part, so that the mast may be occasionally lowered over the stern

Cornette, *f.* a broad pendant displayed at the mast-head of a commodore

Cornière, *f.* fashion-pieces. Contre-cornière, a piece framed mid bolted with the fashion-pieces afore it in French ships, which is not used in English ships

Corps, *m.* Corps de bataille, centre of a fleet. — morts, ballards in a dock-yard. — de latte certain standing knees on the sides of a galley

— de pompe, the chamber of a pump. — d'un ponton, shell of a block. — du vaisseau, hull of a ship. Les quatre corps de voile, the main and fore-sail, and the two top-sails of a ship

Correction, *f.* a correction made in the dead reckoning, according to an observation of the sun's altitude

Corsaire, *m.* a privateer

Corvette, *f.* a general name for sloops of war, and all vessels under twenty guns; an advoy boat, a scout, sloop of war

Cosse, *f.* a thimble; also a bull's eye

Côte, *f.* Côtes d'un vaisseau, ribs of a ship. Côte de la mer, the sea-coast or shore. — saignée, clear coast. — mal saignée, soil. — au vent, wind le vent, lee shore, weather shore. — de fer, bold shore. — écore, a bluff or bold shore. — basse, a shallow coast or shore. Donner à l'er, or briser à la côte, to run ashore or aground to wreck on the coast

Côté, *m.* Côte d'un vaisseau, the side of a ship — du vent, the weather side. — sous le vent, the lee side. Prêter le côté à un vaisseau ennemi, to bring the broadside to bear upon an enemy. Mettre un vaisseau sur le côté, to lay

de la carron. Vaisseau qui a un faux côté, a *lap-sided ship*. Vaisseau qui a le côté d'un seul côté, a *one-sided ship*, or a *real-oreared ship*.
de la p. Pilotier, a coasting pilot.
de la m. a description of the sea-coasts of any particular province, kingdom, or island.
de la m. f. or voile de cottonnins, a species of cotton used in galleys, xebecs, and other vessels of the Mediterranean sea; it is formed by a cotton warp and cotton, the warp being of the finer, and the wool of the latter.
de la p. pillon of a stay. — *de mâ, the pieces of the mast*.
de la p. f. a sea-bark-frame. — *foncée, a bark-frame with a beehive bottom*.
de la p. racks of the main and fore-sail. — *a* *de la p. rat, racks which taper at the point*.
de la p. m. p. the lamazards of the shrouds of a ship.
de la p. f. fair curve, hollow floor.
de la p. a. n. Couler bas, or couler à fond, to draw founder. — *bas un vaisseau, to sink a ship*. Vaisseau qui coule bas d'un, a *ship which sinks deeper in the water when she draws upon the pumps, or when she receives more water than the pumps can discharge*.
de la p. a. n. Coup de canon, a gun fired; also a shot received. — *de canon de patience, farewell gun; gun fired as a signal of warning.* — *de canon d'assurance, a gun fired by a ship when she displays her colours, to signify the truth of her being really of the nation whose colours she displays.* — *de canon d'essai, a shot received under water, or a shot behind wind and water.* — *de canon en bois, a shot received in the upper-works of a ship.* — *de canon de Diane, the morning gun, or a morning watch gun.* — *de canon de retraite, the evening gun, or the night watch gun.* — *de canon de vent, a violent gale of wind.* — *de vent force, a strong weather.* — *de mer, the shock of a vessel striking a ship violently, what we call a heavy sea-bowling.* — *de gouvernail, or de la p. a. n. the steering*.
de la p. a. n. Coup r'e cable, to cut the cable. — *de la p. a. n. to cut away a mast.* — *la ligne, to cut the line.* — *la lame, to cut the sea, to thwart the waves.* — *l'ennemi, to thwart or cross the enemy's course*.
de la p. a. n. a frame. Couples de levée, the couples of a ship: understood only of those which are framed on the ship-wright's plan and moulded.
de la p. a. n. Couple, the midship frame. Couple de remplissage, filling timbers. Couple de balancement, balance timbers or frames: not in general use in England. Les couples de l'avant, the fore body. Les couples de l'arrière, the after body. Couple de lof, the loof frame, or loof timbers. — *de coltis, the fore-frame of a ship, or knuckle timber.* — *de la p. a. n. a pair of shrouds*.
de la p. a. n. m. between decks.
de la p. a. n. m. current. Châte or direction des courans, the setting of the currents. Lit d'un courant, the stream or main stream of a current.
de la p. a. n. Bois courbans, compass-timber for ship-building.
de la p. a. n. m. p. small knees. — *de l'éperon, or courbes de herpes, brackets of the head.* — *de la p. a. n. knees of the top*.
de la p. a. n. f. knee. Courbes du premier pont, the hanging knees of the lower deck. — *du second pont, the hanging knees of the second deck.* — *de*

gaillard, the hanging knees of the quarter-deck and fore-castle. — *horizontalis, towing knees.* — *verticalis or obliquis, d'arsens, transverse knees.* — *de bittes, the standards of the cable-bits, or spurs of the bits.* — *de joints-raus, clerks of the head.* — *de fer, iron knees of the deck, in French ships of war.* — *d'équer, right-angled knees.* — *à hausse équer, knees without or without a square.* Courbe d'arrière, knee of the stern post. — *de bossois, the supporter of the cat-head*.
Courbe, or Corvui, m. a coat, or stuff to pay a ship's bottom.
Courir, v. n. m. to ports, in general, to sail; to advance at sea; to stand onward. — *des bords, to ply to windward by tacking or by boards.* — *en latitude, to run down latitude.* — *en longitude, to run down longitude.* — *la bouline, to run the galleys.* — *à hauteur bord, to stand upon the fore-tack.* — *au large, to stand off.* — *au plus près, to run close upon a wind.* — *la force, to ply, to scour the sea.* — *le bon bord, to make a lively cruise.* — *au bon bord, to stand upon the fore-tack.* — *north, sud, &c. to stand to the northward, southward, &c.* — *sur la terre, to stand in or on shore.* — *sur un vaisseau, to chase, to pursue a ship.* — *sur son ancree, to run over or to run foul of the anchor; to heave ahead*.
Couronnement, m. rafforel of a ship. Lisse de couronnement, the rafforel or upper rail of the stern in French ships.
Cours, m. Cours, file, or virure de bordages, streaks or styles of planks. — *de virures, a streak of the planks of the ceiling of a ship, &c. continued from the stern-post to the stem*.
Course, f. cruise or cruising. Faire la course, or aller en course, to cruise at sea as a privateer, or to go a-privateering. Vaisseau armé en course or vaisseau corsaire, a privateer.
Coussier, m. a fore and aft passage or gang-way between the banks of a row-galley; also a brace-case or great brass gun placed on the fore part of that passage.
Coussive, f. that part of the upper deck which is open, and contained between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.
Coussin, m. Coussin de beaupré, pillow of the bowsprit. — *des bittes, the fir-rod or doubling of the bits.* Coussin d'éculiers, the holsters of the haize holes. Coussin de mire, bed of a cannon, which supports the breech, being a block of wood. Coussins de vieux bordages pour fourrure, mats.
Coutau de gouvernail, m. back of the rudder.
Couture, f. seam. Coutures des voiles, seams of the sails. Coutures or intervalles entre les bordages, seams of the planks.
Cracher les etoupes, v. a. a vulgar expression, used in speaking of an old ship, the straining of which in a heavy sea expels the oakum out of the seams.
Craier, m. crayer, a small Swedish ship.
Crampe, f. a cramp-iron; hook of a block.
Creuser un port, v. a. to deepen a port or harbour by taking out the mud or gravel from the bottom. Machine à creuser, a large pontoon or lighter, furnished with wheels and large spoons, by means of which they heave the mud or gravel from the bottom, in order to deepen or clean a port, in a manner similar to that of the ballast-heavers on the Thames.
Creux d'un vaisseau, m. the depth of the hold of a ship, measured from the lower deck beams to the keel.

Crique, *f.* bight, or cove; also a creek
Croc, *m.* *bout-hook, setting-pole.* — de pompe, the pump-hook. — à trois branches, a grappling with three hooks, used to heave up any thing from the bottom, especially an anchor cable. — de capon. *cat-hook.* — de candelle, the hook of the fore tackle. — de palan, tackle-hook
Crocher, *v. a.* to hook. — l'arganeau d'un ancre, to fish the anchor by the ring. — les palans de roulis, to hook the relieving tackles
Crochet, *m.* Crochets d'armes, certain crutches or hooks used to support the small-arms in a ship of war. — des bites, hooks or hasps to fasten the cross-piece to the bits. — d'i pontilles, hasps or hooks of the stanchions between decks. — de r truite, eye bolts in the train of a gun carriage
Croisée d'un ancre, *f.* the cross of an anchor
Croiser, *v. n.* to cruise at sea as a privateer
Croiseur, *m.* a cruiser, or a cruising ship
Croisière, *f.* cruising latitude; also a cruise
Croissant de pie or de gui, *m.* throat or jaw of the gaff
Croix sur les cables, *f.* cross in the hawse
 * **En croix**, *ad.* Ex. Brasser en croix, or brasser quarré, to square the yards
Crone, *m.* wheel crane for a wharf
Crouler un bâtiment, *v. a.* to shake a ship by jumping on her decks, in order to launch her from the stocks
Croupière, *f.* a stern-fast. Mouiller en croupière, to cast an anchor by the stern
Cueillette, *f.* measure or weight of any merchandise, equal to 100 lb. Charger en cueillette, to freight for any one
Cuiller, *f.* Cuiller à brai, a pitch ladle. — à canon, a gunner's ladle. — de machine à creuser, a spoon used in the lighters which heave the mud from the bottom of a port. — de arrière, the bit of an auger. — de pompe, a pump-borer
Cuiris verts, *m. p.* raw hides. — forts, strong hides
Cuisine, *f.* the galley or cook-room of a ship
 * **Cuivré**, *a.* Fond cuivré, a copper-coloured bottom, a term peculiar to the French West Indies, where they are of opinion that the fishes which feed on such a bottom are poisonous
Cul-de-lampe, *m.* the lower finishing of the quarter-gallery. Cul de vaisseau, tuck
Cul-de-pore, *m.* a all-knot, or the crowning of the stoppers. — simple, a single wall-knot. — double, or nœud de haulma, a double wall-knot, or shroud-knot
Cul-de-sac, *m.* a name given by the inhabitants of the French West Indies to a small harbour: Ex. Cul-de-sac Royal, Cul-de-sac Léogane, &c.
Culasse, *f.* Culasse d'un canon, the breech of a cannon
Culer, *v. n.* to go astern, to have or make stern-way, to sail astern. Mettre les voiles à culer, to back the sails, to lay all flat aback. Brasse à culer! lay all flat aback!
Culée, *f.* the act of going astern, or falling astern, or the stern-way of a ship
Curette de pompe, *f.* pump-scraper
Curle, or Molette, *f.* whirl, an instrument used in rope-yards
Cutter, or Cotter, *m.* (derived from the English) a cutter

D.

DAGUE de prévôt, *f.* cat o' nine tails
Dale, *f.* Dale de pompe, pump-dale. — de brûlot, the trough or channel in which the train is laid in a fire-ship

Dalots, *m. p.* scupper-holes, or scupperns. — du premier pont, scuppers of the lower deck. — de gatte, scuppers of the manger. Cuiris de dalots or manches de dalots, the scupper hoses
 * **Dame-janne**, *f.* a demi-john, or a sort of large glass bottle holding four or five gallons
Dames, or Demoiselles, *f. p.* row-locks
Danger, *m.* a general name for rocks, shelves, sand, or mud-banks in the sea, on which a ship may be wrecked or lost
Darce, *f.* a basin of a port; a wet dock, or a small harbour within a large one, wherein ships of war, &c. are secured and moored
Dard or Harpon, *m.* a harpoon. — à feu, *f.* arrow
Davier, *m.* the davit in a longboat
Dé, *m.* cork in a block-sheave. Rouets de yac à dés de fonte, lignum-vitæ sheaves and brass corks
Débarquement, *m.* landing. Lieu de débarquement, landing-place. Troupes de débarquement, landing troops
Débarquer, *v. a. & n.* to land, or to disembark
 Débarquer, to return to shore, or to land
Débarquer un officier, &c. to discharge an officer, &c. from a ship. — des marchandises, to land or to land goods or stores
Débaucher, *f.* riot
Débitter le cable, *v. a.* to unbit the cable
Deborder, or Se déborder, to get off, to get clear, sheer off
Débonler, *v. n. & n.* Déborder un vaisseau, to rattle off the planks of a ship. Deborde! put off sheer off! (an order to the boat's crew)
Débosser le cable, *v. a.* to take off the stopper from the cable, &c.
 * **Débouquement**, *m.* (a West Indian term) a passage amongst many islands, or several narrow channels through which ships are necessitated sail for arriving into an open sea
 * **Débouquer**, *v. n.* to disembogue or get free such a passage
Debout, *ad.* Debout au vent, head to wind. Avoir le vent debout, to have contrary wind
Debout à la lame, head to the sea. — au corps end on. Courir debout au corps sur un vaisseau, to run end on upon a ship. Bois debout, any piece of wood which stands am-ent, or in perpendicular situation
Décapé, *n.* a sail of a ship which has sailed beyond any remarkable cape or headland, and has got into the open sea: as, for example, when a ship from Bordeaux, bound to the West Indies, is beyond Cape Finsterre, or one from Dunkirk has sailed beyond Ushant, &c.
Déceper, *v. n.* to sail beyond a remarkable cape or headland
Dechargement, *m.* the act of unloading or discharging a merchant or other ship
Décharger, *v. a.* Décharger un vaisseau, to unload or discharge a ship. — des marchandises, to unload goods, &c. — une voile, to fill a sail after it had lain aback. Décharge le petit bannier! fill the fore top-sail! Décharge devant haul off all! or let go and haul! Décharger un canon, to take the charge out of a cannon by means of the worm
Déchouer, *v. a.* to get a ship afloat, or off from the ground into deep water
Déclinaison d'un astre, the declination of a star
Déclinquer, *v. a.* to undinch, to undo clinch work
Décombres, *m. p.* chips and useless pieces of timber left on a shipwright's wharf

Découdre, v. a. Découdre des bordages, to rip off boards from a part of the ship's side
Décourte, f. look-out at the mast head
Décauler, v. a. to unshoath a vessel
Défense, f. Défenses or défenses pour chaloupes, boats or skeeds. Cordes de défense, fenders of oak or old cable. Collier de défense, the pud-
 dering of a boat's stem
Déferler or **déferler les voiles**, v. a. to unfurl or lower any sail
Défiler, v. n. to bear off from a thing. Défile du vent, you are all in the wind! keep her full!
Défiler or **non-nearer!** (a caution to the helm)
Défiler la chaloupe du bord! &c. bear off!
Défiler du bord! bear off the anchor!
Défiler, v. a. to shove; to shove
Défiler, m. fault, scantiness
Défiler un cordage, v. a. to unwrap, to take off the wrapper
Défiler, m. priming-iron, or priming-iron
Défilé, a. Matelot défilé, a wrecked sailor
Défiler, v. a. to lift the grapple, or small anchor — un vaisseau, to warp a ship off
Défilé, Vaisseau défilé, an unrigged ship
Défilé, or **défilage**, m. unrigging, dis-
 masting
Défilé, v. a. to unrig, to dismantle, to loose the rig in a storm. — un mâle, to strip a mast.
Défilé, ad. Ex. out, or set, speaking of the sails.
Défilé les voiles dehors, all sails out. Dehors d'un port, out of a harbour, or out at sea, or in the bay. Il y a grosse mer dehors, the sea runs high in the evening
Défilé, or acte de défilissement, an instru-
 ment or act by which the loss of a ship's in-
 surance by the master or merchant to an insur-
 ance company obliging him to pay the stipulated insur-
 ance
Défilé, m. the discharging of ballast, or unballast-
 ing
Défilé, v. a. Défiler un vaisseau, to discharge the ballast of a ship, or to unballast a ship
Défilé, v. a. Délivrer des bordages, to rip off the boards
Défiler, v. a. to go down, or out of the channel
Défiler, f. Filer à la demande d'un cordage, to pull or ease away any rope
Défiler, m. unmooring, or unbentling any
 rope
Défiler, v. n. to unmoor, to break adrift from
 anchor, or to part
Défiler, v. a. to unbend any rope
Défilé, Vaisseau défilé, a dis-masted ship
Défiler, v. a. Défiler un vaisseau, to take out
 the rig of a ship. — un vaisseau à coups de
 défilé, to shoot a ship's rig by the board
Défiler, v. n. to be dismasted. Ce vaisseau a
 été défilé son grand mâle de hune, this ship
 has lost her main top-mast. Nous avons été
 défilés de notre grand mâle, our main mast is
 down the board
Défiler, f. a half hitch
Défiler, f. a half-pike
Défiler, v. a. Démonter le gouvernail, to un-
 der-rudder. — un capi-aine, to supercede
Défiler, Canon défilé, a gun in the carriage
 which has been broke by the enemy's shot. &c.
Défiler, m. a marine arsenal and dock-yard
Défiler, m. a jurisdiction of which there are three in
 France, Bast, Toulon, and Rochefort; also the
 name of the district and jurisdic-tion of an inter-
 val of the navy. — des classes, the extent of
 the jurisdiction of a court issuee des classes
Défiler, v. a. Dépasser un vaisseau, to out-sail
 to get beyond. — la tournevire, to shift the

royal. — un cap, une île, &c. to sail beyond a
 cape, an island, &c. — un combat, to embrace
 a rope. — les tours du cable, to clear away
Dépecer, v. a. Dépecer un bâtiment, to rip up an
 old vessel
En dépendant, ad. edging away, or edging down
Déployer le pavillon, v. a. to let fly, or to display
 the ensign
Dérader, v. n. to part, to drive with the anchors
 a head; to be driven from the anchors, and forced
 out to sea by the violence of a storm
Déralingué, a. Voile déralinguée, a sail blown
 from the bolt-rope in a storm
Déraper, v. n. to loosen from the ground, speaking
 of the anchor when it is almost unweigh, or to get
 the anchor adrift
Dérive, f. the lee-way; stray-line, or allowance
 made for stray-line
En dérive, ad. Au gré des vents or des flots,
 adrift. Avoir belle dérive or avoir de l'eau à
 courir, to have good sea-room
Dériver, v. n. to defect, to drive or fall to leeward,
 or to sag to leeward
Désaffourer, v. a. & n. to unmoor
Désarmement, m. the act of discharging the officers
 and crew of a ship, or paying off a ship; also
 the laying up of a ship
Désarmer, v. a. & n. to disarm, to unman a ship,
 to dismantle, to discharge the officer and crew,
 to pay off a ship. Vaisseau désarmé, a laid-up
 ship. Désarme les avirons! haul your oars!
Désarrimer, v. a. to alter or shift the stowage in the
 hold; to unstow
Désceudre, v. a. Descendre une rivière, to sail
 down a river
Déscente, f. a descent, or landing upon an enemy's
 country. Faire une descente, to invade an
 enemy's country, or to make an invasion
Déscompaier, v. a. Déscompaier un vaisseau, to dis-
 able a ship in a battle. Vaisseau déscompaier, a
 ship disabled
Désauter, v. n. to unbend any sail
Déséquiper, v. a. to unrig
Désolé, ad. vent, ad. windward, or the weather-
 gage. Gagner, prendre le dessus du vent, to
 get the weather-gage, to get the wind
Détalinguer le cable, v. a. to unbend the cable, or
 take it off from the anchor
Détroit, m. straits
Déventer les voiles, v. a. to brace the sail so as to
 shiver in the wind, or to shiver any sail
Dévers, m. mounding of any piece of timber; mar-
 quer son bois suivant son dévers, to mould the
 timber according to its cant or inclination
Dévider, v. n. to revill, said of the cable or royal
 when on the cap-stern
Dévider, v. a. to leave blank
Dévider, m. a scheme containing the dimensions of a
 ship, made by a shipwright in order to build
 her; also a scheme or memorial made by a cap-
 tain, concerning the observation, made on the qua-
 lities of a ship during her navigation
Dévoyer, a. Couples dévoys, a cant timbers. Es-
 voier dévoyé, a cant fashion-biere
Dévoyer, m. faving of the fashion-
 piece, &c.
Dévoyer, m. or Voile d'étai du perroquet de
 fougue, the mizen top-stay-sail
Dévoyer, f. the morning watch. Coup de canon
 et Dévoyer, the morning watch gun
Différence du tirant d'eau, f. the difference in
 the draught of water
Digon or **Digon**, m. a triangular piece sometimes
 employed to fill up the angle of the knee of the
 head in French ships

Digon, m. or **bâton d'une flamme** or **banderolle**, *f. the stock or staff of a vane or pendant*
Disputer le vent, v. a. to strive for the weather-gage, or to endeavour to get to windward of some ship or fleet in sight, or to stretch for the weather-gage
Division, f. a division or squadron
Dogre, m. a Dutch dogger or dogger-boat
Dogues d'amure, m. the holes of the cheestrees
Donner, v. a. & **n.** Donner à la bande, to stoop or incline to either side. — une demi-bande à un vaisseau, *boat-topping a ship, and parliment-heel.* — un suif or un corroi à un bâtiment, to pay a vessel's bottom. — à la côte, to run aground, to strike or to be stranded on any coast. — dedans, to run right in for a port, or road, &c. — les perroquets à un vaisseau or telle autre voile, to spare the main top-gallant-sails or any other sail to some other ship in company, implying that such ship sails no swifter with so many more sails spread out to the wind. — vent devant, to throw a ship in the wind or in stays, to bring the wind ahead by putting the helm hard a-lee
Donnant, m. **Donnant d'un cordage**, the standing part of a tackle, brace, or other running rope
Dossier d'un canot, m. the back board of a boat
Doublage, m. sheathing. — de chêne, oak sheathing. — de sapin, a sheathing of deals. — de cuivre, copper-sheathing
Double, m. Double d'une manœuvre, bight of a rope
Doubler, v. a. Doubler un vaisseau, or doubler le franc bord d'un vaisseau, to sheath a ship, either with boards, nails, or copper. — une voile, to line a sail. — un écart or les joints, to scarf. — un autre bâtiment, to out-sail a ship. — le village, to make a crooked wake. — un cap, &c. to double or pass beyond a cape, &c.
Douceur, en douceur, ad. Amène en douceur! lower handsomely!
 * **Dragan, m.** the wing-transom of a galley
Dragon, m. whirlpool, vortex of water. — de vent, sudden gust, violent squall of wind
Drague, f. a drag
Draguer, v. a. to drag. — une ancre, to drag or sweep the bottom for an anchor lost. — l'emplacement d'une pile de pont, to make the ground level
Draille, f. Draille d'une voile d'étai, a stay-sail's stay. Draille or cartahu des palans d'étai, V. Cartahu
Drisses, f. p. haliards or gears. Les drisses des basses vergues, gears. Les grandes drisses, the main gears. Drisses à calorne, gears composed of two tackles for the lower yards, as in most ships of war. Drisse à itague, gears composed of a tie, and two tackles fixed to the tie (as in merchant-ships, &c.) Drisses des huniers, the haliards of the top-sail yards. Itague de drisse des huniers, the tie of the top-sail haliard. Drisses de perroquets, the haliards of the top-gallant yards. Itague de drisse de perroquet, the tie of the top gallant haliard. La drisse du grand hunier, the fore top-sail haliard, &c. Drisse de pavillon, the ensign haliard. — de flamme, the haliard of a pendant. — du pic d'un brigantin, or d'une vergue à corne, throat haliard
Droit, ad. & **a.** Droit la barre! right the helm! put the helm a-mid-ships! Droit! steady! Droit comme ça! steadily as you go! right so! Barque droite! trim the boat!
En droiture, ad. Faire sa route en droiture, to make a straight course

Drosse, f. Drosse d'artimon, or drosse du racar d'artimon, nützen parrel-truss. — de racar parrel-truss. — de gouvernail, tiller rope. — de canon, a gun tackle
Drosser, v. a. Être drossé par les courans, to drive with the currents. Les courans nous drossaient sur la terre, we were driving ashore by the currents
Dunes, f. p. downs, or sandy heights on the coast
Dunette, f. the poop of a ship of war. Logement sur la dunette, top-gallant poop or poop royal
Echelles de la dunette, the poop ladders, which one is placed on each side of the quarter deck in French ships of war. Dunette sur dunette, poop royal

E.

EAU, f. Eau douce, fresh water. Matelot d'eau douce, or marin d'eau douce, a fresh water jack. Eau salée, salt water. — saumâtre, brackish water. Faire de l'eau, to water a ship
Lancer, mettre un navire à l'eau, to launch a ship. Faire eau, to make water, or to leak
Être en grande eau, to be in a deep sea. Il n'y a pas d'eau en cet endroit, there is not water sufficient in that place for a ship to ride in, or to float a ship. Les eaux d'un vaisseau, the wake of a ship. Le navire fendait l'eau, the ship sailed very fast. Être dans les eaux d'un vaisseau, to be in the wake of a ship. Vive eau, spring tide, high spring. Morte eau, neap tide, dead neap
Ebaroué, a. desiccated, abounding with shakes or vents
Ebc, f. Reflux or marée descendante, ebb tide. Il y a ebc, the tide ebbs or falls
Ebranlement, m. cracking, straining of a ship's hull, a high sea
Ecale, f. touching or anchoring at any port in the course of a voyage
Ecart, m. scarf. — double, scarf of two ends of timber laid over each other. — simple or ecart butt and butt. Les écarts de la quille, scarfs of the keel. Doubler les écarts, this expresses a method of the shift, left between the scarfs of two pieces stayed together, as those of the stem and those of the apron, those of the keel and of the false keel
Ecarver, v. a. to scarf
Echaffaud, m. stage
Echantillon, m. the scantlings or thickness of the timber used in ship-building
Echarpe, f. shell of a pulley or block
Echars, m. shifting wind, that veers often and hauls; a light and variable wind; a cat's paw
Echarser, v. n. to veer, to shift about, to change often
Echaulis, m. a triangular clasp
Echelle, f. ladder. Echelles de poupe, the stern or quarter ladders formed of ropes. La grande échelle, the quarter deck ladder. Echelle de commandement, accommodation ladder. — hors le bord, the gang-way and ladder which serves to ascend or descend the ship's side. Les échelles du Levant, the seaport towns in the Levant. Les échelles de Barbarie, the seaport towns of Barbary. Faire échelle, to touch at any port
Echelons, m. p. et taquets d'échelles, steps for ladders
Echillon, m. water-spout

écarte, *m.* the act or state of being stranded on a coast; also, a place where ships may be stranded without danger, or with less danger, in a case of necessity
écartement, *m.* the act or state of being stranded on a coast
écarter, *v. n.* or *s'échouer*, to run aground or to shore, to put aground, to cast away, to ship-track
écarton, *f.* a clear spot in a cloudy sky
écarré de bois, *m.* a splinter or chip, torn from any part of timber by the force of a shot
écarré, *f.* a precipice by the sea, or a river-side; also, or extremity of a sand-bank. Côte en écarté, a steep coast or shore
écarré, *m.* chain-voile
écarts, *m. p.* or amures, the tacks of any sail, particularly those of the main and fore-sail, the tacking more properly called amures. Écouet double or à bressin, a double tack. — simple, single tack
écarter, *f.* the sheet of any sail. Larguer l'écarter, to ease off the sheet. Border les écarter, to haul up the sheets. Avoir les écoutes écarter, to sail with flowing sheets
écarter, *f.* hatch-way. Grande écarter, main hatch-way. Écarter de la fosse aux cables, the hatch-way. — aux vivres, the steward's hatch-way placed about the main mast. — de la poudre aux poudres, the magazine hatch-way used in the gun-room in French ships. Fenner les écarter, to shut up the hatches
écarter, *m.* a scuttle, or small hatch-way
écarter, *m.* the sponge of a cannon
écarter, *v. a.* to sponge a cannon
écarter, *m.* of la marine, *m.* civil officers in the navy who muster the artificers, keep records of them, as also of the stores, and help the commissaires in their duties and offices.
écarter d'un vaisseau de guerre, the clerk of a ship of war, comprehending also the employ of the painter. — de vaisseau marchand, the steward of a merchant ship
écarter, *m. p.* the hawse-holes
écarter, *m.* a dangerous rock, shoal, or ridge
écarter de cabestan, *f.* the iron socket or saucer of the capstern
écarter, *f.* the froth or foam of a breaking sea
écarter la mer, *v. a.* to scour or infest the sea as a pirate
écarter de mer, *m.* a pirate or rover
écarter, *m.* the escutcheon, or an ornament on the side of the upper counter, where they write the ship's name
écarter, *v. r.* to present the head or stern of the ship to an enemy; this is mostly made use of by frigates
écarter, *v. n.* to part company, to separate at sea
écarter, *v. n.* to part or vessel
écarter, *m.* spiling-line
écarter un humier, *v. a.* to haul up a top-sail
écarter, *f.* a small, *f. p.* knittles, or small robands; carcen-
écarter, *m.* — des bossas, laniards of the stoppers
écarter, *v. a.* Écuiller un palm, &c. to strip a palm, or to rack. Also to seize any complication
écarter, *m. p.* pintles of the rudder
écarter, *a.* Avant fort écarté, a spiring bow.
écarter peu écarté, a bluff-headed ship
écarter, *m.* élanement de l'étrave, the rake of the stem
écarter, *v. r.* to bear off, to take sea-room. Vaisseau qui s'élève dans le vent, a ship which gains her windward. Vaisseau qui s'élève en la-

titude, a ship which gains fast laterally.
Vaisseau qui s'élève sur la lame, a vessel which rises easily upon the sea
Élargir, *v. a.* to give chase; also to fly from before a pursuing enemy
Élingue, *f.* slings. — à pattes, can-hooks. — de corde, slings of rope of any kind
Élinguer, *v. a.* to sling a cask, bale or box
Élinguets, *m. p.* the paws or paws of a capstern
Élonger, *v. a.* Élonger un vaisseau, to lie along-side of a ship, or to come abreast of her
S'embanquer, *v. r.* to come on a fishing bank, as that of Newfoundland, &c. Vaisseau embanqu岸, a ship lying on a fishing bank
Embarcadere, *f.* (in the French West-Indies) a small port or light along the sea coast, commodious for the landing and shipping of stores and goods for the use of the neighbouring planters
Embarcation, *f.* a small vessel of any kind, or a craft
Embarquée, *f.* yaw, lee lurch, wild steering
Embarquer, *v. n.* or donner des embarquées, to yaw or steer obliquely on one side or the other, to sheer, or to steer willily
Embargo, *m.* embargo. Mettre un embargo, to lay an embargo on shipping. Lever un embargo, to take off an embargo
Embarquer, *v. a.* Embarquer des marchandises or des munitions, to ship goods or stores. S'embarquer sur un vaisseau, to embark, or enter a ship. Embarquer un officier, to enter an officer in a ship. — un coup de mer, to ship a heavy sea. Embarque! come aboard! a word cried out by a ship's cock-swain when ashore with the boat, to give warning to the officers and crew of the ship to come into the boat and return aboard
Embellie, *f.* gang-way
Embossier, *v. a.* Embosser un vaisseau, & s'embossier, to bring the broadside of a ship to bear upon some fort, &c. as by clapping a spring upon the cable. S'embossier, to be brought to bear, &c.
Embossure, *f.* a spring
Embouditure, *f.* the puddening of an anchor
Emboudir, *v. n.* to enter into a strait or passage through several islands, &c.
Embraquer, *v. a.* to sling a cask or any weighty body, or seize it with a tackle-hook, in order to hoist it up into the ship, &c.
Embrouiller, *v. a.* to braid up, to haul up the sails
Embrumé, *a.* foggy (speaking of the weather)
Émérillon, *m.* a large fishing-hook
Emmancher, *v. n.* to enter in the channel
Emmenagemens, *m. p.* the distributions and conveniences of a ship; the contrivances of the hold; also the accommodations
Emmeller un étai, *v. a.* to worm a stay
Empâtement, *m.* splicing
Empâter, *v. a.* to make a scarf
Empâtature, *f.* or écart, *m.* scarf
Empennelage, *m.* backing
Empennelle, *f.* kedge anchor
Empenneller une ancre, *v. a.* to back an anchor. Ancre à empenneller, a small anchor, or kedge anchor, used to back a larger one
Encablure, *f.* a cable's length. Nous étions à deux encablures de terre, we were within two cable's length of the shore
Encaper, *v. n.* to embay, or be embayed between two capes
Encastille, *a.* deep-wardsted, frigate-built
Encumbrance, *m.* incumbrance, or the space which cumbersome goods occupy in the hold
Encoquer, *v. a.* to fasten a block-strop or the eye of any rope, as the brace pendant upon a yard-arm

Encornail, m. *sheer hole in a top mast head*
Enfiler, v. a. *to rake, to enfilade.* — les cables en virant, *to heave in the cable by the capstern*
Enfilchures, f. p. *the rattling of the shrouds*
Enfoncement, m. *beveling*
Engagé, a. *Vaisseau engagé, a water-logged ship.* Cordage engagé, *a foul rope.* Engagés, or trente-six mois, *these were men who in the first settling of the French West Indies had their passage free to those islands upon condition of serving three years*
Engorgée, a. f. *(said of the pump) stoked, or foul.* La pompe est engorgée, *the pump is stoked*
Engréner, v. a. *Engréner la pompe, to fetch the pump*
Enhuché, a. *Vaisseau enhuché, a moon-shaped ship, or a ship whose upper works rise very high aft and ast*
Enjaler, v. a. *Enjaler une ancre, to stock an anchor, or to fix the stock upon an anchor*
Enmancher, v. n. *Enmancher, to arrive, or enter into the channel*
Enseigne, f. *Enseigne de poupe, the ensign.* Bâton d'enseigne, *ensign-staff.* Enseigne de vaisseau, *an officer under the lieutenant in the French navy; their rank is equal to that of a lieutenant in the army*
Ensemble! ad. *together!*
Enterrer les futailles, v. a. *to stow the water-casks of a ship in the ballast*
Entraverser, v. a. *to put across.* Le vaisseau est entraversé or s'entraverse, *the ship lies across*
Entrée, f. *Entrée d'un port, the entrance or opening of a port.* Entrée, *(communication) pratic.* Prendre l'entrée, *to get pratic.* Avoir l'entrée, *to have pratic*
Entremises, f. p. *these are, in French men of war, &c. straight and square pieces, fayed to the ship's timbers over the clamps from beam to beam, in the same place where English ship-builders put a horizontal knee, or lodging knee*
Entrepont, m. *between decks.* — des frégates, *between decks; or rather the orlop deck under the main deck in frigates.* Hauteur de l'entrepont sous baux, *height between decks under the beams*
Entrer dans le port, v. n. *to sail into the harbour, to put into a port, to go into it.* Faire entrer un vaisseau dans un bassin, *to dock a ship*
Entresabord, m. p. *the intervals between the ports of a ship's side*
Entretoise, f. *Entre-toise d'affût, the transom of a gun carriage.* — du mâit de beaupré, *a kind of partners to the bowsprit, being placed vertically a little way before the step of the bowsprit, on the lower deck, in French ships*
Enverguer une voile, v. a. *to bend a sail to its yard*
Envergure, f. *the length of the yards of a ship, and the extent of the sails upon them.* Vaisseau qui a une grande envergure, *a ship whose yards or sails are very square*
Epaves d'un vaisseau, f. p. *boards of a ship*
Épaullette, f. *shoulder*
Épaves, f. p. *wreck, or whatever is thrown by the waves on the sea-coast, and has no owner*
Épées, f. p. *handspikes*
Éperon, m. *head of a ship; and more properly the knee of the head or cut-water, which is composed of the several pieces mentioned in the draught*
Épinus, a. *rocky above water, full of rocks and breakers*
Épinglette, f. *or dégorgeoir, priming wire, or priming iron, or primer*

Épissier, v. a. *to splice a rope*
Épissaire, f. *marling spike, or splicing fid*
Épissure, f. *a splice of any kind.* — courte, *short splice.* — longue, *a long splice.* — cable, *a cable splice*
Épité, f. *a small pin or wedge driven into the end of a tree-nail to swell it*
Épître, m. *shot-garland*
Époutille, f. *a stanchion, prop, or shore.* Epoutilles de la cale, *the pillars or stanchions of the hold.* — d'entrepont, *the stanchions between decks, or mâtars*
Époutiller, v. a. *to prop or shore any thing*
Équarrissage, f. *the square of a piece of timber.* Une telle pièce a 12 pouces d'équarrissage, *such a piece is 12 inches square*
Équerrage, m. *bevel, beveling.* Travail d'une pièce suivant son équerrage, *to bevel a piece*
Équerre, f. *Pièce à l'équerre, a square piece, a piece of timber at right angles.* Pièce fausse équerre, *a piece of timber out of square* Courbe à équerre, or courbe à angle droit, *square knee*
Équipage, m. *the crew of a ship of war, exclusive of the captain and principal officers.* — d'un port, *general name for the machinery and furniture of a dock-yard.* — de pompe, *pump gear*
Équipement, m. *fitting out a ship*
Équiper, v. a. *to fit out, to man, to arm, or provide a ship with whatever is necessary*
Équipet, m. *a small open locker*
Éraillé, a. *chafed or galled, speaking of the cables and ropes*
S'érailler, v. r. *to chafe*
Erre, f. *slow or quick sailing of a ship, sailing trim of a ship*
Escadre, f. *a squadron of ships of war.* Commandant d'une escadre, *the admiral, commanding officer, or commodore of a fleet or squadron whatever rank he may have in the navy*
Escale, f. say. *Faire escale dans un port, to make a port, to put in a port*
Escarbine, f. *carbine, musketoen used by privateers*
Escop, m. *a skeet to wet the sails or the ship's side.* — à main, *a scoop, or boat's scoop*
Escot, m. *at the lower corner of a lateen sail*
Espale, f. *that part of the deck of a galley which is above the canopy, and abast the rowers' benches answering to what is called quarter-deck in a ship*
Espaliers, m. p. *(in galleys) the name of the rowers who sit nearest to the sea, to enable the rest being called tiercerots, quarterots, and quinterots*
Espalmer, v. a. *to pay a vessel's or boat's hold with tallow, sulphur, &c. after having bread her*
Espoir, m. *small piece of artillery*
Espoulette, f. *tin cancen or case to carry powder to the guns in time of an engagement*
Esquains, m. p. *spirketing of the quarter-deck of fore-castle*
Esquif, m. *a skiff, yawl, or ship boat*
Esquinan, m. *quarter-master, the boatswain mate*
Esses d'affût, f. p. *the forelocks which are driven through the axle-trees in a gun carriage, to confine the wheels in their places*
Est, m. east. *Est-quart-sud-est, &c. east by south*
Estacade, f. *boom, &c. laid across the mouth of a harbour*
Estain, m. *the lower part of the fashion-piece at the stern.* — dévoyé, *a cant fashion-piece*

Etève, f. small haven or creek
Etève, f. the dead reckoning
Etève, f. the trimming or balancing of a ship;
 the disposition of the cargo in the ship's hold.
Etève, f. une galère en estive, to trim a galley
Etève, v. a. to trim the cargo
Etève, m. flat and sandy sea-coast, strand
Etève, m. a general name for strops of rope.
 — de poulie, block strops. — de rame, a grummet on an oar, made use of by the French boats to
 prevent the thole and the oar, so as to hold them
 together. — de culasse, a breech strop for the
 gun, made use of in the French ships to fix a
 lock to the pomiglion, to house the guns.
 — de mitre, the strops or eyes in the train of a
 gun, to which the train-tackles are hooked
 in the French ships. — pour vincer les haubans,
 used in setting up the shrouds
Etève, v. a. Estroper une poulie, to strop a
 pulley
Étagement de la marée, m. the time of high
 water at any place, at full and change days, the
 time being designated by points of the compass.
Étagement, m. the time of high-water in a port, at
 full and change days. Ce port est établi nord
 et sud, this port lies north and south, or the tide
 runs north and south into this port. Ce port est
 établi nord-nord-est et sud-sud-ouest, the tide
 runs into this port N. N. E. & S. S. W. This
 means that it is high water there on full and
 change days at half an hour past one o'clock
Étai, m. Grand étai, the main stay. Grand
 étai, or faux étai du grand mât, the main
 fore stay. Étai de misaine, the fore stay.
Étai, m. Étai de misaine, the fore preventer stay.
Étai, m. Étaimont, the mizen stay. — de perroquet
 de fougue, the mizen top stay. — de la
 poutre, the mizen top-gallant stay. — du
 grand hunier, or étai du grand mât de hune,
 the main top stay. — du petit hunier, or étai
 du petit mât de hune, the fore top stay. — de
 grand perroquet, the main top-gallant stay. —
 de petit perroquet, the fore top-gallant stay.
Collier d'étai, m. the collar of a stay. Collier du
 grand étai, the collar of the main stay. Collier
 d'étai de misaine, the collar of the fore stay.
**Faux étai, a preventer stay. Voiles d'étai, stay-
 sails. Voiles d'étai du grand perroquet, the
 main top-gallant stay-sails, &c.**
Étalement, m. la Marée étale, the highest of the flood, at
 which time the tide neither flows nor ebbs. Vent
 étalé, a regular and steady wind, without
 gusts, or a settled wind
Étalement, v. a. to pursue a ship's course by
 means of the tide with a contrary wind, anchor-
 ing during the intervals of the contrary tide
Étalement, f. Etalingure, f. the clinch of a cable.
Étalement, f. la figure de grélin, clinch of a cable. — d'o-
 rangier, clinch of a buoy-ropes to its anchor. — de
 grappe, clinch of a buoy-ropes to its buoy. — d'o-
 rangier, petite ancre, clinch of the buoy-ropes of a
 small anchor to its anchor. — de grappin, clinch
 of a grapnel
Étalement, v. a. Étalement un cable, to clinch a cable, or bend
 a cable
Étalement, m. Etambot, m. the stern-post
Étalement, m. the partners of a mast or capstern
Étalement, m. la pièce d'étambrai, a piece of timber fit for part-
 ners
Étalement, f. la bantine, the woollen stuff of which a
 ship's colours are made
Étalement, v. a. Étalement un vaisseau, to free a
 ship, to pump the water out of a ship's bottom.
 — une voie d'eau, to stop a leak, and to free the

ship of the water occasioned by it
Étanche, or Etanché, a. Vaisseau étanche, or qui
 ne fait point d'eau d'aucune part, a tight ship
Étanchons, m. p. stanchions
Étape, f. smart, place of public sale for goods; a
 commercial port
Étareure, f. drop, depth of a sail
État-major, m. Etat-major d'un vaisseau, the
 chief officers of a ship, comprehending the cap-
 tain, lieutenants, ensigns, the clerk, surgeon,
 and chaplain. — d'une armée navale, the ad-
 miral and the officers under him invested with
 an authority over all the fleet, as the intendant,
 the major, &c. which see
Étendard, m. the royal standard of the galleys
Étoûpe, f. oakum or oakum. — blanche, white
 oakum. — noire, black oakum, or tarred
 oakum
Étoûpillons, m. p. pieces of white oakum, or top-
 pins
Etraque, f. streak of planks. — de gabord, ga-
 board-streak
Etrave, f. the stem. — élancée, raking or star-
 ing stem
Etrier, m. Etrier de marche-pied, the stirrups of
 a horse. Etriers des chaînes de haubans, the
 lower links of the chains of the shrouds, which
 are bolted to the walcs
Etrieux, m. p. iron stirrups. — de porte-haubans,
 iron stirrups, or strops of the channels. — de
 gouvernail, an iron stirrup, or strop placed at
 the end of the tiller which goes into the rudder,
 as a means to take off the butt of it when
 broken
Etuve, f. stove in a dock-yard for tarring cord-
 age, &c.
Eventer une voile, v. a. to fill a sail
Eventrer une voile, v. a. to split a sail. Voile
 éventrée, a split sail
Eveux, a. leaky
Évitée, f. a ship's swinging round her anchor at
 the length of her cable. Évitée is also a birth,
 or the sufficient place wherein a ship may swing
 round at the length of her moorings. Le vais-
 seau fait son évitée, the ship is swinging. Ce
 vaisseau n'a pas son évitée en cet endroit, that
 ship has not a sufficient birth
Éviter, v. n. to swing or tend. — au vent, to stem
 the wind, or to swing at the change of wind.
 — à la marée, to swing at the change of tide, or
 to stem the tide. Ce vaisseau est évité à la ma-
 rée, this ship stems the tide. Le vaisseau évite,
 this ship is swinging
Évoluer, v. n. to form the several evolutions in a
 fleet. Vaisseau qui évolue bien, a ship that per-
 forms her evolutions very well
Évolution, f. a movement of a fleet, or of a single
 ship, in a particular manœuvre. Evolutions
 navales, the science and execution of the move-
 ments which the fleets are directed to perform by
 means of signals; naval tactics
**Escadre d'évolutions, a fleet fitted out for the pur-
 pose of exercising**
Expédition, f. a naval expedition

F.

FACONS, f. p. Façons d'un vaisseau, rising of the
 ship's floor afore and abaft. Hauteur des fa-
 çons de l'arrière, rising of the ship's floor abaft.
 Hauteur des façons de l'avant, rising of the
 ship's floor afore

Faire, v. a. Faire aiguade, faire de l'eau, to take in fresh water, to water a ship. — du bois, du biscuit, du vin, &c. to take in a provision of wood, &c. to furnish a ship with wood, biscuit, wine, &c. — bon bord or bonne bordée, to make a good board or tack when turning to windward. — canal, to sail through a strait or narrow channel. — côte, to run ashore. — courir or recourir, to let run, or overhaul any rope. — des feux, to hang out lanterns as signals of distress. — eau, to leak, to make water, to be leaky. — escale, to touch at any intermediate place in the course of a voyage. — feu des deux bords, to cannonade or fire on an enemy from both sides of a ship. — filer un cable, to pay out a larger scope of cable. — tête, to carry the head to windward, or to a current; to stem the wind or current when the ship casts her anchor. — voile, to set sail, or get under sail. — force de voiles, to make sail, to crowd sail. — force de voiles et rames, to crowd sail, and exert all the force of the oars. — petites voiles, to be under small sail, to carry little sail. — plus de voiles, to make more sail. — voile sur un vaisseau, to bear up to a ship. — route, to stand on the course. — le nord, &c. to stand to the northward, &c. — pavillon, to carry a broad pendant, as the commodore. — pavau, to get every thing clear to come to an anchor. — quarantaine, to perform quarantine. — vent arrière, to run before the wind, or to scud. — une bordée, to make a board or tack

Fait, a. Temps fait, vent fait, fixed or set in; an epithet applied to the wind, when it is supposed to be settled for a considerable period of time

* **Faix-de-pont, m.** a part of the deck where it supports some great weight or effort, as the place where lies the main capstern, &c. and which wants to be strengthened underneath by stanchions, &c.

* **Falques, f. p.** wash-boards

Fanal, m. a lantern. — de hune, a top lantern. — de poupe, the poop or quarter lantern of a ship. — sourd, a dark lantern. — de soute, store-room lantern. Fanal, plur. or tour-à-feu, a light-house on the sea-coast. Fanaux de combat, the lanterns used in time of battle between the guns

Fanon, m. the balance of the mizen

Famillon, m. a small sand-bank, separated from a larger one by a narrow channel; a light-house

Fanlage, m. dunnage

Fasier, or Fasyer, v. n. to shiver, speaking of the sails. Metz le grand hunier à fasier! shiver the main top-sail!

Faubert, m. a swab

Fauberter, v. a. to scab

Faux-pont, m. the orlop deck or platform. Faux-racage, a preventer parrel to confine the yard to the mast, in case the parrel should be shot away in battle. Faux-sabords, false ports painted on a ship's side to deceive an enemy. Fausse-quille, false keel. Fausse-blance, wooden guns. Fausse route, deviation from the right course. Faire fausse route, to alter the course

Fayfenn, f. a Japanese galley with about 30 oars

Felouque, f. a felucca, a sort of vessel navigated with oars and lateen sails in the Mediterranean sea

Femclots de gouvernail, m. p. the goagings of the rudder

Pentons, m. p. peg-wood

Fer, m. Fer d'arc-boutant, & fer de bout-hors, the goose-neck of a boom, also the fork of a fore-boom, &c. — de chandelier de pierrier, the

iron socket in which the swivel of a perrier and traverses. — de girouette, spindle of vane. — de gaffe, a boat hook. — à calser fer de calfat, a caulker's iron, or caulking iron. — de calfat double, a caulker's making two boes. Mettre un homme aux fers, to put a man in irons

Ferlage, m. furling

Ferler les voiles, v. a. to stow, furl, or haul in sails

Fermatures or Fermures, f. p. the planks of a ship's side in the intervals between the ribs

Ferrement, f. iron and brass work

Ferrure, f. iron work. — de sabords, the work of the gun-ports. — de gouvernail, the work of the rudder, the pinules and goagings

— de cabestan, the iron work of a capstan

— d'affût, the iron work of a carriage. — d'un vaisseau, the iron work of a ship

Fesses, f. p. the buttocks or prominent quarters of a Dutch frigate or cat

Ferze, f. width of cloth

Feu, m. fire, speaking of the ordnance. Faire le feu à un bâtiment, to broom a ship with

vis, a brisk fire. — roulant, a continuing

— bien servi, a fire well kept up. Feu, in the order to fire the guns in a battle, &c.

— babord! the order to fire the guns on the

boardside; fire to larboard! — tribord!

order to fire the guns on the starboard side

to starboard! Faire feu, to fire, or to give

Feux, m. p. so are called the lights or lights

on the sea coast; also the number of lights

signed for signals in a fleet

Feu-saint-Elme, m. a corposant, or saint Elme

fire, or jack with a lantern

Feuille-Bretonne, f. sparking

Fiche, f. a rag-bolt. Anneaux à fiche, a rag-bolt

ragged

Figure, f. the head, or ornamental figure on

the fore part of a ship

Fil, m. Fil à voiles, twine for sails. — de

rope-yarn. — blanc, white rope-yarn. —

droué, tarred rope-yarn. — fin, or fil de

nois, fine twine to make the finest or

best sort of ropes for running rigging especially

— du bois, the grain of wood

* **Filarets, m. p.** Filarets de bastillage, or fil

batayoles, rails to extend the netting on the

quarter, waist, or fore-castle, or rough-tree

Filer, v. a. Filer le chanvre, to spin the

flax into yarn or twine. — un cordage

off, or ease away any rope. — du cable

out, or veer away the cable, to pay out more

to the anchor. — le cable bout-pousé

veer out the cable end-for-end. — le

douceur, to freshen the hawser. — sur

erces, to pay out more cable to the anchors.

— du cable! veer away more cable, or pay

more cable to the anchor! Ne file plus, or

keep fast the cable! veer no more! File

line! check the bowline! Filer des

Nous filons huit nœuds par heure, we run

knø's an hour. — le loc, to heave the log

Filrie, f. or at-lier des fileurs, the spinning

Filats, m. p. Filets de bastillage, the netting

of a ship's quarter, waist, or fore-castle. Fil

merlin, warline, a small line

Fileur, m. spinner. — à la ceinture, a spin

that works with the hemp round his waist, &c.

is mostly used in French rope-yards. —

quenouille, a spinner that spins yarn with

hemp round a long staff

Fin, a. Fin voilier, an extraordinary good sail

a ship that sails swiftly. *Vaisseau fin, or*
qui a les fonds fins, a sharp-bottomed
and swift vessel.
Officier fiscal, m. an officer whose duty is
to that of the judge-advocate of a court-
of admiralty.
Flambeur un vaisseau, to hoist a par-
allel signal to show that the captain has
received the first signal, or for some such
purpose.
Bâton, a pendant, streamer, rible. Bâton
de commandement, the staff of a pendant.
Flamme, bellard of a pendant. Flamme
de commandement, the pennant of the commodore.
Flambeur, to sail aboard any of the captains of
the fleet.
Vaisseau, m. the side of a ship. Pré-
venir l'ennemi, to bring the ship's broadside to
bear on the enemy. Etre flancé en flanc, to lie
on the side of, to be broadside and broadside
to.
Flasques d'affût, the sides or cheeks
of a carriage. — de mât, or jottieraux de
mât, the cheeks of a mast, or hounds. — de ca-
bin, or taquets de cabestan, whelps of a cap-
stan. — de carlingue, certain pieces in the step
of a galley, according to the practice of French
galleys.
Flèche, the upper part of the knee of the head in
the stern; also a long boom projecting from
the stern in lateen vessels.
Flèche, ruyg-heads, or floor-heads.
Flèche, ad. level with the surface of the
ground, or between wind and water. Rocher à
flèche, a rock level with the surface of the
ground.
Flûte, m. a Dutch fly-boat.
Flûtes, m. p. the free-booters or buccaniers,
the crews of old in the West Indies; that name
was given to the seafaring men of the French
in the Indies.
Flot, m. the flood tide. Il y a flot, the tide flows,
or the water is rising. Demi-flot, half flood
or half ebb. Les surges, or waves of the sea
are called flots. Etre à flot, to be floating or
adrift. Mettre un vaisseau à flot, to float
or to set her adrift after she had been scued or resting upon
the ground.
Flotte, f. that part of a ship's side or outboard
which lies near or about the load water-
line. Ligne de flottaison, the water-line, or load
line.
Flotte, m. a fleet of merchant ships.
Flotte, or être à flot, to be floating or water-
borne.
Flotte, f. a tone.
Flotte, f. a store-ship. — Hollandaise, a Dutch
store-ship. Vaisseau armé en flûte, a store-ship, any
of the line made use of as a store-ship.
Flotte, m. the flood or flood tide. — et reflux, the
tide of flood and ebb.
Flotte, m. p. Grand foc, the standing jib. Se-
nd foc, the fore top stay-sail. Petit foc, or
petit foc, the fore stay-sail. Bâton de foc, jib
staff. Barambeau du grand foc, traveller
staff.
Fond, f. the ground or bottom of the sea; also the
depth of fathoms between the surface of the
water and the bottom. Il y a vingt brasses de
fond, there is twenty fathoms water. Fond
de vase, or fond de vase, an oozy ground. — de
cailloux, a stony ground or bottom. — de caquil-
lons, a shelly ground. — mêlé de sable et de
cailloux, a sandy ground with some shells.
— de boue, clay ground. Bon fond, good an-
choring ground. Il y a fond, here is ground.

Il n'y a point de fond, there is no bottom. Il y
 a grand fond par-tout dans cette baie, there is
 good depth of water throughout this bay. Aller
 à fond, to sink or to go to the bottom. Donner
 fond, to cast anchor. Par dre fond, to drive a
 ship's anchor. Couler un vaisseau à fond, to sink
 a ship. Bas fond, shallow water. Haut fond,
 deep water. Fond de cale, the hold of a ship.
 — d'un affût or sole d'affût, the sole or bottom
 of a gun carriage. — d'une hune, the platform
 or flooring of a top. — d'une voile, the foot of a
 sail. — d'un vaisseau, the bottom or floor of a
 ship. Bordages de fond, the planks of the floor.
 Fonds plats, flat-bottomed. Vaisseau qui a les
 fonds fins, a ship which has a sharp floor or bot-
 tom, a sharp-bottomed vessel. Vaisseau qui a
 les fonds larges, a ship which has a broad floor
 or bottom, a broad-bottomed ship. Bâtiment à
 fond plat, a flat-bottomed vessel.
 Forants, m. p. or mât-reaux, balks or yuffers.
 Forban, m. a pirate, sea-robber.
 Forcat, m. or galérien, a galley-slave. Cap de
 forcats, a man who directs the work of a limited
 number of slaves in a dock-yard.
 Forcer, v. n. Forcer de voiles, or faire force de
 voiles, to crowd sail, or to make sail. — de
 rames, or faire force de rames, to pull hard with
 the oars. Il force de voile au plus près, she
 stretches. Forcer à travers les glaces, to force
 through the ice.
 Forcé, a. Temps forcé, a stress of weather. Un
 mât forcé, a strained mast. Coup de vent
 forcé, a storm. Faire vent arrière forcé, to
 sail in a storm.
 Forme, f. a dock for repairing of ships, a dry
 dock.
 Fort d'un vaisseau, m. the extreme breadth of a
 ship. Lisse du fort, the extreme breadth-line or
 ribband.
 Fort, a. Vaisseau que a le côté fort, a stiff ship,
 or a ship which carries her sail well. Fort de
 mât or haut mâté, overmasted or taunt-masted.
 Fort de virer, to cast heaving!
 Fortune, f. Fortune de mer, an accident occasion-
 ed by storm or high seas; this word is mostly
 used among merchants in contentious affairs,
 the master of the ship not being made answerable
 for the average caused by such accidents; while
 he is to account for such as happen through his
 fault. Voile de fortune, cross jack-sail, or the
 square sail of a ship, schooner, &c. Verge de
 fortune, the cross jack-sail yard, or the square-
 sail yard in sloops, &c. Mât de fortune, a jury
 mast.
 Fusée, f. Fosse aux cables, the cable stage, under
 the orlop of a ship. — aux lions, the boatswain's
 store-room in the fore part of a ship. — aux
 mâts, a mast pond, or a place where the masts
 are kept in salt water in a dock-yard. —, or
 ponton pour le carénage, a hull or ponton for
 carening ships upon, used particularly in the
 ports of the Mediterranean. — sur un banc, a
 pit or well on a bank, of which many are to be
 found on the Dogger-bank, &c.
 Fouet, m. Poulié à fouet, or ponlie estropée à
 fouet, a tail block. Amarrage à fouet, lashing
 of a tail block.
 Fouetter, v. a. Ex. Les voiles fouettent le mât,
 the sails strike, or flap back against the mast, as
 when the ship is becalmed. — un cordage sur
 un autre, to lash a cord round a rope.
 Fougou, m. the coboose, or fire-place of small ves-
 sels, in the dialect of Provence.
 Fougue, f. the mizen top-mast, and all that belongs
 to it. Mât de fougue or de perroquet de fou-

gue, the mizen top-mast. Voile de fougue or perroquet de fougue, the mizen top-sail. Vergue de perroquet de fougue, the mizen top-sail yard.

Four, *m. even*

Fourcats, *m. p.* the cratches or floor-timbers placed in the fore and after part of a ship. Demi-fourcat, the cross checks of the timbers of a ship in the fore and after part of the hold, they being longer in French ships, framed and bolted with the other timbers; as in that manner of building, the first futtock does not come so low down towards the keel. They also call by the same name of demi-fourcat, but improperly, each part of a fourcat, when made of two pieces. Fourcats de porques, the cratches of the riders, or floor-timbers of the riders, in the fore and after hold. Fourcat d'ouvertures or fourcat horizontal, the lower transom, which is generally forked

Fourche de potence de pompe, *f.* the ears of a common pump. Fourches de carène, breasting-hooks

Fourrer, *v. a.* to serve the cables and ropes, as with plat, rousing, canvas, keekling, &c. — un cable, to keekle a cable. Maillet à fourrer, serving mallet

Fourrure, *f.* service, a general name for service of plat, canvas, ropes, &c. Vieille toile pour fourrure, or fourrure, old canvas for service.

Fourrure, *furr*, and *furring* in a piece of timber

Foyer, *m.* light-house

Fracheur, *f.* light airs of wind, steady breeze

Frachir, *v. n.* (said of the wind) to freshen. Le vent frachir, the wind freshens

Frais, *a.* (said of the wind) fresh. Vent frais, a fresh wind. Bon frais, a fresh gale. Petit frais, a light or small gale or breeze. Joli frais, gentle gale. Grand frais, a hard gale, or strong gale. Il vente grand frais du sud-ouest, it blows a strong gale from the south-west. Les vents sont au nord-est bon frais, it blows a fresh gale from the north-east

Frane, *a.* Vaisseau frane d'eau or affranchi, a ship free of water. Le franc bord d'un vaisseau, les bordages du franco-bord, the planks of the bottom, a term used when a ship is sheathed, to distinguish them from the sheathing-boards. Le vent est frane, the wind serves well. Franco-funin, or franco-filin, a white hawser or large untarred rope. Port frane, port-de-mer frane, a free seaport. Avoir son port frane, to have a certain number of tons permission in a ship

France, *m. p.* a name given to the christian nations in the Levant trade. La langue Franque, the lingua Franca, a sort of incorrect language formed by a mixture of Italian, Spanish, French, Arabian, &c. among the Levant traders and the Moors, so as to be understood by all the Mediterranean nations

Franchir, *v. a. & n.* Ex. Franchir un banc, to force over a bank. — une roche, to pass over or force off from a rock. — la lame, to rise easily upon the sea, to head the sea, — un vaisseau à la pompe, to free a ship of water. Vaisseau franchi dans un port, a vessel which is sewed in a harbour during the neap tides. Notre vaisseau franchissait de six pieds à marée basse, our ship was sewed by six feet at low water

Frapper, *v. a.* Frapper une manœuvre, to fix, or seize, or lash a rope in its proper place. — une poulie, to fix or seize any block in any place

Frégate, *f.* a frigate of war, or a fifth-rate man of war. — d'avis, a sloop of war, packet boat, or tender

Frégaté, *a.* frigate-built

Fret, *m.* the freight or hire of a ship. Droit fret, lartoge

Frettement or affrettement, *m.* the act of fixing a merchant ship

Fretter, *v. a.* to freight, or hire a ship, to take a ship to freight, to charter a vessel. — par mois, by the month, voyage, par tonneau, to charter by the ton, by entire voyage, by the ton. — cap et quai, or en grand, or en travers, to take to freight a whole, or by the great, to charter a vessel or bulk

Fretteur, *m.* the merchant who freights or hires a ship or part of her burthen from her owner, or any voyage

Frise, *f.* Frise de l'éperon, an ornament of the head, being a sort of friezing or carving between the two checks of the head, called by the English shipwrights trail-board. Frise, brize, or ker, used to line the gun ports, to cover the scuffs of the keel, &c.

Friser, *v. a.* to line with bairze or kersey. La voile frise, the sail shivers in the wind

Front, *m.* Ligne de front, a line formed abreast. Aller de front, to go abreast of one another

Fronteau, *m.* breastwork, a moulding ornament with sculpture, and a sort of balustrade reaching athwart the ship, and serving to terminate the quarter-deck and poop at the fore end, and the fore-castle both afore and aft. — de la dunette, the breastwork of the poop. — du gaillard d'arrière, the breastwork of the quarter-deck. — du gaillard d'avant, the after breastwork of the fore-castle. — avant du gaillard d'avant, or fronteau d'avant, the fore breastwork of the fore-castle, or the upper part of the beak-head of the head

* Funin, *m.* an old word which was used to signify ropes or cordage in general, and now only employed in the compound, franco-funin, &c.

Furin, *m.* offing, high sea, deep water. Moner un vaisseau en furin, lorsque des pilotes-chaus le conduisent hors du port, pour lui faire éviter les écueils, to conduct a ship out of the harbour over the bar of a harbour, into deep water

Fusée de tournevire, *f.* the mouses of the wheel — de cabestan, the barrel or body of the wheel, in which the handspikes are lodged. — d'avis, a mouse raised on the middle of an oar, to catch it in the strop or grommet

Fusil, *m.* Fusil de bord, a ship's musket. — de canier, a short sort of musket, a fusée

Fût de girouette, *m.* a vane-stock

Futaillies, *f. p.* the water and provision casks of a ship. Magasin des futailles, or magasin de tonnellerie, a store-house for casks in a dockyard

G.

GABARIT, *m.* mould, draught, model. Les gabarits, moulds for fitting timbers, or other timbers. Maître gabarit, midship mould, or mould of the midship frame. Gabarit de l'arrière, after frame. Gabarit de l'avant, fore timber or frame. Tracer les gabarits d'un vaisseau, to lay down the moulds of a ship. Salle des gabarits, mould loft, or moulding shop

Gabarié, *v. a.* Gabarié une pièce, to mould a piece of timber

Gabarre, *f.* a sort of flat-bottomed lighter or barge used to load and unload ships, or to carry stores within a port. Also a sort of store ship or vessel of burthen

Gabier, *m.* vane of an octant, or other instrument
 Gabiers, *m. p.* the top-men. Gabier de misaine,
 the captain of the fore top
Gabier, *m.* the garboard stroke
Gaffe, *f.* (fourche) a boat-hook, gaff. Bâton de
 gaffe, the pole or shaft of a boat-hook. Fer de
 gaffe, the hook or iron hook of a boat
Gaffer, *v. a.* to hook with the gaff, to draw with the
 boat-hook
Gagner, *v. a. & n.* Ex. Gagner au vent, or dans
 le vent, to get to windward. — le vent d'un
 vaisseau, to gain the wind or the weather-gage of
 a ship. — un vaisseau, or — sur un vaisseau,
 to foretack, or gain ground of some ship in
 company. — un port, or un mouillage, to se-
 cure a harbour
Gaiards, *m. p.* the fore-castle and quarter-deck.
 Gaillard d'avant, the fore-castle. — d'arrière,
 the quarter-deck
Gaine, *f.* Gaine de flamme, the canvas edging
 fixed on the head of a pendant to contain the
 cork. — de pavillon, the canvas edging of an
 ensign or flag
Gaijerve, *f.* a small piece, in shape much like
 the boards of a mast, nailed on each side of the
 oar of a galley, where the oar fits against the
 ribs
Gaïace, *f.* a galeass, or great galley of Venice,
 now out of use
Gaïe, *f.* galley or row-galley. — réelle, the first
 of the galleys of France, Spain, &c. — pa-
 raine, the first of the galleys of Malta, Venice,
 and all republican nations. Avrons en gaïere!
 rest upon your oars! Galères antiques, the
 ancient or Roman galleys. Double-gaïere, half
 galley. Les gaïeres, the galleys, understood as a
 punishment. Criminel condamné aux gaïeres,
 a malefactor condemned to the galleys
Gaïerie, *f.* Gaïerie de poupe, stern gallery or
 balcony. — du fond de cale, or — du haut-
 pont, the gangway of the orlop, or a passage
 formed close to the ceiling on the orlop of a ship
 of war, for the discovery of leaks in time of
 battle
Gaïerieu, *m.* or forcat, a galley slave
Gaïette, *f.* round and flat sea biscuit
Gaïaubans, *m. p.* back stays. — du grand hu-
 nier, the main top-mast's back stays. — du
 grand perroquet, the main top-gallant-mast's
 back stays. — du petit perroquet, the fore top-
 gallant-mast's back stays. — du perroquet de
 braguette, the mizen top-mast's back stays. — de
 la perruche, the mizen top-gallant mast's back
 stays. — volans, the preventer back stays
Gaïon, *m.* galeon, or a Spanish ship of war of the
 Indian fleet
Gaïotte, *f.* Gaïotte Hollandaise, a Dutch galliot.
 — à bombes, a bomb ketch, or bomb vessel. —
 barbaresque, a quarter-galley of Barbary. —
 avant de yacht d'avis, a packet or advice boat
Gaïche, *f.* a hollow clew, or a sort of clew bol-
 lered in the middle, and which are used to the
 decks or sides of a ship, to fasten or belay any
 thing thereto. Galoches de fer, hanging clew-
 bolts
Gaïches de hune, *f. p.* or haubans de ravers, fut-
 tleek or foot-hook strouds
Gaïelle, *f.* a bowl or platter, &c. to hold the sail-
 ings' victuals; whence, gaïelle, a mess; among
 the common sailors, or among the midshipmen,
 &c. Faire gaïelle, to mess together. Chef de
 gaïelle, one is called the midshipman of the most
 ancient date, who has the care in ships of war of
 their mess and provisions
Garant, *m.* fall of a tackle. — de palan, fall of a

tackle, or tackle rope. — de
 winding tackle. — de cadavre,
 fore-tackle, or fore-tackle fall.
 — rope, or car-fall. Garans de p
 boards, landards of the gun post
 falls

Garçettes, *f. p.* gaskets. — de
 pers. — de bonnettes, the key
 bonnets. — de fourrures de
 serrant the cables. — de ris,
 lines

Garçons de bord, *m. p.* young-
 men
Garde, *f.* the anchor watch. O
 the commanding officer of the

Garde-côtes, *m. p.* or soldats gra-
 tuitaires, guard employed to dis-
 tinguish the time of war. Vais-
 seaux à garde-côtes, or a vessel of war which
 government to cruise on the coast
 in order to protect it from the en-
 trance of the vessels which carry on
 the trade

Garde-corps, *m.* any robe or
 garment worn to prevent the rain
 &c. Garde-corps or sous-
 vent, a man's coat of the
 waistcoat

Garde-mat, *m.* a watch-
 dog
Garde-mat, *f. p.* powder chests, or
 powder kegs

Gardes or rather Gardes de la ma-
 rine, a company of naval cadets, being then
 in the French service. Gardes
 du pavillon animal, the
 cadets attributed to the admiral's
 rank with the preceding

Garde-marin, *m.* Garde-marin
 a watch-keeper of the navy
Garde-marin, *m.* formerly, a
 watch-keeper

Garde-mat, *m.* ship's pa-
 trol of the boats, sails, &c.

Garder un vaisseau, *v. a.* to de-
 tach the mizen of an enemy
 prevent her from escaping; to
 guard her

Gardians, *m. p.* or matelots, the
 men who are employed
 of the ship of war to
 do the work. Gardien de saï-
 lon, the watch-keeper of the
 stores, and watches the light
 — de la basse aux lions, the
 watch-keeper of the
 watch-house, thread for sailing
 &c.

Gardians, *f.* the watch-keeper of
 the watch-house, thread for sailing
 &c.

Gardians, *f.* or port-gard-
 iens

Gardien, *v. a.* Gardien un mat, to
 detach the mizen of a
 vessel, to rig a yard. — le
 gardien

Gardien, *f.* the standing and
 the art of rigging
 die's mizen, or mizen
 stand-house for the rigging of a
 rig-house. Gardien de rive
 in the end, the spare rigging
 sorts of stores and instru-
 ments those which are actually in use

Gardien, *v. a.* Gardien un mat, to
 detach the mizen of a
 vessel, to rig a yard. — le
 gardien

Gardien, *f.* the standing and
 the art of rigging

Gardien, *v. a.* Gardien un mat, to
 detach the mizen of a
 vessel, to rig a yard. — le
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 gardien

Gardien, *v. a.* Gardien un mat, to
 detach the mizen of a
 vessel, to rig a yard. — le
 gardien

the timbers fore and aft, so called because they are incurved outwards. — de porques, the lower futtacks of the rulers

Girouette, *f.* vane. Fer de girouette, *spinille of a vane.* Fut de girouette, *vane stock.* Pomme de girouette, *acorn, or truck of a vane*

Gisement, *m.* the bearings of the coasts, &c. La côte du nord et sud, the coast bears north and south

Goëlette, *f.* a schooner

Gonds, *m. p.* Gonds de sabords, *port-hooks*

Gondole, *f.* a gondola of Venice. Also, a sort of longboat or pinnace, in some parts of the Mediterranean sea

Gondolè, *a.* an epithet given to a vessel which is built to a great sheer, or round-sheered

Gondoliers, *m. p.* the rowers and crew of a gondola

Gonne, *f.* sea cask, large barrel

Goret, *m.* a hog, or large brush to scrub a ship's bottom under water. Manche de goret, the stuff of a hog

Goreter, *v. n.* to hog a vessel, to sweep her

Gorgère, *f.* a knee bolted close to the stem outwards, in French ships, being the upper and inner part of what is called the knee of the head

Goudron, *m.* tar, pitch and tar

Goudronner, *v. n.* to tar or pitch the sides of a ship, &c. or to pay any thing with tar. Cordage goudronné, or cordage noir, black or tarred cordage

Gouesmon, *m.* sea weeds

Gouge, *f.* a gouge or hollow chisel

Goujure, *f.* Goujure de chouquet, the notch, or channel cut on each side of a cap, through which the gears are received. — d'une poulie, the notch or channel cut round the outside of a block or dead-eye, to receive the strap or rope that makes it fast

Goulet, *m.* a strait entrance of a harbour, as that of Brest, &c.

Goupille, *f.* a fore-lock

Goupiller une cheville, *v. a.* to fore-lock a bolt

Gournabler un vaisseau, *v. a.* to drive the tree-nails into a ship's sides or bottom

Gournables, *fp.* tree-nails

Gouttières, *fp.* the water-ways of a ship's decks

Gouttière renversée, straight and long pieces of timber placed on the sides of some ships of war, to support the beams in the ward-room, instead of hanging knees, which would make the room irregular and inconvenient; they are so called on account of their being placed directly under the water-ways. This is not practised in any English ships

Gouvernail, *m.* the rudder, and, when speaking in general, the helm. Parties du gouvernail, the parts of the rudder: La mèche, the main-piece; Le safran, the after-piece or chocks; Le doublage, the back of the rudder; La tête, the rudder-head; La mortaise, the mortise. Ferrures de gouvernail, the iron-work of the rudder: Les éguillots, the pintles; Les étrieurs, the iron stirrups; La brague, the rudder stopper; Les fémelots, the goings; Barre du gouvernail, the tiller; Drosse du gouvernail, the tiller-rope; Roue de gouvernail, the steering wheel. Monter le gouvernail, to hang the rudder. Démontez le gouvernail, to unhang the rudder. Commander au gouvernail or au timon, to condl or conn a ship. Un homme au gouvernail! a hand to the helm! Vaisseau qui gouverne bien, or qui est sensible à son gouvernail, a ship that steers well, or a ship that answers the helm readily. Gouvernail

envoyé, a-lee (state of the helm when pushed to the ship's lee side to put her about)

Gouverner un vaisseau, *v. a.* to steer a ship; to helm, to oar. — à la lame, to steer a ship by the oar. Le vaisseau ne gouverne pas (dans un calme) there is no steering way. Gouverner ou tu as le cap! steer as you go! Gouverner sur son ancre, to sheer a ship to her anchor

Grain, *m.* or grain de vent, a sudden squall of wind, mostly accompanied with rain. — blanc, a squall accompanied with white clouds, such as are seen sometimes between the tropics. — perçant, a heavy gust or squall of wind

Grapin, *m.* grappling, or grapnel. — de galère et grapin de chaloupe, grappling of a galley, and boat-grapling. — d'abordage, a fire-grapnel used in boarding ships. — à main, a hand grappling. — de brûlot or — de bout de vergue, sheer-hooks, or grappling of the yard-arms in a fire-ship

Gras, *a.* Temps gras, hazy weather

Gratte, *f.* or rack, scraper. — double, double-headed scraper

Gratter un vaisseau, *v. a.* to scrape a ship

* Grave, *f.* a platform of staves on the sea shore, particularly those whereon they dry fish in Newfoundland

Grèment, *m.* or garniture d'un vaisseau, rigging

Grèer, *v. a.* or Garnir, to rig. — un vaisseau, to rig a ship, or to work the rigging of a ship. — un mât, to rig a mast. Vaisseau mal gréé, a ship which is not rigged ship-shape

Grelin, *m.* a small cable, or stream-cable, and in general all cables from 12 inches diameter downwards to 5, those and the smaller ones being called in French cablots. — de 10 pouces, a 10 inches cable. — en queue de rat, a pointed stream-cable, or a small cable which is tapering towards the end

Grenier, *m.* En grenier, *ad.* in bulk. Ex. Charter des marchandises en grenier, to load in bulk, as wheat, coals, &c.

Gribeau, *f.* a kind of small vessel; a small vessel navigated on the coast of Normandy, carrying a main mast and fore mast without any tops

Grignon, *m.* sea bread, called rusk (common in Holland and Denmark)

Grillage, *m.* a frame of timber

Grip, *m.* a small vessel resembling a schooner or shallop

Grosse-aventure, or Grosse, *f.* bottomry. Donner à la grosse, or prêter de l'argent à la grosse-aventure, to lend money or place money on bottomry. Prendre de l'argent à la grosse, to take money on bottomry

Guérites, *fp.* a kind of circular buttens which support the top of the canopy of a galley

Gui, *m.* the main boom of a sloop, brig, and the like vessels. Balancine de gui, topping lift

* Guibre, *f.* the knee of the head, the cut-water

Guideau, *m.* a sort of net

Guidon, *m.* or Cornette, broad pendant. Arbores le guidon, to hoist the broad pendant

Guindage, *m.* V. Guinder

Guindant d'un pavillon, *m.* hoist of a flag. Un pavillon doit avoir de battant une fois et demie son guindant, an ensign ought to be once and a half as long as it is deep

Guinder, *v. a.* to hoist or sway up (said mostly of the top-masts). Les huières sont guindées, the top-masts are atrip. Les mâts de hune sont guindés, the top-masts are an-end, or swung up

Guinderose, *f.* top-rope used to sway up, and to

letter the top-mast. — simple or à l'Anglaise, a single top-rop. — double, a double top-rop.
Rouets de guinderesse, sheaves in the heel of the top-masts for the top-ropes

Suppon, m. mop

Tablades, f. p. breast-hooks, or fore-hooks. Guirlande du premier pont, the lower deck-hook.

des écubiers, a breast-hook nearest to the lower-holes. — du faux-pont, the orlop deck-hook. — a seizing-maked

Taton, m. six hours' watch

Tarbes, or Gumeres, f. p. a general name in Provence for all large ropes

H.

HABITACLE, m. the binacle. Lampe d'habitacle, the binacle lamp

Hache, f. a hatchet. Petite hache, or hache à main, hatchet. Grande hache, or cogné, axe.

Hache d'armes, a pole-axe, or battle-axe

Halage, m. the tracking or towing a ship or a boat from one place to another along the banks of a canal or river. Chemin du halage, the road used for tracking or towing boats, &c.

Halebas, m. Calabas, or carguesbas des voiles d'un, the down-haul of the stay-sails

Haut-bord, m. boat rope, or guess rope of a boat's coverings

Haut-bouline, m. a fresh-water sailor, a raw seaman

Haut-breu, m. haul

Hautement, m. hauling

Haler, v. a. to haul or haul, or pull upon any rope. — un bâtiment, to track or tow any vessel by means of a rope. Hale la chaloupe à bord! haul the boat aboard! Hale! oh hale! haul oh! haul, order to pull upon any rope). Haler dans le vent, to haul the wind, to round up, or to get to windward by trimming all sharp. — à la cordelle, to warp a ship from one place to another. — un cordage, or une manœuvre dormante, to heave. — une bouée, to haul in the buoy

Haleur, m. hauler, who tracks a boat by a rope moored ashore

Halter, m. a hammer. — de mat-lots or branle.

Haltank, — à la Caratbe, an Indian hammer. — à l'Anglaise, a cut

Hanches d'un vaisseau, f. p. the quarter of a ship. Conserver un vaisseau dans la hanche, to keep a ship, or to ply upon the quarter of a ship.

Aborder un vaisseau par la hanche, to board a ship upon the quarter

Harpon, m. Harpoon or scie de travers, a two-headed saw. — de pêche, a harpoon used in catching of whales, &c. whence

harponner, v. a. to harpoon

harponneur, m. a harpeneer

Hauts, m. p. shrouds of the masts. Les grands hauts, the main shrouds, or shrouds of the main masts. Les hauts de beaupré, standing rig of the sprit-sail yard. — de chaloupe, masts or girdes of the boat. — de voûte d'étai, rig of lower studding-sail boom. — de misaine, the fore shrouds, or shrouds of the fore mast. — d'artimon, the mizen shrouds, or shrouds of the mizen mast. — du grand hunier, the main-top shrouds. — du petit hunier, the fore-top shrouds. — du grand perroquet, the main-top-gallant shrouds. — du petit perroquet, the fore-top-gallant shrouds. — du perroquet de fougue, the mizen top shrouds. — de la perruche, the mizen top-gallant shrouds. —

du minois, shrouds for the bunkins, used in French ships. Faux-haubans, or haulans de fortune, preventer-shrouds, or swifters. Haubans d'une machine à mâter, the shrouds of a masting machine or sheers. Hauban simple or impair, swiftier

Havre, m. a haven or harbour

Hausse, f. Hausses des flasques d'affût, the lower part of the sides or cheeks of a gun-arrange, when made of two pieces

Hausserie, f. a haulser, and in general any rope made up of three or four strands, and only one laid

Haut, a. Haute mer, offing. Aller en haute mer, to take to the high sea, or the main. Haute mer, high water, spring tide, spring flood. La mer est haute, it is high water. Haut-pendu, a small cloud charged with a heavy shower.

Vaisseau de haut-bord, a man of war. Hauts voiles, top-sails, top-gallant-sails. Capitaine de haut-bord, a captain of a man of war

Hauts d'un vaisseau, m. p. the upper works of a ship. Haut mâts, overmasted. Haut ancres, tillis, round-sheered, deep-keeled. Mettre les mats de lune haut, to swing up the top-masts to get the top-masts on end. Etre en haut, to be aloft. L'ancre est en haut, the anchor is up.

Tout le monde en haut! all hands high! Tu monte en haut sur les vergues de l'homme! climb up on the top-sail yards! Hauts et bas! take long strokes! (an order to the men of the pump)

Haut-bord, m. a large ship, a man of war

Haute-sonne, f. (in maritime law) contingent money expended for extraordinary charges in any sea trade

Hautur, f. an observation of the sun's altitude at noon, to ascertain the latitude of the place. Prendre hauteur, to make an observation of the sun's altitude at noon, &c. Hauteur estimée, altitude known only by the dead reckoning. — observée, altitude known by observation. — des tabords, depth of the gun-ports. — de l'entrespont, height between decks, &c. Etre à la hauteur d'une île, or d'une ville, to be off an island or town

Hauturier, m. & a. Pilote hauturier, a seaman, or a pilot that directs the ship's course in the main sea, by celestial observations, &c.

Haye or Haie, f. a ridge or chain of rocks under water, or near the surface of it

Heaume, m. the tiller, or bar of the helm in a small vessel

Héler, v. a. Héler un vaisseau, to hail a ship, to call to

Hélingue or Elingue, f. straps or straps in a robe-yard

Hérison, m. groping

Herrainette, f. auz. — courbe, a hollow cut

Herpes, f. p. Herpes d'un peron, or lisses de herpes, the rails of the head. Courbes, or courbatoirs de herpes, the timbers of the head

Hernes, f. p. iron cringles, or thimbles of a larger sort. — des vergues, straps to which the haul-ands are hooked

Herseau, m. a cringle in the bolt-rop of a sail

Heu, m. a sort of Dutch vessel, or a hoy

Heux de pompe, f. the lower box of a pump

Hiloires, f. p. binding-strakes of a deck, or belting-strakes or planks of the deck by the sides of the coamings of the hatches, through which the ring-bolts are fixed. — renverres, fore and aft carlings under the beams; these are thick pieces of timber, fayed under the main-deck beams, and across many of them amidships, by means of which one stanchion at each end serves to support all those beams, in a part of the hold which

more stanchion would be troublesome. *This practice I find is seldom used by the English*

HIS r. *to hoist, to leave.* — une voile, a hoist a sail. — His r. to away, to leave, to hoist, to pull up any thing by a tackle. — en douceur, to hoist hoist gently or gradually. — un ancre du bord à bord, to weigh anchor. — promptement, to trace. *Hisse.* Hisse! hoist away, hoist hoist! — Hisse à cordil! a run a run!

HISTOIRE, *f.* the art of navigation by means of sails) *historia*

HIVERAGE, *m.* the winter time; also, in the West Indies and other warm climates, the season of the year, during which there blow more frequently hard gales of wind, and during which the ships lie up in a port. *This word is understood, also, of a port or harbour where ships may winter securely; a good wintering-place*

HIVERER, *m.* to winter, to lie up during the winter-season; see the preceding article

HOLA! *ho!* the ship ahoy! (an acclamation to hail or greet a ship at a distance.) *Hô! ho! yoe, ho!*

HÔPITAL, *m.* Hôpital d'une armée navale, or vaisseau servant d'hôpital, an hospital ship, that attends on a fleet, to receive the sick and wounded

HOUARI, *m.* a sort of vessel

HOUERE or **HOURQUE**, *f.* a hawker, a sort of Dutch vessel

HOULE, *f.* swell of the sea. *Il y a de la houle, there is a great swell*

HOULEUSE, *f.* Mer houleuse, a swelling sea

HOURVARI, *m.* a strong land wind in the West Indies, accompanied with rain, thunder, and lightning

HUNE, *f.* a top. *La grande hune, the main top. La hune de misaine, the fore top. La hune d'artimon, the mizen top*

HUNIER, *f.* p. the top-sails, main and fore only; the mizen top-sail being called in French perroquet de fougue. *Grand hunier, the main top-sail. Petit hunier, the fore top-sail. Mettre le vent sur les huniers, to brace the top-sails to the wind, to lay them aback on the mast. Le hunier est haut or en coche, the top sail is atrip. Hunier à mi-mât, top-sail half-mast up. Avoir les huniers sur le ton, to have the top-sails lowered down upon the caps. Avoir les huniers à demi-mât, to have the top-sails half-mast up. Les huniers sont guindés, the top-sails are atrip*

HUTTER, *v. a.* *Hutter les vergues, to lower the lower yards down a port-last; as when a ship rides at anchor in a storm*

HYDROGRAPHIE, *f.* hydrography, or the science of navigation. *Professeur d'hydrographie, a hydrographer employed by the state, to teach navigation in the sea ports of France*

I.

IMPERIALE, *f.* Impériale de tendelet, the roof of the awning of a boat. — des cuisines d'un vaisseau, the roof of the galley or fire-place of a ship, generally made of copper in French ships, and with lead or tin in the English. — du four, the roof of the oven

INCOMMODITÉ, *f.* distress. *Faire signal d'incommodité, to make a signal of distress*

INGÉNIEUR, *m.* Ingénieur de la marine, a naval engineer. — des bâtimens civils. *V. Bâtimens civils.* — constructeur, a ship-wright or naval architect

INTENDANT, *m.* *Intendant de la marine, an officer who by his authority and duty somewhat resembles the commissioner resident of a dock-yard in England.* — des armées navales, a civil officer appointed to regulate the expences, police, justice, &c. of a naval armament. — général de classes, an officer appointed to survey the regattings of galleons throughout the kingdom, and regulate all matters thereto belonging. *V. Classe.* — de la santé, the first of the magistrates who regulates the quarantines of ships, and superintends the affairs relating thereto in each port. *Lateriope, m. & a.* a smuggler, or contraband trader by sea; said only of foreign ships, and particularly in the colonies

INVALIDES de la marine, *m. p.* sick or wounded and superannuated officers, seamen, and sailors discharged on the navy; also, the funds out of which they are paid

INVESTIR, *v. a.* to touch, to stop at any port in a voyage; to be driven into a road or harbour

ITAGUE, *f.* a tie or runner. — de drisse des huniers, tie of the top-sails. — de drisses des perroquets, tie of the top-gallant-sails. — des palans de ris, reef tackle tie. — des palans de sabord, port ropes. *Fausse-itague, false tie.* Itague de dix pouces, &c. a kind of rope 10 inches more or less in circumference, fit for running under large blocks

J.

JAC or **YAC**, *m.* so the French call the jack of the British navy, or the union flag

JALOUSIE, *f.* in Provence, the quality of rolling violently at sea, or of being crank

JALOUX, *a.* *Canot jaloux, a boat which rolls violently at sea, or a crank-boat. Poste jaloux, place jalouse, a post of danger*

JARDIN, *m.* gallery or balcony of a ship. — *d'amour, quarter gallery*

JARRE, *f.* or *Jarre à l'eau, a water jar, or a large jar employed to keep water in, for the captain's and officers' use*

JARRON, *m.* a small jar, mostly used to keep oil in

JAS, *m.* stock, anchor stock. *Cercles de jas d'ancree, the iron rings or hoops of an anchor stock*

JAUGE, *f.* & *Jaugeage*, *m.* the tonnage, or burthen of a ship; or rather, the way and act of gauging or measuring it, in order to ascertain the burthen

JAUGER, *v. a.* to gauge, measure, or take the dimensions of a ship, in order to discover her burthen

JAUMIÈRE, *f.* so is called, by some authors, the helm-port or hole in a ship's counter through which the rudder-head passes

JET, *m.* jetsom, jettison. *Faire le jet, to throw goods overboard or into the sea, for lightening the ship. Un jet de voiles, a set of sails, a complete suit of sails*

JETÉE, *f.* pier, or mole-head

JETER, *v. a.* *Jeter l'ancree, to let go the anchor, to cast anchor, or to drop anchor.* — le loe, to heave the log. — la sonde, to heave the lead, or to sound. — à la mer, to throw or heave overboard any thing. — dehors le fond du hunier, to foot the top-sail out of the top. — du bled, &c. à la bande, to trim the corn, &c. to the better side of the ship. *Vaisseau jeté sur la côte, a vessel cast away, lost, or wrecked on a lee shore, bank, or sand*

JEU, *m.* *Jeu de voiles, a complete suit of sails.* — du gouvernail, the play of the helm or rudder

lanques, *f. p.* Chinese junks; a kind of clumsy vessel

lance, *f. p.* fore part of a ship's bow, between the main-head and the stem

lance-mât, *m.* Jottereaux or flasques des mâts, blocks of the masts. Jottereaux or courbes de jottereaux, cheeks of the head

lance d'un vaisseau, *f. p.* an obsolete word for the bow of a ship

lance, *r. n.* Le grand mât joue dans son étambord, the main mast fetches away

lance le gouvernail, *v. a.* to play the helm, to throw it from side to side, as in light winds

lance, *m. p.* certain plates of iron, which are laid on the outside of a piece of timber, through which bolts are introduced, and which are to prevent the bolt-heads from cutting the timber.

— de pas d'ancre, certain pieces of iron, cut square, so as to fit about the nuts and shank of the anchor, to preserve the stock from being chafed or spoiled.

— de sep de driss, plates of iron laid on both sides of the knight-heads of the cable, to preserve them from the iron pins of the shackles. — de pompe, iron clamps on the necks or ears of a pump

lance, *m.* light-port; interval between any two pieces of timber, to prevent them from chafing each other

lance, *m.* Journal de navigation, or Journal maritime, journal or log-book

lancer un mât, une vergue, un beau, *v. a.* to bring a mast or yard, to clamp a beam

lance, *m. p.* junks of the masts and yards. They also call jumelles, in the making of masts, two de pieces of a made mast.

— de vergues, ribs of the yards. — de rechange, spare ribs

lance, *m.* reflux, ebb. Flot et jusant, the ebbing and flowing. Il y a jusant, the tide ebbs or falls. Le jusant étale or est étalé, it is slack water

K.

KETCH, *m.* a ketch

keg, *m.* a sort of turret elevated on the poop of the Turkish ships of war, or caravelles

keel, *m.* a sort of Dutch vessel

L.

LABOURER, *r. n.* to raise, to harrow the surface of the ground with the ship's keel (in passing over a shallow). L'ancre labouré, the anchor comes home, shifts, or loosens from its hold.

Le vaisseau labouré, the ship ploughs with her keel over the voile, *v. a.* to lace the sails to reef a course with a reef-line. — une manoeuvre, to belay a rope

lancer, *r. n.* to loosen from its hold, speaking of the anchor. L'ancre a laissé, the anchor is at slip, or the anchor is careigh. Laisser ses ancrés, to lunge one's anchors and cables behind. — tonner l'ancre, to cast anchor. — tonner une voile brève, to let fall a sail

lance, *f. p.* excretion. — et relais, a sort of bank thrown up by the waves of the sea upon the coast.

Les lais de la mer, what the sea casts upon the beach

lance, *m.* coasting pilotage, loat-manage, or the act of piloting a vessel into or out of any harbour or river; a term peculiar to the statutes

Lamaneur, *m. & n.* Pilote lamaneur, or loeman, a harbour or river pilot

Lames, *f.* the surges, waves, or billows of the sea.

Aller de bout à la lame, to heave the sea. Être en travers de la lame, to lie in the trough of the sea. La lame prend le vaisseau par le travers, the sea strikes the ship upon the broadside.

La lame vient de l'avant, de l'arrière, the sea comes ahead, astern, or the sea follows the ship. Courir au devant de la lame, to scud before the sea.

Abrié par la lame, becalmed in the trough of the sea. Gouverner à la lame, to steer a ship by the sea, in a storm. S'élever sur la lame, or franchir la lame, to rise easily upon the sea.

Lame courte, a short sea. Lame longue, a long sea

Lancer, *v. a.* Lancer un vaisseau, to launch or launch a ship

Lancer, *r. n.* to sheer, to veer to the right or left of the ship's course. V. Embarder

Landes de hune, *f. p.* foot hooks, or futtock plates

Languettes, *f. p.* a thin sort of wedges, particularly said of those thin wedges which they thrust under a ship's bottom in the operation of launching her

Lanières, *f. p.* laniards, lanniers, laniards

Lanterne, *f.* Lanterne des mâts de hune, the hounds of the top masts

* Larderasse, *f.* a big and coarse rope made of the top-pins of hemp, for common uses

Lantone, *f.* a sort of row-galley navigated on the coast of China

Large, *m.* Le large, the offing, or the main sea.

Courir au large, to stand off to sea, to bear out from the coast towards the offing. Prendre le large, to take sea room, to stand out at sea.

Avoir le cap au large, to stand off. Vent du large, sea breeze. Au large! sheer off! (said to any adjacent boat, to keep aloof). Passer au large d'un vaisseau, d'une terre, &c. to pass by a ship or land at a considerable distance.

Pousser au large, to push off, speaking of a boat's departure from a ship's side or wharf

Largeur, *f.* Largeur des vaisseaux, the extreme breadth of ships. — des sabords, the size of the ports fore and aft, or the width of the ports

Largeur, *m.* sea room, the offward or offing. Vent largeur, a large or quartering wind. Avoir vent largeur, to sail large

Largue, *a. lux.* slack. Un cordage largue, slack rope. Ecoutes largues, flowing sheets

Larguer, *v. a. & n.* to relax, to let out, to overhaul.

Ex. Larguer une manoeuvre, to ease, or loosen any rope. — une amure, to cast off, or let go a belayed rope. — les écoutes, to let go the sheets. — les balancines, to clear away the lifts. — en bande, to let go amain. Largue les bras du grand hunier! let go or ease the main top-sail braces! — la grande amure, les drisses! let run the haliards! — le lof, or leve la lof! up tacks and sheets! Larguer une voile, to loosen any sail. Bordage qui a largué, a butt which has sprung. Vaisseau qui largue de partout, an old ship that strains violently in a high sea, so as to open in several places

Lasset, *m.* Ex. Anneaux à lasset double, a small sort of ring

Last, *m.* last, a weight which varies with several nations, and the different nature of goods, but mostly reckoned of two tuns or 4000 lb. weight

Latin, *a.* Bâtiment latin, a lateen vessel. Voile latine, a lateen sail, or a triangular sail of a lateen vessel, such as zebecs, galleys, &c. Understood, also, sometimes, but improperly, of the staysails of a ship

Latitude, f. latitude. — corrigée, latitude corrected by observation. — estimée, latitude by dead reckoning. — arrivée, the latitude in which a ship is reckoned to be at the end of a day's work. — observée, latitude as known by observation. Courir en latitude, to run down latitude.

Lattes, f. p. Lattes de galères, the broad thin beams which support the deck of a galley. — or barrots, a broad thin sort of beams placed alternately between the deck beams, in French ships. — or barrots de la dunette, the broad thin beams which support the poop. — de caillebotis, the battens or laths of the gratings. N. B. The word lattes is chiefly used in the Mediterranean ports, and the word barrot in those of the ocean.

Lazaret, m. a lazaretto, or a building and enclosure, &c. to receive persons and goods while performing quarantine.

Lc, m. fair way of a channel, harbour, or river.

Lébeche, m. the southern wind, in the Mediterranean navigation. * Ponent-é-lébeche, west-south-west in the same dialect.

Lège, m. (Bâtiment léger) a walt ship, or a ship that is not loaded enough. Vaisseau qui fait son tour lége, a merchant ship which returns home without a cargo of any kind, or a ship on her ballast.

Lest, m. ballast, lastage. — en fer, en pierr. s. iron ballast, stone ballast. — lavé, washed ballast. — mauvais, bad ballast. Mon lest, good ballast, as gravel, &c. Vieux lest, old ballast, or that which has been already used during a voyage. Lest gros or gros lest, heavy ballast, composed of large stones, &c. Voile à lest, port-sail. Le lest roule, the ballast shifts. Aller, revenir en lest, or sur son lest, to go, to return on the ballast. Vaisseau en lest or sur son lest, a ship on her ballast. Barquée de lest, a boatful of ballast (ten tons).

Le stage, m. lastage and ballastage, ballasting of a ship, or furnishing them with ballast.

Lesté, v. a. to ballast a vessel, to furnish her with ballast. Vaisseau qui n'est pas lesté, a walt ship, or a ship which has not ballast enough aboard.

Lesteur, a. Bateau lesteur, a ballast lighter, or a large boat employed to carry ballast.

Levant, m. the Levant or the Turkish countries. Echellé du Levant, the se port towns in the Levant; or the ports of Turkey and Egypt. Département du Levant, is understood in France of the seaports which lie on the Mediterranean, and of the navy of London. Vice-amiral du Levant, is the title of one of the vice-admirals of France, the other being called vice-amiral du ponent, which is nothing but a name. N. B. * Levant is, also, the east point of the compass, or the east wind, in the Mediterranean navigation. * Greco-Levant, the east-north-east, in the same dialect.

Levants, m. p. the Turks, Greeks, and in general all the inhabitants of the Levant.

Levée, f. La vée de matelots, raising of seamen. Levée, swell of the sea. Ex. Il y a de la levée, there is a swell. Couples de levée, frames of a ship.

Lever l'ancre, v. a. to weigh the anchor. — Pancre, to dock, or to ship the tank, to put about. — Pancre avec la chaloupe, to weigh the anchor by the buoy-rope, in the longboat. — la tourure du cable, to take the plat or other service from off the cable. — le lof de la grande voile, to haul up the weather-lev garnet of the main-sail. — les terres, to survey the coast. — un objet avec la boussole, to set a distant object by the compass,

in order to discover the bearing thereof. — chasse, to leave off the chase. — les rames unship the oars. Lève rame ! unship the oars (the oarier to the rowers to cease rowing).

Liaisons, f. p. or Pièces de liaison, strengtheners, pieces; every thing that strengthens a vessel, the knees, breast-hooks, &c. Vaisseau manqué de liaisons, a vessel badly put together.

Lieutenant, m. Lieutenant général des armées navales, an officer whose rank is equal to that of a vice-admiral in the British navy, but only carries his flag at the mizen top-mast head. de vaisseau or — des vaisseaux du roi, a lieutenant of a ship of war, in the French navy. — de frégate, an officer in the French navy who has rank under the ensigns. V. Enseignes.

Lieutenant en pied d'un vaisseau, the first lieutenant of a ship, who has the charge of trimming the hold, the ship's provisions, of mustering and discharging the ship's crew, and, in general, of all the captain's duty in his absence. Lieutenant naval de l'amirauté, a civil officer under the command of France, whose employ answers to that of a civil charge of vice-admiral in England.

Ligature, f. ligature.

Ligne, f. line. Ligne de bataille, line, or line battle. Marcher en ligne, to sail in a line. Ser la ligne, to close or contract the line. Couper ligne, to break the line. Ligne de front, a line formed abreast. — de plus près, the line is hauled. — de plus près tribord or babord, the line close hauled upon starboard or larboard.

Vaisseau de ligne, a ship of the line. Ligne d'eau, water-lines. Ligne d'eau en charge, a line of flotation, the load water-line. Ligne d'amarage, a name given to several small cords of d'amarage, seizings or lashings. — de lof, log line. — servée, étendue, de front, du vent, close line, straggling line, line abreast, lee line. — de sonde, lead line. — blanche, untarnish line. — goudronnée, or — noire, tarred line or black line. — de six fils, &c. a line of six threads.

Ligne de marée, f. the sea froth.

Linguet, m. the poll of the capstern.

Lion, m. the lion erected by way of ornament on a ship's head; a braving or a prop made use of instead of a keel for the stanchions of the hold.

Lisse, f. Lisses des couples, ribands in ship-building. Lisse de fond, a riband between the keel and the keel. — du fort, the extreme breadth line. — des sacons, rising-line, or back-riband. Lisses des œuvres mortes, ribands of the upper works, or top- timber ribands. — de port, sheer rails. — de couronnement, ribands of the stern. — de bastingage, rails of the nettings. — de l'épave, rails of the upper works. — d'accastillage, rails of the upper works. — de platbord, d'inférieurs. Lisse de vibord, water-rail. Lisses de herpes, rails of the head. Lisse d'hourdi, wing-tramom.

Lit, m. Lit du vent, the direction of the wind. — du courant, a tide-way, or the part where a current flows. Tenir le lit du vent, to go close by the wind, or near the wind.

Liures, f. p. seizings, or lashings. — de beauté, the gannomins of the bowsprit.

Livarde, f. or Baleston, spirit of a shoulder-of-mutton sail. Voile à livarde, a sprit-sail.

Loc, m. log. Table de loc, log board. Ligne de loc, log line. Tour pour loc, reel of the log. Jeter le loc, filer le loc, to heave the log.

Lof, m. & ad. Le lof, the weather side. Le lof du vaisseau, lof. Aller au lof, to loof, to sail near the wind, to go to windward, or to the weather side;

to luff, to sail close to the wind. *Etre au lof, to be to the windward, to have the weather gage, to be upon wind, or close-hauled.* *Tenir le lof, to keep the weather gage, or the ship close to the wind.* *Au lof pour lof, to tack or veer the ship.* *Bouter le lof, to trim all sharp; to spring the luff.* *Couple de lof, luff-frame or lufftimbers.* *Le bord de la grande voile, or le grand lof, the weather tack, or clue of the main-sail.* *Largue le lof, to up-tack and sheets!* *Au lof! aloof! loyf! to spring your loof!* *Lof, au lof! luff! luy, luy!* *Lof pour lof! to windward, to the weather side! hard on-weather!* *Love or largue le lof! haul up the weather clue of the main-sail!* *Lof tout! luff round! or luff all!* *may be translated also, by hard alee! or put to sea hard alee! which answers the same sense.* *Lof à la risée! ease the ship! luff while the sea!*

Le v. a. or Venir au lof, to put the helm alee, in order to bring the ship's head to weather
Le v. au long, p. pressed down sideways by a stiff gale

Longueur, f. Longueur des vaisseaux, the length of ships measured from the stem to the stern fore-wards. — *de tête en tête, or — de l'étrave à l'étambord, the length as above, but measured within board, which answers nearly to what is called, in English, length of gun-deck.* — *de la quille, or longueur de la quille portant sur terre, the length of the keel upon a flat line.* *Une longueur de câble, or une longueur, a measure of 120 fathoms, usually called a cable's length*

Les écrouilles, m. p. hoops or clasps of the cables

Le p. de mer, m. an expert seaman
Le v. n. a. to lacer, to beat, or ply to windward by boards. — *sur onze points, to lie up upon eleven points of the other tack, to sail five points and a half from the wind*

Le v. n. a. to coil a cable
Lumière, f. Lumière d'un canon, vent. — *d'une pompe, the hole in the side of a pump, through which the water is discharged upon the deck, or into the pump-dale*

Longue-vue, f. or Longue-vue, a spying-glass or telescope
Ligne, m. housing, or house-line. — *blanc, white*
La ligne marquée house-line. — *noir, or goudronnée, tarred or black house-line*

M.

MACHEMORE, m. broad-dust, formed of broken wood

Machine, f. Machine à mâter, sheers for masting ships; they being mostly on shore, in the ports of France. — *à mâter flottante, a hulk with sheers for masting of ships, like those used in the English dock-yards.* — *à creuser, or pouler à creuser.* *V. Creuser*

Maison, m. a store-house or ware-house. — *générale, a store-house or magazine to contain all the usual stores in a dock-yard.* — *particulière, a store-house which contains the rigging, cordage, &c. of every one of the ships of war in particular in each dock-yard*

Mais, f. a sort of rough bored full of holes, where they drain cordage when it is newly tarred

Mais, p. the intervals or spaces left between a dock-timbers, called by ship-wrights rooms and pores

Mallet, m. maul or mallet. — *de bois, a wooden*

mallet. — *de caifat, calking mallet, or buldge mallet.* — *à fourrer, serving mallet.* — *à épisser, driving mallet*

Mailletage, m. the sheathing of a ship's bottom with scupper nails, or with nails made with a broad triangular head

Mailletier, v. a. to sheath a ship's bottom with nails as above

Main, f. hand. Main avant! hand over hand! *(the order to pull a rope quick y)*

Major, m. Major de la marine, a principal officer, generally a captain in the navy, whose charge is the regulating, mounting, and relieving the guards, in the dock-yards and ports, and in fleets or squadrons; and also to order the signals either at sea, or in the dock-yards. — *d'une escadre, an officer having the above charge in a fleet or squadron*

Majorité, m. the authority, charge, and district of the major de la marine, which see; also, the collection of officers nominated to serve under him, and help him in his duty

Maitre, m. Maître d'un vaisseau, capitaine or patron, master of a merchant ship, or captain. — *d'équipage, or simplement maître, the boatswain of a ship of war.* — *d'équipage d'un port, a subaltern officer in the dock-yards, appointed to hasten and assist at the careening, removing, mooring, and securing vessels of war, &c. under the capitaine de port, which see.* — *caifat, the caulker of a ship.* — *caifat d'un port, a subaltern officer in the dock-yards appointed to superintend the caulking and breaming of ships, &c. under the capitaine de port, which see.* — *cannonier d'un vaisseau, the gunner of a ship.* — *cannonier d'un port, a subaltern officer in the royal dock-yards appointed to direct all the business of the artillery ground.* — *cordier, the rope-maker.* — *maitre d'un port, the master mast-maker in a dock-yard.* — *poulier, the block-maker.* — *voilier d'un port, the master sail-maker in a dock-yard.* &c. — *de quai, principal wharf-master, an officer appointed to regulate the affairs of wharves and quays, and the shipping moored along-side thereof.* — *voilier d'un vaisseau, the master sail-maker of a ship.* — *charpantier, the carpenter of a ship; also, the master carpenter or first carpenter in a dock-yard.* &c. — *valet, the steward's mate. Maître is also employed as an adjective, as in the following: Maître-gabarit, the bevel or mould of the mid-ship-gab*

Maldemer, m. sea sickness

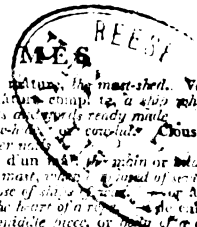
Mâl, a. f. Mer mâle, a rough sea

Marée, f. spring tide

Manche, f. Manche à eau, a hose to convey water into the casks which are stowed in the hold. — *de cuir, a leathern hose.* — *de dalot, scupper hose.* — *de toile, a canvas hose.* — *à vent, a wind-sail.* — *à pomp, pump hose.* — *or canal, a channel, in hydrography.* *La manche, or la manche d'Angleterre, the British channel*
Manchette, f. a sort of span or bridle, whose right or middle is tied to the shrouds, &c. and has thimbles to its extremities, into which braces or such running ropes are reeved, to hold them up, and prevent their hanging towards the surface of the sea. — *des bras de la grande vergue, a sort of span or bridle, like the bridle of the bow-lines, tied in the fore-and manner to the main shrouds, to hold up the main braces*

Man'age, m. (in maritime law) a name given to those employments or labours for which the crew of a ship can demand no additional pay of the

- merchant; such is the loading a ship with planks, timber, green or dried fish, &c.
- Manège, m.** the art of working a ship. — du navire, general trim of a ship (the disposition of the sails, and effort of the wind at sea)
- Manger, v. a.** La mer nous mange, the sea will swallow us. Etre mangé par la mer, to be in the hollow or trough of a high sea which often breaks aboard (said especially of small vessels); to be buried in the sea. Etre mangé par la terre, the situation of a ship not to be distinguished, on account of being nearly of the same colour with the land, and close to it. Manger le vent à un vaisseau, to becalm a ship. — du sable, to flog the glass, or to cheat the glass (said of the steersman who turns the watch glasses before they have run out, in order to shorten the period of his watch). La lune a mangé, the moon has eaten them up (understood of the clouds)
- Maniable, a.** Temps maniable, moderate weather. Vent maniable, moderate wind, and favourable for sailing
- Manivelle, f.** Manivelle de corderie, laying hook. — double, a double laying hook, or a double winch. — de rouet, crank. Manivelles de pierre à meule, et autres parilles, iron winches
- Manne, f.** Manne d'osier, a hind basket, used on several occasions, as in shipping of ballast, &c.
- Manœuvre, f.** Manœuvres d'un vaisseau, the rigging and cordage of a ship; and particularly all the standing and running ropes. Manœuvres courantes, running rigging, — dormantes, standing rigging. — à queue de rat, ropes which taper to the end. — passées à tour, ropes leading aft. — passées à contre, ropes leading forward, as those of the mizen mast. — basses, the lower rigging. — hautes, the upper rigging. — majors, the largest ropes in a ship. Amarrer une manœuvre, to beay a rope. Manœuvre de combat, preventer rigging (only made use of in time of action). N. B. Manœuvres signifies the working of a ship, or the direction of her movements, by the power of the helm, and the disposition of the sails. Manœuvre hardie, a bold and difficult management of a ship, in working her. — delicate, fine, a nice and fine manner of working a ship. — tortue, a lubberly or awkward manner of working a ship. — prompt, a nimble and expeditious management of a ship, in working her. — haute, the employment or work which is performed also by the sailors, in the tops, upon the yards, &c. — basse, the work, or employment relative to the management of the ship's sails, which is performed by the sailors upon deck, or on the fore-castle or quarter-deck. Commander la manœuvre, to work a ship, or to direct her movements. Officier qui entend la manœuvre, an expert officer for working of ships. Officiers maritimes de manœuvre, the warrant officers and inferior officers in a ship of war, whose employment relates only to working the ship, and to her rigging, cables, and anchors: the first of these is the maître d'équipage, and under him the contre-maître, quartier-maître, bossemans, which see
- Manœuvrer, v. a. & n.** to work a ship, to attend the tackling. — les voiles, to work the sails. Vaisseau qui manœuvre bien, a ship which performs her movements very well
- Manœuvrier, m.** an able and expert sea officer, or one who is skilled in working a ship. Bon manœuvrier, a very expert sea officer, for working of ships
- Mantelets, m. p.** Mantelets de sabords, port-lids. — brisés, half ports. Faux mantelets, half ports for the upper deck
- Manture, f.** the rolling waves of the sea
- Manuelle, f.** the whip-staff of a helm
- Maquilleur, m.** a decked boat, used in the mackerel fishery, a mackarel boat
- Marabout, m.** or Maraboutin, a larger man-of-war used in a galley when the weather is very fair
- Marche, f.** the progressive motion, or head-way of a ship through the water. Ce vaisseau a la marche sur nous, that ship sails swifter than ours. Vaisseau construit pour la marche, a ship built to sail very fast. Ordre de marche, order of sailing, in a fleet
- Marchepied, m. p.** the horses or foot-ropes of the yards. Etriers de marchepied, the stirrups of a horse. Ride de marchepied, the laniard of a horse
- Marcher, v. n.** to sail swiftly, to have fresh way through the water. Ce vaisseau ne marche pas, that ship sails very ill. Marcher en ligne, en colonne, to sail in a line. — dans les eaux d'un autre vaisseau, to sail in the wake or track of another ship
- Marcheur, m.** a fine sailer or a ship that sails swiftly. Bon marcheur, an extraordinary fine sailer
- Marçage, m.** (in maritime law) the hire or pay of a sailer for any particular voyage
- Marée, f.** tide, ebb and flow of the sea water, flux and reflux. — haute, pleine marée, high water, or the highest of the flood. Grandes marées, spring tides. Marée montante, flood. — basse, low water. — morte or morte eau, neap tide or dead neap. La marée monte, the tide comes in; it is flowing water; it is flood. La marée descend, the tide goes out; it is ebbing water. Pas de marée, tide gate. Marée et contre marée, tide and half tide. They call also, by the name of marée, all manner of sea fish; whence chasse-marée, a fish boat
- Margouillet, m.** or Corse de bois, a wooden thing, a bull's eye, or wooden traveller. Also, the seizing trucks lashed to the shrouds, &c. for a running rope to be received through
- Marguerite, f.** messenger. Faire marguerite, to clap a messenger on the cable (when the anchor cannot be purchased by the voyal)
- Marin, m.** & a. a seaman; also, any thing belonging to or born from the sea. Bon marin, an able seaman. Marin d'eau douce, a fresh water jack
- Marine, f.** navy and marine, also, the science and knowledge of maritime affairs. Officiers de la marine, officers of the navy, navy officers, sea officers
- Maritime, a.** maritime, marital, marine, of or belonging to the sea. Affaires maritimes, marine affairs. Puissances maritimes, maritime powers. Forces maritimes, sea forces
- Marmotte, f.** or cache-mèche, a match-tub
- Marnier, v. n.** to rise
- Marques, f. p.** sea marks (observed by the pilot's coast)
- Marquer, v. a.** to mark. La mer marque, the sea rose so far
- Marquois, m. guy**
- Marsoin, m.** Marsoin d'avant, stemson. Marsoin d'arrière, a piece in ship-building, not used in English ships, which might be called sternson, as being to the sternpost in the same position as the stemson is to the stem
- Marteau, m.** a hammer. — à dents, a claw ham-



mat, or *fid-hammer*. — d'une arbalète, or cross
matras, *f. p.* masts, the furning lines of small
matras, a crew-foot, or complaved man
matras, *m.* peak boards of the mizen
matras, *f. p.* pables
matras, *f.* Masse de fer, a large iron maul used to
 drive the bolts into the staps' side. — de bois,
matras
matras, *m.* Grand mâit, main top mast. Mât
matras, mizen mast. — de beaupré, cor-
matras, mast. — de udzaine, fore mast. — de
matras, bâton de pavillon, or bâton d'en-
matras, tennant staff. — d'un bria or d'une
matras, a mast formed of one piece. — de cinq
matras, de s. pi. pièces, kee, a made mast, or a
matras, formed of five pieces, of seven pieces, &c.
matras, are the principal masts of a ship of war.
 — mâit, ré-clampé, reinforced, a mast which is
 made in a weak place, or opposite any spring.
matras, mâit, rough masts. — de hune, top masts.
 — de hune de rechange, spare top masts. —
matras, mâit, lower masts, or standing masts. — de
matras, mâit, top-gallant mast. Mât de perroquet
matras, mizen top mast. — de p-ruche,
matras, top-gallant mast. — à pible, pole mast.
 — vertical, mast on end. Mâts inclinés vers l'ar-
matras, masts hanging abast. — du nord, rough
 masts from the north. A mâts et à cordes, un-
matras, der bare poles. Mâts venus à bas, disabled
 masts. Lieu d'un mâit, station of a mast. Met-
matras, tr. mâts de hune, to heave the top masts on end
 Matelots, *m. p.* the gaskets of the sails of a galley
 Matelot, *m.* sailor, a seaman. — à unariage, a
 seaman entered for the whole voyage. Vaisseau
 matelot, a good company keeper; or the ships
 which, in a fleet of men of war, are appointed
 attendants to the admirals and commanding offi-
 cers. Le Sagittaire était notre matelot d'avant,
 the Sagittaire was our second ahead
 Matras, *v. a.* to furnish with masts, to fix or place
 the masts of a ship. — l'établot d'un vaisseau,
 or mettre en place l'établot, to set up, or
 heave in its place the stern-post of a ship. —
 une rponille to set up, or to set arwend a prop,
 rone, &c. — des bigues, to set up a pair of
 rone, in a deck-yard
 Mât, *a. masted*. — en caravelle, filled with pole
 top masts. — en chandelier, masted upright.
 — en frégate, bent or inclined masts, when they
 rne forward, or stoop towards the head. — en
 bouaque, masted for a sprit which crosses the
 rne diagonally. — en vaisseau, three-masted,
 or masted as a ship of the line. — en senau,
 masted as a snow. — en fourche, or à come,
 masted with a gaff, like a Dutch galliot. — à
 calceit, masted for a lateen sail, as tartans, gal-
 lies &c. in the Mediterranean sea. — à pible,
 pole-masted. — en polacre, masted with three
 pole-masts and square sails, as a polacre
 in the Mediterranean sea. — en heu, masted
 for a sprit which crosses the sail diagonally, as
 Dutch hoyes are mostly. — en galère, masted
 as a galley. Haut mâité, over masted or taunt
 masted
 Matereau, *m.* a small mast; also a luffet, pole, or
 mast
 Maître, *m.* Maître mâiteux, the master mast-ma-
 ker in a deck-yard
 Mature, *f.* Mature des vaisseaux, the art of mast-
 ing ships; also the particular way of masting
 each sort of vessel; and also all the masts and
 yards of any ship. — de senau, the way or
 manner of masting a snow. — de brigantin,
 &c. the way of masting brigs. Atelier or

chantier de la mâture, the mast-shed. Vais-
 seau qui a sa mâture complée, a ship which
 has all her masts and rigging ready made
 Mâture, *f.* mâture, or corollate. Nous à
 mâture, our masts
 Mâture, *f.* Mâche d'un mâit, the main or fore
 piece of a lower mast, which is joined of several
 pieces, as are those of ships of war. — ou d'un
 d'un corollate, the heart of a rone. — de cabes-
 tan, the barrel, middle piece, or body of a gun-
 stern. — de gouvernail, the main piece of a
 rudder. — à canon, masts
 Maître, *m.* Maître d'un maître, arbre de maître
 the main mast of a galley
 Maître, *m. p.* voile de Maître, a sort of sail-cloth fa-
 bricated at Maître. — a mâit, a thicker sort of
 this sail-cloth which serves for the mizen top-
 sails of ships of the line, for the top-sails of frig-
 gates, and stay-sails. — simple, a sort of this
 sail-cloth, which is employed for the top-gallant
 sails and stay-sails of ships of the line
 Maître d'un vaisseau, *m. p.* ribs of a ship
 Membrane, *f.* a word including all the ribs or
 frames of a ship. Bois de membrane, any
 crooked or con-cave timber fit for the floors or
 futtocks of a ship's frames
 Menille, *f.* Menille d'aviron, or main-tenante.
 V. Avron. — de forçat, shackles with which
 galley-slaves are chained by the legs
 Menuiserie des vaisseaux, *f.* joiner's work in a
 ship
 Mer, *f.* sea; also the tide in some phrases. —
 pleine, high water, or high tide. La pleine mer,
 the main sea, or the high. Mer basse, low
 water. Haute mer, high water. Mer haute,
 a swelling sea. — molle, slack water.
 Grosse mer, a great sea, or rough sea. Mer cal-
 me, a calm or smooth sea. Il y a de la mer, the
 sea runs high. Il y a grosse mer, there is a
 great sea. La mer est belle, the sea is smooth.
 La mer est tombée, the sea is ebbed. La mer
 se croise, the sea rises and runs cross. La mer
 est étale, it is between flood tide and ebb tide, or
 it is slack water, at the highest of the flood. La
 mer monte, or la mer rapporte, it is flowing
 water, or it is flood. La mer a perdu, the tide
 has fallen, it is falling water, or it is ebb. La
 mer refoule, it is ebbing. La mer est courte,
 longue, the sea runs short, broken, or interrupt-
 ed; long and steady, or without breaking. La
 mer blanchit or moutonne, the sea foams or
 froths. Voguer en pleine mer, courir en
 haute mer, to put into the main sea. Donner
 de la quille contre un fond de mer, to run
 aground. Aller sur mer, monter sur mer, to go
 to sea. Tenir la mer, to keep the sea, or to hold
 out in the offing. Jeter à la mer, to throw over-
 board. Tomber à la mer, to fall overboard.
 Tirer à la mer, to stretch out to sea. Recevoir
 un coup de mer, to ship a sea. Nous avions
 une grosse mer de l'avant, we had a great sea
 ahead. Nous avions une mer du nord-ouest,
 we had a great sea setting to the south-east, or
 from the N. W. Loup de mer, an expert sea-
 man, a down-right seaman, or a thorough-pace
 seaman, but unacquainted with any other busi-
 ness. Homme de mer, a seafaring man
 Merlin, *m.* marine. — blanc, white or untar-
 red marine. — noir, tarred marine
 Merliner, *v. a.* Merliner une voile, or le point
 d'une voile, to marl a sail
 Mestre, *m.* a term appropriated to the main
 mast, and all its rigging, in the dialect of Pro-
 vence and Italy. Arbre de mestre, the main
 mast of a galley, and of such like vessels. Au-

- tenne de mestre, *the main lateen yard*. Voile de mestre, or grande voile. *the main lateen sail*
- Métacentre, *m. (in ship building) metacenter.*
- Mettre, *v. a. & n.* Mettre à bord, *to bring or carry aboard.* — à la voile, sous voile, *to get under sail, to set sail.* — en mer. or à la mer, *to put to sea.* — à flot, *to bring afloat.* — un navire, en rade, *to carry a ship into a road.* — à terre, *to carry or put ashore, to disembark, to land.* — les voiles dedans, à sec, à mâts, et à cordes, *to take in, to furl, to hand all the sails.* — l'élinguet, *to haul the castern, to put in the pul.* — un matelot à terre, *to set one of the crew ashore, to turn adrift or maroon a sailor.* — un ancre en place, *to stow an anchor on the bow.* — dehors, *to put out.* — le canot à la mer, *to hoist the boat out.* — en travers, en panne, or à la cape, *to bring to*
- Mentrières, *f. p. loop hoies in a ship's sides, or ulk-heads for the musketry*
- Millerolle, *f. (in Provence) a measure of liquids of about eighteen gallons*
- Minois, *m. or Porte-lof, bunkin*
- Mire, *f. (with gunners) aim*
- Mirer, *v. n. to loom, to appear indistinctly, as the land under a cloud on the sea coast*
- Misaine, *f. the fore mast and fore sail, and all that belongs to it; as: Le mâit de misaine, the fore mast; La voile de misaine, or la misaine, the fore sail; La vergue de misaine, the fore yard; La hune de misaine, the fore-top; Les parties-haubans de misaine, the fore chain-voiles*
- Mitraille, *f. langrel or langrage. Charge à mitraille, case shot*
- Modèle, *m. a model, a small ship in minature kept as a curiosity*
- Mois de gages, *m. monthly pay or wages of a sailor*
- Môle, *m. mole or mole head*
- Moler, *v. n. (in the dialect of Provence and Italy) to bear away and bring the wind aft*
- Molle, *a. f. Molle mer, slack water*
- Mollir, *v. a. & n. Ex. Le vent mollit, the wind slackens.* — une corde, *to ease off, or ease away a rope.* — les haubans, *to ease the shrouds*
- Montans, *m. p. stanchions of the bulk-heads, &c. and in general all upright pieces.* — de voûte, counter timbers. — des bittes, *the bits, or main vertical pieces of the bits*
- Montant de la marée, *a. flowing water, the flood tide.* A marée montante, *at new flood*
- Monté, *v. a. Vaisseau monté de 100 pièces de canon, a ship mounting 100 guns*
- Monter, *v. a. Monter un vaisseau, to take or have the command of a ship.* — le gouvernail, *to hang the rudder.* — à la girouette, *to go afloat.* — au vent, *to spring the luff, to haul the wind*
- Monture, *f. the arming of a ship for war, mounting her with cannon and other fire-arms, and manning her*
- Moque, *f. all kinds of dead eyes and dead blocks, excepting those which are employed for setting up the shrouds, which are called. In French, cap-de-moutons.* — à un trou, *a heart.* — de civadière de trellissage, *a sprit-sail, sheet block, dead eye of a crow-foot.* Poulie à moque, *a dead block.* Moque à trois trous, *an oblong dead eye with three holes bored in the same line.* — à sept trous, or d'arnignée, *the dead eye of a crow-foot, with seven holes*
- Mordre, *v. a. & n. (said of an anchor) to bite or hold fast (said of the claw or fluke of an anchor which is sunk in the ground)*
- Mornes, *m. p. a name given in the French islands of America to the mountains*
- Mort, *a. Morte-eau or morte-mer, the neap tide (Euvre-mortes, all that part of the ship that above water)*
- Mortaise du gouvernail, *f. the hole in the rudder head containing the tiller.* — de poulie, *and nel or vacant place in a block which contains a sheave.* — du mâit de hune, *fid-hole of a mast*
- Mouillage, *m. anchoring place. Bon mouillage, good anchoring ground. Mauvais mouillage, foul ground, bad anchoring ground, or foul bottom.* Etre au mouillage, *to ride at anchor, to be moored.* Aller au mouillage, *to stand at the anchoring place. Vaisseau au mouillage, ship riding at anchor, or a reader.* Chercher un mouillage, *to strive for the anchoring place*
- Mouiller, *v. a. & n. to cast anchor, to anchor, or come to an anchor.* — l'ancre de touée, *to moor with the boat, to carry out an anchor.* — à la voile, *to let go the anchor whilst the sails are set abroud.* — en barbe, *to come to with two anchors ahead.* — en croupière, *to moor by the stern.* — en faisant embossure, *to moor with a spring on the cable, in order to cannonage fort, &c.* — en patte d'oie, *to moor with the anchors ahead equally distant from each other.* Etre mouillé le travers au vent, *to ride the thwart.* Mouille! *let go the anchor!* (the order to let the anchor fall from the cat-head the bottom). Mouiller les voiles, *to wet the sails, a practice usual in light winds*
- Mousse, *m. a cabin boy, a ship boy, yunker*
- Moussons, *moussons (a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean)*
- Moustaches, *f. Moustaches de la civadière, standing lifts of the sprit-sail of a ship.* — de la vergue sèche, *standing lifts of the cross-jack (part of the bottom)*
- Moutonner, *v. n. to foam or froth (speaking of the sea)*
- Moutons, *the foam or froth of the sea when the wind is high*
- Munitionnaire, *m. or munitionnaire des vivres de la marine, the contractor for sea provisions*

N.

- NACELLE, *f. a small skiff or wherry, without masts or sails*
- Nage, *f. the rowlocks and seats for the rowers of a boat; also the crew of rowers*
- Nager, *v. n. to pull or to row.* — en arrière, *back astern with oars.* — la chaloupe à bord, *to row the longboat aboard.* Nage babord, *tribord! pull the larboard, and hold water with the starboard oars!* — qui est paré! *pull with the oars that are shipped!* — bien tribord! *pull away with the starboard oars!* — sec! *now dry! (the order to row without wetting the passengers).* — à bord! *come aboard with the boat!* — à faire abattre! *pull to starward, to tow the ship's head to leeward.* — au vent! *pull to windward!* — à sec! *touch the shore with the oars in rowing.* — debout, *to row standing, with the face towards the boat's head*
- Nattes, *f. panaches; also the mats used to bed the bread-rooms, &c.*
- Naval, *a. naval. Armée navale, a fleet of men of war. Les armées navales, the fleet of France. Lieutenant général des armées navales, a flag officer of the French fleet, whose rank corresponds to that of vice-admiral in the English*

Combat naval, a sea fight or engagement.
 m. shipwreck
 n. or faire naufrage, to be wrecked.
 naufrage, a wreck, or a wrecked ship
 le petit Indien, a small Indian vessel
 m. a seafaring man
 f. navigation, sailing
 n. to sail or direct a ship's course at pleasure travel by sea. — en pleine mer, to be in the main
 a ship, commonly understood of a vessel with three masts. Hors du navire, overboard. Un navire marchand, a merchantman.
 le navire ! O the ship !
 or a. or vaisseau Négrier, a Guinea-boat or African trader
 vaisseau, m. the nose, beak, head, bow, or prow of a ship. Vaisseau qui est trop sur le nez, a ship which is too much by the head
 a name given in the dialect of Provence to the boatman of a ship of war
 m. a nocturnal
 bend or knot. Noms des différentes espèces de nœuds or d'amarrages, the names of several kinds of knots, lashing, and lashings.
 Nœud plat or nœud mariu, a carrick knot a proper sailor's knot ; — de bouline, a line knot ; — d'écoute, a sheet knot ; — de grappe, a granny's bend ; — d'anguille, a timber knot ; — de bois, a jamming or countryman's knot ; — d'aragou, a bawling knot ; Demi-nœud or over-hana knot, not drawn close, with lashings on ; Nœud de jambe de chien, a dog's hank ; — à plein poing, an over-hand knot ; — de haubans, or cul-de-porc double, a double knot ; a shroud knot ; La gueule de chat, a cat's paw ; Le cul-de-porc simple, a simple knot ; Le cul-de-porc avec tête de couronne, a double crown knot ; Amarrage à l'épave, lashing ; Amarrage en étrive, seizing ; Amarrage en fouet, a tail block put on with a hitch, and the end stopped up ; Mariage de navire, lashing together of the eyes of a ship ; Demi-clef, half hitch ; Tour mort, avec demi-clef, a clove hitch with a round turn.
 de la ligne de noe, the knots of the log line. This word becomes synonymous to a minute or the 60th part of a degree. Examinons. Nous filons 12 nœuds par heure, we run 12 knots or miles an hour
 d'un mat, hound of the ship
 le fret, the freight of a ship, or of any part of a cargo
 v. a. to freight, in the dialect of Provence and the Levant
 m. the act of freighting a ship, in the dialect of Provence
 Entre le nord et le nord-ouest, north-half-east. Nord-quart-nord-est, north-by-east. Nord-nord-est, north-north-east. Entre le nord-quart-nord-est et le nord-est, north-north-east half north. Nord-est, north-east. Entre le nord-est et le nord-nord-est, north-east half north. Etc. Etc. Le nord (in Santo Domingo) a hard gale towards the north
 Nord-ouest, v. n. to vary or deviate towards the north-east, and towards the south-east (said of the magnetical needle)
 m. a distinctive name of such young sail-

ors as go their first voyage, before they are registered as sailors in the French fleet
 Royale, f. or Toile de royale, a sort of sail-cloth, so named from the village of Noyal in Brittany.
 — à trois fils, a sort of sail-cloth fabricated at Noyal in Brittany, which is employed for the courses of ships of the line. — à deux fils, a sort of sail-cloth thinner than the former, which serves for the courses of frigates and for the top-sails of ships of the line
 Noyer, v. a. Noyer un vaisseau, to lay or set a ship — une terre, to lay or settle the land.
 Vaisseau dont la batterie est noyée, a ship that does not carry her ports a proper height out of the water

O.

O! DU navire, hola! hoo, the ship ahoyay!
 O! du Soleil Royal! hola, hoo the Royal Sun ahoyay! O! d'en haut! yea hoo, aloft there! mast-head there! O! hisse, O! hale, O! saille, O! saque, O! ride, (method of singing out as a signal) to hoist, haul, or rouse together, on a tackle or rope, or to push a beam
 Observations, f. p. celestial observations
 Occase, a. westerly ; said of the amplitude
 Océan, m. the main ocean, the Western or Atlantic Ocean. Les ports de l'océan, the sea-ports of France which lie on the ocean ; by opposition to those of the Mediterranean
 Octant, m. the octant invented by Gouffroy
 Œillet, m. Œillet de fer, the iron eye of a bolt, &c.
 Œillets de voiles, eye-let holes. Œillet dans les cordages, eye. — de grelin et d'hausière, eye of a hawser or small cable. — d'étai, eye of a stay. Œillets de tournévre, the eyes in the two ends of the voyal, which are lashed together with a lanard when the voyal is brought to the cap-stern
 Œuvres, f. p. Œuvres mortes, dead works or upper works of a ship. — vivres, quick works of a ship, or that part which is under water. — de marée, the graving, caulking, or repairing a ship's bottom while she is left dry aground during the recess of the tide
 Officier, m. Officier de la marine, officer of the navy, or a commissioned officer in the French fleet. Officiers-généraux, flag-officers, comprehending the chefs d'escadre, lieutenants-généraux, et vice-amiraux. See these words. Officiers d'administration de la marine, civil officers, or officers appointed to regulate the justice, police, finances, and works of a dock-yard, and of a naval armament, comprehending the intendant, commissaires, &c. — de la majorité, officers who have, under the major de la marine, the charge of mounting, regulating, relieving, the guards in dock-yards and ports, and in a fleet, and also to order the signals either at sea or in the dock-yards. — majors, the principal officers of a fleet, and of each particular ship. — de port, officers in a dock-yard appointed to see that the shipping be properly moored, masted, rigged, ballasted, &c. under the capitaine de port, which see. — bleus, so are called any temporary or acting officers who are not commissioned. V. Bleu. — marinière, the mechanical or warrant officers in a ship of war, above the common sailors, as the boatswain and his mates, the gunner, carpenter, caulker, master sail-maker, &c. and their mates and assistants, &c. — non

- mariniers, the mechanical or warrant officers in a ship of war, whose employments bear no relation to naval business, as the armourer, baker, butcher, steward and his mate, &c. — de la santé, the magistrates who superintend the affairs of the quarantine in a port, under the intendant de la santé, which see. Ration d'officier marinier. *V.* Ration
- Olonne, f.** Toile d'Olonne, a sort of sail-cloth, so named from the village of Olonne, in the pays d'Aunis
- Ordonnance, f.** Les ordonnances de la marine, the statutes of the French navy. Ordonnance de paiement, an order from the intendant to the treasurer of the navy for the payment of any sum
- Ordre, m.** (in naval tactics) order of sailing. — de bataille, the line or order of battle, &c.
- Oreilles, f. p.** Oreilles de l'ancre, the broad parts of the flukes of an anchor, or the palms. * — de lievre, the situation of the two principal sails of a lateen vessel when running before the wind, one of the sails lying a-starboard, and the other on the larboard side, so as to have the appearance of two ears of a hare
- Organcau, m.** the ring of an anchor; and sometimes any other iron ring
- Orienter, v. a.** to trim (said of the sails and rigging of a ship). S'orienter, to trim the ship's sails. Orienter une voile, to trim a sail. — un vaisseau, to trim the sails of a ship. Voile mal orientée, a sail which is not trimmed ship-shape. Vaisseau bien orienté, a well-trimmed ship. Vaisseau orienté au plus près, a ship close hauled, or a sharp-trimmed ship
- Orin, m.** buoy rope
- Orive, a. f.** easterly, said only of the amplitude
- Oste, f.** a term used in the rigging of galleys and other lateen sails of the Mediterranean, being a rope leading aft to steady the larren yard, as a kind of brace or vang. Bragons des ostes, the pendants of such braces or vangs
- Ouest, m.** west or the west point. Ouest-quart-sud-ouest, west and by south. Entre l'ouest et l'ouest-quart-sud-ouest, west half south. Ouest-sud-ouest, west-south-west, &c.
- Ouragan, m.** a hurricane
- Ourses, f.** Ourses d'artimon, mizen hoolines. — de galère, a running rope in the rigging of galleys, and other lateen sails, the use of which is to haul a-weather the lower part of a lateen yard, very similar to the mizen hoolines
- Ouvert, a.** Vaisseau ouvert de par-tout, a very leaky ship
- A l'ouvert, ad.** Etre à l'ouvert d'une baie, to be open with a bay
- Ouvriers, m. p.** the artificers, &c. in a deck-yard; also, the riggers of a ship
- Ouvrir, v. a.** Ouvrir deux objets, or deux aires, to open two sea marks (which were before in one)
- Overlandres, m. p.** small vessels on the Rhine and Meuse

P.

- * **PACFI, m.** an obsolete word signifying the main and fore sail. * Le grand pacfi, the main sail. * Le petit pacfi, or le pacfi de bourslet, the fore sail
- Pagaye, f.** a paddle
- Pagayer, v. a.** to paddle
- * **Paille, f.** Pailles de bittes, long iron bolts thrust into holes in the bits to keep the cable from start-

ing off. Paille is also a name of a sort of — of the East Indies

- Paille-en-cul, m.** (a sort of sail) driver or tail. Boute-hors de paille-en-cul. *V.* Bouts
- Paillet, or Pailier, m. mat**
- * **Paillet, m.** the steward's room in a galley
- Mousse de paillet, a** youngster whose first employment is to help the steward in a galley
- * **Palade, f.** a stroke of oars, in the language of row-galleys
- * **Palanante, f.** a general name given to all oars of a galley
- Palan, m.** a tackle. — à californie, a — tackle. — de misaine, fore tackle. Poulie de palan, a long tackle block. Poulie simple de palan, a single tackle block. Croc de palan, a tackle hook. Garant de palan, tackle or tackle rope. Palan de candellette, tackle for fishing the anchor, in French. — d'amure, tack tackle. Palans d'étai, tackles. Palan simple, a small tackle, or tackle. — double, a two-fold tackle. Palan canon, gun tackles. — de retraite, or — cul des canons, train tackles, or relieving — of the guns. Palan de bout, the sprit-stands. Palans de ris, reef tackles. Grand palan, main tackles. Palans de surpent, tackle of a guy, used to hoist in and out the — of a merchant ship
- Palanquer, v. a. & n.** to bowse, or draw up, by means of a tackle. — les haubans, to — the shrouds
- Palanquins, m. p.** small tackles. —, or palans mats de hune, small tackles fixed to the mast heads in French ships, for setting the top shrouds. Pendeurs des palanquins, pendants of the top mast tackles
- Palage, m.** the act of unloading any thing from a ship
- Palme, f.** a palm, a measure made use of in measuring of masts, and equal to thirteen French feet. Un mat de 26 palmes, a mast 26 palmes in somelure towards the big end
- Palombes, f. p.** drops in a rope-yard
- Panne, f.** En panne, ad. the situation of a vessel which is lying to, or lying by, in order to wait for another vessel, &c. Etre en panne, to lie by. Mettre en panne, to bring to
- Panneau, m.** cover or lid of a hatchway, sometimes taken for the hatchway itself. Grand panneau, main hatch, or main hatchway. Panneau, a great hatch without a border
- Pantenne, f.** En pantenne, ad. the situation of a ship riding with her yards a-peck, or with her sails in a disorderly situation, fluttering and veering. Vergues en pantenne, the yards set obliquely, and the sail's badly trimmed, as practised in French ships as a signal of the captain's death. Vaisseau en pantenne, a vessel which rides a-peck, or with her yards against her sails out of trim. Amener les vergues en pantenne, to haul down the sails with the expedition, as in a squall of wind
- Paquet, m.** packet boat, packet
- En piquet, ad.** Amener les voiles en piquet, to let the yards go amain all together, or in a hurry (which is used in pole-masted ships)
- Parage, m.** latitude, part of the sea near the equator; a space of the sea. Les parages sont chauds, the warm latitudes. Etre mouillé au bon parage, to be moured or anchored in a good station
- Parc, m.** Parc or arsenal, a dock-yard. — d'artillerie, a warren or an inclosure for cannon

the guns, and the store-houses belonging thereto, near a dock-yard. — à moutons, a sheep-pen, or a cote or pen, wherein sheep are inclosed in a ship's dock
 Parer, v. a. to overhaul. — les coutures, to examine the seams of a ship's sides, decks, or masts
 Parer, v. a. Parer un vaisseau, (in ship-building) to make a ship. — un cap, to weather a cape, to make a cape. — un hanc, &c. to give a good look to a rack or bank; to keep aloof from it. — un cable, to see a cable clear, or to get a cable ready. — une ancre, to see an anchor clear for raising it. Se parer, to get ready or clear, or to prepare for any thing. Etre paré, to be ready, clear, or prepared for any thing. Pare là devant, find off before! an order given by the captain. Nage qui est paré! pull with the oars that are shipped. Paré à virer! see all hands to go about! or ready about!
 Parapieds, m. p. Parapieds du four et des cuisines, plates covered with tin, which are placed below the stoves and fire-places in ships, to keep the cinders from the deck
 Parfumer, m. smoking and fumigating of goods and stoves in a ship performing quarantine
 Parer un vaisseau, v. a. to smoke a ship and scower her with vinegar, &c. between decks, in order to purify her, and expel the putrified air; also, to fumigate a ship or her goods, or the crew, while performing quarantine
 Parlementaire, a. m. cartel, a cartel ship
 Parquet, m. an inclosure in general. — pour les vaisseaux, locks for keeping timber under water. — à boulets, shot locker, placed afore the well, in French ships of war. Parquets, or caissons de bois, inclosures of boards or planks, wherein they lay the ballast for ships in a dock-yard
 Part, f. Etre à la part, a manner of trading in the Mediterranean, by which all the ship's company have a certain share in the profit. Cet équipage est à la part, this crew is to have a share
 Partance, f. the time and act of sailing or departing from a place. Coup de canon de partance, signal gun for sailing. Bannière de partance, signal displayed for sailing. Signal de partance, original for setting sail, or a signal of my bed for a fleet to get ready for departing. Etre de partance, to be ready for sailing. Faire une belle partance or un bel appareillage, to set sail in fair weather. Point de partance, the place from whence a ship takes her departure, or the sight of the land
 Passage, a. strait or narrow channel, as: — de Calais, the straits of Dover. Pas au vent, or pas devant pas au vent! (an order to the helmsman) no near, or near!
 Passage, m. passage. Payer son passage, to pay for one's passage
 Passagers, m. p. the passengers of a ship
 Passer, f. the fair way through a channel, or at the entrance of a harbour
 Passerants, m. p. gang-way, to communicate from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle
 Passer-part, m. or Congé de bâtiment marchand, a passport
 Passer-volant, m. a false muster on the ship's decks, or a flagot
 Patache, f. a sort of tender or guard vessel, on board of which a guard is constantly kept in a royal harbour. Une patache d'avis, an advice-boat
 Passer, v. a. to drive with a caulking-iron
 Patron, m. the master, or commander of a mercantile

chant ship or boat, in the dialect of Provence and Languedoc. — de chaloupe, cockswain or coxswain, or master of the longboat of a ship of war. — de canot, cockswain, coxswain, or master of the pinnace
 Pattes, f. p. Pattes d'une ancre, the flukes of an anchor. — de boulines, bridles of the boomlines. — de voiles, the tacking of the sails, at the edges or bolt ropes. — d'aspects, claws of a gunner's handspike
 Pavillon, m. flag, also, a general name for colours. — blanc, flag of truce. — de chaloupe, flag carried in a large or long boat, when a superior officer is aboard. — de combat, signal for engagement. — de conseil, signal for a general council. — de poupe, ensign. — de beau-pré, jack. — neutre, the colours of a neutral nation. — national, colours or flag of any nation. — Hollandais, Dutch colours. Pavillons de signaux, ensigns and flags of different colours for signals. Pavillon de commandement, flag. — amiral, admiral's flag, a flag displayed from the flag-staff at the head of the main mast, attributed only to the high-admiral of France. — vice-amiral, a flag displayed from the fore mast head. — de lieutenant général, a flag displayed from the main mast. — en berne, the ensign with a wolf. — parlementaire, a flag of truce. Mât or bâton de pavillon, ensign-staff, or flag-staff. Mettre pavillon bas, to strike the flag. Amener le pavillon, to strike the flag or colours. Etre sous un tel pavillon, to be under such a flag or commanding officer. Hisser le pavillon, to hoist or display the flag, or colours. Saluer du pavillon, to strike the colours (by way of salute)
 Paumelle, f. a sail-maker's pain. — de cordier, list
 Pavois, m. the waist-cloth, and in general, all ornamental cloths serving to do grace and cover the rails of a ship. The French use them blue with yellow flower-de-luces; the English have them of red &c. — de hune, top-ambour
 Pavoiser un vaisseau, v. a. to dress a ship, or to adorn her with a number of flags, pendants, &c. which are displayed from different parts of the masts, yards, and rigging on a festive day; also, to put aboard a ship's waist-cloths, &c.
 Pedaguer, f. the stretchers of a row-galley
 Pégolide or Pégoulière, f. a house or shed where they melt and heat pitch and tar for caulking and paying ship's bottoms, &c. in a dock-yard; also, a boat furnished with a furnace and a kettle, which may be shifted from place to place for the same purpose
 Peigne, m. (with rope-makers) hatchells
 Peigner, v. a. Peigner le chanvre, to hatchel the hemp. — un ét. &c. to warm a stay, &c.
 Pelican, m. an iron dog, to steady and hold fast the end of wood
 Pelle d'aviron, f. the blade or wash of an oar
 Pendours, m. p. pendants. — des grands palans, main tackle pendants. — des palanquins, V. Palanquins. — des faux hauts, the pendants of the preventer shrouds. — de bras, the brace-pendants of the yard-arms, not used in French ships of war
 Penne, f. Penne d'une antenne or vergue latine, the peak of a lateen yard. Penne is, also, a kind of top-sail (in a galley)
 Pennes, f. p. coarse sheep's skins with the wool on, out of which mops are made, &c.
 Penon, m. a dog-vane
 Pente de tente, f. sides of an awning
 Penture, f. Penture de sabords, the goings of the

- port-lids. Pentures de petits sabords, or pentures en fer à cheval, scuttle hinges*
- Picotte, f.** a round vessel very much used in the gulf of Venice; a light nimble Venetian vessel used as an advice boat
- Pereours, m. p.** the artificers that bore the holes for the tree-nails, bolts, and all the iron-work in a ship
- Perdre la terre de vue, v. a. & n.** to lay the land, to have the land laid. La marée perd, the tide falls
- Se perdre, v. r.** to be cast away, to be lost or wrecked. Nous nous perdîmes sur les côtes de Bretagne, we were cast away on the coast of Brittany
- Perroquets, m. p.** the top-gallant-sails. Mâts de perroquet, the top-gallant masts. Mât de grand perroquet, main top-gallant mast. Grand perroquet, or voile de grand perroquet, main top-gallant-sail. Grand perroquet volant, main top-gallant royal-sail. Petit perroquet volant, fore top-gallant royal sail. La voile du perroquet, the top-sail. Amener les perroquets, to strike, or lower the top-gallant-sails. Porter les perroquets hauts, to have the top-gallant-sails hoisted. Perroquet de fougue, or perroquet d'artimon, the mizen top-sail. Mât de perroquet de fougue, the mizen top-mast. Temps à perroquet, fine gallant weather
- Perruche, f.** mizen top-gallant-sail. Mât de la perruche, mizen top-gallant mast. Vergue de la perruche, mizen top-gallant yard
- **Pertegues or Perteguettes, f. p.** two rails extending aloft, over the sides of the canopy or poop of a galley, to support the awning
- **Pertuis, m.** a dam, or narrow channel, as, pertuis d'Antioche, &c.
- Pertuisaniers, m. p.** a sort of soldiers employed to guard the galley-slaves in the dock-yards
- Peser, v. n.** Peser sur une manœuvre, to hang upon, or haul downward on any rope over head
- Pêtricherie, f.** preparation for the cod fishery
- Phare, m.** or Tour à feu, a light-house on the sea coast
- A pible, ad. Ex.** Mât à pible, pole mast. Mâté à pible, pole-masted
- Pic, m.** (a sort of yard) gaff
- Pied, m.** Pied de mât, heel of a mast. Pied-droit, a stanchion, or any piece of wood or timber which is upright or on-end. Pied marin, sea legs, or sea shoes. Avoir le pied marin, to have sea legs (said of a man who treads firmly at sea, as being accustomed to it)
- Pièce, f.** Pièce de cordage, a piece of cordage. Pièces à l'eau, the water casks. Pièce de quatre, or tonneau, a tun. — de trois, a pipe. — de deux, or demi-tonne, a half tun. — de bois, a piece of timber. — de construction, a piece of timber fit for ship-building. — de tour, a piece of timber very crooked, and fit to be saved into planks for the harpings. — de quille, a piece of keel, or a straight piece of timber fit for a ship's keel. — d'artillerie, a piece of ordnance
- Pierrier, m.** a pedrero, swivel-gun, or small cannon
- Piéter, v. a.** Piéter l'étrave et l'étambord, to mark the stem and stern-post with feet, in order to know the ship's draught of water afore and abaft
- **Pigon or Picon, m.** a wooden candlestick
- Pilotage, m.** the art and art of navigating, conducting, or steering a ship. Officiers marinières de pilotage, these are the warrant and inferior officers in a ship of war, whose employment relates only to the ship's navigation, comprehending the pilot and his mates
- Pilote, m.** Pilote d'un vaisseau, or pilote haurier, a sea pilot, or the conductor of a ship's course in the main sea by the art of navigation and celestial observations; such an employment is not known in English ships, where such duty is performed by the officers, and in particular by the mate. — lamaneur, a coasting, labourer, or river pilot
- Piloter un vaisseau, v. a.** to pilot a ship into or out of a harbour or river
- Pinasse, f.** a sort of small vessel, or sloop
- Pineau, m.** or Brosse à goudronner, a tar brush
- Pince, f.** Levier de fer, crow
- Pincer le vent, v. a.** to ply or turn to windward or to haul the wind
- Pingue, f.** pink (a sort of vessel navigated in the Mediterranean, with two masts and two lateen sails, and a very small mizen)
- Pipe, f.** or Pièce de trois, a pipe
- Pirate, m.** or Forban, pirate, or sea robber
- Pirater, v. n.** to rob at sea, to infest or scour the sea as a pirate
- Piraterie, f.** piracy
- Pirogue, f.** (made out of the single trunk of a tree) periaqua
- Piston de pompe, m.** upper box of a pump
- Pivot, m.** Pivot de cabestan, spindle of a capstan — de boussole, the brass centre-pin of a compass
- **Placel, m.** a shoal of rocks near the surface of the water, and of a great extent
- Plafond, m.** Plafond d'un vaisseau, the floor or bottom of a ship
- Plage, f.** a sandy beach, a shallow or flat sandy shore without any capes or head-lands to form a road or bay wherein shipping may come to anchor. — de sable, a sloping sandy coast, or sandy beach. Vaisseau jeté sur la plage, a ship stranded on a sandy coast, or on the beach
- Plain, m.** flat or shoal. Aller au plain, to run ashore
- Plan, m.** Plan d'un port, rade, &c. the plan or draught of a harbour, &c. — d'un vaisseau, the plan or draught of a ship, or draught. — d'élévation, sheer-draught or plane of elevation. — horizontal, horizontal plane. — vertical, or de projection, vertical plane
- Planche, f.** Planche à débarquer, gang-board of a boat. Planches de roulis, side-boards, boards put up at the sides of beds to prevent a person rolling out. — à feu, some deals which enclose the ship at her water-line, to prevent the flames from rising higher up while the ship is burning. Jours de planche, lay-days. * Tira à planche, or lever la planche, a figurative expression, signifying to depart from any port
- Plancher, m.** a platform. Planchers de la cale, platforms of the hold. Plancher de la soute aux poudres, platform of the magazine. — de la fosse aux cables, platform for the cables. — de malades, the cock-pit
- Plançon, m.** plank timber
- Plane, a. f.** Carte plane, plain chart. Navigation plane, or action de naviguer sur la carte plane, plain sailing
- Plat, m.** Plat de matelots, mess of seven sailors who eat together. — de malades, the sick mess — or pelle des avirons, blade or wash of the oars. — de la vrangue, the flat or horizontal part of the floor-timbers. Vaisseau à fond plat, or vaisseau qui a beaucoup de plat, a ship with a flat bottom or floor
- Plat-bord, m.** gunnel or gun-walk; plat-board

Plat-bord, or weather-board. Lisses de plat-bord, drift rails. Avoir or mettre le plat-bord à l'eau, to have gunnel in, or gunnel to (said of a ship or boat, that by crowding sail in a fresh wind blows so much to one side as to make the water touch the surface of the water)

Plaque d'affut, f. cap-square, or clamp of a carriage

Plateau de l'éperon, f. platform or grating of the rails of the head. Plate-formes, a grating of oak planks forming a part of the deck over the side of a vessel of war, whereon the cannon are in their ports)

Porter, v. a. Porter plein, to keep the sails full. Pres et plein! (order to the helmsman) to stay!

Revoluble, m. fake of a cable or rope coiled up. Revoir or filer un pli de câble, to wear away the side of a cable

Rouler, v. a. to heel or lie along. Vaisseau qui plie, a ship that heels or careens

Saumure, f. the hair and tar put between the bottom of a ship and the sheathing, to preserve it from worms

Sealer, v. a. to apply the sheathing-hair to a ship's bottom

Sealer, v. c. & n. to duck or immerse any thing in the water; also, to plunge or dive into the water. Le canon plonge, this expresses that the guns are pointed too low, and that the shot will not reach the sea

Semiers, m. d' vers

Voile de pilote, m. p. feather-vanes, or dog-sails

Point, m. Point, day's work, or the ship's place

pricked on a nautical chart). Faire son point, to calculate the day's work of a ship, or to mark the ship's place on a nautical chart. Point de la voile, clue of a sail. Contre-point, the

middle rope and marling made on the clue of a sail. Point du vent, the weather clue of a sail

Prick, m. pricking the ship's place on a nautical chart

Pointe de terre, f. fore land, or point, ness, or promontory. — de l'éperon, the hook of a ship or cut-water. — du compas, a point of the compass. — du nord, du sud, the north or south point. Vaisseau qui vient avec le point de vent, a ship that comes gal-

lery

Pointer, v. a. Pointer la carte, to prick the chart, or mark the ship's work on the chart, to point

at an object, to take aim, to direct or point a gun at an object. — à couler bas, to point the guns so as to sink an enemy's ship. — à démâter, to point the guns so as to disable the masts or rig-

ging

Pole, f. the balance of a sail

Polaire, f. polaire, a sort of vessel with three pole masts, employed mostly in the Mediterranean sea. They also call polaire, in those parts, the

rigging or jib of a fishing boat

Police, f. assurance, f. policy of insurance

Port, m. a mock fortification or battery where young sailors are trained to the exercises of gun-

neries

Pommes de pavillon, f. trucks of the crew's

trucks. — de girouette, acorns or trucks of the weather-vane. — de flamme, acorns of a pendant

trucks. — de racage, trucks of the barrels. — de mouze, muzzing trucks. — or boutons de tour-

ment, mouses of the voyal or messenger.

Mousse d'étai, m. mouse of a stay

Porter, v. n. to under-run the cables

Pompe, f. pump. A la pompe! pump ship, ho!

Babord à la pompe! (the order for the larboard watch to spill the pump) aboard to the pump, ho! Pompes royales, common pumps. Char-

ger or engrêner la pompe, to fetch the pump.

La pompe est engorgée, the pump is choked or

stopt. La pompe est éventée, the pump boxes

are being split, or rendered unserviceable. At-

franchir or franchir la pompe, to free the ship,

by discharging more water with the pumps than

is received by the leaks. Etre à une or a deux

pompes, to have one or more pumps constantly

employed to free the ship. Pompe à chaplet,

chain pump. — de l'avant du vaisseau, the

head pump, a lead or brass pump, whose pipe

goes down along the ship's stem outwards, and is

there fixed for pumping water out of the sea for

several uses. — pour futailles, a small hand

pump used for water casks, or wine casks, &c.

— de mer or trompe, a water spout

Pompe, v. a. & n. to pump the water out of a ship

Ponent, m. the west, in the language of the Medi-

terranean; also the western parts and coasts of

France and adjacent countries, in the same dia-

lect. — or vent d'ouest, the west wind, in the

same dialect

Ponentais, m. p. a name given in the ports of

France, &c. to the seamen of the western coast

of France

Pont, m. deck or orlop. — à caillottes or à tringles,

a grating deck. — à cordes, netting to cover a

ship's waist. Premier pont, the lower gun deck.

Second pont, the upper deck of a ship with two

decks; or the middle deck of a ship with three

decks. Troisième pont, the upper deck of a

three decker. Entre pont, between deck. Faux

pont, spare deck, or orlop. Pont entier, a deck

flush fore and aft. — arqué, a cambered deck.

— coupé, a deck open in the middle. — volant,

a hanging stage

Ponté, a. decked. Bâtiment ponté, a decked ves-

sel, or a vessel furnished with a deck. Bâti-

ment non ponté, an undecked or open vessel

Ponton, m. a pontoon for carrying or delivering

ships; also a sort of lighter. — à cruser, or

poston à roue pour cruser le fond de la mer,

a large lighter made use of by ballast heavers

Porques, f. p. riders. — acouilles, the aftermost

and furthest riders. — de fond, the floor riders,

or midship riders. — Alonges de porques, futtock

riders. — Varnigues de porque, futtock riders

Aiguillettes de porque, upper futtock riders

Port, m. port or harbour. — de roi, a royal dock-

yard, such as the ports of Brest, Toulon, and

Rocheport. — marchand, a harbour for mer-

chant ships, or a trading seaport town. — de

barre, a harbour with a bar that can only be pas-

sed at or near high water. — franc, a free port

town. — franc, or — permis, is also said of a

certain number of tons permission allowed to

some officers or passengers in long voyages. —

d'un vaisseau, burthen of a ship or tonnage.

Avoir son port franc sur un vaisseau, to have a

certain number of tons permission in a ship.

Un vaisseau du port de six cents tonneaux, a

ship six hundred tons burthen

Portant, p. a. Portant sur terre, the part of the keel

which is on a right line, or sometimes the extre-

mity of it towards the stem, where it begins to be

incurved. Longueur de la quille portant sur

terre, the length of the keel in a right line. Pre-

gaté portant 26 canons de 12, a frigate mounted

with 26 twelve pounders

Porte, f. Portes de proce, head doors. — d'un

basin, gates of a dock

Porte haubaus, m. p. chain-wales or chennels

Les grands porte-haubans, *the main chain-woles*.
Les porte-haubans de misaine, *the fore chain-woles*.
Les porte-haubans d'artimon, *the mizen chain-woles*

Porte-virgules, *f. p.* or bras de la poulaine, *slender rails reaching from the cat head to the hair of the figure or lion of the head, which are mostly made of iron in English ships, and are called iron horse*. V. Epéron

Porte-voix, *m.* a speaking trumpet

Portée, *f.* (with gunners) range. — des canons, range of cannon. — des mortiers, range of mortars. — entière, or toute volée, random shot. Etre à portée du canon, to lie within shot, or within the pitch of shot. Etre à demi-portée du canon, to lie within half shot. A portée du fusil, within musket shot. — du pistolet, within pistol shot. — de la voix, within hearing

Porter, *v. a.* & *n.* to stand or steer. — au nord-ouest, to stand to the north-west. — en route, to stand onward upon the course. Le vaisseau porte à six ains de vent, the ship lies within six points of the wind. Les voiles portent, the sails are full. Faire porter, to fill the sails. Fais porter! or porte plein! (an order to the helmsman) keep her full! or no near! Porter la voile, to carry the sail stiffly, said of a ship which carries a quantity of sail in a hard wind, without danger of overturning, or without heeling much. Vaisseau qui porte bien la voile, a ship which carries her sail very stiff. Ce vaisseau porte la voile comme un rocher, that ship carries her sail as stiff as a church. Porter, (with gunners) to carry. Vaisseau qui ne peut pas porter toute son artillerie, a ship built on such bad principles, as not to be able to carry the ordnance she was first designed for. Ce vaisseau porte du 36 à sa batterie basse, that ship carries thirty-six pounders on her lower deck. Cette frégate porte 28 caons de 12, this frigate is mounted with or carries 28 twelve pounders. Le canon ne porte pas, the shot falls short. Le canon porte, the shot falls aboard

Portugaise, *f.* lashing and crossing of the head of sheers

Poste, *m.* birth. — des chirurgiens, the surgeon's birth. Post. de combat, quarters. Poste des malades, cock-pit. — d'un vaisseau, (in naval tactics) station of a ship, in a fleet. Vaisseau qui a quitté son poste, a ship which has abandoned her station. Vaisseau qui rejoint son poste, a ship crowding to her station

Postillon, *m.* an express boat

Pot-à-bras, *m.* a pitch pot

Potence, *f.* gallows bits. — de pompe, the fulcrum of a common pump

Poudrier, *m.* half hour watch glass

Poulaine, *f.* the head of a ship. Plancher de la poulaine, the gratings of the head. Ornaments de la poulaine, the mouldings or carved work of the head

Poulie, *f.* block. Parties d'une poulie, the parts of a block: Le corps de la poulie, the shell; La goujure or rainure, the notch; Le rouet, the sheave; L'essieu, the pin. Poulie simple, single block. — simple estropée à fouet, or poulie à fouet, a tail block. — simple à croc, a single block, with a hook. — double de palan, a long tackle block. — double à canon, a double block, of the smaller sort, such as are employed in the gun tackles, &c. Poulies de caliorne à trois rouets, winding tackle blocks furnished with three sheaves. — de caliorne à deux rouets, winding tackle blocks with two sheaves. — de drisse à trois rouets, the main gear blocks with

three sheaves. — de bout de vergue, top-sheet blocks fixed on the lower yard arms; fit also to contain the lower lifts, according to the French practice. Poulie de guinderesse, a block. — de sous-vergue, a chafine block. — tourniquet, an iron-bound block with a snatch hook. — de balancine, a lift block. — capon, a cat block. Poulies plates, pour itaqs et têtes des mâts, tie blocks. — d'itagne rouets de fonte, large leading blocks with brass sheaves, made use of in the dock-yards.

carène, careening blocks. Poulie d'étau à quatre rouets, a block with four sheaves for a main stay. — de retour, a quarter block. — de retour pour la caliorne du grand mât, a quarter block for the main winding tackle. — coupée, or à dents, a snatch block. Poulies drisse des voiles latines, the gear blocks on late vessels. Poulie de hauban des galères, blocks for the laniards of the shrouds of galley. Râteau en poulie, a rack

Poulierie, *f.* or atelier des poulieurs, the place where blocks are made

Poulieurs, *m. p.* block makers

Poupe, *f.* the stern of a ship. Bâtiment à poupe carrée, a square-sterned vessel. Bâtiment à poupe étroite, a lute-sterned vessel. Vent de poupe, stern wind, wind right aft. Mettre le vent en poupe, to bear away before the wind. Mouiller en poupe, to moor by the stern. To set out an anchor astern. Avoir le vent en poupe, to go before the wind

Prame, *f.* a sort of pram or lighter; also, in the navy, a kind of sloop of war mounted with twelve or more pounders

Pratique, *a.* Etre pratique d'un lieu, to be a good pilot for a certain place, to be acquainted with the bearings and soundings, settings of the tides, &c. of any particular shore

Pratiquer, *v. n.* or communiquer, to have free intercourse with the inhabitants of a country, after having performed quarantine, or otherwise having obtained leave

Précinctes, *f. p.* wales. Précincte basse, main wale. — de vibron, sheer rail. Seconde et troisième précincte, channel wale, which is situated in two, in French ships of war

Préclart, *m.* tar-pawling

Prendre, *v. a.* Prendre terre, to land, to get ashore. — le vent, to sail near the wind. — vent de vant, to be taken with the wind ahead. — haute mer or le large, to fall into the main, bear or stand off

Preneur, *m.* Vaisseau preneur, the captor.

Près, *ad.* Près du vent, or au plus près du vent, close hauled. — et plein! full and by! (an order to the steersman to keep the ship close to the wind without shaking or shivering the sails)

Présenter au vent, *v. n.* to stem the wind. — à lame, to stem the sea. — le travers, to bring broadside to bear on any object. — la grande bouline, to snatch the main bowline, or put it to the snatch block. — un bordage, une alois, or telle autre pièce de bois, to offer a plank, futtock, or any piece of timber to the place which it is intended, to see whether it fits

Presser, *v. a.* to press, to constrain into a small compass in stowage (as cotton, wool, &c.); to press

Prêter le côté, *v. a.* to range abreast of a ship, order to give her a broadside

Prévôt, *m.* Prévôt d'équipage, or marinier, the scabber of a ship, who also chastises the criminals; this last part of his duty is performed in English ships by the boatswain. — de la m

Quartier, *a provost martial of the navy, or an officer whose duty resembles that of the judge advocate of the naval courts martial in England*

Quartier, *a. Cas prévôtal, any crime or trespass committed under the provost martial's authority, or within the verge of his jurisdiction. V. Prévôt de la marine*

Quartier, *f. the charge of the provost martial; also the place where he keeps his archives*

Quartier, *f. the premium of insurance paid to the insurers by the merchant for insuring his cargo*

Quartier, *f. Part de prise, prize money. Ainsy le quart de la prise, to mean a prize*

Quartier, *f. Vaisseau profond, a ship that draws much water, or takes a large volume of water to sink*

Quartier, *v. a. to lay a ship along-side of another*

Quartier, *a. a particular sort of boat navigated at the Marian islands, and described in lord Anson's voyage; a flying boat*

Quartier, *f. the prow or beak; also the head or fore part of a ship*

Quartier, *m. a certain number of those are in every sea ports chosen among the most ancient and reputable fishermen, to have an authority over all the fishermen, and keep good order among them*

Quartier, *v. a. to leak, to make water at sea. — par le quart, to ship seas*

Quartier, *ou fosse, sur un fond, a pit or well on a bottom*

Quartier, *a. a great depth of the sea on a level bottom*

Q.

Quai, *a wharf. Matre d'un quai, or gardien du quai, wharfinger. Droit de quai, or quay-duty*

Quarantaine, *f. quarantine. Prendre quarantaine, to take date in order to perform quarantine. Commencer la quarantaine, to begin quarantine. Faire quarantaine, to perform quarantine*

Quarantaine, *m. a rope of the size of the ratting used. — à quinze fils, à douze fils, à neuf fils, à six fils, fifteen thread, twelve thread, or nine thread rope, &c.*

Quart, *m. the naval square. — (with rope made) to lodge in a rope yard*

Quart, *m. sea watch. — de babord, the larboard watch. — de tribord, the starboard watch. Faire le quart, or être de quart, to keep the watch, to be upon the watch. Relever le quart, to set the watch. Rolle des quarts, watch bill. Officier de quart, the officer who commands the watch.*

Quart, *du jour, or de la diane, the day-watch*

Quart, *de nuit, night watch. Faire bon quart, to keep a good look out. Au quart! au quart! the watch! hooy! Bon quart! all's well. Bon quart d'avant! look out afore there!*

Quart, *ou au quart! the manner of calling the watch to relief; as, the starboard watch hooy!*

Quart, *de vent, a point of the compass*

Quart, *m. Quartier Anglais, quartier de Davy, or quart de nonante, quadrant or Davies's quadrant. — de réduction, a spheric quadrant used by the French pilots, in working their day's work, to discover the ship's place. — sphérique, spheric quadrant. — maître, quarter-master.*

Quart, *de vent de quartier, a large or quartering wind. Pièces de quartier, harpings. Quartier de France, a port of France of the second rate,*

where an officer is established for the discipline of sailors, and for maintaining the laws of navigation, &c. under the quality of sous commissaire de la marine et des classes

Quenouillette, *f. Quenouillettes de trelingage, foot-hook stoff. — de la poupe, stern timbers, taffarel timbers*

Quérats, *m. p. these are, in the Mediterranean trade, a certain number of shares into which the property of a ship is divided between its owners, master, &c.*

Quête, *f. Quête de l'étambord, rake of the stern post. — de la poupe, rake of the stern, or length of the rake abaft*

Queue de rat, *f. pointing. Grélin en queue de rat, a pointed rope. Queue d'hironde, f. Assemblage en queue d'hironde, a swallow-tail scarf*

Quille, *f. keel. Fausse quille, false keel (seldom used in French ships.) Contre quille, stem-on.*

Ecarts de la quille, *the scarfs of the keel. Double de la quille, the sheathing of the keel. Hauteur de la quille, depth of the keel. Largeur de la quille, thickness of the keel*

Quinconneau, *m. toggle*

A quite, *the state of the anchor when it is hove out of the ground in a perpendicular direction*

R.

RABANS, *m. p. a general name for ear-rings, gaskets, rope bands, and knüttles. — de trélage, furling lines, or rope bands. — d'aruste, sort of braided knüttles. — de tétière, ear-rings. — de pointure, or garettes de ris, the reef ear-rings of a sail. — de pavillon, the rope bands of a flag or ensign. — de sabords, port ropes, or small ropes lashed to the inner rings of the port lids, to help hauling them down, to shut them*

Rabattues, *f. p. (in ship-building) hances, or falls of the rails from the stern to the gangways, and from the forecabin to the gangways*

Rables, *(in ship-building) the floor timbers of a boat*

Rablure, *f. the rabbit, or channel cut in the keel, stem, and stern post, to receive the edges of the garboard streaks, and the ends of the planks afore and abaft. — de l'étambord, the rabbit of the stern post. — de l'étrave, the rabbit of the stem. — de la quille, the rabbit of the keel. — de la lisse d'houlis, the rabbit of the wing transom*

Racage, *m. parrel (with ribs and trucks). Grand racage, the main parrel, or parrel of the main yard. Racage de misaine, the fore parrel, or parrel of the fore yard. — du grand hunier, the main top parrel, or parrel of the main top-sail yard. — à l'Anglaise, truss parrel. — de galère, the parrel of a galley yard, which has no ribs. Racages des perroquets, the main top-gallant parrels, or parrels of the main top-gallant-sail yards. Bigots de racage, ribs of a parrel. Pommés de racage, trucks of a parrel. Bâtard de racage, parrel rope. Drosse de racage, parrel truss. Palan de drosse, or drosse de racage d'artimon, the mizen parrel truss*

Racambeau, *m. a traveller, or slender iron ring which sometimes encircles the mast of a long-boat, serving as a parrel to the yard or guff. — du grand foc, or cercle pour amurer le grand foc, the job iron*

Râcle, *m. or gratte, f. a scraper used to clean a ship's side, deck, &c. — double, a two edged, or double scraper, or a double-headed scraper. Grand râcle, a large scraper used to clean the ship's bottom under water*

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Rade, f. *radou or roadstead.* — *formine, an open road.* Grande rade, *great road.* Petite rade, *little road.* Vaisseau en rade, *a reader.* Aller en rade, *to go into the road*

Radeau, m. *a raft.* — de mâts, *raft.* — de bois de construction, *float or raft.* Radeaux or ras de carène, *punts or floating stages*

Radier, m. *apron in the dock.*

Rader, v. n. & *n.* *to arrive in a road.* — un vaisseau, le mettre en rade, *to bring a ship into a road, to anchor in a road*

Radoub, m. *repair, the refitting of a ship.* Donner le radoub à un vaisseau, *to refit a ship.* Vaisseau en radoub, *a ship repairing*

Radouber, v. a. *to refit, to repair, speaking mostly of a ship's timbers and planks, &c.* Se radouber, *to repair the ship's hull*

Radoubeur, m. *caulker*

Raf, m. *high rough tide*

Raffales, f. p. *sudden and violent squalls of wind*

Rafatchir, v. a. *Rafatchir le canon, to cool the guns, which consists in wetting the cannons inside and outside with cold water by means of a sponge and a sponb, when the guns are heated with successive firing; which practice is forbidden by the statutes of the English navy, as having been the cause of splitting many guns*

Rafatchissements, m. p. *a supply of fresh provisions; also the choice provisions given to the sick people*

Se ragréer, v. r. *to refit*

Ragué, a. *rugged, damaged, cut in pieces, chafed, rubbed, galled; in rags*

Raisonner, v. n. *(said of a vessel boarded by a boat sent to examine her papers) to give an account of one's self.* Raisonner à la patache, à la chaloupe, *to render an account of a voyage to a visiting boat.* Faire raisonner un vaisseau, *to oblige a ship to come near and speak*

Ralingue, f. *bolt rope; also, in the rope-yards, the name of the sort of cordage laid slack for such use.* Une pièce de ralingue de six pouces et de quatre-vingts brasses, *a piece of cordage fit for bolt ropes, &c.* — de fond, *foot rope of a sail.* — de tête, *leech rope.* — de tête, *head rope of a sail.* Mettre une voile en ralingue, *to let fly the sheets of a sail, so as to make it fly loose to the wind.* Mets en ralingue! *tuff, or shake her up in the wind! let the sails touch!*

Ralinguer, v. n. *to fly loose to the wind (speaking of sails)*

Ralinguer, v. a. *Ralinguer une voile, or coufre les ralingues à une voile, to sew the bolt ropes to a sail; also to let fly the sheets of a sail loose to the wind*

Rallier au vent, v. n. *to haul the wind again, or bring a ship to the wind, after she haul toward to leeward.* Se rallier, *to rally, or to regain a station.* — à terre, *to approach the land*

Rambades, f. p. *two platforms in the fore part of a galley; being like a forecastle*

Rame, f. or *aviron, m. oar.* V. *Aviron.* Lève rame! *unshut the oars!*

Ramer, v. n. *to row, or pull*

Rameur, m. *a rower*

Rang, m. *Rang des vaisseaux, rates of ships of war.* Premier rang, *first rate, which comprehends all ships with three decks from 90 guns upwards.* Second rang, *second rate, from 74 to 80 guns.* Troisième rang, *third rate, of 64 guns or thereabouts.* Quatrième rang, *fourth rate, of 50 guns, or so.* Cinquième rang, *fifth rate, which comprehends all frigates.* Rang de câble, or d'un cordage roué, *tier of the cable &c.*

Ranger, v. a. *Ranger la terre, or ranger la côte,*

to coast, or range along the coast or shore. — vent, *to claw the wind, to haul close to the tr* Le vent se range de l'avant, *the wind hauls toward, hauls us, or takes us ahead.* Ran stretch along! *clap on here many hands!* vent s'est range au nord-quart-nord-est, *wind has veered to the north and by east.* vent se range à l'arrière, *the wind veers aft*

Rapiquer, v. n. *Rapiquer au vent, to bring a to the wind (in order to haul the wind)*

Rappeler, v. n. *to grow out in some direction.* câble rappelle à tribord or de tribord, *the cable grows out on the starboard bow, or to starboard.* Le câble rappelle droit, *the cable stretches forward*

Raque, f. *truck of the parrels.* — de haub truck lashed to the shrouds. — encoché, *notched, truck encircled with a notch, hollowed on side*

Ras, m. *Ras de marée, a tide-gate or race.* Le des Saints, le ras de Portland, *a race, or gurgens shoal, as the race of Saints near Brest the race of Portland on the English coast*

Ras, a. *Vaisseau ras, a low strait-shouldered vessel.* Accastillage ras, *upper works straight-shouldered and with low drifts*

Raser, f. or Couroi. V. *Couroi*

Raser, v. a. *Raser un vaisseau, to cut down a ship or take off part of her upper works, as the quarter-deck, and fore-castle, when they rise high.* — la éou, *to coast along, to keep close the shore*

Râteau, m. or *Râtelier du beaupré, the rack range of blocks placed on each side of the mainmast of a ship's bowsprit.* Râteau en pou rack. Râteaux, or râteliers à chevillots, *blocks of a windlass, or any ranges fixed to shrouds, &c. in which delaying pins are fastened*

Ration, f. *the daily allowance of bread, flesh, wine, pulse, &c. distributed to each sailor in a ship.* It is also called in French *ration de bouche* — d'officier-marinier, or *ration et détail* allowance of the mechanical or warrant officer in the French fleet. — simple, *the allowance of a common sailor in the French fleet*

Ravalement, m. *fall, or stepping down of a vessel's deck, which is done for the sake of a higher cut or fore-castle in small vessels*

Rebander, v. a. *to carry over to the other side of a ship.* — à l'autre bord, *to stand upon the other tack*

Reborder, v. a. *to fall aboard or along side of a vessel a second time*

Rebouse, f. *a starting bolt*

Rebut, m. *Bois de rebut, refused wood, being rotten or defective.* Canon de rebut, *a cannon*

Receite, f. *Bois de receite, wood or timber fit for service.* Marchandises de receite, *goods or stores allowed to be fit for service by the survey of the principal officers of a dock-yard*

Rechange, m. *a general name for the spare rigging of a ship, which are in reserve to supply the place of what may be lost or damaged.* Rechanges du maître, *the boatman's stores.* Mâts de hune de rechange, *spare masts.* Barre de rechange, *spare tiller.* Voiles de rechange, *spare sails*

Récif, m. *reef or ridge*

Reconnaissance, f. *a sea mark; also the act of reconnoitring*

Reconnaître, v. a. *Reconnaître une terre, to discover the land.* — un vaisseau, *to approach a ship in order to discover her strength, and what nation she is*

Recourir, v. a. Recourir les coutures d'un vaisseau, to run over the seams of a ship, in caulking. — une manoeuvre, &c. to under-run a rope or cable. Faire recourir l'écoute, la bouline, to haul in the slack of the lee tack or bowline.

Recous, m. reprice

Recouvrer, v. a. to raise in, or haul into the ship when a hange slack in the water or otherwise.

Recouvre! raise in! haul aboard!

Recoil de canon, m. the recoil of a cannon

Redresser, v. a. Redresser un vaisseau qui a été abattu en carène, to right a ship.

Rebâtir un vaisseau, v. a. to rebuild, or to repair thoroughly

Rebâtir, f. a thorough repair

Rebattre la mer, v. a. & n. to stem the tide in running, or to sail against tide; to ebb. La mer rebat, 'tis ebbing water. La mer refoule, the tide ebb, the water falls

Rebattant, m. the rammer of a cannon. — de canon, a rope rammer

Refraction, f. refraction

Refrain, m. railing of the waves, continual tossing of the sea; the repeated dashing and breaking of the sea against rocks, &c.

Refranchir, v. r. to be freed by the pumps. Le vaisseau se refranchit, the ship gets freed

Refuser, v. n. to scawl. Le vent refuse, the wind backs. Vaisseau qui a refusé de virer, a ship tack would not come to the wind, or would not stay in tacking

Registre, m. vaisseau de registre, a Spanish register ship

Relâche, f. a harbour, road, bay, or any place fit to put into; the act of touching, or calling at any port; also, the stay a ship makes in a port, waiting for a fair wind or for supplies. Understood likewise of any port where ships can put in. Nous avons fait une relâche de quinze jours à Rio-Janeiro, we staid at Rio Janeiro fifteen days. Le Cap de Bonne Espérance est une bonne relâche pour les vaisseaux qui vont aux Indes, the Cape of Good Hope is a good place to get refreshments for the India ships

Relâcher, v. n. to put into, to stand in for a harbour or a road, to sail back, to bear away for, to put into a harbour under the lee. Faire relâcher, to beat back. Un vaisseau ayant relâché à la côte, a ship putting in upon a coast

Relèvement du pont, m. the shiver of a ship's deck, or the gradual rising of the deck afore and aft

Relèver, v. a. Relèver une côte, to draw a view of a coast. — une pointe de terre, un objet, un vaisseau avec la boussole, to set. — un vaisseau qui était échoué to bring a ship afloat (after she had lain aground for some time). — le quart, to set the watch, or to spell the watch

Religion, f. formerly the order of Malta. Vaisseau de la religion, Maltese ships. Pavillon de la religion, Maltese colours

Remuer à des voies d'eau, to step or stanch the works

Remorque, f. towing. Cable de remorque, a tow-rop

Remorquer, v. a. or Donner la remorque, to tow a ship, as when she has been disabled at sea

Remous, m. dead water, or eddy (left behind a ship's stern when advancing under sail)

Remplacement, m. Remplacement de vivres, &c. supply of provision, &c.

Remplissage, m. any piece of timber employed to fill up a vacancy in ship-building. Couplis de remplissage, filling timbers

Renard, m. Renard, (with pilots) a traverse board. — à embarquer les bois, a dag, or a cant-hook

Rencontrer, v. n. (with pilots) a term in conding which expresses, to stop the effect of the tiller.

Rencontre l'arrivée! veer no more, meet her!

— l'auloffe! no nearer!

Rendez-vous, m. rendezvous, place of destination of a fleet

Rendre le bord, v. a. to cast anchor, to drop anchor, to come to an anchor in the port where the ship is to be discharged

Renforcé, a. Canon renforcé, a reinforced gun

Rentrée, f. tumbling home of the top timbers, or hoisting in

Renversement, m. the shifting of a cargo from one ship to another

Renverser la charge, les marchandises d'un vaisseau dans un autre, to shift a cargo from one ship to another

Répétiteur, m. & a. repeater. Vaisseau répétiteur des signaux, the ship which repeats the signals in a fleet

Repoussoir, m. a driving bolt, or drive bolt

Reprendre, v. a. Reprendre un palan, to overhaul a tackle. — une manoeuvre, to sheep-shank or shorten a rope

Reprise, f. a retaken ship, or reprice

Ressac, m. surf

Ressil, m. a reef or ridge of rocks under water

Rester, v. n. to bear. Le cap Finistère nous restait au S. O. de la boussole, cape Finistère bore S. W. of the compass

Retenue, f. Corde de retenue, a guy used to steady a heavy bale, cask, &c. when hoisted into a ship. Palan de retenue, a relieving tackle (in carrying of ships.) Palan de retenue d'une voile aurique, the sheet or sheet-tackle of a sloop or boom-sailed vessel

Retraite, f. Canons de retraite, the stern chasers, or those guns which are placed astern in a ship of war. Sabords de retraite, stern ports. Coup de canon de retraite, the evening gun, or the night watch gun. Retraites de hune, the clewlines, buntlines, and reef tackles of the top-sails

Reventer une voile, v. a. to fill a sail again, after it had been shivering or lain aback

Revers, m. (in ship-building) a general name for the pieces of timber, whose convexity lies inwardly. Alonges de revers, top timbers. Genoux de revers, the lower futtacks in the fore and hind part of a ship whose convexity lies inwardly. Revers du colt's the hollow of the knuckle timber, or the flaring of the knuckle timber. — de l'éperon, the hollow, or flaring of the cut-water. Manœuvres de revers, the ropes which are out of use, while they lie on the lee side, or weather side. Ecoutes de revers, the weather sheets. Bouline de revers, the lee bowlines. Ecouets de revers, the lee tacks

Reviement, m. the act of going about again, either by tacking or veering

Revirer de bord, v. n. to put again, to change the course of a ship another time by tacking or veering. — dans l'eau d'un navire, to tack in a ship's wake

Rhumb de vent, m. rhomb line, point of compass. Aller de rhumb en rhumb, to sail by traverse

Ribotage, m. damage due from one ship to another for a hurt occasioned by misconduct or neglect

Rides, f. p. laniards. — des haubans, laniards of the shrouds. — de galhaubans, laniards of the back stays. — des marchepieds, laniards of the horses of the yards. Ride à palan, a tackle by

way of landward to a stay. — du grand étau, the
landward of the main stay, &c.
Rider, v. a. Rider un cordage, to tighten a rope.
— les haubans, to set up the shrouds
Rime, f. stroke. Longue rime! Douce longue
rime! *rows a long stroke! Bonne rime! good
stroke!*
Ris, m. Bas ris, the lower reef. Etre au bas ris,
to be close reefed. Prendre un ris, to reef, or to
take in a reef. Ris de chasse, the first reef.
Larguer les ris, to let the reefs out
Riste, f. gust, or squall. Lo! à la riste! ease the
ship! luff when it blows!
Risser, v. a. to lash, or seize any thing. — la cha-
louppe, to frap the boat. — les vergues, to lash
the lower yards, or to strike the lower yards
down a part last
Rissés de chaloupe, f. p. gripes, or ropes by
means of which they frap the boat on a ship's
deck
Risson, m. a grappling with four claws (used as
anchors in a galley)
• Rode, m. a term in galleys and in the Mediter-
ranean, signifying the lower part of the stem and
of the stern post, the upper part being called ca-
pion, which see. — de poupe, the stern post of
a galley. — de proue, the stem of a galley.
Contre-ode de poupe, the back of the stern post
of a galley. Contre-ode de proue, apron of a
galley
Rolle, m. Rolle de combat, quarter bill. — de
quart, watch bill. — d'équipage, a muster or
register of the ship's company
• Rombaillet, m. (in ship-building) a furr in a
piece of timber
Rompre, v. a. Rompre des bordages, &c. to break
up, or to rip off planks, &c. — la ligne, to
break the line of battle
Rondeur, f. curve, sweep, compass (of a piece of
timber used in ship-building)
Ronge, a. worm eaten (said of a ship's bottom)
Rose, f. Rose de vent, the card or face of a sea
compass: Nord, north or north point; Nord-
quart-nord-est, north and by east; Nord-nord-
est, north-north-east; Nord-est-quart-de-nord,
north-east and by north; Nord-est, north-east;
Nord-est-quart-d'est, north-east and by east;
Est-nord-est, east-north-east; Est-quart-nord-
est, east and by north; Est, east; Est-quart-
sud-est, east and by south, &c. &c. Rose de
gouvernail, pintle
Rouche, f. the carcass of a ship without masts or
tackling
Roue, f. Roue de gouvernail, wheel of the helm, or
steering wheel
Rouer, v. a. Rouer un cable, un cordage, to coil a
cable or rope. — à tour, to coil a rope with the
sun (that is to say, according to the apparent
course of the sun in north latitude). — à contre,
to coil a rope against the sun
Rouet, m. (with rope-makers) wheel in a rope-yard.
Rouets de poulies, sheaves. — de foute, brass
sheaves. — de gayac à dés de foute, sheaves of
lignum-vitæ with brass cocks. — de gayac,
sheaves of lignum-vitæ
Rouler, v. n. to roll, to tumble
Rouleux, m. Vaisseau rouleux, a ship which rolls
much at sea
Roullis, m. Roullis, or the rolling motion of a ship
Rouster, v. a. or Rosturer. Rouster un mâ, une
vergue, to woad a mast or yard
Roustures, f. or Rostures, woodings. Cercles
des roustures des mâs, the wooden hoops of the
woodings of a mast
Route, f. the course of a ship. Faire route, to

sail to be under sail, to sail onward, or to make
a straight course. Faire tenir la route du non
to steer one's course to the northward, to jog
the north. Porter en route, to lie on the coast
Porter à route, faire droite route, to make
straight course, to sail onward without touching
at any port. Mets le cap en route! steer
course! (the order to the helmsman to bring up
the ship on the course, after they had occasionally
deviated from it.) À la route! steer the course!
Faire fausse route, to alter the course, in order
to avoid an enemy; done in the night time or in
fog. Route estimée, dead reckoning
Routier, m. a book or collection of charts, bearing
distances, soundings, and perspective views of the
coasts

S.

SABATTE, f. Sabatte d'une ancre, shoe of an
anchor
Sable, m. Sable mouvant, quicksand, or shifting
sand. Manger du sable, to flog the glass, to
cheat the glass
Sabords, m. ports. — de la première batterie
the gun ports of the lower tier or deck. — de la
seconde batterie, the gun ports of the middle tier
or deck in a ship with three decks, and the gun
ports of the upper deck in a ship with two decks
— des gaillards, the gun ports of the quarter-deck
and fore-castle. — de chasse, chase ports of the
fore-castle. — de retraite, stern chases. — de
Sainte-Barbe, gun-room ports. — des chambres
d'officiers, light ports. — des avirons, row-
ports. Sabord à embarquer des bois, &c. dans
la cale d'un vaisseau de charge, ruff port. Fer-
mer les sabords, to let fall, or to shut the ports
leds. Palanquins de sabords, port tackles
Saiiran du gouvernail, m. the after piece of a ruf-
fer used to augment its breadth, and commonly
made of fir
Saille! oh, saïlle! rouse together!
Sain, a. clear. Côte saine, a clear coast or shore
Sainte-Barbe, f. gun-room
• Saïque, f. a sort of Grecian or Turkish ketch
Saisine, f. seizing, lashing. — des humiers, le
dégorgeoir, a hand leech line for the top-sails
(chiefly made use of in French ships of war)
Salaisons, f. p. salt meat, and salt fish of any kind,
used for provisions at sea
Sale, a. foul (said of a coast full of dangerous rocks,
shallows, &c.) Vaisseau sale, a foul ship, or
shipping with foul bottom. Côte sale, a coast
full of shelves
Salvage, or droit de sauvement, m. salvage
Saluer, v. a. & n. to salute. — de onze coups de
canon, to fire a salute of eleven guns. — de la
voix, to salute with cheers, &c. — des voiles, to
strike the top-sails, by way of salute. — du pa-
villon, to strike the colours, by way of salute
Salut, m. salute. Rendre le salut, to return the
salute
Salve, f. a platoon of all the guns fired at once
Saneir, v. n. or Passer, to sink, or founder at sea.
Vaisseau qui a sanéir sous voiles, a ship which
has foundered under sail
• Sandule, f. a sort of lighter or boat used in the
Levant
Sangles, f. p. mats, or parunches of spun-yarn
Santé, f. Bureau de la santé, the office for regu-
lating the quarantine of ships, and all matters re-
lating thereto. Officiers de santé, physicians
Sap, m. fir wood, or deal. Bordages de sap de

lard de quatre poudres, *four tuch deals*.
 Planches de sap d'un pouce, *one inch deals*
 Sauts, *m. p. the shrouds of a galley*
 Saumon, *m. sausage, trough filled with powder*
 Saumon-freche, *f. a fishing boat of Provence*
 Sauter, *m. Donner un saut à la bouline, to check the*
anchor
 Saut de vent, *f. a sudden veering, or shifting of*
wind
 Sauter, *v. n. to veer, or to shift suddenly, speaking*
of the wind. Sauter sur le beaupré! may you
be the beaupré! — sur la vergue! go up to
the yard! out upon the yard!
 Sauvage, *m. sauvages, payment of salvage*
 Sauvage, *f. Sauvagerie du beaupré, man*
oeuvre of the beaupré. — de l'échelle hors le
bord, curing ropes. — de combat, a noisier,
trump that encircles a ship above the water line.
 — le gouvernail, *the rudder pendants with their*
chains
 Sauvage, *m. (in law) salvage*
 Sauvages, *m. p. the mats or pounces of the*
gun, being placed to preserve the furling lines
from flying against the yards
 Sauvage, *m. the act of saving or recovering any*
thing from the sea, or things wrecked on the
beach
 Sauvages, *m. p. people employed in recovering any*
thing from a wreck on the coast
 Sauvage, *m. or escaume, m. scalinus, toilet*
 Scier, *v. n. Scier avec les avirons, to hold water.*
 — à bord! *hold water with the larboard oars!*
 — à tribord! *hold water with the starboard*
oars! — tout à culer! back all astern! Scier
à culer, to back astern. — du bois, to saw. —
à culer, to support the cable of a galley by row-
ing with the oars when she is at anchor, in a
storm, and in danger of driving ashore. Mettre
à culer, à culer, to back the sails, to lay them
back so as to make the vessel fall astern
 Scier, *v. n. the extremity of a floor timber, where it is*
fixed to the lower futtock
 Scier, *v. n. des vaisseaux, f. Sculptures, carver's*
work, or mouldings of the stern and head of
ships
 Sec, *ad. dry. Vaisseau à-sec, or à mâts et à*
cables, a ship a-hull, or under bare poles. Cou-
ter à-sec, to scud under bare poles. Aller à-sec,
mettre à-sec, to spoon. Vaisseau à-sec sur le
sec, a ship high and dry
 Sec, *v. n. p. sands, or rocks left dry in the sea, or*
near the coasts
 Sec, *v. n. d'un brûlot, m. that part of the train of a*
ship where the match is placed, to be set on
fire by the captain when retreating. — d'un ca-
ble, the train of a gun which communicates with
the touch-hole
 Sec, *m. gulf, a small bay or gulf with a narrow*
entrance. Le sein d'une voile, the bight, cavity,
or belly of a sail
 Sec, *v. n. calfat, f. a caulking box, which contains*
the instruments of a caulker, and which serves
as a seat
 Sec, *v. n. smack, or semaque, f. smack, a sort of vessel*
near one mast
 Sec, *v. n. Semelles de dérive or ailes de dérive,*
the kevels. Semelle d'assût, sole or bottom of a
gun carriage
 Sec, *v. n. snaw, a sort of vessel with two masts.*
 — voile de snaw, *try-sail of a snaw*
 Sec, *v. n. Sentine, f. well room of a boat*
 Sec, *v. n. drive, m. knight-heads of the gears with*
their sheaves. These machines are no longer

used in English ships, and very seldom in the
French ones
 Serpenter un vaisseau, *v. a. to rake or enfilade a*
ship
 Serper l'ancre, *v. a. to weigh up the anchor with-*
out the help of the capstern or windlass, as in
xebecs, galleys, &c.
 Serpenter deux cordages, *v. a. to snake two ropes*
together
 Serrage, *m. planks of a ship called thick stuff.*
 Faux serrage, *loose planks laid occasionally as a*
platform for a ship's floor when she has no ceil-
ing
 En serre *ad. Canons en serre, housed guns. Ca-*
non en serre alongé contre le bord, a gun hous-
ed fore and aft. Canon en serre en travers du
vaisseau, or la botche contre le haut du sabord,
a gun housed athwart
 Serre-banquiers, *m. thick stuff, placed under the*
clamps, in a ship's side
 Serre-bosses, *f. certain short ropes making the of-*
fice of a shank-painter, and which serve to hold
the flukes of the anchor up to the ship's side
 Serre-fils, *m. a term of naval evolutions; the ex-*
treme ship in a fleet
 Serre-gouttières, *f. p. the planks of the decks which*
are placed close to the water ways
 Serrer, *v. a. Serrer le vent, to ply or turn to wind-*
ward, or to haul the wind. — de voiles, to bear
firm sails, to reef the sails. — les voiles, to take
in the sails, to furl, or haul the sails. — la ligne,
to close or contract the line of battle in a fleet.
 Servir, *v. n. Faire servir, to fill the sails after they*
haul lain aback
 Seuillets, *m. p. the port-sells, or the lower part of*
the gun ports. Hauteur des seuillets, the depth
of the port-sells, from the deck immediately be-
neath them
 Siampan, *m. a small coasting vessel of China, with*
one sail, and two, four, or six oars
 Sifflet, *m. a call, or boatwain's call*
 Signaux, *m. p. signals. — de brume, fog signals.*
 — de jour, *day signals. — de nuit, night sig-*
nals
 Signal d'incommodité, *a signal of distress*
 Sillage, *m. stravage way, also the wake of a ship.*
 Faire un bon sillage or un grand sillage, *to sail*
swiftly, or to have fresh way through the water, to
steer, to bear
 Siller, *v. n. to run ahead, to hove head-way through*
the sea
 Singe, *m. a sort of gin or machine with a roller or*
winch in the middle, turned by hand-spikes, used
in the unloading of goods from a boat or small
vessel
 Singler, or Cingler, *v. a. to sail on a particular*
course. Nous singlions au nord-ouest, we sail-
ed on the north-west
 Sloop, *m. or bateau bermuden, or bateau d'Amé-*
rique, a sloop, a sort of vessel with one mast
 Sole, *f. Sole d'assût, the sole or bottom of a gun*
carriage. — de sabord, sole or port-sell of a gun
port. — or sabatte, a sole for the heel of the
sheers to step in
 Soleil, *m. the sun. Le soleil a baissé, the sun has*
fallen or passed the meridian. Le soleil a passé
le vent, the sun has overtaken the wind. Le
soleil chasse avec le vent, the wind keeps pace
with the sun. Le soleil monte encore, the sun
continues to rise, has not yet passed the meridian
 Sombrier sous voiles, *v. n. to go bottom upwards, to*
be overset, to overset in a squall of wind
 Sommelier, *m. the captain's steward's mate in*
French ships of-war

- le has become calm. Le mât tombe en arrière, the mast hangs or rakes aft
- Ton des mâts, *m.* mast-head, or the space comprehended between the cap of the lowest mast and trestle-trees beneath it. Avoir les huniers sur le ton, to have the top-sails upon the cap
- Tonne, *f.* or pièce de deux, a half-ton, or a cask containing two hogheads
- Tonneau, *m.* or pièce de quatre, a ton, or a cask containing four hogheads; a ton of weight employed in measuring a ship's burthens, and containing 2000 liv., or 42 cubical feet, French measure. Vaisseau de cinq cents tonneaux, a ship of five hundred tons burthen
- Tonnelier, *m.* cooper of a ship. Maître tonnelier, the master cooper of a dock-yard
- Tonnellerie, *f.* the shed in which the casks are made and repaired; also the magazine or storehouse in which they are kept for use
- Tonture, *f.* the sheer of the wales and decks, or the convexity of the transoms and beams of a ship. — des ponts, sheer of a ship's decks. — des baux, &c. the round up or convexity of a ship's beams
- Touturé, *a.* Vaisseau fort touturé, a ship built with a great sheer
- Toron, *m.* strand of a rope. Cordage à trois torons, or cordage en trois, a rope made of three strands, &c. Cordage à quatre torons, or cordage en quatre, a rope made of four strands.
- Tors d'un cordage, *m.* twisting of a rope. Cordage qui a trop de tors, a rope too hard twisted. Oter les tors à un cordage, to untwist a rope, which is done immediately after the laying it, when it is too hard twisted
- Touage, *m.* the act of towing or warping a ship from one place to another
- Toucher, *v. n.* to strike against a rock or sand-bank. — à un port, or à un mouillage, to touch, or to call at any port
- Touée, *f.* tow-line, tow-rope, or warp. Porter une touée en dehors du vaisseau, to carry a warp out of the ship
- Touer, *v. a.* to tow, or to warp. Se touer, to haul one's self ahead
- Toupin, *m.* (with ropemakers) or coucheur, a laying-top
- Tour, *m.* Tour de câble, an elbow in the hause, or a foul hause. Câble qui a pris un tour, a cable which is foul in the hause, or an elbow in the hause. Tour à bitourd, a reel for spun yarn. — de loc, reel of the log. — et choque, a weather bit of the cable, a turn and half-turn about the bit
- Touret, *m.* a winch in a rope-yard, on which the wire is wound up
- Tourillons d'un canon, *m. p.* the trunnions of a piece of ordnance
- Tourmentin, *m.* a name sometimes given to the fore stay-sail
- Tourneviere, *f.* voyal; a so nie-senger. Boutons or poimmes de tourneviere, mouses of the voyal. Œillets de tourneviere, eyes of the voyal. Mariage de tourneviere, lashing together of the eyes of the voyal
- Tout le monde haut! all hands hooy! all hands upon deck, hooy! Tout le monde bas! sit down close, all hands!
- A-la-traine, *ad.* towing overboard; sail of any thing towed in the sea by a rope while the ship is advancing. Chaloupe à-la-traine, a boat towed at the stern of a ship
- Trainée de poudre, *f.* a train of gun-powder.
- Trait-quarré, *m.* Voile à trait quarré, a square-rigged vessel
- Traite, *f.* the trade, or commerce carried on between shipping and the inhabitants of any country. — des nègres, trading for negroes, or Guinea trade
- Tramontane, *f.* the north wind in the dialect of Provence. Meste tramontane, the north-west. Greco-tramontane, the north-north-west
- Transport, *m.* Bâtiment de transport, a transport ship
- Trape or attrape, *f.* relieving tackle
- Travailler, *v. n.* to roll, to pitch heavily (said of a ship); to swell tumultuously (said of the waves)
- Travailleurs, *m. p.* the labourers who assist in getting out shipping for the sea
- Travers, *m.* Le travers d'un vaisseau, athwart-ships. Par le travers du vaisseau, on the beam. Mettre en travers, to bring to, which is done a night when they would not sail beyond a port, &c. or in any other occurrence when they are obliged to wait for any thing. Vent par le travers, a wind on the beam. Etre en travers de la mer, to be in the hollow or trough of the sea, to have the sea athwart. Etre par le travers d'un port, &c. to stand athwart a port, or to pour. Présenter le travers à un vaisseau, bring the broadside to bear upon a ship. Etre mouillé en travers de la marée, to ride athwart the tide. Le vaisseau est mouillé par le travers, the ship has come to abreast of the port. Travers par travers, hank for hank
- Par le travers, *ad. off.* La flotte était par le travers de St. Malo, the fleet was off St. Malo
- Traversée, *f.* passage, voyage. Faire une bonne traversée, to have a good passage. Notre traversée a été de quinze jours, we had a passage of fifteen days
- Traverser, *v. a.* Traverser l'ancre, to get the anchor up along the bow in order to stow it in the gunnel, or to stow the anchor. — les voiles, flat in the sails. — la misaine, to flet the mainward. — un vaisseau, or s'entramer devant un fort, to bring the ship's broad side to bear upon a fort or battery, &c. Traverser une ancre, flat in forward!
- Travieux, *m.* a small fishing vessel on the coast of the pays d'Aunis. — d'écoutilles, a gutter-ledge of a halibout. — de chaloupe, the thwart of a longboat. — or vent travers d'un port, d'une baie, or d'une côte, a wind that sets right into any harbour or bay, and prevents the departure of a ship from that port, which sets directly to a shore, so as to make it difficult for a ship when embayed to depart from shore
- Traversin, *m.* Traversins des baux, or barmes, small carlings put between the beams in French ships of war. Traversin des bittes, the cross-piece of the bitts. — d'écoutille, gutter-ledge. — de la queue, the beam into which the pearls of the capnet are bolted. — des herpes, a ship's davit. — d'échât-au d'avant, the cross-piece of the fore-mast. Traversins de toquets, the cross-piece of the main and fore sheet-kvels, and of other kvels. — de l'ancre, ropes fastened to the flukes of the anchor, and which serve to take hold of the anchor tackle hook, in order to stow it to the ship's lee. — des affûts, the transoms of the gun carriages
- Trébuchet, *m.* a shipwright's scale
- Trélingage, *m.* cross-foot. — des haubans, — des haubans sous la hune, cat-harpings. — des étais sous les hunes, the cross-foot of the tops. — de combat, hunc cat-harpings, placed below the former from the starboard to the larboard shrouds; forming a kind of netting

rod, the use of which is to receive any blacks or
 which may fall from aloft in time of action,
 and which would otherwise wound or kill some
 of the ship's company

Uretac, v. a. to receive a crew-foot, or form any
 similar thereto, as the clue of a hammock,

Ucher, v. n. or under les voiles, to gibe, or
 to set the sails; said only of lateen sails

Uque, f. a kind of companion around the
 stern of a fishing boat

Uque, m. lug sail, or square sail, used in scud-
 ding by tartans, rebees, &c. or the cross-jack
 of the English boom-rigged vessels. Ver-
 gues, the yard of such a square sail;
 the cross-jack yard, in some boom-rigged
 vessels among the English

Uque de la marine, n. treasurer of the navy,
 or in any of the king's ports. Trésoriers
 de la marine, treasurers of the navy
 at Paris: they are two, having each of
 their year's business alternately

Uque, f. p. fates, a sort of knittles, frequently
 used in rigging. — de mèche, a large match,
 composed of three matches twisted round each other
 in the form of a trévier. V. Aiguille à voiles

Uque, f. parbuckle

Uque, m. a triangular hanging stage, hung
 from the mast for the artificers to work upon;
 a sort of stage composed of three capsterns,
 whose ends being tied together form a tri-
 angle to encircle any mast, along which this
 stage is hoisted or lowered to scrape or pay the
 rope, &c.

Uque, m. & ad. starboard. Tribord, or les
 tribords, the starboard watch. — au quart!
 the watch starboard! — la barre, star-
 board the helm! — tout! hard a-starboard.
 Ne pas tribord! mind your larboard
 watch! Feu tribord! fire to starboard!

Uque, m. p. starboard watch

Uque, f. a thin lath to line a gun-port, dead-light,
 or hatch nailed against the butts of a boat's
 gun to strengthen them

Uque, m. the water ways of a galley

Uque, m. the fore mast in lateen vessels,
 which generally hangs forward; and all the
 rigging thereto belonging. Arbre or mâit de
 devant, the fore mast of a galley. rebec, &c.

Uque, f. fore stay-sail

Uque, f. fore stay-sail

Uque, f. the standing lifts of the
 fore stay-yard. — de rucage, parrel rope, truss

Uque, f. or pompe de mer, water spout

Uque, f. the parrel of the lateen yard

Uque, m. Trou d'écoutes, the shoove holes which
 are cut obliquely through a ship's side, wherein
 the main and fore sheets are received. Trou,
 or trou de la civadière, the holes formed in the
 side of a ship to let out the water which
 runs into its cavity when the ship pitches. Trou
 de chat or du chat de la hune, lubber's hole

Uque, f. the poop of a frigate (an accommodation
 deck, containing two cabins for the captain and
 the first lieutenant. Toile de tugue, a canvas
 covering for the poop of a frigate

Uque, f. tarpsawin

Uque, f. the tutelary saint represented on the
 stern of a ship among the Roman catholic nations

Uque, or typho, m. whirlwind

U.

URETAC, v. a. fore-tack tackle or preventer fore-
 tack

Us et coutumes de la mer, uses and customs of the
 sea, which are particularly understood of the
 laws of Oleron

Usance, f. agreement, contract made between the
 master, owner, and freighters of a ship

V.

VA-ET-VIENT, m. a pass rope, made fast to a
 ship and to a wharf, being like a ferry, by means
 of which a boat may come backwards and forwards
 with one man, and without the help of oars

Vadrouille, f. swab, a brush to pay a ship's bottom
 with

Vagues, f. p. surges, waves, or billows

Vaignage, m. ceiling, or foot waling

Vaigner, v. a. to place or fix the planks and thick
 stuff of a ship's ceiling to the timbers

Vaigner, f. p. a general name for the planks,
 clamps, and thick stuff used in the ceiling of a
 ship. — de fond, the thick stuff and ceiling placed
 next to the keel, over all the floor-timbers.
 — de fleurs, the thick stuff and ceiling placed
 next to these about the floor heads. — d'im-
 pature, the thick stuff and ceiling placed between
 the floor heads and the clamps. — de pont, the
 clamps which support the ends of the beams

Vaisseau, m. a ship; particularly understood of large
 vessels with three masts. — de guerre, a ship
 of war, or a man of war. — du roi, a king's ship.
 — de ligne, a ship of the line, from 50 guns for-
 wards. — de la Compagnie des Indes, an East
 India-man. — du premier rang, a first rate
 man of war. — du second rang, a second rate,
 &c. — à deux ponts, a two deck ship, a two
 decker. — de cinquante pièces de canon, a fifty
 gun ship. — de registre, a register ship. — ve-
 gâté, frigate built. — marchand, a merchant
 ship. — vivrier, victualling ship. — à l'ancre,
 a roaler. — de compagnie, a good company
 keeper. — négrier, a Guinea-man. — à la
 voile, or sous voiles, a ship under sail. — à
 l'ancre or au mouillage, a ship riding at anchor,
 or in the roads. — de bas bord, a low built ves-
 sel. — de haut bord, a general name for large
 ships. — ardent, a gripping ship. — au plus
 près, a close-hauled ship. — ennemi, an en-
 emy's ship. — neutre, a neutral ship. — cor-
 saire, a privateer. — de charge, a vessel of bur-
 then. — armé en guerre, an armed ship.

beau de combat, a roummy ship, advantageously
 built for battle, a fine fighting vessel. — gon-
 dolé, a ship built with a great sheer. — qui
 cargue, qui charge à fret, qui se manie bien
 qui se porte bien à la mer, a crank ship, trad-
 ing ship, good working ship, good sea boat, a
 tight built ship. — ralongé, a lengthened ship.

Valet, m. Maître valet, the steward's mate,
 Valets à canon, wards. Valet de menuisier,
 hold-fast

Vulture, f. a seizing made at the head of a lower
 mast to secure the top-mast by the heel

Varaques, f. p. floor timbers. — de fond, the

floor timbers amidships, placed in the middle or broadest part of the ship. — acculées, the crotches, or floor timbers fore and aft. — demi-acculées, the floor timbers which are placed between the crotches and the middle floor timbers. Varangue plate, a flat floor timber. — fort acculée, a rising floor timber amidships. Tête des varangues, the floor heads. Demi-varangue, cross-chock, this piece being longer in French ships, and framed and bolted with the other timbers. Varangues de porques, the futtock riders

Varech, *m.* sea wreck, or weeds

Variation, *f.* variation. La variation est de vingt-cinq degrés nord-ouest en ces parages, the variation is twenty-five degrees west in those parts

Vase, *f.* ooze or slime

Vaseux, *a.* Fond vaseux or fond de vase, oozy or slimy, said of the bottom or soundings at sea

Vassoles des écoutes, *f. p.* coamings of the hatches

Veille, *f.* Bouée à la veille, a buoy floating in sight over the anchor

Veiller, *v. a.* & *n.* to watch, attend, or take care of any thing. Veille les écoutes! stand by the sheets! Veille la drisse du grand hunier! stand by the main top-sail haliard! Roche qui veille, a rock always out of the water

Vent, *m.* wind. Vents aliés, trade winds. Vent d'amont, a term used in some countries for a land wind or breeze. — d'aval, a sea wind or breeze, or that which comes from the offing. — fait, a settled wind. — étale, a regular and steady wind, a settled wind. — maniable, moderate wind, and favourable for sailing. — traversier d'un port, a wind that sets right into a port. — traversier d'une côte, a wind that sets directly to a shore. — arrière, or — en poupe, a wind right aft, or astern. — de bouline, a scant wind, which makes it necessary to be close hauled, and consequently to make use of the bowlines. — contraire, a foul wind. — de bout, a scant wind, with which the ship cannot lie on her course, even when close hauled. — devant, head to wind. Bon vent, a fair wind. Prendre vent devant, to chapel a ship. Donner vent devant, to turn the ship's prow to windward, as in tacking; or to stay a ship. Vent frais, a fresh gale of wind. Gros vent, a strong gale of wind. Vent large, large wind, or quartering wind. — au plus près, a sharp wind, which makes it necessary to be sharp trimmed, in order to lie on the course. — de quartier, a wind perpendicular to the ship's course, or upon the beam. Vents variables, variable winds, or such as are without the tropics. Au vent, to the windward. Sous le vent, to leeward, or under the lee. Tomber sous le vent, to fall off, or to drive to leeward. Côté du vent, the weather side. Dessus du vent, or avantage du vent, the weather gage. Vent dessus, the situation of the sails which are taken aback. — dedans, the situation of the sails which are filled or inflated by the wind. Coup de vent, a very hard gale of wind. — mettre les voiles au vent, to set sail, to hoist sail. Aller selon le vent, to sail with the wind. Avoir vent et marée, to sail with the wind and tide. Avoir vent arrière, vent en poupe, to have a fore wind, to sail before the wind. Pincer le vent, aller au plus près du vent, aller au plus près, to sail near the wind. Avoir le vent sur un vaisseau, être au vent d'un vaisseau, avoir le dessus du vent, to weather a ship, to go to windward of her, to get the wind or weather gage of a ship

Venter, *v. n.* to blow, or spring up, against the wind. Il vente grand frais du N. O. d. a strong gale from the N. W.

Ventilateur, *m.* a ventilator used at sea

Verge, *f.* Verge de l'ancre, shank of the anchor — de pompe, pump spear

Vergue, *f.* yard of any sail. La grande vergue, the main yard. La vergue de misaine, the fore yard. — du grand hunier, the main top yard. — du petit hunier, the fore top yard.

grand perroquet, the main top-gallant yard. — de grand perroquet volant, the main top-gallant royal yard. — du petit perroquet, the top-gallant yard. — du petit perroquet volant, the fore top-gallant royal yard. — d'art, the main top-gallant yard. — sèche, or vergue de fou, the cross-jack yard. — de perroquet de fou, the main top-gallant yard. — de la perruche, the main top-gallant yard. — de ciradire, the main top-gallant yard. — de contre-ciradire, the main top-gallant yard. Vergue de tente, a spread for the awning, set across the ensign staff, the paille-en-cul, driver yard. — des bords, the studding-sail yards. — à come, a boom and gaff of a brig, of a sloop, &c. — tangon, fore-sail boom. — latine or antique, the main top-gallant yard. Vergues carrées, square yards. Bouts de vergues, yard arms. Taquets de vergues, cleats at the yard arms

Vestes, *f. p.* haliards of a lateen yard

Vibord, *m.* the waist of a ship, or that part which is between the forecabin and quarters

Lisse de vibord, waist riband; also the timber line. Précointe de vibord, sheer

Vice-amiral, an officer immediately under the admiral, and above the lieutenant-general; he carries his flag at the fore top mast head, but rank in the army with the maréchal

France, and consequently above the rank of admiral in the English fleet. There are two in the French fleet, one of whom takes the title of vice-amiral du Ponant, and the other vice-amiral du Levant. Vice-consul, *m.* a consul, an officer under a consul residing at a smaller port of the latter's dependance, or sent to help him in his business

Victuailles, *f. p.* sea victuals, or sea provisions of any kind

Victuailler, *m.* victualler, contractor, or victualler

Vigies, *f. p.* rocks always above water, in the sea or main sea. Vigies, (this term is peculiar to the French West Indies, and is borrowed from the Spanish) watching places on the top of a hill having a sight over the main sea, where watchmen are kept to make signals of what ships pass by; they call so too the man that watches at one of those stations. Etre en vigie, to keep a look out

Vigier, *v. a.* to look out. — une flotte, to do or watch the motions of a fleet

Vindas, *m.* windlass

Violon de beaupré, *m.* or taquets de beaupré, the B's of the bowsprit

Virage, *m.* the heaving up any weighty body by a crab or capstern

Virer, *v. a.* & *n.* signifies in general to turn a wind about. — au oubestan, to heave the stern. — à pic, to heave short. — de bord, to put about a ship, or to go about. — vent devant, to tack. — vent arrière, to veer. — un vaisseau en carène, to heave down a ship, or to careen a ship. — le cap au nord, to veer the ship

mends the north. Vaisseau viré en quille, a
 with her keel hoove out of water, or keel out
 of water. Roller or winch, windlass; also any
 windlass
 a late iron ring (placed on the end of a
 for lashing bolts)
 burlages, *f.* stroke or streak
 an officer resembling the tide surveyor
 the customs
 well of a fishing vessel, wherein to keep
 the fish
 Directeur des vivres de la ma-
 rine, *v.* victualler of the navy, residing in
 the port. Munitionnaire des vivres de
 la marine, the contractor for sea provisions
 sort of rowing; also, the collection of
 a boat or galley; and thirdly, the
 of a boat, thwarts, and seats on which the
 rowers sit. Mener la vogue, to give
 the lead
m. the strokesman
 to row or pull. Vogue tribord! pull
 away! Vogue avant! pull away! Vogue
 tribord! pull away now the wind lulls!
 f. leak. Boucher une voie d'eau, to
 stop a leak. Découvrir une voie d'eau, to find
 a leak. Faire une voie d'eau, to spring a
 leak. Etancher une voie d'eau, to free a ship
 of water which she had made by a leak.
 Arrêter une voie d'eau, to stop a leak in a
 any manner
 Voiles carrées, square sails. —
 de voiles triangulaires, lateen sails. — de
 voiles, studding-sails. — d'étai, stay-sails.
 de voiles, or de beaupré, sprit-sails. — de
 voiles-jack, the square sail of a sloop.
 de voiles, shoulder of mutton sails, and boom
 de voiles d'un vaisseau de guerre, the
 of all the sails of a man of war: La
 voile, the main sail; La voile de mi-
 voile, the fore-sail; — d'artimon, the mizen-
 sail; — du grand hunier, the main top-sail;
 de l'hunier, the fore top-sail; — de per-
 roquet, the main top-sail; — de per-
 roquet, or le perroquet de fougue, the
 top-sail; — de grand perroquet, or
 grand perroquet, the main top gallant sail;
 de petit perroquet, or le petit perroquet, the
 fore top-sail; — de grand perroquet vo-
 lant, the main top gallant flying sail;
 de grand perroquet volant, the main
 top gallant flying sail; — de petit perroquet
 volant, the fore top gallant flying sail;
 de petit perroquet volant, the fore
 top gallant flying sail; — de la perroche d'arti-
 mon, the mizen top-sail; — d'étai d'arti-
 mon, the mizen stay-sail; — de la grande
 voile d'étai, the main stay-sail;
 de la grande voile d'étai de hune, or du grand
 étai de hune, the great main-top stay-sail; La petite
 voile d'étai de hune, the small main-top stay-
 sail; La voile d'étai de grand perroquet, the
 main top gallant stay-sail; — d'étai du per-
 roquet, the fore top gallant stay-sail; — de la
 fougue, or la voile d'étai de fougue or
 de beaupré, the mizen top-sail; — d'étai
 de beaupré, the mizen top gallant stay-sail;
 de la perroche, the sprit-top-sail; — de
 la perroche, or de beaupré, the sprit-top-sail;
 de la perroche, the driver, or ring-tail. Parties
 d'une voile, the parts and appur-
 tenances of a sail: Pattes des voiles, the tab-
 lets of the sails at the edges and bolt ropes;
 des voiles, the reef bands; Oeillets, the eye-
 lets; Renfort or doublage, the tabling at
 the edges and leech ropes; Tablier, the tab-
 ling in the bunt of a top-sail; Ralingues, the
 leech ropes; Ralingue de fond, the foot rope;

Ralingues de tête, the leech ropes; Ralingue
 de tête, the head rope; Le point, the tack or
 clue; Les herceaux, the cringles on the bolt ropes
 of a sail; Les garettes de ris, the reef lines or
 points; Les rabans de sirage, the furling lines,
 or rope bands; Les rabans de peinture, the
 ear-rings. Fond d'une voile, foot of a sail. Les
 fonds d'une voile, the bunt of a sail. Tête
 d'une voile, head of a sail. Chête d'une voile,
 depth or drop of a sail. Envergure d'une voile,
 square of a sail. Voile enfiée or sur le mât, a
 sail taken aback. — serrée, a sail taken in, or
 furled. — au sec, a sail loosed to dry by the sun
 or wind, after a rain. — bordée, a sail well
 trimmed, or a sail whose sheets are tallied aft.
 — déferlée, a sail loosened or unfurled. — car-
 guée, a sail clued up, or hauled up in the bunt.
 — qui fâse, a sail shivering in the wind. — qui
 parte, a sail which draws, or a tight sail. — en
 ralingue, a flowing sail, or a sail whose sheets
 being slackened or flown, flies loose and flutters
 in the wind. Les basses voiles, the courses.
 Les voiles de l'avant, the head sails. Les voiles
 de l'arrière, the after sails. Toutes voiles de-
 hors, all sails set, all sails out or standing. Les
 quatre corps de voiles, the main and main top,
 fore and fore top-sails. Une voile, a sail, or
 vessel discovered at a distance. Voile Anglaise,
 a boat's sail with a diagonal sprit. — d'eau, a
 water sail used by the Dutch. — défoncée, dé-
 ralinguée, envergée, a sail split or rent asun-
 der; blown or torn from the bolt rope; bent to
 the yard. — en bonnière, en pantenne, sail
 fluttering in the wind, shivering in the wind.
 Faire toutes voiles blanches, to cruise as a pi-
 rate, to make all fish that comes to the net. For-
 cer de voiles, to crowd sails
 Voiles, *f. p.* sail, ships. Une flotte de cent voiles,
 a fleet of a hundred sail
 Voile rie, *f.* or sally aux voiles, a sail left, or a
 place where sails are made
 Voilier, *m.* a sail-maker. Maître voilier, the mas-
 ter sail-maker of a dock-yard. Vaisseau bon
 voilier, a good sailor (said of a ship that sails
 swiftly). Mauvais voilier, a bad sailor (said of
 a ship that sails heavily)
 Voilure, *f.* a complete suit of sails belonging to
 any ship. Ce vaisseau a sa voilure complète,
 this ship's suit of sails is ready. Voilure, a ge-
 neral name for all species of sails used in any
 ship whatsoever. La voilure des galiotes, the
 manner of cutting the sails of a galiot, or gal-
 liot sails. Voilure, the trim of the sails for every
 particular manner of working the ship. Régler
 la voilure, to regulate the quantity of sails to be
 carried in a fleet, in order to keep company.
 Etre sous la même voilure, to be under the same
 sails (said of two ships in company, which carry
 the same quantity and number of sails). Toute
 la voilure de l'avant, de l'arrière, all the head
 sails, after sails
 Voix, *f.* the song (employed by sailors, in hoisting,
 hauling, heaving, &c.). Donner la voix, to sing
 out (as in hauling, hoisting, heaving, &c.). A la
 voix! mind the man that sings! mind the song!
 Volée, *f.* a platoon or limited number of great
 guns fired at once in a sea fight. Toute volée,
 random shot
 Volet, *m.* a little sea compass used in a longboat or
 cutter
 Volontaire, *m.* Volontaires de la marine, or vo-
 lontaires gentilshommes, volunteers in a ship of
 war; these are young gentlemen brought up to
 be officers in the navy. — navigateurs, young;

volunteers, or seafaring men, appointed to become captains of merchant ships

Volte, f. a particular course or route, the manoeuvres of bearing away or hauling the wind (either to change the course or bring the broadside to bear upon an enemy)

* *Voitigole, m. or massane, or cordon de massane, the lowest rail, or floor riband of a galley*

Voûte, f. p. the counters of a ship. La grande

voûte, the counter, or lower counter. Vaisseau qui a beaucoup de voûte, a ship that has a very hollow counter. Voûte de la gallerie, the cove

Voyage de long cours, f. a long voyage

Vrille, f. Vrille à canon, a bit or long gimblet, used to cleanse the touch-hole of a cannon. — de charpentier, a wimble or drill

W.

WATREGAN, m. sort of canal or ditch (usable for boats and small craft)

Wherry, m. (from the English) a sort of vessel. V. Houari

Y.

YACHT, m. yacht, a sort of vessel. — de pal du roi d'Angleterre, &c. a royal yacht

Yeux, m. p. Yeux, or trous de la civadière, holes in the sprit-sail

Yole, f. a yacht, or very small boat

A DICTIONARY

OF

SEA TERMS AND PHRASES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS.

N. B. Terms and phrases of command are indicated by a note of admiration (!).

A D M

ABACK, *ad.* *coiffé, sur le mât, ou vent dessus (en parlant des voiles).* The main top-sail is taken aback, le grand hunier est coiffé, le grand hunier est sur le mât. To lay aback any sail, coiffer ou mettre une voile sur le mât. Lay all flat aback! mets toutes les voiles sur le mât! brasses tout à raler! masque par-tout!

Abast, *ad.* *arrière, en arrière de, en arrière, et de l'arrière.* Ex. Abast the main mast, en arrière du grand mât, &c.

Aboard, *ad.* *à bord.* To go aboard, aller à bord. To fall aboard of a ship, aborder un vaisseau (en descendant sur lui, ou en chassant sur lui, et non comme ennemi). Aboard main tack! amure le grand voile!

About, *ad.* *qui exprime le mouvement d'un vaisseau qui vire de bord.* To go about, virer de bord. Ready about! pare à virer! About ship! adieu va! (commandement fait à l'équipage pour virer de bord)

Abreast, *ad.* *par le travers, vis-à-vis de.* Ex. The main-top sprung a leak abreast of the main hatchway, il se déclara une voie d'eau à la frégate, vis-à-vis la grande écouteille. Two ships lying abreast of one another, deux bâtimens rattachés côte-à-côte, ou par le travers l'un de l'autre. A fleet formed abreast, escadre sur une ligne de front

Accommodations, *n. p.* *logemens et emménagemens des vaisseaux.* A vessel that has good accommodations for passeng. rs, bâtiment qui est disposé pour recevoir des passagers

Admiral, *n.* *homme de girouette, et homme de flamme*
Admiral, *n.* *amiral, ou général d'une armée navale.* — of the fleet, l'amiral d'Angleterre (le premier officier de marine). — of the red squadron, Esc. amiral de l'escadre, ou de la division rouge (qui porte le pavillon au grand mât.) Vice-admiral, vice-amiral (il porte le pavillon quarré au mât de misaine). Rear-admiral, contre-amiral (il porte le pavillon quarré au mât d'artimon). Admiral ship. V. Ship

A L E

Admiralty, *n.* *amirauté (c'est proprement la charge et les fonctions de grand-amiral, remplies depuis long-temps par sept lords commissaires qui ont conjointement l'autorité et les pouvoirs attribués ci-devant en France à l'amiral et au ministre de la marine tout ensemble).* Board of admiralty, ou admiralty office, l'amirauté d'Angleterre, ou bureau d'amirauté

Advice-boat, *n.* V. Boat

Adrift, *ad.* *en dérive, au gré des flots ou du vent*

Adz, *n.* (corrompu d'Addice) herminette. Hollow adz, herminette courbe

Afloat, *ad.* *à flot.* To bring a ship afloat, remettre un vaisseau à flot, relever un vaisseau échoué

Afore, *ad.* *avant, en avant, de l'avant*

Aft, *ad.* *arrière, de l'arrière.* Afore and aft, de l'avant à l'arrière, dans toute la longueur du vaisseau, de long en long. The wind is right aft, le vent est droit arrière. The fore mast hangs aft, le mât de misaine est incliné sur l'arrière. The jib sheet is aft, le foc est bordé. Haul the fore sheet flat aft! borde la misaine tout plat!

After, *ad.* *de l'arrière.* The after sails, les voiles de l'arrière. The after capstan, le cabestan de l'arrière, ou le petit cabestan, dans les vaisseaux de guerre Anglais. The after-guard, les matelots du gaillard d'arrière

Agent-victualler, *n.* *directeur des vivres de la marine*

Aground, *ad.* *à terre, échoué (en parlant d'un vaisseau)*

Ahead, *ad.* *en avant du vaisseau.* Ahead of us, de l'avant à nous. To run ahead of one's reckoning, être en avant de son point, ou de son estime; se faire de l'arrière

Ahull, *ad.* *à sec, à mâts, et à cordes*

Aim, *n.* *mise, ou action de pointer un canon.* To take aim, pointer

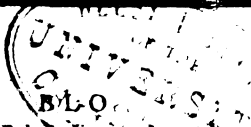
Alee, *ad.* *sous le vent (s'emploie pour commander au gouvernail, et marquer la position de la barre).* Put the helm alee! [of] littéralement,

met la barre sous le vent ! Hard alee ! lof tout !
 Helms alee ! change la barre !
 All, ad. & a. tout, qui s'emploie dans les exemples
 suivans. All in the wind, prêt à fasier (en par-
 lant des voiles). You are all in the wind ! dés-
 fe du vent ! ne viens pas au vent ! All hands high,
 ou all hands hony ! en haut tout le monde ! All
 hands to quarters ! tout le monde à son poste !
 Allowance, n. ration. All allowance, ration en-
 tière. Half allowance, demi-ration. To stop a
 sailor's allowance, retrancher la ration à un ma-
 telot
 Aloft, ad. en haut (en parlant des mâts, des
 vergues, et du gréement)
 Along, p. Along-side, bord-à-bord, le long du bord.
 Come along-side ! accoste à bord ! To lie along,
 plier ou donner à la bande (par la force du vent).
 Along shore, le long de la côte
 Aloof, ou Aloff, ad. au lof
 To alter the course, v a. changer la route
 Amain, ad. Let go amain ! en bande ! c'est-à-dire,
 lâchez tout-à-coup ! Strike amain ! amenez les
 voiles ! (pour saluer)
 Amidships, ad. au milieu du vaisseau (soit dans le
 sens de sa largeur, soit dans celui de sa longu-
 eur). Put the helm amidships ! droit la barre !
 Anchor, n. ancre. Parts of the anchor, parties de
 l'ancre : The arms, les bras ; The bill, le bec ;
 The crown, le collet, ou la croûte ; The eye,
 l'oreille ; The flukes, les orilles ; The nuts, les
 tenons ; The ring, l'organeau ; The shank, la
 verge ou tige ; The stock, le jas, l'essieu. To
 drag the anchors, chasser sur les ancrés. The
 anchor coines home, le vaisseau chaise sur son
 ancre. Foul anchor, ancre dont le cable a fait
 un tour. The anchor is a-cock-bill, l'ancre est
 à la veille. The anchor is a-peek, l'ancre est à-
 pic. The anchor is a-trip, l'ancre a laissé. The
 anchor is a-weigh, l'ancre a dérosé. To back
 an anchor, empenner une ancre. To cat the
 anchor, caponner l'ancre. To fish the anchor,
 traverser l'ancre. To steer the ship to her an-
 chor, gouverner sur son ancre. To ride at an-
 chor, être à l'ancre (sur une seule ancre). To
 mine to an anchor, jeter l'ancre ou mouiller,
 venir au mouillage. To shoe the anchor, brider
 l'ancre. To secure the anchor, saisir l'ancre
 contre le bord. To stock the anchor, enjaler
 une ancre, ou la garnir de son jas. The flood
 anchor, l'ancre de flot. The cob anchor, l'an-
 cre de jusan. The shore anchor, l'ancre de
 terre. The sheet anchor, maîtresse ancre ou
 ancre d'espérance. Spare anchor, ancre de re-
 change. The best bower anchor, la seconde an-
 cre. The small bower anchor, l'ancre d'af-
 fourche. The stream anchor, l'ancre de toue.
 Let go the anchor ! mouille !
 To anchor, v n. ancrer ou jeter l'ancre
 Anchorage, n. mouillage. Duty of anchorage,
 droit d'ancrage
 Anchoring ground, n. fond de bonne tenue, bon
 mouillage
 An-end, ad. debout, ou perpendiculaire (en parlant
 des mâts, éperilles, &c.). Ce mot s'emploie aus-
 si dans l'expression suivante : The main top
 mast is an-end, le mât de grand hunier est
 guindé, c'est-à-dire, rendu à son poste
 To answer, v a. & n. répondre. To answer a
 signal, répondre à un signal. That ship does
 not answer her helm, ce bâtiment gouverne mal,
 ou ne sent pas son gouvernail
 A-peek, ad. à-pic (en parlant du câble d'une ancre).
 Ce mot exprime aussi quelquefois la situation
 des vergues que nous nommons en pantenne, ou
 à-piques, quoique peu usité en ce sens. Ex. To

ride apeek, avoir les vergues en pantenne ou
 à-piques
 Apron, n. In a dock, radier d'un bassin ou forme
 In ship-building, contre-étrave. In gunnery
 platine de canon
 Armed, a. An armed ship, vaisseau armé
 guerre
 Armour, n. Top armour, pavots des hunes
 Ashore, ad. à terre, opposé au mot aboard. A ship
 ashore, vaisseau échoué
 Astern, ad. en arrière du vaisseau
 Athwart, ad. par le travers. We discovered
 fleet standing athwart us, nous découvrimus
 l'escadre par notre travers. Athwart ships, en tra-
 vers du vaisseau, d'un bord à l'autre. To ride
 athwart, être mouillé en travers du vent et du
 courant lorsqu'ils sont opposés l'un à l'autre
 Atrip, ad. The anchor is atrip, l'ancre a laissé
 The top-sails are strip, les huniers sont guin-
 dés
 Avast ! tiens bon là ! C'est un ordre de cesser ou
 d'arrêter dans quelque manœuvre ou exercice.
 Les Provençaux disent baste. Avast heaving,
 tiens bon au cabestan ! assez vire ! (ordre de
 cesser de virer)
 Auger, n. tarière. Auger-bit, bout ou quiller de
 la tarière. Shank of the auger, tige ou verge
 de la tarière, ou méche. Trough of the au-
 ger, manche de la tarière
 Average, n. avarie
 A-weather, ad. au vent. Hard a-weather ! la barre
 au vent ! arrive tout !
 A-weigh, ad. The anchor is a-weigh, l'ancre
 a laissé
 Awning, n. tente et tendelet
 Axe, n. grande hache, ou coignée. Battle axe,
 pole axe. V. Pole

B.

BACK, n. & ad. dos, derrière, revers, en arrière
 de retour. Ex. Back of the stern post, contre-
 émbot extérieur. Back-board, dossier d'un
 canot. Back stays, ou breast back stays, gar-
 haubans. Shifting back stays, galhaubans ou
 relans. After back stays, sorte de galhaubans ou
 contre-étrave
 To back, v a. appuyer, soutenir. To back an an-
 chor, empenner une ancre. To back the sails,
 coiffer les voiles, mettre les voiles sur le mât, ou
 brasser les voiles à culer. Back the main top-
 sail ! brasse le grand hunier sur le mât. To
 back all astern ! scie tout à culer ! (commande
 vient aux rameurs)
 To lappie the mizen, v a. mettre l'artimon vent
 dessus (en halant l'écote au côté du vent)
 To balance a sail, v a. prendre un ris à l'artimon,
 et autres voiles semblables de brigantin, de go-
 lette, de sloop, dont les ris se prennent par en bas.
 Balance the mizen ! prends un ris à l'artimon,
 ou étrangle l'artimon avec un roban par en
 haut !
 Balcony, n. galerie de poupe
 To bale a boat, v a. vider l'eau d'un canot ou
 batvan. Bale the boat ! jette l'eau !
 Ballast, n. lest. Iron ballast, lest de fer, &c. To
 go on the ballast, aller en lest. A ship ballast-
 shot, vaisseau dont le lest est au rance
 To ballast, v a. lester
 Bannan days, n. jours maigres
 Bank, n. banc. A sand bank, un banc de sables
 Bank of oars, banc de rameurs
 Banker, n. vaisseau employé à la pêche de la morue



sur le grand banc de Terre-neuve. On dit en France Terre-neuvier
 barre d'une rivière ou d'un port. Bars of the estuary, barres de cabestan. — of the mallees, barres de vindas. Hatch bars, barres de mâtures
 Barque, n. barque ou canot de parade, c'est aussi une espèce de chalon ou d'allège pour charger et décharger les vaisseaux
 Barque, nom générique
 Barre, n. bernicle, sorte de coquillage qui s'attache au fond des vaisseaux et aux rochers
 Baril
 Barres, n. batayoles pour le bastingage, placées sur les joints des gaillards
 Bassin à dock, n. bassin à radouber les vaisseaux. Basin, ou wet dock, bassin d'un port, bassin
 Bate, n. latte, listel, ou règle de bois, en général. Battens of the hatches, lattes de bois des hatches, ou cercles de tonneaux (cloués sur les joints des perris qui recouvrent les panneaux de mâtures pour les fermer hermétiquement)
 Bataxe. V. Pole axe
 Bataxe, ou balka, n. p. serans. ou épontilles de sapin
 Bate, n. baie, et quelques fois gophe. The bay of Massachussetts, le golphe de Gascogne. Massachusetts bay, la baie de Massachussetts, &c.
 Bateau, n. balise ou reconnaissance à terre
 Beak, n. avant d'un vaisseau. Beak-head
 Beak-head. V. Bulk-head
 Baux, n. p. baux. Main deck beams, baux du pont. Orlop beams, baux du faux pont, baux de dessous. On the beam, droit par le travers du vaisseau, ou sur la perpendiculaire (en parlant de la position des objets qu'on découvre de la mer). Before the beam, un peu par devant. Aft of the beam, un peu par l'arrière.
 Beam. V. Midship
 Bateau, n. sorte de bateau pêcheur ou de chaloupe des pilotes de Portugal
 Bateau, n. rester (en parlant de la position des objets relativement au vaisseau sur lequel on se trouve, ou des terres par rapport les unes aux autres). Cape St. Vincent bore N. E. of the ship, le Cap St. Vincent nous restait au nord-est de la boussole. To bear in with the land, s'approcher vers la terre. — in with the harbour, s'approcher au port, ou chercher le mouillage. — off the land, s'éloigner de la côte. — off a ship, s'éloigner du vaisseau, ou parler du bord ou de l'arrière. — au moment de l'embarquer ou de débarquer. — up ou away, arriver vent arrière. Bear up! ou bear up the helm! arrive! Bear up round! arrive tout! Bear a hand! aide-moi! hardi!
 Bear, n. Bearded away, amoindri (terme de marine)
 Bear, n. gisement
 Bear, n. p. relèvement. We had good bearing on the coast, nous eûmes de bons relèvements sur la côte
 Bear, n. louvoyer
 Bear, v. a. To beat a ship, dépasser un vaisseau
 Bear, v. a. abrier. To becalm a ship, abriter un vaisseau, manger ou dérober le vent à un vaisseau. Our ship was becalmed under the land, notre vaisseau resta en calmer sous l'île
 Bear, n. p. terme général qui signifie tout ce qui est relatif aux cordages ou arçons, des mâtures. Ce terme n'a point de correspondant en français
 Bear, n. chantier de bois (sur lequel reposent les tonneaux dans l'arrimage d'un vaisseau), chantier

d'arrimage. Bed of a fiber, ou d'une mâture
 — of a canon, serrure de canon sur la poulie porte la classe du canon, et qui sert pour l'usage dans les affûts français. V. Carriage
 Bed of the bowsprit, tête de l'étrave ou repose le battant.
 — of a ship, souille ou lit d'un vaisseau. Bedbolt, cheville qui traverse l'affût
 Beetle, n. moulin d'une machine à battre les pilotes.
 Reeming beetle, mallet de ca'jut. V. Caulking mallet
 To belay, v. a. To belay a rope, amarrer une manœuvre ou un cordage à son taquet, chevillot, &c. Belay! amarre là!
 Belfry, n. montans de cloche
 Bell, n. cloche. Ring the bell! sonne la cloche!
 Cabin bell, sonnette. Strike the bell four! pique quatre!
 Bend, n. norud, Carrick bend, norud plat ou marin. Grauny's bend, norud de vache. Midship bend, le maître gabarit, ou le contour du maître couple
 To bend, v. a. nouer. — the cable, échaligner le câble. — a sail to its yard, enverguer une voile. Bends, in ship-building, V. Wales.
 Between decks, n. p. & ad. entrepont
 Bevel, n. angle, équerage, fausse équerre (des pièces de construction)
 To bevel, v. a. travailler une pièce de construction suivant son équerage
 Bight, n. Bight of a rope ou cable, le double ou le milieu d'un cordage ou d'un câble, ou balant d'un cordage. Bight signifie aussi crique ou calanque
 Bilander ou bylander, n. belandre, sorte de bâtiment
 Billows ou bilboes, n. p. fers ou barre de prisonniers
 Bilge ou bilge, les petits fonds d'un vaisseau.
 Bilge water, eau du fond de cale. A ship that is bilged, vaisseau qui a reçu quelque coup, & qui est crevé dans son fond en échouant. &c.
 Bill, n. Bill of an anchor, bec d'un ancre. V. Anchor.
 Bill of lading, connaissance
 Billiard, n. billard (longue barre de fer, servant à chasser les cercles de fer d'un mât, &c.)
 Binnacle ou binnacle, n. habitacle
 Birth, n. poste; parage, ou position d'un vaisseau au mouillage; et l'espace dans lequel il fait son évitage. The ship lies in a good birth, le vaisseau est bien mouillé, ou mouillé en bon poste, ou en bon parage. The surgeon's, &c. birth, le poste des chirurgiens, &c.
 To birth a ship's company, v. a. désigner les postes de chacun des hommes de l'équipage
 To bit the cable, v. a. biter le câble
 To bite, v. n. mordre (en parlant de l'ancre, lorsqu'elle accroche le fond)
 Bits, n. p. bires (aussi restriction, restreinte, la destination des bires étant d'arrêter le câble ou tel autre cordage). Main bits, bires ou grandes bires. Top-sail sheet bits, bittons, ou ceps d'écoutes des huniers
 Binnacle, V. Binnacle
 Blade, n. plat ou pale d'un aviron
 Blast, n. ou puff of wind, bouffée de vent, ou raffale.
 Blink of the ice. V. Ice
 Block, n. poulie. Single block, poulie simple. Double block, poulie double. Long tackle-block, poulie double de pa'an. Smutch block, poulie coupée, ou poulie à dent. Top-block, poulie de grand-derrière. Treble blocks, poulies à trois rouets (comme celles des grandes drisses), les poulies à calonne à trois rouets. Gear blocks, poulies de drisse à calonne. Cat block, poulie de capon.

Ballock blocks, *poulies d'itaques des drisses des humiers*. Lift block, *poulie de balancine*. Swivel block, *poulie à tourniques*. Quarter block, *poulie de retour*. Dead block, *poulie à moque*. Hook block, *poulie à croc*. Voyal block, *poulie de tournevoire*. Pin of a block, *essieu de poulie*. Shell of a block, *caisse ou corps de la poulie*. Notch of a block, *la goujure ou rainure d'une poulie*

To block up, *v. a. bloquer un port, &c.*

To blow, *v. n. souffler, ventier*. It blows a hard gale, *il vente grand frais*

To blow up, *v. a. & n. sauter en l'air, ou faire sauter un ennemi, &c.*

Bluff, *a. A bluff bow, avant jousfu, avant renfil, ou gros avant*. A bluff-headed ship, *vaisseau dont l'étrave a peu d'elancement*. A bluff mount, *une montagne escarpée, grosse montagne à pente rapide*

Board, *n. bord et bordée (en l'atroyant)*. To make a good board, *ou a stern board, faire une bordée favorable, ou une mauvaise bordée*

A-board, *V. à la lettre A*

To board, *v. a. aborder un vaisseau, en ennemi*

Boarding, *abordage ou action d'aborder*

Boat, *n. bateau*. Trim the boat! *barque droite!*

Bale the boat! *ordre de jeter l'eau*. Longboat, *chaloûpe d'un vaisseau de guerre*. Jolly boat, *petit canot*. Boat-hook, *gaffe*. Advice boat, *avis ou barque d'avis*. A ship boat, *chaloûpe, canot*

Fishing boat, *bateau pêcheur*. Conch boat, *coche d'eau, galiote*. Gun boat, *chaloûpe canonnière*

Boatswain, *n. officier de marine, maître d'équipage*

Bob-stay, *n. sous barbe de beaupré*

Bodily, *ad. To drive bodily upon a coast, dériver par le travers du vaisseau sur une côte*

Bold, *a. A hold sea-coast, côte écarée, ou côte de fer*

Bollard, *n. Bollard timber, V. Knight-head*. Bollards, *corps-morts (servant dans un port aux grosses manœuvres)*

Bolsters, *n. p. coussins de fourrure, ou pailiers*

To bolt a ship, *v. a. cheviller un vaisseau*

Bolt, *n. cheville de fer*. Chain bolt, *cheville des chaînes de haubans*. Drive bolt, *repousse-oir*. Eye bolt, *cheville à œillet*. Fore-lock bolt, *cheville à goupille*. Ring bolt, *cheville à boucle*

Rag bolt, *fiche*. Fender bolt, *cheville à tête ronde ou à bouton*. Clinch bolt, *cheville clavetée sur virole*. Bolt rope, *ralingue*. Bolt

signifie aussi quelquefois un fesseau ou haquet.

Ex. Reed bolts, *paquets de roseaux servant à chauffer les vaisseaux*

Bomb vessel, *ou bomb ketch, n. galiote à bombes*

Boom, *n. mât*. Boom of a harbour, *chaîne d'un port ou panne*. Boom signifie en général *bouehors et arbutant*. Fire boom, *bouehors pour défendre l'approche des brûlots, &c.* Boom-iron, *cercle de bouehors, et autres cercles pareils*. Jib boom, *biton de jac*. Studding-sail booms, *bouehors de bonnettes*. Ring-tail boom, *bouehors d'une sorte de paille-en-cul*

Main boom, *la grande arête, ou gui d'un sloop ou d'un brigantin, galiote, &c.* Square-sail boom, *vergue de trois, ou vergue de fortune (dans les bâtiments à voiles latines ou auriques)*

Booming, *a. A ship which comes booming forward, vaisseau qui vient avec toutes ses voiles dehors, et ses bonnettes haut et bas; vaisseau couvert de voiles*

Boot-topping, *n. ou boot-hose-topping, formé par analogie, demi-banée, ou demi-carène*

Bore, *n. Bore of a cannon, calibre d'un canon, ou âme*. Bore of a pump, *chambre d'une pompe*

To bore, *v. a. percer, creuser, forer*

Bottom, *n. fond, carène d'un vaisseau, ou carènes*. A flat bottom, *un fond plat*. A Dutch bottom, *bâtiment de propriété Hollandaise*

A find bottom in sounding, *trouver fond en sondant*. A soft bottom, *fond mou*. A bottom

grey sand with black specks, *fond de sable gris piqué de noir*. — of sand and pebbles, *fond de sable & de cailloux*. — of coarse sand and

hulks, *fond de gros sable mêlé de coques d'ours*. — like bran, *fond semblable à du son*. —

cockle shells, *fond de petoncles*. — of corals, *fond de coquilles de cornes*. — of ground

shells, *fond de coquillages brisés ou moulus*. — of onion peels, *fond de pelures d'oignons*. —

of green mud, *fond de vase verte*. — of points, *fond de pointes d'âlènes*. — of stiff clay, *fond d'argile dur*. To sink to the bottom

couler à fond, ou aller à fond. To drag the bottom, *draguer le fond*

Bottomry, *n. bonerie ou grosse aventure*

Bound, *a. An iron-bound creek, futaille cretée de fer*. A ship bound to Amsterdam, *navire destiné pour Amsterdam*. Where are you bound to? *où allez-vous? (question usitée d'un bâtiment à un autre pour en savoir la destination)*. Bound signifie retenu, arrêté (en parlant d'un vaisseau). A wind-bound ship, *vaisseau retenu dans un port ou mouillage par les vents contraires*

Bow, *n. avant du vaisseau relativement à la construction, c'est-à-dire, ses deux joues*. A lead bow, *avant maigre*. A bluff bow, *avant renfil* ou *avant jousfu*. A flaring bow, *avant festéance*. On the starboard bow, *par le bœbord de tribord*

Bower, *n. se dit des deux ancres de poste, ou de celles qui sont placées aux bossoirs*. The main bower, *ancre d'affourche, ou troisième ancre d'un vaisseau*

Bowls, *n. p. gamelles de bois*

Bowline, *n. bouline*. Lee bowline, *bouline de revers*. Main bowline, *grande bouline*. Fore bowline, *bouline de misaine*. Bowline cables, *kerseaux de bouline*. To check the bowline, *choquer la bouline (c'est-à-dire, la larguer un peu)*

To bowse, *v. a. palanquer ou haler sur un cordage*. Bowse away! *oh, hale!*

Bowsprit, *n. beaupré*

Box of a pump, *n. piston de pompe*

Box hauling, *V. Veer*

Boxing, *a. & n. Ex. Boxing a ship, action de mettre les voiles d'avant sur le mât*. — of the stem, *écart de l'étrave avec le brian*

Brace, *n. bras des vergues*. Lee braces, *bras de dessous le vent*. Main braces, *grands bras*. Fore braces, *bras de misaine*. Preventer braces, *faux bras*. Weather braces, *bras de vent*

To brace, *v. a. To brace the yards, brasser les vergues plus près du vent*. Brace to! *brasser au vent!*

Brackets, *n. p. courbatures des herpes (premierement les consoles en sculpture qui les recouvrent, et en général toute sorte de consoles, et petits poutres servant d'ornement)*

Breams, *n. p. cargues, corlages de navire*

To brail up, *v. a. carguer*

Brake, *n. brinquebale de pompe*

Breadth, *n. largeur du vaisseau*. Extreme breadth, *largeur de chaque couple à la ligne de fort*. Main breadth, *la plus grande largeur ou ouverture horizontale de chaque couple*. Top

umber breadth, *la largeur ou l'ouverture au haut de chaque couple*

To break, v. a. & n. Ex. To break up, rompre des bordages, ou démolir un vaisseau. — bulk, commencer à décharger un vaisseau. — off, (en parlant de la route) c'est tomber sous le vent de sa route, ou se déranger de sa route. — ground, lever l'ancre, appareiller pour le large. To break, briser (en parlant de la mer). Breaking bulk, commencement de la décharge d'un vaisseau

Breakwater, n. vieux vaisseau placé à l'entrée d'un petit port pour rompre la mer; c'est aussi une petite bouée attachée à une première bouée de l'ancre, lorsque l'orin qui tient à l'ancre n'est pas assez long pour le faire paraître hors de l'eau.

Breakers, n. p. brisans

Breakam, v. a. chauffer un vaisseau

Breaking, n. action de chauffer un vaisseau, chauffage

Breast, n. qui paraît signifier le travers ou le flanc du vaisseau; mais ne s'emploie que dans les cas suivants: Breast-fast, amarre qui tient un vaisseau par le travers ou par son flanc; Breast-hooks, guirlandes pour fortifier l'avant du vaisseau. Breast work, fronteau

Breeze, n. une fraîcheur, un souffle de vent

Breeching, n. brague d'affût

Breeze, n. vent ou brise de force modérée. Land breeze, brise de terre. Sea breeze, brise du large. A stiff breeze, forte brise, &c.

Braving, n. nuage noir ce qu'on appelle en François un gran qui arrive ou un grain à l'horizon

Bowline, n. p. bouts de câbles qui tiennent à des chaînes fixes à des ancres mouillées au fond, pour servir d'amarrage aux vaisseaux désarmés. — of the bowline, pattes de bouline

Brig, n. ou Brigantine, brigantin ou brig

To bring, v. a. To bring by the lee, faire chapelle, se couffer, se laisser couffer lorsqu'on court vent large, en faisant le tour par le côté sous le vent.

— to, mettre en panne. — to, a ship, faire arriver un vaisseau (pour lui parler ou pour le visiter). — up, jeter l'ancre ou mouiller, expression usitée seulement dans les bâtimens marchands

Broach to, v. a. faire chapelle, se couffer (lorsqu'on court vent arrière ou vent large, en faisant le tour par le côté du vent)

Broadside, n. bordée, décharge de canons; et, dans certains cas, la batterie d'un vaisseau. A squall of wind laid the ship on her broadside, un grain chargea le vaisseau, et lui fit mettre la batterie à l'eau

Broken-backed, a. arqué (en parlant d'un vaisseau)

Brush, n. pinceau ou brosse. Tar brush, brosse à goudron

Buccaner, m. filibustier ou boucanier

Buckets, n. p. seaux de bois. Fire bucket, seau à incendie

Bulkers, n. p. deux pièces de bois accouplées pour lever les cubiers

To build, v. a. construire des vaisseaux, &c. — a chapel, faire chapelle, se laisser couffer

Building, a. & n. Ship-building, construction, art de la construction, &c. architecture navale. New ship building, vaisseaux en construction

Built, construit. Ex. Frigate-built, frégaté, construit en frégate. Schooner-built, construit en golette. English-built, de construction Anglaise, &c.

Bulk of a ship, capacité d'un vaisseau

In bulk, ad. Laden in bulk, chargé en grenier

Bulk-heads, n. p. cloisons qui traversent le vaisseau

Bull's-eye, n. margouillet ou cosse de bois

Bum boat, n. bateau de provision

Bumkin, n. minois

Bunt, n. le milieu ou la cavité des voiles quadrées

Buntins, n. étamine

Buntlines, n. p. cargue fonds. The main buntlines, cargue fonds de la grand' voile. The fore buntlines, cargue fonds de misaine

Buoy, n. bouée. Nun buoy, bouée en baril, en forme d'un cône pour servir de balise. Can buoy, bouée en baril, en forme de deux cônes assemblés par leurs bases. Wooden buoy, bouée de bois, ou bouée de bout de mit. Cable buoy, flottes ou futailles pour alléger le câble.

Buoy rope, orin de l'ancre. The slings of the buoy, garniture ou trelingage de la bouée. To stream the buoy, mettre la bouée à l'eau.

To haul in the buoy, rentrer la bouée

To buoy up a cable, v. a. alléger un câble, &c.

Burthen ou burden, n. port d'un vaisseau en tonneaux. The Emerald, burthen 350 tons, l'Émeraude, du port de 350 tonneaux. A ship of burthen, vaisseau d'un port considérable, gros bâtiment de charge

Burton, n. palanquin, ou petit pa'an

Bus ou herring buss, n. bûche, bâtiment employé à la pêche du hareng

Butt, n. tête de bordages. The ship has started ou sprung a butt, il s'est lâché un bordage ou une tête de bordage

Buttock, n. fesses d'un bâtiment

Buttons, n. p. boutons

C.

CABIN, n. chambre d'officiers; cabane. Cabin boy, mousse de la chambre

Cable, n. câble. The sheet cable, maître câble. The best bower cable, second câble. The small bower cable, câble d'affourche. The stream cable, câble de touée. A spare cable, câble de recharge. To get up a range of the cable, faire bitture. To unbit the cable, débiter le câble. To coil the cable, rouler ou lever le câble. To slip the cable, filer le câble par le bout. Stand clear of the cable! gare au câble! Is the cable all clear? le câble est-il paré pour mouiller? A cable's length, un câble ou une encablure. We have a whole cable out, nous sommes à la petite touée

Cablet, n. (diminutif de câble) câblot ou grelin

Call, n. sifflet de maître d'équipage. To wind a call, faire un commandement au sifflet

Callipers, n. p. compas courbes. On dit dans l'artillerie compas de calibre

Calm, n. calme. A dead calm ou flat calm, calme plat. A stark calm, calme plat

Cambered, a. Camber'd deck, pont arqué. Camber'd keel, quille arquée

Cambering, n. pa. arc ou arcure d'un vaisseau ou de ses parties. Cambering of a ship's deck, arc du pont d'un vaisseau

Can, n. bidon, espèce de futaille ou baril. Can hooks, élingue à pattes, ou pattes d'élingues

Canon, n. canon: The breech, la culasse; The button, le bouton; The breech mouldings, le cul-de-lampe; The base ring and ogre, la plate-cul de la culasse; The vent, la lumière; The vent field, le champ de la lumière; The vent

astragal and filets, l'astragale de la lumière; The chace, la volée; The first reinforce, le premier renfort; The first reinforce ring and ogee, la plate-bande du second renfort; The chace girdle, la ceinture de la volée; The astragal and filets, l'astragale de la volée; The muzzle astragal and filets, l'astragale; The swelling of the muzzle, le bourrelet; The muzzle mouldings, la ceinture de la bouche; The trunnions, les tourillons; The bore ou calibre, l'âme ou le calibre

Cannonade, n. canonnade

To cannonade, v. a. canonner

Canoe, n. canot, pirogue

To cant, v. a. tourner, chavirer, ou renverser quelque chose

Cant, a. oblique ou dévoyé. A cant spar, esparré ou mitereau à veine torse

Canvas, n. voile à voile, et voile à prélat, voiles d'un vaisseau. Let us have her in all her canvas, mettons toutes voiles dehors

Cap, n. chouquet. The top-sails on the cap, les huniers sur le ton. Cap of a gun, plaque de plomb pour couvrir l'amorce d'un canon

To capsize ou capsise, v. a. renverser ou chavirer quelque chose

Cape, n. cap ou promontoire

Cap-squares ou clamps, n. p. plate-bandes d'affût

Capstern ou capstan, n. cabestan. The parts of a capstern, parties du cabestan: The drum-head, la tête; The rundle-head, la tête de la cloche inférieure (d'un cabestan double); The whelps, les flasques ou taquets; The barrel, la mèche; The spindle ou pivot, le pivot. Appurtenances of a capstern, accessoires d'un cabestan: The saucer, l'écuelle ou assiette; The bars, les barres; The paws, les élinguets; The pins, les chevilles; The swifter, garde-corps ou tirevoile du cabestan; The step, la carlingue. The gear capstern, le petit cabestan.

To rig the capstern, armer ou garnir le cabestan. To surge the capstern, choquer au cabestan. To heave in the capstern, virer au cabestan. To come up the capstern, dévirer. To pawl the capstern, mettre les élinguets au cabestan. To hang the capstern, monter ou mettre en place le cabestan. To unhang the capstern, démonter ou déplacer le cabestan d'un vaisseau

Captain, m. capitaine de vaisseau. Captain of the after guard, chef des matelots postés sur le gaillard d'arrière. — of a gun, chef de pièce. — of the hold, contre-maître de la cale. — of the main top, chef des gabiers du grand mât, &c.

Careen, n. E. x. A ship laid on a careen, vaisseau abattu en carène

To careen, v. a. & n. abatre un vaisseau en carène. The ship careens under a weight of sail, le vaisseau plie ou donne à la bande (sous l'effort de la voile)

Cargo, n. cargaison ou chargement

Carlings, n. p. traversins des baux. On appelle aussi du même nom, toutes pièces horizontales qui suivent la direction de la longueur du vaisseau

Carpenter, n. maître charpentier. Carpenter's mate, second charpentier

Carriage, n. Carriage of a gun, affût de canon. The parts of a carriage, parties de l'affût: The sides ou checks, les flasques; The axle-trees, les essieux; The trucks, les roues; The transom, l'entretoise; The sole ou bottom, la sole. Nota. Il n'y en a pas dans la plupart des affûts Anglais. The iron work of a carriage, ferrures de l'affût; The cap-squares ou clamps, les plate-

bandes; Eye bolts, chevilles à œillets; Joint bolts, chevilles à gouppille; The transom bolt, cheville qui lie l'entretoise avec les flasques; The bow bolt, cheville ou boulon qui traverse l'affût vers l'arrière, sur laquelle porte la culasse du canon; Breeching bolts, chevilles pour la braguette; Loops ou eye bolts to which the gun tackle are hooked, œillets auxquels on accroche les poulies de canon

Carrick bend, n. sorte de nœud

Carrick bits, n. les bittes latérales du vindas

Carronade, n. carronade

To carry, v. a. porter, charrier, conduire, &c. That ship carries her guns very low, ce vaisseau a sa batterie presque noyée. How does she carry her helm? comment sent-il son gouvernail? comment gouverne-t-il?

Cartel, n. vaisseau ou bâtiment parlementaire

Carved work, ou carver's work, n. la sculpture d'un vaisseau

Carvel work, n. manière ordinaire de border le vaisseau

To cast, v. n. abatre, faire son abattée. The ship casts to starboard, le vaisseau abat sur tribord

To cast the lead, jeter la sonde

Cast, ou a cast of the lead, n. un coup de sonde

Cast away, a. naufragé, perdu, ou jeté à la mer

A cast away sailor, matelot dégradé

To cast off, ou cast loose, v. a. larguer, de marrer

Casting, p. & n. action d'abatre et abattre

Cat, n. chat, sorte de navire de charge des mers du nord. Cat est aussi le capon. Cat-block, poids de capon. Cat-head, dossier. Cat-hook, croc de capon. Hook the cat! croche le capon! Cat-rope, ou cat-fall, garant de capon

Catamaran, n. catamaron. espèce de petit radeau usité aux Indes Orientales

Cat-harpings, n. trellingage des haubans sous la hune

Cat's-paw, n. fraîcheur, petit vent sur l'eau

To catch the breeze, v. a. attraper la brise

To caulk ou calk, v. a. calfater

Caulker, n. calfat. — of a ship, maître calfat d'un vaisseau

Caulking, a. action de calfater, &c.

Ceiling, ou foot-waling, n. vigres, ou treillage

To chace, v. a. chasser un vaisseau, ou une escadre ennemie

Chaces, n. p. s'entend plus souvent des canons de chasse, et de retraite. E. x. Bow chaces, canons de chasse. Stern chaces, canons de retraite

To chafe, v. n. froter, ou s'irriter

Chain, n. chaîne de fer, en général. Buoy chains, chaînes de bouées. Top chains, chaînes de basses vergues. Chains, (au plur. se dit communément des) chaînes de haubans. Fore chains, les chaînes de haubans de misaine

Chain-wales (par corruption channels), n. p. parties haubans. The main channels, les grands haubans. The larboard misen channel, le petit hauban de bâbord d'artimon

To change the misen, v. a. changer l'artimon

Channel, n. chenal, passe, manche, ou canal. The British channel, la manche d'Angleterre, ou la manche

To chapel a ship, ou to build a chapel, v. a. faire chapelle, se laisser coiffer et virer sur l'autre bord malgré soi; ce qui arrive par la négligence du timonier, ou quelquefois par une saute de vent

Chart, n. carte marine. A plain chart, carte plane

Mercator's chart, carte réduite. To prick the chart, pointer la carte

Charter-party, n. charte-partie
Charly, i. & ad. hardi ! vivement !
To check, v. a. chaquer, ou mollir, ou languer un peu un cordage ou une manœuvre. To check a ship in coming to an anchor, ou in veering away, arrêter un vaisseau, qui s'éloigne de son ancre, en bassant le câble
Checks, n. p. Checks of the masts, jottereaux ou flasques des mâts. — of the head, courbes de jottereaux. — of sides of a gun carriage, flasques d'affût
Cheers, n. p. salut de la voix, qui se fait chez les Anglais, en criant un certain nombre de fois, héurrah ! We gave three cheers, nous saluâmes trois fois de la voix
Cheque, a. Clerk of the cheque, officier d'administration dans les arsenaux de marine d'Angleterre
Chest, n. coffre. Arm chest, coffre d'armes
Chimney, n. p. dugues d'amure, ou poulies d'amure de la grande voile
To chine, v. a. remplir d'étoupe une couture ou une jointure
Chisel, n. ciseau. Cold chisel, ciseau à froid
Chock, n. cale, acore. Chocks for a boat, chaux de canon ou de chaloupe. Cross chocks, espres d'acores, ou clefs (placées entre les deux poutres de fond de chaque couple, en place de demic-arangue)
To chock, v. a. & n. boucher, engorger. To chock about, sauter, varier (en parlant du vent). The pump is chocked, la pompe est engorgée. A harbour chocked up, port bouché ou comblé
Clamp a beam, v. a. jumeier un bau
Claps, n. p. (terme de construction) bauquières. — of a beam, jumelles d'un bau. — of a gun carriage, plate-bandes d'affût. — of a mast, ou bousprit, in small vessels, collier de mât (dans les chaloupes, ou petits bâtimens). Hanging claps, galoches de fer
Clap on, v. a. frapper, amarrer ; établir un corbeau, un palm, &c. Clap on there, my lads ! demande là dessus ! Clap on the catfall ! attire au garanc de canon ! &c. Clap on thick and dry ! frappe doubles garcettes sur la tourmente !
Claw off, v. n. s'élever, s'éloigner d'une côte sur laquelle on était assis, et gagner dans le vent à force de voiles, en courant au plus près
Clear, a. Clear weather, temps clair ou serain. — mast, côte saïne. — rope, corde ou manœuvre gagée, et dont rien n'embarasse le mouvement
Clear, v. a. parer, dégager, éclaircir. — the land, parer la terre. — a lighter, décharger une ancre. — the hold, débarrasser la cale. — for action, se préparer au combat, faire branlebas pour le combat. — a rock, an island, &c. doubler ou passer un rocher, une île, &c. ; s'affranchir d'un danger quelconque, et arriver à une destination et dégager
Clear off, v. a. s'expédier à la douane, prendre les dispositions pour partir
Clearing, n. expéditions de la douane (pour le départ d'un vaisseau)
Clear, n. p. (tiré du verbe Anglais, to cleave, atteler, joindre) taquets de manoeuvres, et galoches de bois
To clew a bolt, v. a. claveter une cheville sur une poutre
Clerk, n. commis ou secrétaire du capitaine
Clutch of a cable, n. étalingure d'un câble
To clench, v. a. To clench a cable, étalinguer un câble, &c. — a bolt, claveter une cheville sur une poutre

Clincher work, n. à clin, bordage à clin (façon particulière de border certains petits bâtimens)
Close, ad. & a. Ex. A ship close hauled, vaisseau orienté au plus près. Line close hauled, ligne du plus près. A close action, combat serré, ou de près. Haul the sheets close ast ! borde les écoutes tout plat !
Close quarters, n. retranchement, ou cloisons fortes établies en travers d'un vaisseau, pour former une défense en cas d'abordage
To close, v. a. serrer, fermer. — the line, serrer la ligne
Cloth, n. Sail cloth, toile à voile
To cloy a gun, v. a. enclouer un canon
To club-haul a ship, v. a. manière particulière de virer vent devant, dans le cas très-près d'un vaisseau assés sur la côte d'un assez gros temps, pour faire craindre de manquer à virer
To clue, v. a. To clue up a sail, carguer une voile
Clue of a sail, n. point d'une voile. Clue-garnets, cargue-points des basses voiles. Clue-lines, cargue-points des huniers et autres voiles quarrées
Coach ou couch, n. chambre de conseil
Coaks, n. p. dés de fonte des poulies, et boîtes des roues de charrettes, &c. Lignum vite sheaves with brass coaks, rouets de gayac à dés de fonte
Coamings of the hatches, n. p. chambranles, ou passoles des écoutilles
Coast, n. côte de la mer. A shallow coast, côte basse
Coasting, n. & pa. cabotage, navigation le long des côtes. — pilot, pilote côtier
Coaster, n. caboteur
Coat, n. braye, suif, courroi, enduit de goudron ou de résine, &c.
Cobbling, pa. sorte de punition pour les matelots
Coboose, n. couverture des cheminées des cuisines dans les vaisseaux marchands
Cock-pit, n. poste pour la visite des malades sur le faux-pont
Cock-swain, n. patron de chaloupe ou de canot
Coil, n. Coil of a rope, tour d'un cordage prêt en rond ou tout
To coil, v. a. rouer ou lover un cordage. — with the sun, rouer à tour. — against the sun, rouer à contre. Coil the ropes up ! pare manoeuvre !
Collar, n. Collar of a stay, collier d'étai. — of the main stay, collier du grand étai, &c.
Colliers, n. p. vaisseaux charbonniers
Colours, n. p. pavillon. To hoist the colours, arborer ou hisser le pavillon. To strike the colours, amener le pavillon
To come, v. n. To come about, se dit quelquefois pour virer. Ex. The ship will not come about, le vaisseau manquera à virer. To come to, laisser tomber l'ancre. We came to in twenty fathoms water, nous avons mouillé par vingt brasses d'eau. Come up the eastern ! deivre au cabestan ! To come up with a ship, joindre un vaisseau dont on était éloigné
Coming up, pa. action de venir au vent, ou embarquer du côté du vent (en parlant d'un vaisseau qui est à la cape)
Commander, n. grade dans la marine Anglaise au dessus de celui de lieutenant, et au dessous de celui de capitaine. Commander est aussi le nom d'une masse de bois, servant principalement à chasser les épissaires lorsqu'on épisse un cable
Commanding, a. commandant. — breeze, vent maniable
Commission, n. commission, brevet. To put a

ship in commission, *mettre un vaisseau de guerre en armement*
 Commissioners of the navy, *n. p. commissaires de la marine*
 Commodore, *n. commandant d'une escadre*
 Companion, *n. capitaine d'échelle*
 Company, *n. The ship's company, équipage d'un vaisseau. To part company, se séparer*
 Compass, *n. compas de mer, ou boussole. Hanging compass, compas renversé. An azimuth compass, compas de variation. Dipping compass, boussole d'inclination. Card of a compass, rose du compas, ou de la boussole, ou rose des vents*
 Compassing, *pa. & a. épithète donnée aux pièces de bois de construction, qui ont beaucoup d'arc*
 Compass timber, *n. bois courbans*
 Complete book, *n. rôle d'équipage*
 Comptroller of the navy, *n. contrôleur de la marine*
 To cond, *v. n. commander au timonnier*
 Conductor, *n. paratonnerre*
 Consort, *n. vaisseau de conserve, conserve, vaisseau matelot*
 Convoy, *n. convoi, escorte*
 To convoy, *v. a. convoier*
 Cook, *n. cuisinier d'un vaisseau*
 Cook room, *n. cuisine*
 Cordage, *n. cordages ou manœuvres courantes (qui composent la garniture d'un vaisseau). Cable-laid cordage, cordage deux fils commis, ou cordage commis à la façon des câbles. Hawser-laid cordage, cordage à trois ou quatre torons, ou commis en hauteur. Spare cordage, cordages de rechange*
 Corporal, *n. bas-officier des vaisseaux de guerre, qui est subordonné au capitaine d'armes*
 Corposant, *n. feu Saint-Elme*
 Corsair, *n. pirate barbaresque, &c.*
 Cott, *n. hamac à l'Anglaise*
 Cove, *n. crique ou calanque. Cove, la voûte de la galerie*
 Counter, *n. Lower ou vaulted counter, la grande voûte d'un vaisseau. The upper counter, ou second counter, écusson d'un vaisseau*
 Counter-bracing, *pa. brasser à contre*
 Course, *n. route du vaisseau. Steer the course! en route! mets le cap en route!*
 Courses, *n. p. les basses voiles*
 Coxswain, *v. Cockswain.*
 Crab, *n. cabestan à l'ancienne façon*
 Cradle, *n. berceau (servant à lancer un vaisseau à la mer), lits à essieu (que l'on fournit aux matelots)*
 Craft, *n. allège, ou embarcation (terme générique pour toutes sortes de petites barques)*
 Crank, *a. A crank ship, vaisseau qui porte mal la voile, ou qui a le côté faible. A ship crank by the ground, vaisseau qui, ayant les fonds très-fins, ne peut pas être tiré à terre, ou échoué sans danger*
 Cranks, *n. p. Lantern crank, aiguille de fanal. Bell crank, crochet de fer qui sert de levier pour faire aller une cloche de vaisseau*
 Crawl, *n. bordigue, ou retranchement de cannes et de roseaux en claies, sur les bords de la mer, pour y tenir du poisson enfermé*
 Crayer, *n. crayer, sorte de vaisseau Suédois, et de la mer Baltique*
 Crazy, *a. A crazy ship, vaisseau en mauvais état*
 Creeper, *n. croc à quatre branches, ou espèce de grappin*
 Creek, *n. crique, ou calanque*
 Cringle, *n. berceau de boulines, et autres anneaux de cordes flâcs aux ralingues des voiles. Iron*

cringles ou hanks, anneaux de fer pour les voiles d'étai
 To cripple a ship, *v. a. désemparer un vaisseau*
 To cross, *v. a. croiser, traverser. To cross a ship, dépasser un vaisseau, en courant bord à contre*
 Cross-jack yard, *n. vergue sèche, ou vergue fougue. Cross-jack sail, voile de fortune*
 Cross pieces, *n. p. ratoux ou rateliers à chevilles*
 Cross-staff, *arbalète ou flèche (instrument pour prendre hauteur)*
 Cross-trees, *n. p. barres traversières des hunes. Main cross-trees, barres traversières du grand mâts, &c.*
 Crothes, *n. p. fourcats (pièces de construction cornes, ou chandeliers de bois de fer)*
 Crow, *n. pince, ou pince de fer*
 To crowd sail, *v. a. & n. forcer de voiles, force de voiles*
 Crow-foot, *n. arraignée. Crow-feet of the beam, V. Spurs of the beams*
 Crown, *n. Crown of an anchor, collet ou creux d'une ancre*
 Crow knot, *n. nœud des bosses à boutons, ou de porc couronné*
 Crowning, *n. cui-de-porc, ou boutons des bosses*
 To cruize, *v. n. croiser*
 Cruize, *n. campagne de croisière*
 Cruiser, *n. vaisseau croiseur ou en croisière*
 Cruizing, *p. a. action de croiser, croisière*
 To crutch the boom, *v. a. mettre le gui au vent, ou sur sa potence*
 Cuddy, *n. (dans les petits vaisseaux) cuisine de foyer. —, in large ships, tambour ou vestibule de la chambre de conseil (dans les grands vaisseaux)*
 To cunn, *v. Cond*
 Current, *n. courant. Setting of a current, direction ou chute d'un courant. Counter-current, courant en sens contraire d'un autre, contre-courant*
 To cut, *v. a. couper. We have cut that vessel from the land, nous avons coupé la terre à ce bâtiment. To cut away the cable, couper le câble. — out a ship, enlever un vaisseau. — and cut, couper le câble, et faire force de voiles*
 Cutter, *n. cutter, sorte de bâtiment à l'usage des vaisseaux de guerre*
 Cut-water, *n. taille-mer, gorgère et flèche de l'épave tout ensemble*

D.

DAVIT, *n. davier, minot, moulinet*
 Day's work, *n. le point, ou la route estimée d'un vaisseau d'un midi à l'autre*
 Dead, *a. Dead calm, calme plat. — eye, capot moulinet. Crow-foot dead eyes, moeurs d'araignées, &c. Dead block, poulie à moquer. — lights, faux sabords, ou faux manœuvres (peut les fenêtres de la poupe). — doors, portes de rechange pour la galerie, ou fausses portes (peut servir en cas que celles qui sont en place, soient enfoncées par un coup de mer). — neap tide, Neap tide. — reckoning, route estimée. — water, renouveau du sillage d'un vaisseau. — wind, vent de bout. — wood, courbes de remplissage, ou bois de remplissage. — work, œuvres mortes*
 Deal, *n. bordages et planches de sapin. One inch deals, planches de sapin d'un pouce*
 Decayed, *a. Decayed stores, effets hors de service, ou condamnés*
 Deck, *n. pont d'un vaisseau. Gun deck, le pont dans les frégates & autres bâtiments à voiles*

sole batterie. Lower deck, ou main deck, le premier pont (dans les vaisseaux de ligne). Middle deck, le second pont (dans les vaisseaux à trois ponts). Upper deck, le troisième pont, dans les vaisseaux à trois ponts, et le second pont dans ceux à deux ponts. Quarter-deck, pont d'arrière. Spare deck, faux pont dans les frégates, &c. Orlop-deck. V. Orlop. Itali-
 que, espace compris entre le mâit d'artimon et le grand mâit, sur le second pont dans les vaisseaux de lin, et qui leur sert de corps-de-garde.
 Flush deck, ou deck flush fore and aft, pour entrer sans interruption ni interruption. By the deck, en ras du pont. Our main mast was carried away by the deck, notre grand mâit fut enlevé en ras du pont.
 Decker. n. A two decker, a three decker, vaisseau à deux ponts, vaisseau à trois ponts.
 Deep, n. profond.
 Deep-seated, a. haut occastillé. V. Au mot seat.
 Deepen the water, v a. trouver plus grand fond.
 Deception, n. sternerie.
 Deception, n. différence en longitude (terme de navigation), point de partance.
 Depth, n. profondeur. — of a sail, châte d'une voile.
 Diagonal, n. martinet d'artimon. — and span, le mâit et ses branches.
 Division of a fleet or squadron, division d'une escadre détachée.
 Die away, v n. tomber, ou cesser (en parlant du vent).
 Difference of latitude, n. différence en latitude (dans la navigation), calculée ordinairement d'un point à l'autre.
 Discharge, v. Dommage.
 Dip of the needle, inclinaison de l'aiguille aimantée. — of the horizon, dépression de l'horizon.
 Disembled, v a. désemparer, ou maltriquer.
 Disabled, a. désarmé, ou incommode (en parlant des vaisseaux).
 Discharge, v a. To discharge a ship, décharger un vaisseau, aussi le désarmer. — an officer, débarquer un officier, &c. — the crew, désarmer (engrader) l'équipage.
 Disembogue, v a. débouquer.
 Distress, a. dévité, par la tempête ou dans un besoin.
 Dispart, v a. To dispart a canon, marquer le point de mire d'un canon, calibrer un canon.
 Disperse, n. The signal to disperse, signal de dispersion qui peut.
 Distress, n. Signal of distress, signal d'incommodité.
 Division, n. division d'une escadre.
 Dock, n. Dry dock, bassin, ou forme pour la réparation des vaisseaux, &c. Wet dock, bassin de port, ou darce. Dock-yard, arsenal de marine.
 Dock, v a. To dock a ship, caréner un vaisseau dans le bassin, donner une carène de bassin à un vaisseau.
 Dodge a fleet, v a. vigier une escadre.
 Dog, n. renard à embarquer ou débarquer des marchandises.
 Dogger, n. dogre (sorte de bâtiment de pêche Hol-
 landaise).
 Dolphin of the mast, n. baderne des mâts marins.
 Double-banked ears. V. Oars. Double-headed shot, boulets à deux têtes, ou boulets ramés.
 To double a cape, v a. doubler un cap.

Doubling, a. & n. action de doubler un cap, &c. — nails, clous de différentes dimensions. V. Nails. — or fir-lining of the bits, coussin des bittes.
 To douse, v a. larguer, ou mollir (en parlant des cordages).
 Down-haul, n. halebas, ou calebas, ou amure des voiles d'étai. — tackle, carguebas des basses vergues. — of the jib, halebas du grand fore. — of the main stay-sail, halebas de la grand voile d'étai.
 Drabier, n. sorte de bonnette maillée ou lactée, placée au bas d'une bonnette, dans les sloopes et goi-
 lettes, &c.
 Drag, n. drague.
 To drag, v a. To drag the anchor, labourer avec son ancre, ou chasser sur son ancre.
 Draught of water, n. tirant d'eau.
 To draw, v a. & n. porter (en parlant des voiles), et tirer (en parlant du tirant d'eau). — the ships of a squadron in a line, ranger les vaisseaux d'une armée en ordre de combat, mettre les vaisseaux en ligne. — aft, adonner (en parlant du vent). — upon a ship, gagner un vaisseau.
 To dress, v a. paroisser un vaisseau avec des pavillons de toutes couleurs, des flammes, &c. un jour de réjouissance.
 Drift, n. dérive (d'un vaisseau à la cape, ou qui ne gouverne pas). — of a current, la force d'un courant. Spoon drift. V. Spoon.
 Adrift, V. à la lettre A.
 Drifts, n. rabattus (des gaillards et de la dunette).
 Drift rails, V. Rails.
 To drive, v n. dériver, aller en dérive. — with the tide, cajoler, descendre à la faveur de la marée. — a vessel on shore, forcer un vaisseau à faire côte. — a bolt, chasser une cheville.
 Driver, n. paille-en-cul. — boom, bouchers de paille-en-cul.
 Droggers or droguers, n p. bâtimens cabeciers (des îles Antilles), &c.
 Drop, n. châte (en parlant des principales voiles quarrées).
 To drop, v n. tomber. — astern, rester de l'arrière. — anchor, laisser tomber l'ancre, mouiller. — a sail, laisser tomber les fonds d'une voile. — a ship, laisser un vaisseau de l'arrière.
 Duck, n. toile à voile. Duck up! cargue à vue! cargue les points de la grand voile! &c.
 To duck a man, v a. donner la cale à un homme.
 Ducking, p. & n. cale (punition).
 Dunning, n. fardage.
 Duty, n. devoir, service. The officers on duty, les officiers de service.

E.

EARRINGS, n p. rabans de peinture ou de tête-tière.
 To ease off, ou ease away a rope, v a. filer, n. défilir, ou larguer un cordage. To ease gently, filer en douceur, ou larguer peu à peu. Ease the ship! sof à la lame! sof à la risée! Ease the helm! retresse la barre! arrive! fais porter! ne viens pas au vent!
 East, n. est, ou levant.
 Easterly, ad. Easterly wind, vent d'est. To steer easterly, gouverner à l'est.
 Eastern, a. The eastern shore, la côte de l'est.
 Eastward, ad. vers l'est.
 Ebb, n. ebr, reflux, jusant, ou le perdant. The

lowest of the ebb, *la fin du perdant, ou la fin du jusant*
 To ebb, *v. n. descendre, ou perdre (en parlant de la marée)*. It ebbs, *la mer perd ou descend*
 Eddy, *n. remous*. — wind, *tourbillon de vent, ou vent dont la direction est changée par le voisinage d'un cap, d'une montagne, d'un grand édifice, &c.*
 To edge away from a coast, &c. *v. n. s'éloigner ou s'écarter en dépendant d'une côte (ou de la route qu'on faisait auparavant, ou enfin d'un autre vaisseau)*. To edge in with a ship, *ou to edge towards a ship, joindre un vaisseau en dépendant*
 Elbow in the hause, *n. tour des câbles*
 Saint Elme's fire, *ou jack with a lantern, n. feu Saint-Elme*
 Embargo, *n. embargo*. To lay an embargo on shipping, *mettre embargo dans un port*
 To embark, *v. a. & r. embarquer, et s'embarquer*
 Embayed, *a. affilé sur la côte*
 End-on, *ad. le cap sur un objet, ou droit dessus*. We stood end-on the enemy's ship, *nous avions le cap sur le vaisseau ennemi*
 End-in, *ad. End-in a river, droit dedans une rivière, &c.*
 End for end, *ad. bout-pour-bout*
 To enforce a signal, *v. a. apuyer un signal*
 Engagement, *n. combat naval*
 Engine, *n. Water engine, pompe à incendie*
 Engineer, *n. Naval engineer, ingénieur de marine*
 Ensign, *n. enseigne, ou pavillon de poupe*
 To enter, *v. a. To enter men for the navy, enrôler des hommes pour le service de la marine*
 Entering ropes, *n. tire-veilles de l'échelle hors le bord*
 Ent ring-port, *n. porte d'entrée (des vaisseaux à trois ponts, percée au niveau du second pont)*
 Entrance, *n. Ex. This ship has a fine entrance, ce vaisseau a un bel avant ou un beau coltis*
 Equinoctial, *n. & a. équinoxial, ou la ligne équinoxiale*. — gale, *coup de vent de l'équinox*
 To equip, *v. a. armer (un vaisseau), &c.*
 Escutechon, *n. écusson, ou cartouche (au milieu de la poupe, où est écrit le nom du vaisseau)*
 Exercise, *n. exercice des canons et des armes à feu, manœuvres et évolutions navales*
 Expediture of stores, *n. consommations (de munitions et marchandises)*
 To explore a coast, *v. a. faire la découverte d'une côte, et reconnaître, par observations et remarques, ses détails, la situation, &c. On dit, en Français, reconnaître et relever une côte, &c. et non pas explorer*
 Eye, *n. Eye of a rope, œillet, boucle, ou estrope d'un cordage*. — of a stay, *collet d'étai*. Eyes of a ship, *parties du vaisseau qui sont voisines des écuibiers*
 Eye bolt, *n. cheville à œillet*

F.

FACE of a gun, *n. tranche d'un canon*
 Factor, *n. facteur, ou agent*
 Factory, *n. comptoir, ou place de commerce (chez l'étranger)*
 To fag out, *v. n. se raguer (en parlant des cordages), s'user*
 Fag-end, *n. Fag-end of a rope, le bout d'un cordage*
 Fag-t, *ou false minter, n. passe-volant*

Faint, *a. mou-faible (en parlant du vent)*
 Fair, *a. Fair sky, ciel serain*. — weather, *le temps*. — wind, *bon vent*. — way, *passer milieu d'un canal*. That ship lies in the way, *ce vaisseau est mouillé en travers de passage, ou dans le milieu du canal ou du passage*
 Fair se prend encore comme adjectif. Does the boat lie fair? *le canot est-il accoté?*
 Fake, *n. pli, ou cercle (d'un cordage ou câble faussé)*
 Fall, *n. Fall of a tackle, bout du garant d'un lan*. Cat-fall, *ou cat-rope, garant du capot*. Cat. Falls of a ship's deck, *ravolement pont d'un vaisseau*
 To fall, *v. n. To fall aboard of a ship, aborder un vaisseau (en chassant ou en dérivant sur lui)*. To drier sur un vaisseau. — astern, *culer, aller par la poupe*. — calm, *calmer (en parlant du temps)*. — down, *descendre (une rivière à faveur du courant)*. — in with a ship, *rencontrer un vaisseau en mer*. — off, *abattre, laisser abattre*. Let her fall off! *laisse abattre!*
 Falling off, *pa. abattée*. The ship is falling off, *le vaisseau fait son abattre*
 Fashion-piece, *n. p. cornières, estains*. A cat fashion-piece, *estain dévoilé*
 To fasten, *v. a. amarrer, tier*
 Fat, *a. gras*. A fat quarter, *gras arrière, ou arrière enflé*
 Fathom, *n. brasses*
 To favour the masts, *v. a. ménager les mâts*
 To fay, *v. n. affleurer, toucher de part-tout, ajuster, ou joindre parfaitement*
 To fend, *v. a. défendre*. — the boat, *défen dre le canot ou la chaloupe (dans l'abordage contre un vaisseau ou contre un quai, &c.)*. Fend the boat! *ou fend off! défile! pare la devant! pare à accoter!*
 Fenders, *n. p. défenses, cordes de défense, &c.*
 To fetch, *v. a. Ex. To fetch way, jouer dans le tambrail (en parlant d'un mât), aller au vent (en parlant d'une quille, tonneau, ou autre objet, &c.)*. — the pump, *engrèner la pompe*
 Fid, *ou mast fid, n. clef des mâts (de hune ou de perroquet)*. Fid, *ou splicing fid, épissoir*. Fid hammer. *V. Hammer*
 To fid, *v. a. To fid the top-masts, ou top-gallant masts, ou to enter the fid, passer la clef dans le pied des mâts de hune, ou de perroquet*
 Field, *n. Fields of ice, bancs de glace*
 Fife rails. *V. Rails*
 Fight, *n. Sea-fight, combat naval*
 To fill, *v. a. remplir, faire sercur (en parlant des voiles)*
 Filled, *a. The boat filled and went down, le canot se remplit et coula à fond*
 Fire, *n. feu*
 Fire-arrow, *n. dard à feu*
 Fire-boom. *V. Boom*
 Fire-ship, *n. brûlot*
 To fire, *v. a. To fire a gun, tirer un coup de canon*. To fire to larboard! *feu bâbord!*
 Fish, *n. machine Anglaise remplacée en France par un palan nommé candelette; c'est aussi le nom d'une jumelle de mât ou de vergue*
 Fish-gig, *n. forme (instrument de pêche)*
 To fish, *v. a. Ex. To fish the anchor, traverser l'ancre, ou la laisser contre le bord à son point, par le moyen d'une candelette*. — a mast, *à un yard, jumeler un mât, ou une vergue*
 Fish machine, *n. chasse-marée, charrette destinée au transport du poisson*
 Fish room, *n. suite au poisson*

For gear, *n.* *ustensiles de péche*
For-hooh, n. *pêcheur, bateau pêcheur, ou barque*
For-hooh
For out ships, *v. a.* *armer des vaisseaux.* To
 top-mast, &c. *ajuster un mât de hune, &c.*
For a. To fix the shrouds upon the mast
à l'écarter les lambans
For pavillon, ou pavillon de commandement
For officer, *n.* *officier général*
For sup. *n.* *vaisseau commandant, ou vaisseau*
qui porte un pavillon de commandement
For station, *biton de porchon, ou biton d'encreigne*
For trace, *n.* *vaisseau ou bâtiment parvenu en*
port
For scaffold, ou échafaud à secher la manue
For a. *n.* *battre, fouetter.* The sails are sup-
 p'd to the mast, les voiles fouettent le mât
For pa. & *n.* *élever ou élever; élevation ou*
élévation. A flying bow, avant fort élané
à la base ou batture
For the sails, *v. a.* *traverser les voiles.* Flat
 forward! *traversez la misaine et les jurs!*
à l'arrivée de vent
For a. *n.* *esclabe, armée navale, ou flotte (de bâti-*
ment, de navires)
For a. & *n.* To fleet a tackle, affaler ou
 prendre un palan (dont les poulies se touchent
 et se heurtent)
For a. *pa.* *action d'affaler ou de reprendre un*
palan
For a. *n.* *radeau (de mâts, &c.)*
For a. *n.* *flotte, être à flot, surnage*
For a. *n.* *battery, n.* *baterie flottante*
For a. *n.* *le montant de la marée, le flux, ou le flot.*
 Almost flood, la marée va remonter, ou le
 flot est près de commencer. At new flood, ou
 at young flood, au montant de la marée, au pre-
 mier flux du flot
For a. *n.* *le fond ou plat-fond d'un vaisseau.* A
 deep floor, fond fin. A flat floor, fond plat.
 A long floor, fond allongé. A rising floor, fond
 qui s'élève ou s'agrandit. Floor timbers, rayons
 du fond. Floors heads, têtes des varangues, ou
 têtes du vaisseau)
For a. *n.* *Flotzani, n.* *épaves de mer, marchan-*
dises, ou effets trouvés flottans, ou en dérive
For a. *n.* It flows south into that harbour, ce
 fleuve coule au sud
For a. *n.* *Ex.* Flowing sheets, écoutes largues
 of the anchor, ou flocks, *n. p.* *paties de*
voile
For a. *n.* *rise, raffale, ou grain de vent*
For a. *n.* *Deck*
For a. *n.* *sign, n.* *battant d'un pavillon, queue*
du pavillon
For a. *n.* *light, n.* *flôte Hollandaise, ou flôte*
For a. *n.* *Ex.* Let fly the sheets! *larguez les*
écoutes!
For a. *n.* Foot of a sail, fond d'une voile. Foot-
 board, *n.* Futtock. Foot rope, ralingue de
 fond. — ropes, ou hoses of the yards, marche-
 poulies des vergues. Foot-walking, vaigrage
 du fond. Fore and aft, de l'avant à l'ar-
 rière, ou de long en long du vaisseau. — bow-
 line, bouline de misaine. Fore-castle, gaillard
 d'avant. Fore cat-harpings, trelingage des hau-
 teurs de misaine. — foot, brion. — hooks, ou
 mast hooks, guirlandes. — yards, drisses de
 misaine. — mast, mât de misaine. — sail,
 voile de misaine. — shrouds, hau-
 teurs de misaine. — stay, étai de misaine. —
 top-hune de misaine. — top-mast, petit mât de
 hune. — top-sail, petit hunier, ou voile de petit

hunier. — top bowline, bouline de petit hu-
 nier. — top reef tackle, palan de ris du pe-
 tit hunier. — top clewlines, carques-poulies du
 petit hunier. — top halbard, drisse du petit
 hunier, &c. — top-gallant mast, mât de petit
 perroquet. — top-gallant-sail, petit perroquet.
 — top-gallant yard, vergue de petit perroquet.
 — tie, itogue de la drisse de misaine. — yard,
 vergue de misaine
For land, *n.* *cap, ou pointe*
For lock, *n.* *goupille* — bolt, *n.* Bolt
**To fore-reach, v. a. *Ex.* To fore-reach upon a
 ship, dépasser un vaisseau, gagner sur un
 vaisseau (lorsqu'on fait même route)
For runner of the log line, *n.* *marque de la*
ligne de bec
**To forge over, v. a. *forcer.* — the ice, forcer à
 travers les glaces, passer, en faisant force de
 voiles, à travers les glaces. — over a bank, for-
 cer à travers un banc (de vase morte sur lequel
 on est retenu, en faisant beaucoup de
 voiles); franchir un banc
**Forward, ad. en avant
**Fothering, ou fothering, pa. *action ou manière*
d'avertir une voie d'eau
Foul, a. sale. — water, eau sale ou troublee. —
 ground fond de matraque tenue. — cast, être
 mal-à-propos, être dangereuse. — hauls, croix des
 anches, demi-tour, ou tour des câbles. — anchor,
 ancre dont les câbles ont pris un tour. — rope,
 corde embarrassée, gênée, ou engagée
Foul, ad. To run foul of a sand bank, s'échouer
 sur un banc de sable
To founder, v. n. couler bas, ou couler à fond, som-
 brer, ou passer
Fox, n. *trésse de vieux cordages*
Frame, n. *couple d'un vaisseau.* Midship frame,
maître couple. Looft frame, couple de lof
In frame, ad. en botte, ou en fagot
**To trap a tackle, v. a. *égoutiller un palan, &c.* —
 a ship, ceintrer un vaisseau
To free, v. a. *off awhur* (en parlant de l'action de
 la pompe)
Free, a. A free wind, vent large. To go free, al-
 ler vent large
Freezing, ou freeze, n. *frise*
Freight, n. *frete.* To take in freight, prendre du
 fret, ou charger à fret
To freight, v. a. *fréter.*
Fresh, a. A fresh wind, vent frais. — shot, courant
 d'eau douce
To freshen, v. a. & n. The wind freshens, le vent
 fraîchit. — the hawsers, souager le câble, raffrai-
 chir la fourrure du câble à l'endroit des écubiers
Freshes, n. p. *eaux sauvages, ou doucins*
Frigate, n. *frégate.* — built, frégaté
Full, ad. & a. Full and by! près et plein! Keep
 her full! *tiens porter! défie du vent!* — water,
mer pleine
Funnels, n. p. *tuyaux de poêle, &c.*
To furl, v. a. *ferler les voiles*
Furling-line, n. *raban de jergage ou garette à fer-*
ler les voiles
Furr, n. *Furring, fourrure (dans une pièce de bois)*
To furr, v. a. *fourrer ou doubler (en termes de con-*
struction)
Furz ou furze, n. *menus bois pour le chauffage des*
vaisseaux. V. *Braming furze*
Futtocks, n. p. *genoux et allonges.* Riders futtocks,
allonges et genoux de porques. Futtock plates
 ou foot-hook plates, langes de hune. Futtock
 ou foot-hook shrouds, gambes de hune, ou lan-
 bans de revers**********

lowest of the ebb, *la fin du perdant, ou la fin du jusant*
 To ebb, *v. n. descendre, ou perdre (en parlant de la marée)*. It ebbs, *la mer perd ou descend*
 Edly, *n. remoué*. — wind, *tourbillon de vent, ou vent dont la direction est changée par le voisinage d'un cap, d'une montagne, d'un grand édifice, &c.*
 To edge away from a coast, *Rec. v. n. s'éloigner ou s'écarter en descendant d'une côte (ou de la route qu'on faisait auparavant, ou enfin d'un autre vaisseau)*. To edge in with a ship, *ou to edge towards a ship, joindre un vaisseau en descendant*
 Elbow in the house, *n. tour des câbles*
 Saint Elme's fire, *ou jack with a lantern, n. feu Saint-Elme*
 Embargo, *n. embargo*. To lay an embargo on shipping, *mettre embargo dans un port*
 To embark, *v. a. & r. embarquer, ou s'embarquer*
 Enlaved, *a. affalé sur la côte*
 End-on, *ad. le cap sur un objet, ou droit dessus*. We stood end-on to the enemy's ship, *nous avions le cap sur le vaisseau ennemi*
 End-in, *ad. End-in a river, droit dedans une rivière, &c.*
 End ihr end, *ad. bout-pour-bout*
 To enforce a signal, *v. a. apuyer un signal*
 Engagement, *n. combat naval*
 Engine, *n. Water engine, pompe à incendie*
 Engineer, *n. Naval engineer, ingénieur de marine*
 Ensign, *n. enseigne, ou pavillon de poupe*
 To enter, *v. a. To enter men for the navy, enrôler des hommes pour le service de la marine*
 Entering ropes, *n. tire-veilles de l'échelle hors le bord*
 Ent-ring-port, *n. porte d'entrée (des vaisseaux à trois ponts, percée au niveau du second pont)*
 Entrance, *n. Ex. This ship has a fine entrance, ce vaisseau a un bel avant ou un beau colts*
 Equinoctial, *n. & a. équinoxial, ou la ligne équinoxiale*. — gale, *coup de vent de l'équinoxe*
 To equip, *v. a. armer (un vaisseau), &c.*
 Escutcheon, *n. écusson, ou cartouche (au milieu de la poupe, où est écrit le nom du vaisseau)*
 Exercise, *n. exercice des canons et des armes à feu, manœuvres et évolutions navales*
 Expenditure of stores, *n. consommations (de munitions et marchandises)*
 To explore a coast, *v. a. faire la découverte d'une côte, et reconnaître, par observations et remarques, ses détails, la situation, &c. On dit, en français, reconnaître et relever une côte, &c. et non pas explorer*
 Eye, *n. Eye of a rope, œillet, boucle, ou estrope d'un cordage*. — of a stay, *collet d'étai*. Eyes of a ship, *parties du vaisseau qui sont voisines des érabiers*
 Eye bolt, *n. cheville à œillet*

F.

FACE of a gun, *n. tranche d'un canon*
 Factor, *n. facteur, ou agent*
 Factory, *n. comptoir, ou place de commerce (chez l'étranger)*
 To fag out, *v. n. se raguer (en parlant des cordages), s'éuer*
 Fag-end, *n. Fag-end of a rope, le bout d'un cordage*
 Fag-t, *ou false muster, n. passe-volant*

Faint, *a. mouffible (en parlant du vent)*
 Fair, *a. Fair sky, ciel serain*. — weather, *le temps*. — wind, *bon vent*. — way, *passage milieu d'un canal*. That ship lies in the way, *ce vaisseau est mouillé en travers de passage, ou dans le milieu du canal ou du passage*
 Fair se prend encore comme adjectif. Does that lie fair? *le canal est-il accoté?*
 Fake, *n. pli, ou cercle (d'un cordage ou câble) ou lové*
 Fall, *n. Fall of a tackle, bout du garant d'un lan*. Cat-fall, *ou cat-rope, garant du capot*
 Port. Falls of a ship's deck, *ravaleaux pour d'un vaisseau*
 To fall, *v. n. To fall aboard of a ship, aborder un vaisseau (en chassant ou en descendant sur lui), dériver sur un vaisseau*. — astern, *culer, à par la poupe*. — calm, *calmer (en parlant du temps)*. — down, *descendre (une rivière à l'aveugle du courant)*. — in with a ship, *rencontrer un vaisseau en mer*. — off, *abattre, laisser son abattre*. Let her fall off! *laissez abattre laissez arriver!*
 Falling off, *pa. abattre*. The ship is falling off, *le vaisseau fait son abattre*
 Fashion-piece, *n. p. cornières, estains*. A fashion-piece, *estain dévoyé*
 To fasten, *v. a. amarrer, lier*
 Fat, *a. gras*. A fat quarter, *gras arrière, ou arrière enfilé*
 Fathom, *n. brassé*
 To favour the masts, *v. a. ménager les mâts*
 To faw, *v. n. affleurer, toucher de par-tout, épier ou joindre par frottement*
 To fend, *v. a. défendre*. — the boat, *défen dre le canot ou la chaloupe (dans l'abordage contre un vaisseau ou contre un quai, &c.)*. Fend the boat! *ou fend off! défie! pare la devant! pare à accoster!*
 Fenders, *n. p. défense, cordes de défense, &c.*
 To fetch, *v. a. Ex. To fetch way, jouer dans l'étrambrai (en parlant d'un mâts), aller au vent (en parlant d'une quille, tonneau, ou autre objet)*. — the pump, *engrêner la pompe*
 Fid, *ou mast tid, n. clef des mâts (de hune ou perroquet)*. Fid, *ou splicing fid, épissure*. F. hammer, *v. Hammer*
 To fid, *v. a. To fid the top-masts, ou top-entails, mâts, ou to enter the fid, passer la clef dans le pied des mâts de hune, ou de perroquet*
 Field, *n. Fields of ice, bancs de glace*
 Fife rails, *v. Rails*
 Fight, *n. Sea-fight, combat naval*
 To fill, *v. a. remplir, faire servir (en parlant de voiles)*
 Filled, *a. The boat filled and went down, le canot se rempli et coula à fond*
 Fire, *n. feu*
 Fire-arrow, *n. dard à feu*
 Fire-boom, *v. Boom*
 Fire-ship, *n. brûlot*
 To fire, *v. a. To fire a gun, tirer un coup de canon*. Fire to larboard! *feu bâbord!*
 Fish, *n. machine Anglaise remplacée en France par un palan nommé canilelette; c'est aussi le nom d'une jumelle de mâts ou de vergue*
 Fish-gig, *n. soène (instrument de pêche)*
 To fish, *v. a. Ex. To fish the anchor, traverser l'ancure, ou la hisser contre le bord à son point, par le moyen d'une canilelette*. — a mast, *à un yard, jumeler un mâts, ou une vergue*
 Fish machine, *n. chasse-marée, charrette destinée au transport du poisson*
 Fish room, *n. soite au poisson*

Forbear. *n.* *idées de péché*
Forbear. *n.* *pêcheur, bateau pêcheur, ou barque*
Forber.
Forbuships. *v. a.* *armer des vaisseaux.* To
Forbust. *éc.* *ajuster un mât de hune, &c.*
Forcast. *v. a.* *To fix the shrouds upon the mast*
à assembler les haubans
Forcastillon. *ou pavillon de commandement*
Forcastor. *n.* *officier général*
Forcastor. *n.* *vaisseau commandant, ou vaisseau*
qui porte un pavillon de commandement
Forcastor. *n.* *bâton de pavillon, ou bâton d'enseigne*
Forcastor. *n.* *vaisseau ou bâtiment jacobin, en-*
Forcastor.
Forcastor. *ou échafaud à secher la manue*
de la halle, &c. The sails are flap-
ped on the mast, les voiles sont étendues sur le mât
Forcastor. *v. a.* *clouer ou clouer; clouement ou*
clouage
Forcastor. *v. a.* *traverser les voiles.* Flat
command! traverse la misaine et les jûes!
Forcastor. *ad.* *en avant*
Forcastor. *armée navale, ou flotte (de bâti-*
ments de guerre)
Forcastor. *v. a.* *To flect a tackle, affaler ou*
affaler un palan (dont les poulies se touchent
ensemble)
Forcastor. *action d'affaler ou de reprendre un*
palan
Forcastor. *n.* *rodeau (de mâts, &c.)*
Forcastor. *n.* *flotter, être à flot, nager*
Forcastor. *n.* *batterie flottante*
Forcastor. *montant de la marée, le flux, ou le flot.*
Forcastor. *la marée va remonter, ou le*
flux commence. At new flood, ou
Forcastor. *au mont de la marée, au pre-*
mier du flot
Forcastor. *le fond ou plat-fond d'un vaisseau.* A
Forcastor. *fond fin.* A flat floor, fond plat.
Forcastor. *fond allongé.* A rising floor, fond
long ou façonné. Floor timbers, vari-
Forcastor. *les têtes des étranges, ou*
des vaisseaux)
Forcastor. *n.* *épreuves de mer, marchan-*
dissements flottants, ou en dérive
Forcastor. *n.* *It flows south into that harbour, ce*
le fleuve coule au sud
Forcastor. *Ex. Flowing sheets, écoutes largues*
Forcastor. *ou flooks, n. p. pattes de*
l'ancrage
Forcastor. *raffale, ou grain de vent*
Forcastor. *F. Deck*
Forcastor. *n.* *battant d'un pavillon, queue*
de pavillon
Forcastor. *n.* *flotte Hollandaise, ou flote*
Forcastor. *Ex. Let fly the sheets! largue les*
écoutes
Forcastor. *Foot of a sail, fond d'une voile.* Foot-
Forcastor. *Foot rope, ralingue de*
voiles. — ropes, ou horses of the yards, marches
de vergues. Foot-walking, vaigrage
Forcastor. *Fore and aft, de l'avant à l'ar-*
rière. — fore and aft, de l'avant à l'ar-
rière en long en long du vaisseau. — bow-
line, bout de misaine. Fore-castle, gaillard
d'avant. Fore cat-harpings, treillage des hau-
tes misaines. — foot, brion. — hooks, ou
hooks, guirlandes. — gear, drisses de
voiles. — mast, mât de misaine. — sail,
voile ou voile de misaine. — shrouds, hau-
tes de misaine. — stay, étai de misaine. —
boom de misaine. — top-mast, petit mât de
voile. — top-sail, petit hunier, ou voile de petit

hulier. — top bowline, bouline de petit hu-
lier. — top reef tackle, palan de ris du pe-
tit hunier. — top clewlines, cargés-points du
petit hunier. — top hahard, drisse du petit
hulier, &c. — top-gallant mast, mât de petit
perroquet. — top-gallant-sail, petit perroquet.
— top-gallant yard, vergue de petit perroquet.
— tie, itaque de la drisse de misaine. — yard,
vergue de misaine
Forland. *n.* *cap, ou pointe*
Forlock. *n.* *goupille.* — bolt, F. Bolt
Forloach. *v. a.* *Ex. To for-loach upon a*
ship, dépasser un vaisseau, gagner sur un
vaisseau (lorsqu'on fait même route)
Fore-runner of the log line. *n.* *marque de la*
ligne de log
Forger over. *v. a.* *forcer.* — the ice, forcer à
traverser les glaces, passer, en faisant force de
voiles, à traverser les glaces. — over a bank, for-
cer à traverser un banc (sic vase morte sur lequel
on est échoué ou retenu, en faisant beaucoup de
voiles); franchir un banc
Forward. *ad.* *en avant*
Fothering. *ou fothering, pa.* *action ou manière*
d'avergler une voie d'eau
Foul. *a.* *sale.* — water, eau sale ou troublee. —
ground fond de mauvaise tenue. — coast, côte
mal-saine, côte dangereuse. — hauls, eaux des
sables, demi-tour, ou tour des câbles. — anchor,
ancrage dont les câbles ont pris un tour. — rope,
corde embarrassée, gênée, ou engagée
Foul. *ad.* *To run foul of a sand bank, s'échouer*
sur un banc de sable
To founder. *v. n.* *couler bas, ou couler à fond, som-*
brer, ou passer
Fox. *n.* *tresse de vieux cordages*
Frame. *n.* *couple d'un vaisseau.* Midship frame,
matre couple. Loof frame, couple de lof
In frame. *ad.* *en botte, ou en fagot*
To frape tackle. *v. a.* *équiller un palan, &c.* —
a ship, ceintrer un vaisseau
To free. *v. a.* *affaiblir (en parlant de l'action de*
la pompe)
Free. *a.* *A free wind, vent large.* To go free, al-
ler vent large
Freezing. *ou freeze, n.* *frise*
Freight. *n.* *fret.* To take in freight, prendre du
fret, ou charger à fret
To freight. *v. a.* *fréter*
Fresh. *a.* *Fresh wind, vent frais.* — shot, courant
d'eau douce
To freshen. *v. a.* *& n.* *The wind freshens, le vent*
fraîchit. — the haws, soulever le câble, rajus-
cher la serrure du câble à l'endroit des courbes
Freshes. *n. p.* *eaux sauvages, ou doucins*
Frigate. *n.* *frégate.* — built, frégaté
Full. *ad.* *& n.* *Full and by! près et près! Keel*
her full! suis porter! d'asse du vent! — water,
mer pleine
Funnels. *n. p.* *tuyaux de poêle, &c.*
To furl. *v. a.* *ferler les voiles*
Furling-line. *n.* *raban de ferlage ou garette à fer-*
ler les voiles
Furr. *n.* *Furring, fourrure (dans une pièce de bois)*
To furr. *v. a.* *fourrer ou doubler (en termes de con-*
struction)
Furz *ou furze, n.* *menus bois pour le chauffage des*
vaisseaux. V. Brooming furze
Futtocks. *n. p.* *genoux et alonges.* Riders futtocks,
alonges et genoux de perroquet. Futtock plates,
ou foot-hook plates, landes de hune. Futtock
ou foot-hook shrouds, gambes de hune, ou haub-
ans de revers

G.

- GAFF**, *n.* pic ou vergue à corne. **Gaff haliard**, drisse d'un pic ou d'une vergue à corne
- Gage of a ship**, *n.* jauge d'un vaisseau
- Gages**, *n. p.* calibres
- To gain**, *v. a.* To gain the wind of a ship, *gagner le vent d'un vaisseau*
- Gale of wind**, *n.* vent frais ou bri.e. A hard gale, grand frais. A strong gale, forte bri.e. A still gale, brise carabinée. A steady gale, vent fait, vent étale. A top-gallant gale, temps à perroquers
- To gale away**, *v. n.* s'en aller avec la pointe du vent
- Galeon**, *n.* galon
- To gall**, *v. a.* To n. érailler et s'érailler
- Galled**, *a.* éraillé, éraillé
- Gallery**, *n.* galerie de pompe, les bouteilles du vaisseau. Stern gallery, garnie. Quarter gallery, les écouvins de la galerie. Gallery-rim, moulures des bouteilles, ou de la galerie
- Galley**, *n.* galley ou cook-room of a ship, cuisine. — ou row-galley, galère. Half-galley, demi-galère. Quarter-galley, galère barbaresque. Galley slaves, forçats ou galériens
- Galliot**, *n.* galiote
- Gallows-bits**, *n. p.* potences
- Gammoning**, *n.* ligue de beuprê
- Gang**, *n.* détachement de matelots, ou escouade d'ouvriers. Press-gang, escouade armée pour faire la presse
- Gang-board**, *n.* planche à débarquer, passe-avant d'un vaisseau marchand
- Gang-way**, *n.* passe-avant, l'échelle hors le bord, la galerie du faux pont
- Gantelope**, *n.* bouline (espèce de punition)
- Garland**, *n.* sorte de filet tenu contre le bord du vaisseau, et servant à tenir les effets et provisions comme les équipages dans nos vaisseaux
- Shot-garland**, *petit* parquet pour les boulets (placés dans les entre-deux de sabord.)
- Garnet**, *n.* brellin (sorte de pain)
- Clue-garnet**, *v.* Clue
- Gaboard**, *n.* gabord. — streak, viture de gabord
- Gasket**, *n.* gascette, ou raban. Breast gaskets, les gascettes, ou rabans de tête, du milieu de la vergue. Bunt gasket, maîtresse gascette, ou gascette de fond. Yarn-arm gaskets, gascettes de bout de vergues
- Gate**, *n.* Gates of a dock, *port* d'un bassin. A tide gate, ras de marée, ou lit de courant. The sea-gates, l'ouvert de la pleine mer. To have the sea-gates open, être à l'ouvert de la pleine mer; quelquefois sea-gate, au singulier, signifie l'entre-deux des lames
- Gears**, *n. p.* drisses de la grand' vergue et de la misaine. Nota. Les autres drisses se nomment haliards. Main gears, drisses de grand' vergue. Fore gears, drisses de la misaine. Gears signifie aussi, en général, apparaux. Careening gears, apparaux de carène
- Gimleting**, *a.* action de l'ancre qui se dé plante en tournant sur sa verge, ce qui arrive par le trop de tors du câble
- Gimmals**, *n. p.* balanciers (de boussole). &c.
- Gin**, *n.* machine à battre les pilotes, ou machine à sonnette
- Girt**, *a.* vaisseau raidi sur ses amarres, de façon à ne pouvoir éviter ni au vent ni à la marée. That ship has a girding girt, ce vaisseau est raidi, ou ceint, sur ses amarres, sans pouvoir éviter
- Girt-line**, *n.* cartahu. Lower away the starboard girt-line! affule le cartahu de bâbord!

- To give**, *v. a.* donner. We gave a salute of guns, nous saluâmes de 13 coups de canon. Give way chase, braver la chasse. Give way together! nage ensemble!
- Glass**, *n.* Long glass, ou spying glass, lunette, lunette. Night glass, lunette de nuit. Glass aussi des ampoulettes, sabliers, ou horloges à sable. Watch glass, sablier de quatre heures. Hour glass, ampoulette d'une heure. Half minute ou long glass, ampoulette d'une demi-minute. We fought six glasses, notre combat dura trois heures
- To flog**, ou cheat the glass, *v. a.* manger du sel
- Gondola**, *n.* gondole
- Googings**, *n. p.* fermetés de gouvernail
- Goose-neck**, *n.* crochet de fer fixé au bord interne d'un gui, et par le moyen duquel le gui tient à nuit
- Goose wings**, *n. p.* points ou angles d'une voile (le fond est cargué)
- Goring** ou **goring-cloth**, *a.* pointe ou saie de voile (les deux côtés des voiles carrées qui sont faites en pointe, afin de rendre la voile plus ou par en bas que par en haut)
- Grapling**, ou **grapnel**, *n.* grapin. Fire grapling, grapin d'abordage. Hand grapling, grapin main
- To grapple**, *v. a.* accrocher un vaisseau, lui jeter les grappins d'abordage
- Gratings**, *n. p.* caillobois
- Graving**, *a.* action d'échouer un bâtiment à basse, pour le caréner ou l'espalmer; on dit, Français, œuvres de marée
- Gripe**, *n.* la pièce inférieure du taillemur
- Gripes**, *n. p.* risses de chaloupe
- To gripe**, *v. n.* The ship gripes, le vaisseau ardent
- Gripping**, *a.* A gripping ship, vaisseau ardent, disposé à venir au vent
- Grommet**, *n.* anneau de corde (pour les voiles et lais). — of an oar, estrope de corde, d'un aviron
- Ground**, *n.* terre, fond de la mer. To run a-ground, aller à terre, s'échouer. A sandy ground, fond de sable. An oozy ground, fond de vase. This is ground, il y a fond. To strike ground, trébucher fond avec la sonde
- To ground a ship**, *v. a.* tirer à terre un bâtiment, se dit aussi pour échouer
- Ground-tackle**, *n.* garniture des ancres, comme les ôles, grelins, orins, amarres, &c.
- Ground-tocs**, *n. p.* second brin du chanvre
- To grow**, *v. n.* appeler (terme employé en parlant du câble d'un ancre). Ex. The cable grows to the starboard side, le câble appelle à tribord, le câble est tendu à tribord du vaisseau.
- Grown**, *a.* A grown sea, une grosse mer
- Guard**, *n.* Guard boat, canot de rondes. Irons, défenses en fer pour la pouline (barres en fer courbes qui entourent la figure de la pouline en différents sens, pour lui servir de défenses) — ship, vaisseau de garde, ou vaisseau amiral dans un port
- Gulf**, *n.* golphe
- Gun**, *n.* canon, terme générique; aussi coup de canon. Gun-shot, portée de canon, portée d'artillerie. Half gun-shot, demi-portée de canon. Carrion-gun, ou great guns, canons. Swivel guns, pivots. To fire a gun, tirer un coup de canon. Gun-boat, chaloupe canonnière
- Gunnel** ou **gun-wale**, *n.* plat-bord
- Gunner**, *n.* canonnière
- Gunner of a ship of war**, *n.* maître canonnière
- Gunner's mate**, second canonnier
- Gunnery**, *n.* canonnage, artillerie
- Gun-room**, *n.* Sainte-Barbe

ha. n. bouffée de vent, ou rize
ha. n. ledge, n. traversier d'écouille, ou traversin
ha. n. corde de retenue, servant à conduire un
croquis que l'on hisse; serpente ou grosse corde
ha. n. du grand mit au mit de misaine, pour
servir d'appui à divers palmes, pour enbaïquer
les vergues des marchandises
ha. n. n. nucler, trébucher, ou changer (en par-
lant des voiles auriques)

H.

HADLEY, a. (tire du nom du prétendu inventeur)
Hadley's
hadley ou hake's teeth, n. p. défauts et iné-
galités (dans une tresse), &c.
hail, v. a. heler un vaisseau. Within hail, à
voix de la voix
hails, n. p. drisses (des hauiers et autres voiles
de voiles). Nota. Les drisses de la grand
voile et de la misaine sont appelées gears. V. ce
mot. Main top haliards, drisses du grand ha-
liard. Stay-sail haliard, drisse d'une voile d'étai,
&c.
halmock, n. branle ou hernac. Up haul ham-
mock! branle bas! Halmock book, rôle des
voiles
ham, n. m. marteau. Fiel hammer, marteau à
fer de fer. Clench hammer, marteau à
dent. Hack hammer, marteau taillant. Set
hammer, masse de fer
hand, n. se prend pour un homme. A hand to
hand! un homme à la barre!
hand-over-hand, ad. main-avant, ou main sur
main. He goes aloft hand-over-hand, il monte
à bord, aux perroquets, par un simple cor-
dage, en tenant par les mains
hand-spike, n. pince à canon, pince de ca-
non
hand-spike, v. a. mettre les menottes à un homme
hand the sails, v. a. serier ou serier les voiles
hand w. n. cric
handspike, n. anspece et barre de
canon. Gunner's handspike, anspece pour le
canon
hang, v. a. & n. Ex. To hang the rudder,
accrocher le gouvernail, ou le mettre en place. —
at port, mettre en place les manœuvres de sa-
bord, ou poser les manœuvres à leurs sabords.
Hang on there! tiens bon! ne mollis pas!
hangings, n. Hanging pauls, élingues perpendicu-
lares, ou cliquets de fer (pour retenir un cubes-
de fer)
hang-off, ad. travers par travers, par le tra-
vers de l'autre
hank, n. p. anneaux de bois (pour les voiles d'étai)
hank, n. port de mer, havre. — muster, capi-
taine de port
hank, ad. Ex. Haul a-lee! barre toute sous le
vent! Haul! — a-weather, ou — up! arrive
— a-starboard! tribord tout! — a-port!
tribord tout!
hank, n. p. la partie de l'avant des précintes
du vaisseau, ou ce que nous nommons pièces
de carter
harp, n. harpon
harp, ou a whak, v. a. harponner une baleine
hatch-way, n. écaille. Fore hatch-way,
écaille de la fusée aux câbles. After hatch-
way, écaille d'arrière. To batten down the
boards, mettre des listeaux aux panneaux des
quilles. Hatch bars, barres d'écouilles
hatchel, v. a. peigner le chanvre

Hatchels, n. p. peignes de corderie
Hatchet, n. hache, petite hache, ou hache à la main
Haven, n. port ou havre
To haul, v. a. haler. — the wind, serrer le vent,
pincer le vent, bouliner les voiles. — towards a
ship, rallier un vaisseau. Haul aboard! the
fore tack! amène misaine! — at the main
sheet! borde la grand voile! — down the co-
lours! serrer le pavillon! — off, haul! décharge
devant, change de vent!
Hause, ou hause, n. situation du câble de l'ancre
lorsque le vaisseau est affourché. She has an-
chored in our hause, ce vaisseau a mouillé à no-
tre avant. A bold hause, situation du vaisseau
monillé, lorsque les écubiers sont élevés au des-
sus de l'eau. A foul hause, tour dans les câbles.
Hause bars, sacs de toile remplis d'éponge. —
holes, écubiers. — pieces, alonges d'écubiers.
— pips, plomb des écubiers
Hawser, n. haussière, ou cordage une fois commis ;
grelin, ou cablot
Hazy, n. brumeaux, épais, ou gras (en parlant du
temps ou de l'horizon)
Head, n. éperon ou pouaine d'un vaisseau, avant
du vaisseau. Checks of the head, courbes de
jetteraux. Knight heads, ou hollard timbers,
le haut des épaves. Head-sails, voiles de l'avant.
Head-see, mer de l'avant. By the head, sur
l'avant. The ship is too much by the head, le
vaisseau est trop sur l'avant, ou trop sur le nez.
Head-ist, amarre qui tient le vaisseau par l'a-
vant. Head-land, cap. Head-most, le plus en
avant. Head-ropes, rabingle de stèrière (d'une
voile). Head to wind, debout au vent. How is
her head? où est le cap? Head of a rammer,
bouton de refouleur
Head-most, a. le plus en avant. The head-most
ship in a fleet, le vaisseau de tête
To head, v. a. To head the sea, être debout à la
laine. The wind heads us, le vent refuse et se
rengne de l'avant
Health, n. santé. Bill of health, patente de santé,
certificat délivré par le bureau de santé aux bâti-
ments, relativement à la quarantaine
Heart, n. (proprement cœur) grosse moque à un
trou, méche ou tige d'un cordage. — of timber,
cœur du bois. — of oak, cœur de chêne, &c.
To heave, v. a. To heave any thing overboard,
jetter à la mer quelque chose de lourd. — at the
capstern, virer au cabestan ou vindas. — a-
head, courir en avant sur son ancre. — astern,
aller par l'arrière sur son ancre. — down a
ship, virer un vaisseau en carène. — down a
sail, amener une voile. — up a sail, hisser une
voile. — to, mettre en panne. — a strain, virer
avec force. — keel out, virer en quille. — in
stays, donner vent devant. — out the stay-sails,
hisser les voiles d'étai. — short, virer? pic. —
taught, raidir le câble. Heave taught! vire
hard!
Heave, n. lévier de bois, ou anspece
Heaving and setting, mouvement des vagues de la
mer, tangage d'un vaisseau à l'aure. The
heaving of the sea, la brée de la mer
Heel, n. talon de la quille, et pied ou tenon de l'é-
tauillard. — of a mast, pied d'un vaisseau
To heel, v. n. p.ier ou donner à la bande, (en par-
lant d'un vaisseau)
Helin, n. gouvernail, timon, ou la barre du gouver-
naïl. She carries a weatherly helin, ce vaisseau
est ardent. Port the helin! babord la barre!
Starboard the helin! tribord la barre! Helin
and-ships! droit la barre! B ar up the helin!
ou bear up! arrive! Mind your weather helin!
attention à la barre! sans venir au vent! Down

- with the helm! *la barre dessous!* Right the helm! *droit la barre!*
 Helmsman, *n. timonier*
 Helve, *n. manche d'outil*
 Hen-coops, *n. p. cages à poules*
 High, *a. & ad.* Ex. High and dry, *à sec sur le rivage (en parlant d'un vaisseau).* — sea, *grosse mer.* — water, *mer haute, haute mer.* — water mark, *laisse ou marque de haute mer (sur le rivage)*
 Hinges, *n. p. pentures, ou couplets.* Butt hinges, and dove-tail hinges, *couplets de chaloupe, et autres.* Port hinges, *pentures de sabords.* Scuttle hinges, *pentures en fer à cheval, pour des écoutilles et petits sabords*
 Hitch, *n. clef, sorte de noeud.* Clove hitch, *noeud formé de deux demi-clefs.* Rolling hitch, *noeud coulant.* Timber hitch, *noeud d'anguille*
 To hitch, *v. a. nouer des cordages, &c.* Hitch! *(ordre de faire un amarrage, ou de saisir quelque chose) amarrer!*
 Hog, *n. goret.* Hog staff, *manche de goret*
 To hog a vessel, *v. a. gorerter un vaisseau, nettoyer ou balayer le fond d'un bâtiment, de l'aide du goret*
 Hoist of a flag, *n. guindant d'un pavillon*
 To hoist, *v. a. hisser, ou guinder.* Hoist away! *hisse, hisse!* To hoist in the boats, *embarquer les canots.* — out the boats, *mettre les embarcations à la mer*
 Hold, *n. cale (du vaisseau).* To trim ou to stow the hold, *arrimer, faire l'arrimage.* To rummage the hold, *changer l'arrimage.* Main hold, *grande cale, ou cale à l'eau.* Fore hold, *partie de la cale qui est en avant de la grande écoutille.* Depth of the hold, *(terme d'architecture navale) creux d'un vaisseau.* Hold *(terme de navigation.)* Keep a good hold of the land, *ou keep the land well aboard!* *rangez la terre de près!* *serrez la terre!*
 To hold, *v. a.* To hold on, *ou to hold off, retenir.* — water, *scier (tenir les avirons dans l'eau en sens contraire, pour arrêter la marche du canot).* Hold water with your larboard oars! *scie bâbord!*
 Hold-fast, *n. sergent de menuisier, ou valet*
 Holloa! *hola!* *réponse qu'on fait à un vaisseau par lequel on est hissé, en ces termes: Oh the ship, hoay! oh! du navire, ho! la réponse, hola! est pour marquer qu'on a entendu.* Holloa! *hola!* *sert aussi à l'équipage d'un vaisseau Anglais, pour répondre au coup de sifflet d'avertissement, ou au commandement du maître d'équipage, et lui faire connaître qu'on a entendu; sur les vaisseaux Français l'équipage répond à l'avertissement par: commande! et au commandement par: à la bonne heure!*
 Home, *ad. à toucher.* The cask is home, *le tonneau est bien acoré, (c. à d.), est à toucher.* Home *signifie aussi le bord du vaisseau.* The anchor comes home, *l'ancre vient à bord (c. à d. qu'elle chasse ou laboure sur le fond).* A home-bound ship, *vaisseau sur son retour*
 Homnoc, *n. mamelon, terre, ou monticule (qui se fait remarquer sur une côte)*
 Hood, *n. capot d'échelle, aussi le tuyau d'une cheminée de cuisine.* Fore hood, and after hood, *ou whood, ou whooden ends, (terme de construction) V. Whood*
 Hook, *n. croc, ou crochet.* Boat hook, *gaffe, ou fer de gaffe.* Can hooks, *élingue à pattes.* Laying hooks, *manivelle de corderie.* Cat hook, *croc de capon.* Tackle hook, *croc à palan, &c.* Nail hooks, *clous à crochet*
 To hook, *v. a. crocher*
- Hoops, *n. p. cercles (en général).* Anchor stools, *hoops, cercles de jât d'ancre.* Copper hoops, *cercles de cuture.* Cask hoops, *cercle de tailles.* Top hoops, *cercles des hunes, &c.*
 Horse, *n. marchepié de vergue.* Iron horse, *porte-verguc, ou botavole de la poulaine (que les Anglais font de fer)*
 Horsing irons, *n. p. fers de calfat avec un manche, coins à manches, ou pataresses*
 Hose, *n. manche à eau ou tuyau.* Canvas hose, *manche de toile.* Leather hose, *manche de cuir*
 Hounds, *n. p. jottereaux, ou flasques (des mâts)*
 Housed, *a. en serre (en parlant des canons).* A gun housed athwart, *canons en serre en travers du vaisseau.* A gun housed fore and aft, *canon en serre alongé contre le bord.* Housed in, *(terme de construction) qui a beaucoup de retour*
 V. Housing in
 Housing, *ou house line, n. lugin.*
 Housing in, *p. a. rentrée des œuvres mortes d'un vaisseau*
 Howker, *n. hourque, ou hourre*
 Hoy, *n. heu, ou bateau de passage*
 To hug, *v. a. serrer, pincer.* To hug the wind, *ou to hug close, serrer le vent de très-près*
 Hulk, *n. vieux vaisseau, carcasse*
 Hull of a ship, *n. corps d'un vaisseau.* That ship is hull down, *ce vaisseau est noyé (c. à d. qu'il est chargé)*
 Hull to, *ad. à la cape*
 A-hull, *ad. à sec, à mâts, et à cordes*
 To hull a ship, *v. a. canonner un vaisseau de son bois, tirer en belle*
 Hurricane, *n. ouragan, ou tempête*

I.

- ICE, *n. glace.* Fields of ice, *bancs de glace*
 Floating ice, *glace flottante, ou glaçons détachés.* Blink of the ice, *clarté de la glace qui se voit à l'horizon, occasionnée par la glace qui se brise dans les mers du nord.* To be ice bound, *être fermé par les glaces (dans un port)*
 In, *ad. dedans (c. à d. serré ou fermé, en parlant des voiles).* To take in a sail, *sermer un voile &c.*
 Inlet, *n. petite entrée; petit bras de mer; ouverture dans les terres*
 Insurance, *n. assurance.* — office, *chambre d'assurance.* Policy of insurance, *police d'assurance.* Premium of insurance, *prime d'assurance*
 To insure, *v. a. assurer*
 Insurers, *n. p. assureurs*
 To invert, *v. a. renverser*
 Iron work, *n. ferrures.* Iron work of a carriage, *ferrures d'un affût, &c.*
 Iron sick, *a. vient à un vaisseau dont les ferrures sont usées par la rouille, et iouent*
 Island of ice, *n. banc ou île de glace; glaçon flottant*

J.

- JACK, *n. pavillon de beaupré; petit cri.* Jack block, *spouie où passe la manœuvre servant à amener les vergues de perroquet.* A main jack, *chevalot de sieur de long*
 To jam, *v. a. gêner, gêner, assurer, empêcher d'avancer*
 Jears, *V. Gears*
 Jestam ou jetson, *n. choses jetées à la mer*
 Jetty head, *n. jetée d'un port, ou môle*

Knock, *n. p. poulies des drisses des bonnettes*
(*appées aux bouts des vergues*)
Kn, ou **standing jib**, *n. grand fac*. Middle jib,
grand fac, ou *faux fac*. Jib iron, *racambeau du*
grand fac. Flying jib, *clin fac*. Clear away the
jib! *largue le grand fac!*
Knave, *n. ou jigger tackle, palan de la tourne-*
me
Knave, *n. p. bouts de câbles, ou vieux cordages*
Knock (Chinese), *n. jonque (sorte de bâtiment Chi-*
nois)
Knave's, *n. mât de fortune, ou de rechange*

K.

TO KEEL, *v. a.* To keel the cable, *fouirer le*
câble (avec des vieux cordages)
Keel, *n. ferrure de câble*
Keel, ou **kedge anchor**, *n. petite ancre de toute,*
employée à empeneller
Keel, *v. n. cajoler, descendre une rivière en*
bateau (par un vent contraire à l'aide de la
marée)
Keel, *n. quille*. Rabbit of the keel, *râblure de la*
quille. Sheathing of the keel, *doublage de la*
quille. Seares of the keel, *écarts de la quille*.
Keel, *mesure égale à vingt tonneaux, employée*
partout dans le commerce du charbon
Keel, *v. a. tenir*. To keep the luff, *ou the*
wind, tenir le lof; tenir le vent, ou tenir le plus
près. Keep your luff! (*commandement au*
voilier) *n'arrive pas!* Keep her as near as
she will lie! *gouverne au plus près du vent! serre*
le vent! Keep her full! *fais porter! défile du*
vent! To keep off, *tenir le large*. — away,
arrêter. — upon the wind, *tenir le plus près*
du vent. *n. gardien*. Boat keeper, *canotier qui*
garde un canot, &c.
Keel, *n. carlingue (du fond du vaisseau)*
Keel, *n. saumons de fer pour lest*
Keel, *n. trait de scie (dans une pièce de bois)*
Keel, *n. keel, ou quai (sorte de bâtiment)*.
Keel, *n. keel, ou quai (sorte de bâtiment)*.
Keel, *n. keel, ou quai (sorte de bâtiment)*.
Keel, *n. p. taquets à cocur*. Keel heads, *bûtons,*
ou taquets
Keel, *n. qui*
Keel, *n. p. cayes (rochers sous l'eau)*
Keel, *n. coque (dans les cordages)*
Keel, *n. p. courbes*. Hanging knees, *courbes*
pendantes ou obliques. Lodging knees, *courbes*
horizontales. Dagger knees, *courbes un peu*
obliques. Transom knees, *courbes d'arcasse*.
Wing transom knees, *courbes d'arcasse de la*
Sainte-Barbe (placées au niveau de la ligne
d'bord). Helm-port transom knees, *courbes*
d'arcasse de la Sainte-Barbe (placées au niveau
de la barre au bout de l'étrambord). Drek tran-
som knees, *courbes d'arcasse du premier pont*.
Knee of the head, *ou cut-water, la quibre d'un*
navire, comprenant la gorgère, la flèche, et le
travers
Keel, *n. p. ou bollard timbers, les poutres,*
ou le bas des poutres. V. Poulbits
Keel, *n. p. rabans, éguillettes, et garrettes*
Keel, *v. a. choquer, pousser*. Knock off
the! *cesse l'ouvrage!* To knock up the
masts of a mast, *découper un mât*
Keel, *n. nud et bouton (fait au bout d'un cor-*
dage). Bowline knot, *nœud de bouline*. Wall
knot, *nœud de mur*. Bowling knot, *nœud d'arguy*
d'arguy. Over-hand knot, *nœud à plein poing*.
Wall knot, *nœud plat, ou nœud de garcettes*.
Granny's knot, *ou granny's bend, nœud de*

wache. Sheet knot, *nœud d'écoute*. Crown
knot, *cul-de-porc couronné*. Grandmother's
knot, *nœud tors*. Knots, *nœuds (de la ligne de*
lec)

L.

TO LABOUR, *v. n. fatiguer, avoir les mouvemens*
durs (en parlant d'un vaisseau)
Labour, *n. a. qui a les mouvemens durs*
Ladder, *n. échelle*. Accommodation ladder,
échelle de commandement. Quarter ladders,
échelles de poupe (de corde, avec des échelons de
bois)
Laden, *p. a. chargé*. Laden in bulk, *chargé en*
grenier
Lading, *n. chargement*
Ladle, *n. Pitch ladle, cuiller à brai, &c.* Paying
ladle, *cuiller à bec (pour goudronner les cou-*
tures des poutres, &c.)
Laid, *p. a. (en parlant des cordages) commis*. Cable-
laid cordage, *cordage deux fois commis, ou com-*
mis à la façon des câbles
Laid up, *p. a. désarmé*
Launch, *n. chaloupe, ou caïque (des bâtimens de*
la Méditerranée). A launch into the sea *ou in-*
to a river, plan incliné, et espère de cale pour
l'embarquement des bois et autres marchan-
dises
To launch *ou launch*, *v. a. lancer à la mer, ou à*
l'eau. To launch the boat, *mettre la chaloupe*
à la mer. Launch ho! *ne hissez plus! en*
bande! ou haste!
Land, *n. terre*. To make the land, *atterrir*
Land fall, *n. atterrage*
Land to, *ad. à la vue de terre*
Land laid, *n. vaisseau qui vient de perdre la terre*
de vue. Land locked, *fermé entre les terres*
(en parlant d'un vaisseau)
To land, *v. a. & n. mettre à terre, ou débarquer*
Land mark, *n. remarque, amare, ou reconnais-*
sance
Landing, *n. descente, débarquement*. Landing
place, *lieu de débarquement, débarcadere*
Lanrel, *ou langrage, n. mitraille*. Langrage
shot, *charge à mitraille*
Laniards, *n. p. rides, et autres menus cordages de*
diverses espèces. — of the gun ports, *garans*
des poutres de sabords. — of the shrouds,
rides de haubans. — of the stays, *rides d'étais*.
— of the back stays, *rides des gailhaubans*. —
of the stoppers, *éguiettes des boises*. Laniard
of the buoy, *prête corde attachée à la bouée,*
pour la saisir lorsqu'on veut la porter. — of
the cut hook, *garant d'un palan, servant à tra-*
verser l'ancre, appelé, en Anglais, fish tackle
Lantern, *ou lantern, n. fanal*. Poop lantern,
fanal de poupe. Top lantern, *fanal de hune*.
Quarter lanterns, *fanaux lateraux de la poupe*.
Lantern braces, *aiguilles de fanal*. Lantern
girules, *cercles de fer qui tiennent et entourent le*
fanal de la poupe. Fighting lanterns, *fanaux*
de combat. Signal lanterns, *fanaux pour les*
signaux. Dark lantern, *fanal sourd*. Store-
room lantern, *fanal de soute*
Lap-sided, *a. E.* A lap-sided ship, *vaisseau qui*
a un faux côté, vaisseau bordier
Larboard, *ad. babord, (ou côté gauche du vaisseau)*.
The larboard watch, *le quart de bâbord, ou les*
bâbordais. N. B. On dit par corruption port, au
lieu de larboard, dans tous les commandemens
au timonnier, et dans quelques autres cas. V.
au mot Port

Large, a. large (en parlant du vent). To sail large, aller vent large, avoir vent large, courir vent large

To lash, v. a. amarrer, tier, ou éguilleter

Lashing, n. éguillettes, ou lignes d'amarrage

To lask, ou to go lasking, aller large, courir large

Lateen, a. Lateen sails, voiles latines. — yard, antenne

To lay the land, v. a. noyer la terre (c. à d. perdre la terre de vue). — the decks, border les ponts.

— ropes ou cordage, commettre (en parlant des cordages). — up a ship, d'armer un vaisseau

Lead, n. plomb de sonde. To heave the lead, sonder, ou jeter la sonde. Deep sea lead, grand plomb de sonde. Hand lead, petit plomb de sonde. Spill the lead! relève l'homme de la sonde! Arm the lead! garnis le plomb de sonde! Lead nails, cious à plomb

Lead, n. matelot d'avant

Leading, p. a. Leading wind, vent large, bon vent

Leak, n. voie d'eau. To stop a leak, boucher une voie d'eau

To leak, v. n. fuir eau. The deck leaks, le pont est mal castré, l'eau perce à travers le pont

Leakage, n. coulage (en parlant des futailles); action de prendre eau (en parlant des vaisseaux)

Leaky, a. A leaky cask, futaille qui coule

Ledges, n. p. sorte de soliveaux, ou barrots (placés entre les baux, dans le sens de la largeur du vaisseau d'un bord à l'autre, dans les vaisseaux Anglais). Ledge, chaîne de rochers à fleur d'eau, ou récif

Lee, n. A-lee, côté de dessous le vent. Lee side, côté de dessous le vent. Lee gage, le dessous du vent. Under the lee, sous le vent de —. By the lee; to lay a ship by the lee mettre un vaisseau vent dessus, ou riffer un vaisseau.

A lee shore, terre, ou côte sous le vent d'un vaisseau. To work under a lee shore, louvoyer près d'une côte, sur laquelle on est assailli. Lee lurches ou larches, embarcées d'un vaisseau vers le côté sous le vent, ou arrivées

Lee boards, n. semelles, ou ailes de dérive

Lee way, n. dérive, angle de la dérive

Leeward, a. & n. sous le vent du vaisseau, et en général le côté de dessous le vent. The leeward islands, les îles sous le vent. A leeward ship, vaisseau mauvais boulinier, vaisseau qui tient mal le vent, qui dérive beaucoup (et qui tombe sous le vent en courant au plus près). A leeward tale, marée qui porte du même côté que le vent

To lee-ward, ad. sous le vent

Leeches of a sail, n. p. côtés perpendiculaires, ou bords des voiles. Leech lines, cargue-boulines. Leech rope, ralingue de châte

Lee-ropes, n. ralingue de châte

Lee-ropes, n. barre de fer fixée par ses extrémités, au pont d'un bâtiment

To let, v. n. Let fall the main-sail! laisse tomber les fonds de la grand' voile! Let her fall! laisse abattre! Let all the reefs out! largue tous les ris! To let in, entrer les bords des bordages dans les râblures (de la quille, de l'étrave, &c.)

Letter of mark, ou letter of marque, n. lettre de marque ou de représailles

Lieutenant, n. Lieutenant of a ship ou of a man of war, lieutenant d'un vaisseau de guerre. — in the royal navy, lieutenant des vaisseaux du roi d'Angleterre. — of marine, lieutenant des troupes de la marine. — at arms, le dernier lieutenant d'un vaisseau

Lifts, n. p. balancines. Main lifts, balancines de grand vergue. Fore lifts, balancines de mi-

anée. Main-top lifts, balancines du grand hunier. Cross jack lifts, balancines de vergue sèche. Standing lifts of the sprit-yard, montaches de la civadière. Runmasts, balancines de la civadière

Light, a. léger, ou lége. A light ship, vaisseau léger, ou qui n'est pas chargé. Light air, peu de vent, ou petit vent sur l'eau

Light, n. feu (sur la côte, pour servir de reconnaissance aux vaisseaux, &c.). A light house, phare

Light tower, n. tour à feu, ou phare

Light room, n. soule vûrte (où l'on tient des fusils pour donner du jour aux canonniers dans la soule aux poudres)

To lighten, v. a. Ex. We must lighten the ship, il faut alléger le bâtiment de l'arrière

Limbers, ou limber holes, n. p. anguillères, canaux des anguillères. Limber rope, and limber chain, corde ou chaîne des anguillères

Line, n. ligne (en termes d'évolutions navales) — of battle, ligne de bataille. — foremast, ligne de front. To sail in a line, marcher en ligne. To close ou contract the haul, serrer la ligne. Water lines, lignes d'eau (en termes de construction). Rising line, ligne de saçons, ou lignes des saçons. Load water line, ligne de flottaison, &c. Line, ligne (sorte de cordage). Tarr'd line, ligne noire, ou godronnée. Deep sea line, ligne de sonde. Log-line, ligne de log, &c.

Line-stock, n. bête-feu, ou b'eton à mèche

List, n. faux côté. That ship has a list to port, ce vaisseau a un faux côté sur babord

To load, v. a. charger

Loadsmen, n. pilote lamaneur, pilote crier, ou lo man

Locker, n. caisson, petite armoire, ou équipage. Locker, armoire

Log, n. log. To heave the log, jeter le log. Log board, table de log. Log reel, tour pour le log

Loggerhead, n. boulet rond de fer avec un manche (qu'on fait rougir au feu pour le tremper dans le goudrin, lorsqu'on veut le fondre et le chauffer)

Longitude, n. longitude. Longitude by account, longitude estimée. — in, longitude arrivée. — made, chemin fait en longitude. — by lunar observations, longitude observée par les distances de la lune au soleil. — by time-keeper, longitude par l'horloge marine

To loof, v. n. lofer, venir au lof. V. Luff

Loof, n. lof (ou partie de l'avant du vaisseau)

Loof frame, ou loof timbers, couple de lof. Loof pieces, canons de chasse

Look out, n. découverte ou vigie

To look out, v. n. veiller faire bonne garde ou bon quart. Look out afore there! bon quart d'avant!

Loom, n. Loom of an oar, bras, manche (ou partie intérieure d'un aviron)

To loom, v. n. paraître (dans le brouillard, ou dans le lointain). This land looms high above water, cette terre paraît fort élevée

Loop holes, n. p. meurtrières

To loose, v. a. To loose a sail, déployer ou larguer une voile. — ou loosen a rope, larguer une manœuvre

Low water, basse mer, ou mer basse

To lower, v. a. amarrer. Lower the ports down, ferme les sabords! abaisse les manchettes des sabords!

Lubber, n. marin d'eau douce. Lubber's hole, trou-du-chat de la hune

Luff, n. lof, côté du vent. To spring a luff, faire une auloffe. Luff! lof! (ordre au timonier)

Luff round! ou luff all! lof tout! Keep the

luff, ou **keep your luff!** *tiens le vent! n'arrive point commandement au timonier*
Lifehook rope, *n. sorte de faux écrouet, pour assurer le point des basses voiles dans le mauvais temps*
Luff, *v. n.* To luff into a harbour, *gagner un port en tenant le plus près ou à pointe de bouline*
Lucas, *n.* voile de fortune ou de tréou
Lugger, *n.* lougre
Lugger, *n. p.* gabariers
Lugger, *n.* embranchée ou coup de gouvernail
Lull, *v. n.* to lull, *v. n.* être, ou rester. The island lull, *E. of us, l'île nous reste au sud-est.* To lull a man to lye by, *être en panne, être vent sur le vent dedans.* — to in a storm, *être à l'écume.* — under the sea, *être mangé par la mer.* — along, *être couché, plier, ou donner à l'écume.* — close, *être au plus près du vent.* *Keep her as near as she will lye!* *gouverne au plus près du vent!*

M.

MAGAZINE, *n.* route aux poudres
Magnat, *grand, premier, ou principal.* (Ce mot sert surtout à désigner, le grand mât, ses vergues, ses manœuvres, et ses agrès.) *Ex.* — mast, grand mât. — top mast, grand mât de hune. — yard, grand voile. — top sail, voile de grand hunier. — truss-rod, drosses de la grande vergue. — stay, grand étai. *Ex.* — top, grande hune. — shrouds, grands haubans, ou haubans du grand mât. — wale, la plus grande prainte. — land, grande terre. terre ferme, ou continent. — str-am, le milieu du courant, ou le fort du courant (d'une rivière, ou d'un fleuve, &c.). — sea, pleine mer, la hauteur ou la grande mer
Maké, *v. a.* faire (qui s'emploie dans les phrases suivantes). — fast, amarrer. — sail, mettre de la voile, ou augmenter la voilure. — free the harbour, faire route pour un port. — free with the land, accoster la terre de très-près. — off, prendre chasse, fuir. — up a sail, plier le voile. — stern away, culer, aller par l'arrière. — foul water, toucher avec la quille sur un fond vaseux et mou, labourer le fond
Making-iron, *n.* ciréau de calfat double ou cannelé
Mallet, *n.* maillet. Caulking mallet, maillet de calfat.
Man (proprement homme, et se prend souvent en d'autres sens pour) vaisseau. A man of war, vaisseau de guerre. A Guinea-man, vaisseau négrier. An India-man, vaisseau de la compagnie des Indes
Man, *v. a.* *Ex.* To man a ship, fournir un vaisseau de monde. — a prize, amarrer une prise. — the captern, mettre du monde au cabestan. — a pump, armer une pompe. Man the side! *mettre du monde sur le bord!* Man well the tops! *mettre du monde sur les hunes!*
Manoe, *n.* marine, art de la navigation, &c.
Marines, *n. p.* troupes ou soldats de la marine.
Marine officer, officier des troupes de la marine
Mariner, *n.* marin, matelot
Marking yarn, *v.* Rogue's yarn, *au mot rogue*
Marl ou **marline**, *v. a.* merliner, ou embrocher (une manœuvre, ou le point des voiles)
Marline, *n.* merlin
Marling, *a.* action d'embrocher ou merliner une manœuvre, ou le point des voiles

Marking-spike, *n.* épissoir

To maroon, *v. a.* abandonner (des matelots mal-faiteurs sur une terre étrangère ou déserte)

To marry, *v. a.* To marry the strands in splicing, *entrelacer les torons, en faisant une épissure*

Mast, *n.* mât. Lower masts, ou standing masts, mâts majeurs. Top masts, mâts de hune.

Main top mast, grand mât de hune. Fore top mast, petit mât de hune. Mizzen top mast,

mât de perroquet de fougue. Spare top mast, mât de hune de rechange. Main mast, grand

mât. Fore mast, mât de misaine. Mizzen mast, mât d'artimon. Main top-gallant mast, mât de grand perroquet. Fore top-gallant mast, mât de petit perroquet. Mizzen top-gallant mast,

mât de la perruche d'artimon. Bowsprit mast, mât de beaupré. Mude mast, mât composé, ou

mât de plusieurs pièces. Rough masts, mâts bruts. To spend a mast, casser un mât.

To mast a ship, *v. a.* mâter un vaisseau

Master of a ship of war, *n.* officier d'un vaisseau de guerre. — of a merchant ship, capitaine marchand, ou patron. — at arms, capitaine d'armes. — attendant, officier employé dans les arsenaux de marine d'Angleterre. — sail-maker, maître voilier. — boat-builder, maître constructeur des canots et chaloupes

Mate, *n.* sangle, pailier, baderne

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Mooring, *n. p.* corps morts. A ship come to her mooring, *vaisseau qui vient de surmer, vaisseau qui rend le bord*
Mooter, *n.* tres-nail mooter, *n.* chevilleur ou maître chevilleur
Mortar, *n.* mortier. Carriage of a mortar, *affût de mortier*
Mould loit, *n.* salle des gabarits. To lay down the moulds of a ship, *tracer les gabarits d'un vaisseau*
To mould, *v. a.* To mould a piece of timber, *gabariier une pièce*
Mounted, *pa. portant*, ou *armé de* (en parlant du nombre des canons d'un vaisseau). The Victory is mounted with a hundred guns, *le vaisseau la Victoire porte cent canons*
Mousse, *n.* bouton, ou *pomme* (d'étai et de tournevire), *suée*
To mousse, ou *hook*, *v. a.* *éxulléter un croc de palan, &c.* (pour l'empêcher de se décrocher dans les mouvements du vaisseau)
To muffle the oars, *v. a.* *mettre des paillers aux avirons*
Must, *n.* revue, ou *appel* (des équipages). Muster master, *commis des revues*. All hands to muster! *tout le monde à l'appel!*
To muster, *v. a.* *passer la revue, faire la revue des équipages, &c.* *faire l'appel, ou passer en revue*

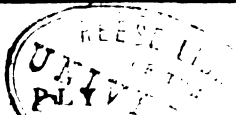
N.

NAILS, *n.* clous. Weight nails, ou *spikes*, *clous au poids* (depuis 8 pouces de longueur, en dessus). Rose-headed nails, *clous à tête de diamant*. Flat-pointed nails, *clous à pointe plate*. Forty-penny nails, *clous de caravelle*, ou No. 80. Thirty-penny nails, *clous de demi-caravelle*, ou No. 50. Twenty-four penny nails, ou *two shilling nails*, *clous de lisse*, ou No. 40. Twenty-penny nails, *clous de double filon*, ou No. 30. Ten-penny nails, *clous de filon*, ou No. 15. Six-penny nails, *clous de demi-filon*, ou No. 10. Three-penny nails, *clous à plomb*, ou No. 4. Two-penny nails, *clous à pompe*, ou No. 2. Seupper nails, *clous à maugere*. Double deck nails, *clous de 7 pouces*. Deck nails, *clous de 6 pouces*. Single deck nails, *clous de 5 pouces, et de 4 pouces et demi*. Twenty-penny drawing nails, *clous de 2 pouces trois quarts*. Rove and elench nails, *clous à river* (pour les bordages à clin). Sheathing nails, *clous de doublage* (de 2 pouces et un quart). Filling nails, *clous d'un pouce*. Brass nails, *clous de cuivre*. Lead nails, *clous à plomb*. Clincher nails, *clous à vis*
Naval, *a.* naval, ou *de marine*. Naval officers, *officiers de la marine*. Naval stores, *munitions pour la marine*
Nave line, ou *naval line*, *n.* *manœuvre servant de cargue haut et de cargue-bas* (des basses vergues, lorsqu'elles sont grées à itaque)
Navy woods, *n. p.* *pièces de bois larges et épaisses, dans lesquelles sont percés les écubiers, et qui les envelopent en entier*
Navy, *n.* marine, *forces maritimes d'un état*. Navy signifie aussi *le corps de la marine militaire*.
Navy board, *bureau de la marine* (assemblée, ou *espèce de conseil des officiers civils de la marine*). Navy office, *les bureaux de la marine*
Neap tide, *n.* ou *dead neap*, *morteau*, ou *morte-marée*
Neaped ou *benaped*, *a.* *amorti* (situation d'un

vaisseau qui est amorti dans un port, ou par les basses marées)
Needle, *n.* aiguille. Sail needles, *aiguilles à voile*
Bolt rope needles, *aiguilles de ralingue*. Metrical needle, *aiguille de boussoir*, ou *à aimantée*
Netting, *n.* filets de bastingage. Boarding netting, *filets d'abordage*
To nip, *v. o.* Ex. To nip the cable, *saisir avec les garettes de la tournevire*. — To nip the yard of a shroud, *amarrer ou saisir la robe d'un hauban* (après avoir risé)
Nippers, *n. p.* *gorettes de tournevire*
Nitts, *v.* Knittles
Non near! no near! ou near! *ad.* *ne vient pas au vent! pas au vent! défile du vent!*
North, *n.* nord, septentrion, (appelé dans le Méridien et le Levant) la tramontane. North-west, *nord-quart-nord-ouest*. North-west-by-west, *entre le nord-ouest et le nord-ouest-quart-d'ouest, &c.*
Northerly, *a.* Ex. A northerly wind, *vent du nord*. To steer northerly, *gouverner au nord*
Northern, *a.* du nord ou septentrional
Northing, *a.* *différence en latitude nord; distance fait au nord*
Nuts of the anchor, *n. p.* *tenons de la verge d'ancrage*

O.

OAKAM, ou *oakum*, *n.* étoupe. Oakum leu mousse ou *appreni calfat*
Oar, *n.* aviron, ou rame. To ship the oars, *mettre les avirons*. To unship the oars, *désarmer les avirons*. Ship oars, *avirons de vaisseau*. Double-banked oars, *avirons à couples*. Get your oars to pass! *armez les avirons!*
Off, *ad.* au large, du côté de la pleine mer. Pass off! *déborde! pousse au large!* Off and on, *bord à terre, bord au large*. Off Martinique, *à la hauteur de la Martinique, à la hauteur du Cap Martinique, &c.*
Offing, *n.* le large, le côté du large, ou de la pleine mer. To stand for the offing, *avoir le large, aller au large, ou courir au large*. The sea runs in the offing, *il y a grosse mer en dehors*. To keep in the offing, *tenir le large*. To gain the offing, *prendre le large, gagner le large*
Offward, *ad.* vers le large, vers la mer, ou du côté de la pleine mer
Open, *a.* ouvert. Ex. To be open with a port, *être à l'ouvert d'un port, d'une rade, &c.*
Opening, *n.* ouverture, ou passage (entre deux terres)
Order, *n.* ordre (terme de tactique navale)
Orders, *n. p.* instructions
Ordinary, *n.* état d'ouvriers et de gens de mer, employés à garder et à entretenir les vaisseaux d'armés. Ships in ordinary, *vaisseaux déarmés*
Ordinary, *a.* Ex. Ordinary sailors, *mâtées de basse paie*
Ordnance, *n.* artillerie. Ordnance office, *bureau d'artillerie*
Orlop, *n.* faux-pont. Orlop beams, *boux du faux-pont, ou faux-baux*. Orlop plank, *bordage du faux-pont*
To overblow, *v. n.* It overblows, *il fait un coup de vent*
Overboard, *ad.* hors le bord, ou à la mer. To heave overboard, *jeter à la mer*. A man fell



overboard, un homme tomba à la mer, ou il tomba un homme à la mer
 mast, a. couvert, ou chargé de nuages
 man. n. pa. Ex. An over-grown sea. une mer très-haute, une mer haute comme les monts
 over-haul, v. a. reprendre un patin; visiter, examiner, inspecter
 over-matured, ad. qui a trop de maturité, ou trop mûr
 over-pressed, pa. Over-pressed with sail, trop chargé de voiles
 over-trake, v. n. se dir des couts de mer qui sont d'un bord à l'autre du vaisseau
 over-traded, pa. qui a de trop gros agrès (des mâts de trop gros, de trop longues vergues, de trop grosses poulies, &c.)
 over-travel, v. n. découvrir, faire capot
 over-travelled, ad. hors; c'est-à-dire déployé, et orienté, (en parlant des voiles)
 over-travelled, toutes voiles dehors
 over-travelled, n. dépense de l'armement
 over-travelled, ad. hors de son assiette, mal arrivé
 over-travelled, n. sortant d'un vaisseau
 over-travelled, v. Bumkin
 over-travelled, n. aiguille de carène, bouterhors; bouterhors
 over-travelled, v. a. dépasser un vaisseau; courir la marche sur un vaisseau, être meilleur que lui
 over-travelled, ad. hors du pays; à l'étranger. An over-travelled ship, vaisseau destiné pour les étrangers
 over-travelled, n. propriétaire, armateur
 over-travelled, n. oil de baiesf (métrore qui se remarque au cap de Bonne-Espérance, et qui présage un coup de vent)

P.

packet ou packet boat, n. paquebot
 pack, n. payage
 pack, n. n. pagayer; aller à l'aide des pagayes; aller à la pagaie
 pack, n. cablot (servant à amarrer une chaloupe)
 pack, n. n. palmeille de voilier. Palms of an anchor, botes d'un ancre
 pack, n. natte, baderne (ou tissu de vieux cordons pour fourrer les vergues), &c.
 pack, n. trévière (corde servant à hisser au fond d'un quai, ou à tirer du fond d'un vaisseau, &c.)
 pack, n. a. couvrir une couture avec des bandes de vieille toile
 pack, n. morceaux, ou bandes de toile pour couvrir
 pack-beel, n. demi-bande
 pack, n. racage. Ribs of a parrel, bigots de rade. Parrel rope, bâlard de racage. — trucks, botes de racage. — truss, drossé de racage.
 pack, n. parrel, racage simple, ou racage à l'Angloise
 pack, n. aller en dérive, en parlant d'un vaisseau dont le câble a été rompu par le mauvais temps
 pack, n. action d'aller en dérive
 pack, n. p. étrambais
 pack, n. passport, n. congé ou passeport (de bâtiment marchand)
 pack, n. traversée, ou passage. It was a six weeks passage, la traversée a été de six semaines ou de quarante-cinq jours

pauls, ou pawls, n. p. Plings de cadets, de vindas, et tous autres cordons. Paul bits, boutons des élinguets (bords de charpente, et poutrenes établis vers le milieu du vaisseau, où on établit les élinguets ou cliquets)
 To paul, v. a. To paul the captures, mettre les élinguets au cabestan
 Paunch, V. Panche
 To pay, v. a. Ex. To pay a ship's bottom, espalmer un bâtiment, ou donner un suif ou corroi à un vaisseau. — a mast or a yard, enduire ou goudronner un mât ou une vergue, &c. — a seam, goudronner une couture. — off a ship, faire la revue d'un vaisseau au désarmement; payer le désarmement d'un vaisseau. — out or away the cable, &c. filer un câble, ou une ancre (hors du vaisseau)
 Paying ladle, V. Ladle. Paying off, embardée (du côté de dessous le vent. — off of a ship, revue d'un vaisseau au désarmement. Paying out, ou paying away, action de filer un câble, ou une ancre (hors du vaisseau)
 Peck, ou peak, n. pic, ou vergue supérieure des grandes voiles de certains bâtiments. Peck hal-yards, martinet du jué (de ces mêmes voiles)
 To peck, v. a. (en parlant des vergues) apiquer
 Pendant, n. flomme. Broad pendant, guidon, ou cornette. Pendant est aussi ce que nous nommons pendeur. Ex. Main tackle pendant, pendeur de grand palan ou de grande caliorne. Fore tackle pendant, pendeur de la caliorne de misaine. Rudder pendant, fausse sauve-garde de gouvernail
 Perragua, n. pirogue, canot creusé d'un seul arbre
 Pier, n. jetée d'un port, ou mole
 Pillow, n. coussin (du mât de beaupré)
 Pilot, n. pilote, pilote-rôvier
 To pilot a ship, v. a. piloter un vaisseau.
 Pilotage, n. pilotage. Rates of pilotage, droit de pilotage.
 Pin of a block, n. essieu de poulie. Iron pins, essieu de fer, &c. Belaying pins, ou turned pins to belay ropes, chevillots, ou cabillots (pour amarrer les manœuvres)
 Pink, n. pingué (sorte de bâtiment). Pink stern, V. Stern.
 Pinnace, n. sorte de chaloupe montée en golette
 Pintes, n. p. égrillots (de gouvernail)
 Pirate, n. pirate, ou forban, ou écumeur de mer (d'où l'on fait le verbe to pirate, &c.)
 Pitch, bras ser
 To pitch the seams of a ship, v. a. brayer ou goudronner les coutures d'un vaisseau
 To pitch, v. n. tanguer. She pitches hard, le vaisseau tangue durement
 Pitching, a. tangage, ou action de tanguer
 Plain sailing, V. Sailing
 Plank, n. bordage. Three inch plank, cortlage de trois pouces, &c.
 To plank, v. a. ou to lay on the skin, border un vaisseau
 Plat, fourrure de vieux cortlages (pour les câbles)
 Plat, v. n. p. Ex. Back-stay plats, chaînes de gallaudans
 Plate signifie, en général, bande de fer
 Plug, n. tampon. Hause plugs, tampons d'échubiers. Shot plugs, tampons (de différents calibres, pour boucher les trous faits par le canon, pendant le combat)
 Plummet, n. plomb de sonde
 Plunder, n. butin, pillage
 To ply, v. n. tenir le vent, serrer le vent, aller au plus près du vent
 Plyer, ou plier, n. A good plier, bon bousinier,

vaisseau qui tient bien le vent, ou qui bouline bien
 Point, n. pointe, cap
 Pointing of a cable. &c. a. & n. queue de rat des manœuvres, cordages, et câbles, et pointe des garcettes de ris
 Points, n. p. garcettes de ris
 Point-blank, ad. (terme de canonage) de but-en-blanc
 To point, v. a. pointer le canon. — a rope, faire une queue-de-rat à un cordage. — a sail, mettre des garcettes de ris à une voile
 Polacre, n. polacre, sorte de bâtiment
 Pole, n. Ex. Pole axe, hache d'armes. — mast, mât à pible. — masted, mâté à pible. Under bare poles, à sec, à mûts, et à cordes
 Pomignon, n. bouton d'un canon
 Pontoon, n. ponton, ou fosse pour le carénage
 Poop, n. dunette. — royal, ou top-gallant poop, logement sur la dunette, ou cabane des matres sur la dunette
 To poop, v. a. We were pooped by a heavy sea, nous regâmes un gros coup de mer par la poupe. That ship will poop us, if she does not bear up, ce vaisseau nous abordera par l'arrière s'il n'arrive pas
 Pooping, a. A pooping sea, grosse mer de vent arrière, coup de mer qui s'embarque par l'arrière
 Port, n. port de mer, ou havre. A sea-port town, ville maritime, ou port de mer
 Port, ad. bâbord. The ship heels to port, le vaisseau donne à la bande sur bâbord. Port signifie aussi sabord. Ex. Row ports, sabbords des avirons. Light ports, sabbords des chambres d'officiers, &c. Port lids, mantelets des sabbords. — rings, anneaux des sabbords. — sculls, seuilllets des sabbords. — ropes, itagues des palanquins de sabord
 Port-last ou portoise, n. Ex. To lower the yards down a port-last, amener les basses vergues
 To ride a port-last ou a portoise, v. a. être au mouillage avec ses mâts de hune et ses vergues amenées (dans un coup de vent)
 Pouches, n. p. petites séparations, équipets, parquets, ou cloisons
 To pour a broadside, v. a. envoyer une bordée
 Powder, n. poudre à feu
 Powder chest, n. p. caisse d'artifice
 Pram ou prame, n. sorte d'allège, en usage dans les ports de Hollande et de la mer Baltique
 Pratie, n. entrée, ou faculté de communiquer (dans les ports sujets à quarantaine). To get pratie, obtenir l'entrée
 Press, n. To carry a press of sail, avoir beaucoup de voiles dehors, charrier de la voile, faire force de voiles
 Preventer, a. épithète que donnent les Anglois à ce que nous nommons fausses manœuvres. — brace, faux bras. — shrouds, haubans de fortune, ou faux haubans. — stay, faux étai. — back stay, gal-hauban volant, &c.
 To prick, v. a. Ex. To prick the chart, pointer la carte. — the sails, recoudre les voiles, renforcer les coutures des voiles
 Prime, n. amorce
 To prime, v. a. amorcer
 Priming, pa. & n. action d'amorcer et amorce. — wire, ou priming iron, épinglette ou dégorgeoir. — horn, corne d'amorce, ou amorçois
 Privateer, n. corsaire, armateur
 Prize, n. prise, bâtiment pris. — money, part de prise
 Prizing, a. action d'établir un livrer (pour mouvoir un fardeau)

Protest, n. procès verbal (d'un capitaine, &c.)
 Prow, n. proue, beirichet, ou flèche (des bâtimens Latins)
 Puddening, n. Puddening of a boat's stem, cri de défense d'une chaloupe. — of an anchor, mûsse d'une ancre
 To pull, v. a. & n. nager, ramer, voguer. I starboard! avant-tribord! ou hale tribord!
 Pump, n. pompe. Chain pump, pompe à chaîne
 Hand pump, pompe à main. Common pump, pompe à la royale, ou pompe à brinquet
 Head pump, pompe de l'avant du vaisseau (pour puiser de l'eau de mer). Pump dale, dale pompe. Hood of a pump, capot (qui recouvre la roue d'une pompe à chapelet). Pump sp. verge de pompe. — box, lieuse, ou chapiteau pompe
 To pump, v. a. & n. pomper. Pump ship, où la pompe!
 Punt, n. pont de corène, ou pont flottant
 Purchase, n. appareil, et en général tout pour mécanique, et son effet
 To purchase, v. a. & n. qui exprime l'effet et le pouvoir mécanique. — the anchor, lever l'ancre, la tirer du fond. The capstern purchase apææ, le cabestan fait son effet, l'ancre vient à bord
 Purser, n. le chargé des vivres, approvisionneur des recrues, mouvemens, et de la solde des équipages, dans les vaisseaux de guerre Anglois

Q.

QUADRANT, n. quartier Anglois (instrument servant à prendre hauteur)
 Quarantine, n. quarantaine
 Quarter, n. arrière du vaisseau (depuis les croes porto-haubans, jusqu'à la poupe), les haubans
 On the quarter, cette expression, usitée en parlant du gisement des objets que l'on découvre en mer, signifie ce qui est plus en arrière que l'avant vers du vaisseau, ou par la hanche. To play the quarter of a ship, canonner un vaisseau dans la hanche. Quarter gallery, le haut des bouteilles. — pieces, les montans des chères de la galerie. — cloths, bastingage du gaillard d'avant et de la dunette (garni de pavois ou de toile peinte). — netting, files de bastingage du gaillard d'arrière et de la dunette. — rails, files de bastingage, ou lisse des bastingages du gaillard d'arrière et de la dunette. Quarter-deck, gaillard d'arrière
 Quarter, a. aide ou subalterne de chaque mat
 Ex. — gunner, aide canonnier. Quarter-master, quartier-maître
 Quarters, n. p. postes (désignés à chacun pour combattre). Quarter bill, rôle de combat. — a point, quart, ou quatrième partie d'un vent de vent. Quarters! exclamation des vaisseaux qui se rendent, et demandent quartier. — the yards, braséage des vergues
 Quartering, a. A quartering wind, ou a wind to the quarter, vent grand largue. Quartering, termes de canonage, se dit d'une pièce d'artillerie, pointée obliquement vers l'arrière
 Quick, a. Quick sand, sable mouvant. — ou crocs vivres du vaisseau
 Quilting, n. action de troilanger, ou garnir un jarre, un baril, &c. aussi la garniture ou troilange de cette jarre ou baril
 Quoiling. V. Coiling
 Quoin, n. coin de mètre. C'est aussi toutes sortes

ainsi, ou cables, ou pièces de bois servant à arrêter et à acrer des tonneaux, caisses, ballots, &c.

R.

RABBIT, n. râblure. — of the keel, râblure de la quille. — of the stern, râblure de l'étrave. — of the wing transom, râblure de la lisse d'étrave.

RABBIT, n. rabbet, v. a. signifie faire une râblure.

RACK, n. rai de marée

RACK, n. râtelier de poulies ou râtelier. Racks for hammocks, râteliers, ou crochets de hamacs

RACK, v. a. égoulléter (un palan)

RADOU, n. radou (de bois de construction, ou de mâture). Raftport, sabord de charge, sabord à employer pour les bois de mâtures ou autres

RADOU, n. fiche, ou cheville à fiche

RADOU, n. lisses d'accostillage. Waist rails, lisses d'étrave. Sheer rail, lisse ou préceinte en de hors de la lisse de vibord. Drift rails, lisses de l'étrave des gaillardis. Rails of the head, lisses de l'étrave. Fife rails, lisses des rabattues.

RADOU, n. p. lisses de barayoles de bois

RADOU, v. a. Ex. To raise a purchase, faire un point (et, en général, préparer une force mécanique). — the stern, élever l'étrave, ou mettre en place l'étrave. — a ship, hausser un vaisseau que l'on chasse, &c. (c'est-à-dire) le voir de plus près, en approcher. Raise tacks and sheets! (c'est-à-dire) le lest!

RAKE, n. quille, élanement (en termes de construction). — of the stern, élanement de l'étrave.

RAKE, n. p. the stern, ou length of the rake abaft, longueur de la poupe

RAKE, v. a. To rake ou enfilede a ship, enfileter un vaisseau (en le canonant)

RAKE, n. p. courbes obliques ou à angles

RAKE, n. a raking stem, ou a flaring stem, étrave élargie

RAKE, v. a. (terme de canonnage) refouler

RAKE, n. refouleur (instrument de canonnage)

RANGE, n. à toute volée (en parlant d'un tir de canon, ou mortiers)

RANGE, n. longueur de la partie du cable parée sur le pont, ainsi la portée des canons ou mortiers.

RANGE, n. portée (d'un canon tiré) de blanc blanc. Ranges, (termes de construction) lisses de bordages

RANGE, n. rang (des vaisseaux de guerre): First rate, premier rang (qui comprend les vaisseaux de 100 canons et au-dessus; équipages de 375 à 450). Second rate, second rang (de 90 à 98 canons; équipages de 750 à 700). Third rate, troisième rang (de 80 canons à 64; équipages de 600 à 500). Fourth rate, quatrième rang (de 50 à 60 canons; équipages de 420 à 380). Fifth rate, ou frigates, cinquième rang (qui comprend les frigates de 32 à 44 canons, les brûlots, et les bâtiments servant d'hôpital; équipages de 300 à 250). Sixth rate, sixième rang (composé de frégates de 20 à 28 canons; équipages de 200 à 160). On comprend aussi les galiotes à bombes, et ce qu'on nomme sloop of war, qui répond à notre frégate corvettes

RANGE, n. marche d'un bâtiment; sa vitesse sous voile

RATHINGS, n. p. enléchures, quaranteniers. Nine thread rathing, quarantenier de neuf fils, &c.

REACH, n. l'étendue en ligne droite du courant

d'une rivière (comprise entre deux points ou courants)

REAR, n. arrière-garde

In the rear, ad. en arrière, ou à l'arrière-garde

RECKONING, n. estime. Dead reckoning, route estimée

REEF, n. ris (des voiles); récif. — band, bande des ris. — lines, gârcettes de ris. — tackle, palan de ris. To take in a reef, prendre un ris.

REEF, n. récif, ou banc de roches

To reef, ou to reef in, v. a. prendre les ris (à une voile)

REEL of the log, n. tour du lac

To reeve, v. a. passer une manœuvre (dans ses poulies, caisses, &c.)

To reeve, v. a. réparer (le gréement ou la voilure d'un vaisseau qui a été désamarré, &c.)

REIGNING, pa. Reigning winds, vents régnans

RELIEVING, pa. Relieving tacks, fors palans, at-traves, le palan de recif (des emons)

RENDERING, pa. coulant, ou libre (en parlant des manœuvres)

REPAIR, n. radoub. A ship in repair ou repairing, vaisseau en radoub. A thorough repair, refonte, radoub complet

To repair, v. a. radouber

RHOMB line, n. rhomb de vent (sur la carte)

RIBBANDS, n. p. lisse des couples

RIBS, n. p. Ribs of a parcel, ligots de racage. — of a ship, côtes ou membres d'un vaisseau

To ride, v. n. être à l'ancre, ou être mouillé. — athwart, être fait en travers du courant. — a-peak, être au mouillage avec les vergues en pente; avoir les vergues en pente.

a-shot, être mouillé avec deux langueres de câble. — betwixt wind and tide, être mouillé en travers du vent et de la marée. — wind roal, être fait au vent. — easy, ne pas fatiguer au mouillage. — out a gale, étaler un coup de vent au mouillage; tenir bon à l'ancre pendant un coup de vent

RIDERS, n. p. porques. — futtocks, genoux et alouges de porques. Lower futtock riders, genoux de porques. Middle futtock riders, alouges de porques. Upper futtock riders, aiguillettes de porques. Floor riders, varangues de porques

RIDGE, n. écueil, récif, ou banc de rochers

To rig, v. a. gréer ou garnir. — out a boom, garnir, ou pousser en dehors, ou établir un bouterhors (arboitant, bâton de jû), &c.

RIGGING, n. manœuvres, agrès, et garniture du vaisseau, aussi gréement, et art du gréement, et action de gréer (un vaisseau, &c.). Running rigging, manœuvres courantes. Rigging loft, atelier de la garniture

To right, v. a. redresser. — a ship, redresser un vaisseau, qui a été abattu en carène. The ship rights, le vaisseau se relève, ou se redresse

RIGHT, a. & ad. droit. — so! comme ça! droit comme ça! — the helm! droit la barre!

RIM, ou brim, n. bord extérieur (des hunes), ou listeau (des hunes)

RING, n. anneau, ou boucle (en général). Hatch rings, anneaux des coutilles. Port rings, anneaux des sabords. Ring-bolts, V. Bolt. Ring ropes, bosses du cable. Ring-tail, pailleneuve (sorte de voile). Ring-tail boom, V. Boom

To rip, ou rip up, v. a. To rip up an old vessel, dévaler un vieux bâtiment

RIPPING chisel, n. ciscau à rompre les bordages ou à démolir. — iron, bec de cobin

RIPPLING, n. bouillonnement des eaux, ou clapotage

Rising line, n. lisse des façons (terme d'architecture navale)

Road, n. rade. A wild road, ou an open road, rade foraine
Roader, n. vaisseau au mouillage, ou vaisseau à l'ancre
Ropebands. V. Rope-bands
Rogue's-yarn, n. fil blanc mis dans un des torens d'un cordage goudronné, et fil goudronné dans les cordages blancs, pour servir à reconnaître les cordages de fabrique royale d'avec ceux des particuliers
To roll, v. n. rouler; aller au roulis (mouvement du vaisseau)
Roller, n. virevaut, rouleau
Rolling, n. & pa. roulis. — tackle, palan de roulis des vergues. — hitch, sorte de norud
Room, n. chambre, logement, et suite. Ex. Bread room, suite au pain. Steward's room, suite du commis, aussi cambuse. Sail room, suite aux voiles. Filling room, suite vrière (où l'on remplit les gargouilles). Gun room, Sainte-Barbe
Ropes, n. p. cordes et cordages. Cable-laid ropes, cordages deux fois commis, ou commis à la façon des câbles. Hauser-laid ropes, cordages une fois commis, ou haussières. Rope bands, rabans de serlage. Rope-yarn, fil de caret. Guess-rope, ou guess-rope of a boat, cap de remorque
Rover, n. forban, ou écumeur de mer
Roves, n. p. viroles
Rough-trees, ou rough-tree rails, n. p. lisses de batayoles de bois
Round-house, n. chambre de conseil
To round, v. a. haler un cordage. Ex. — in, haler (en parlant des manœuvres courantes, dont la direction est à-peu-près horizontale). Round in the weather braces! hale les bras du vent? To round up, haler, ou hisser (en parlant des manœuvres courantes dont la direction approche de la perpendiculaire). — up aft, haler en arrière, ou vers l'arrière
Rounding, n. fourrure de câble. — of the beams, bouge des baux. — up of the wing/transom, bouge vertical de la lisse d'hourdi. — of the wing transom, bouge horizontal de la lisse d'hourdi. — of the side, ou tumbling home. V. Tumbling home
To rouse, v. a. haler ensemble (sur un simple cordage). Rouse her arty! smile hardi!
To row, v. n. ramer, ou voguer. Row dry! nage sec! To row guant, faire la runde
Row-galley, n. galère, bâtiment à rames
Row-locks, n. tablettes, apustis
Row-ports, n. sabords des avirons
Rowers, n. p. rameurs ou canotiers
Rowing, pa. action de ramer, ou de voguer. — guard. V. Guard boat
Royal, n. & a. Ex. Royal sail, perroquet volant, ou catroune. Main top-gallant royal sail, voile de grand perroquet volant, ou grand catroune. Fore top-gallant royal yard, vergue de petit perroquet volant, &c.
Rudder, n. le gouvernail. Main piece ou choeks of the rudder, niche du gouvernail. After piece of the rudder, safran du gouvernail. Back of the rudder, doublage du gouvernail
Run, n. Run ou course of a ship, chemin, sillage
To run, v. a. & n. To run out a warp, porter une touce (en dehors du vaisseau). — by the lead, aller à la sonde. — down a coast, descendre une côte, aller vers le bas de la côte (c'est-à-dire, sous le vent). — down latitude, courir en latitude. — down longitude, courir en longitude. Run out your guns! les canons en batterie! Run in the sheek of the hawser! rentre à courir le mou de l'haussière!

Run, ou rang, n. les riles ou extrémités de la mâture, aussi, les varangues
Run-nien ou run-away, n. p. d'écumeurs, mâture d'écumeurs
Rundel-head, n. partie du cabestan. V. au mot Capstern
Rung-heads, n. ou floor-heads, fleurs (d'un vaisseau), ou têtes des varangues
Runner, n. iugue (d'un palan, &c.)
Running rigging. V. Rigging.
To keep a running fight, se battre en retraite.
Rut, n. Rut of the sea, choc de la mer

S.

SADDLE, n. taquet (en forme de croissant)
To sag, v. n. To sag to leeward, dériver, ou tomber sous le vent (en naviguant au plus près)
Sail, n. voile. Lateen sails, voiles latines. Star sails, voiles d'étai. Shoulder of mutton sail, voiles auriques. Cross-jack sail, voile quatre ou voile de fortune. Bermudoes sails, ou bermudoes sails, voiles à gui. Lug sails, voiles auriques (des barques, &c.). Studding sails, bonnettes. Lower studding sails, bonnettes basses. Main studding sails, bonnettes de grand voile. Main top studding sails, bonnettes de grand voile. Fore studding sails, bonnettes de misaine. Main top studding sails, bonnettes de perroquet fougue. The main sail, la grand'voile. Fore sail, misaine, le premier foc, ou trinquette. The mizen sail, la voile d'artimon. Top sails, les mâtures. Main top sail, grand hunier. Fore top sail, petit hunier. Mizen top sail, perroquet fougue. Spirit top sail, contre-civadière. Gullant sails, perroquets. Main top-gallant sail, voile de grand perroquet. Fore top-gallant sail, voile de petit perroquet. Mizen top-gallant sail, voile de la perruche, ou la perruche d'artimon. Royal sails, perroquets volans. V. Royal. Star sails, voiles d'étai, et focs. Main stay sail, voile d'étai du grand perroquet. Mizen stay sail, voile d'étai d'artimon. Mizen top-gallant stay sail, voile d'étai de la perruche. Fore stay sail, trinquette, tourmentin, ou petit foc. Fore top stay sail, second foc. A sail, une voile, un avir, ou bâtiment quelconque. A fleet of twenty sail, une flotte de vingt voiles. To set sail, faire voile, appareiller, mettre à la voile. To make sail, faire de la voile, forcer de voiles. To cover sail, faire force de voiles, mettre toutes voiles dehors. To shorten sail, diminuer de voiles. To strike sail, amener les voiles, saluer des voiles
Sail-loft, n. voilerie, atelier de voilerie
To sail, v. n. faire voile, naviguer, ou cingler
Sailing, pa. & n. action de naviguer; d'être à voile; de faire voile, de cingler, ou faire voile
Plain sailing, navigation sur la carte plane
Merchant's sailing, naviguer sur la carte du Mercator, ou sur la carte réduite, &c.
Sailor, n. matelot, marin
Salvage, n. sauvetage, sauvement
Sampson's post, n. épontille des écoutilles
Sashes, n. p. Sashes for forts, sabords à entrefer
Sawer, n. écuelle de cabestan. Sawer-head, bolts, chevilles à tête ronde et plate
Saw, n. scie. Two hand saw, scie de travers ou taurau. Whip saw, scie à main, ou hachon
Hack saw, scie à couper les chevilles de fer, scie d'une vieille faucx
Scale, n. échelle (de lieues, de longitude, de la route, &c. sur une carte)

To scale, v. a. To scale the guns, souffler les ca-
non.
Scauld, v. n. refuser (en parlant du vent)
Scauld, n. échouillon (des pièces de bois), che-
 valet de six pouces d'équarrissage et en dessous
Scauld, a. (en parlant des pièces de bois), maigre,
 à bois manqué. — allowance, ration de
 bois suffisante
**Scauld, n. court, empièture, assemblage (de deux
 pièces de bois).** Scarfs of the keel, écarts de la
 quille. — of the beams, assemblage des baux,
 etc.
**Scauld, n. empièture, ou assemblage (en parlant des bois)
 de la quille.**
Scauld, n. galeote
Scauld, n. p. à la main
Scauld, v. a. écumer la mer, faire le mé-
 tier de Jean
Scauld, v. a. gratter ou racler
Scauld, n. gratte ou racle. A double-headed
 grater, gratte double, ou grand racle
Scauld, n. Scudding, pa. faire vent arrière (dans
 le sens de vent), courir devant le vent, ou faire
 vent arrière. — under the fore-sail, faire vent
 arrière, ou la musaine. — under bare poles,
 sous sauc, courir à mâts et à cordes
Scauld, n. p. ou scupper holes, dalots. — hose,
 tuyau dalots, ou manche des dalots. — nails,
 clous naufrage
Scauld, n. écoutillon. Cap scuttle, écoutillon à
 l'avant
Scuttle, v. a. To scuttle the ship's side, ouvrir
 les sabords (ou trous, dans les côtés d'un
 vaisseau), pour en retirer les marchan-
 dises (ou munitions). — the deck, ouvrir un
 sabord ou écoutille dans le pont, ou crever
 le pont
Sea, A sea, un coup de mer. A heavy sea,
 un coup de mer. We shipped a heavy sea,
 nous avons eu un gros coup de mer. The re-
 sult of a sea in the offing, la mer est grosse au
 large. The sea sets to the southward, il y a
 du vent du nord, ou la mer vient du nord, ou la
 mer du nord. We have a great sea ahead,
 nous avons une grosse mer de l'avant. The
 trough in the trough of the sea, le vaisseau
 est traversé de la lame. A cross sea, mer agi-
 tée en furie. A foaming sea, mer qui mou-
 sse, ou qui écume. A hollow sea, mer creuse.
Sea, a. a rough sea, mer très-agitée. Au
 smooth sea, mer tranquille. A sugar-loaf sea,
 un capot, lames courtes et fort élevées. A
 good sea, vaisseau bien battant. Sea coast, côte
 de mer. Seafaring man, ou seaman, homme de
 mer, marin, ou navigateur. Sea mark, amare
 maritime, marque à terre (point remarquable
 sur lequel à guider les pilotes). — room, de l'eau
 à bord, leie dérive. We had sea room, nous
 avons de l'eau à courir. Sea-sickness, mal de
 mer. Sea side, bord de la mer. Sea weeds,
 algues et plantes marines, goussimon
Sea, n. p. coutures entre les bordings, coutures
 de la quille. Monk seam, couture double ou triple
 de la quille. v. n. fouler violemment (par une grosse
 mer)
Sea, n. f. tout roulis au côté sous le vent
Seam, v. a. éguilletter, faire un amarrage, frap-
 per un cordage, &c.
Seam, n. amarrage, éguillette. Throat seiz-
 ing, amarrage en étrive
Seam, n. Port sella, scouilles des sabords
Seam, n. entre ou sibirre (servant à rider les
 bordings et les étais)
Seam, n. fond ou sond, v. n. tanguer
Seam, ou sounding, pa. & n. action de tanguer,
 ou tangage

Seam, n. garçettes, aiguillettes
To serve, v. a. fourrer (en parlant des cordages)
Service, n. fourrure. Old canvas for service,
 vieille toile fourrure ou de la fourrure
Serving mallet, n. maillet à fourrer
Set, n. jeu, assortiment
To set, v. a. & n. To set the sails, déployer les
 voiles, mettre les voiles au vent, appareiller les
 voiles. — up the shrouds, rider les haubans, ou
 palanquer les haubans pour les rider. — the
 watch, relever le quart. — the land, sun, &c.
 by the compass, relever (un objet) avec la bou-
 sole. — the chace, relever à la bousole un
 vaisseau chassé. Setting signifie aussi la direc-
 tion du vent, d'un courant, de la lame, &c. &c.
 The tide sets to the south, la marée porte au
 sud. The sea sets to the north-west, la mer
 vient du sud-est, ou la mer porte au nord-ouest.
 The tide sets to the south, la marée porte au sud
To settle, v. n. & a. faire son effort (en parlant des
 bois dans la construction d'un vaisseau). The
 deck is settled, le pont a fait son effort. We
 have settled the land, nous avons moyé la terre.
V. To lay. To settle a sail, amener une voile
Sewed, a. amorti (vaisseau amorti)
Shakes, n. p. jentes et gerçures
Shackles, n. p. menottes de prisonniers, ou fers.
Port-shackles, n. menottes intérieures des sabords
Shallop, n. sorte de barque ou chaloupe
Shallow, n. & a. basse, batture ou bas-fond. —
 water, petit fond, ou peu de fond.
Shank of an anchor, n. verge ou tige d'une ancre
Shank-jointer, n. serre-boisse
To shape the course, v. a. commander la route,
 donner la route
Sharp, a. Sharp bottom, fond fin (en parlant de la
 construction d'un vaisseau). A sharp-trimmed
 ship, vaisseau orienté au plus près, ou vaisseau
 au plus près. To trim all sharp, orienter toutes
 les voiles au plus près. To brace up sharp, bra-
 cer les verges au plus près du vent. A sharp
 wind, vent au plus près
To sheath, v. a. doubler (un vaisseau)
Sheathing, pa. & n. action de doubler et doubler.
 Copper sheathing, doublage de cuivre
Sheaves, n. p. roulets (de poulies). Brass sheaves,
 roulets de fonte. Lignum vite sheaves, roulets
 de gajac. Sheaves of lignum vite with brass
 conks, roulets de bois de gajac à des de fonte
Sheep-shank, n. jambe de chien
To sheep-shank, v. a. faire une jambe de chien.
 — the runner of a tackle, raccourcir ou répen-
 dre l'itague d'un palan
Sheer, n. tonture (des poutres), tonture ou relâche-
 ment des ponts. — hooks, grappins de bout de
 vergue. — rail. V. Rail
Sheer'd, a. tonturé. A round-sheer'd ship, vais-
 seau fort tonturé ou gondolé
To sheer, v. a. faire des embarbées, ou donner des
 embarbées. — off, s'éloigner, s'accarter, fuir ou
 prendre chasse
Sheer-hulk, n. machine à mâter flottante
Sheers, n. p. bigues; aussi machine à mâter
Sheet, n. écoute. To haul aft the sheets, border
 les écoutes. Both sheets aft, les deux écoutes
 bordées arrière. Let fly the sheets! largue les
 écoutes! Up tacks and sheets! largue le lof,
 ou lève le lof. Sheet anchor, maître-asse maître,
 câble ou ancre d'esperance. Sheet cable, maître
 câble
To sheet, v. n. To sheet home, border les écoutes
 à toucher
Shell, n. (synonyme de) bombe. — of a block
 corps ou caisse d'une poulie
Shelves, n. p. écueils, dangers, ou récifs

Shelving, a. A land shelving towards the sea, terre en pente douce vers la mer
To shieve, v. n. *tomber en arrière, culer ou rester de l'arrière*
Shift, n. Ex. Shift of the planks, *doublément des écartés*
Shifted, a. A shifted ship, *vaisseau dont le lest est dérangé*
Shifter, n. matelot, ou mousse (qui est destiné à aider le coq)
To shift, v. a. & n. To shift a ship, *changer un vaisseau de place (dans un port). — the sails, changer les voiles. — the yards, changer les vergues; muder, ou trebucher (en parlant des voiles latines), &c.* The wind shifts, *le vent change*
Shifting a tackle, ou fleeting, action d'ussider, ou de reprendre un palan
Ship, n. vaisseau, navire, et bâtiment de mer (en général). A ship of the line, *vaisseau de ligne.* A first rate ship, *vaisseau du premier rang, &c.* V. Rate. A ship cut down, *vaisseau rayé.* A receiving ship, *vaisseau servant de Cayenne.* Sister ships, *vaisseaux de même construction.* Store ship, *vaisseau armé en flûte (à la suite d'une armée navale), &c. vaisseau d'approvisionnement*
Ship & unship, ad. qui exprime l'état de tout objet mobile et aisé à placer et à dé-placer comme les cloisons à panneaux, &c.
To ship, v. a. embarquer, ou mettre à bord. — goods, *embarquer des marchandises.* — a heavy sea, *recevoir un gros coup de mer à bord.* — the oars, *arnier les avirons.* — the swivel guns, *monter les pierriers (sur leurs chandeliers).* — the tiller, *mettre en place la barre du gouvernail*
Ship-shape, ad. bien arrangé, ou bien orienté (arrangé à la manière des vaisseaux). Trim your sails ship-shape! *orientez mieux vos voiles!*
Shipwreck, n. naufrage
Shipwright, n. charpentier de navire. Master shipwright, constructeur, ou maître constructeur.
Shipping, n. un grand nombre de vaisseaux; une flotte de vaisseaux; c'est aussi les vaisseaux en général. To take shipping, *s'embarquer*
To shiver, v. a. & n. *fasier (en parlant des voiles).* Shiver the main top-sail! *mets le grand hunier à fasier!*
Shoal, n. basse, batture, ou banc-fond. A shoal of fishes, *banc de poissons, ou passage de poissons.*
To shoal, v. n. The water shoals, *l'eau ou le fond diminue*
Shoe of the anchor, n. sole ou sabote de l'ancre
To shoot, v. n. The ballast shoots, *le lest est dérangé, ou le lest roule.* To shoot a ship after she has been lying to, *faire courir un vaisseau sur en panne.* — ahead of a ship, *dépasser un vaisseau.* To shoot (en parlant de l'action du boulet). We shot away the enemy's fore top mast, *nous dématâmes l'ennemi de son petit mât de hune*
Shore, n. côte de la mer, rivage. Weather shore, *côte du vent, terre du vent.* Lee shore, *côte sous le vent, ou terre sous le vent.* Shores, les acres ou épontilles (des vaisseaux sur le chantier)
To shore up, v. a. *acorer, ou épontiller (un vaisseau sur son chantier).*
To shorten sail. V. Sail
Shot, pa. Her main top mast is shot by the board, *nous l'avons dématé de son grand mât de hune*
Shot, n. boulet, et, en général, toutes sortes de charges pour les canons. Bar shot ou double-headed shot, *boulet rond, ou boulet à deux têtes.* Chain shot, *boulets enchaînés.* Case shot, *charge*

à mitraille. Grape shot, *charge à la Saute* ou *charge en grappe.* Small shot, *mouche*
Shot, n. *appelle de ce nom un câble de trois trois longueurs épaissies ensemble.* The shot, *le maitre câble.* Fresh shot, *courant de douce*
To shot the guns, mettre les boulets dans les non
To shove, v. a. To shove in the head of a screw, *défoncer un tonneau.* To shove off, *partir large*
Shrouds, n. p. haubans. Fore shrouds, *haubans d'avant.* Mizzen shrouds, *haubans d'arrière.* Main top shrouds, *haubans du grand hunier.* Main top-gallant shrouds, *haubans du grand perroquet, &c.* To ease the shrouds, *mollet les haubans.* To set up the shrouds, *mettre les haubans.* To serve a shroud, *servir un hauban*
Sick, a. malade. — birth, *poste des malades*
Sick list, rôle des malades
Side, n. côté du vaisseau. The weather side, *côté du vent*
Signals, n. p. signaux. Fog signals, *signaux de brume.* Battl. signals, *signaux de combat.* Signals en présence de l'ennemi. Signal of distress, *signal d'incommodité.* — of assent, *signal d'approbation.* — of dissent, *signal de désaccord.* — flags, *panneaux de signaux.* Sailing signals, *signaux de parance*
To sink a ship, v. a. *couler bas un vaisseau.* To sink a ship, *couler bas un vaisseau.* To sink a ship, *couler bas un vaisseau.*
Skeet, n. cocoup, grand cocoup, ou cocoup de vaisseau
Skids on skeeds, n. p. défenses (pièces de construction dans les vaisseaux)
Skill, n. esquiv
Skulls, n. p. petit aviron de canot, ou aviron à coup
Slab-line, n. cargue-à-vue. Slab-timber, faux barrit, ou fausse alonge
Slack a lache, mou. A slack rope, *cordage mou, ou peu tendu.* A slack sail, *voile qui n'est pas pleine, ou qui ne porte pas.* Does she set a slack helm now? *le bâtiment sent-il le vent aussi peu son gouvernail? Slack water, eau morte*
Slack, n. intervalle, ou durée d'une brise (ou d'un vent passager et variable). — of a rope, *l'espace entre le mou d'un cordage*
To sleet, v. n. The ship sleet, *le vaisseau sleet*
Sleepers, n. p. pièces de liaison (pièces de construction des vaisseaux de construction anglaise, qui servent à l'arrière afin de les fortifier)
To sling a cask, &c. v. a. *élinguer une fûtaille, ou saisir avec l'élingue une fûtaille, ou mettre une fûtaille à une fûtaille*
Slings, n. p. élingue de corde. Boat-slings, *élingues de cordes avec des coses.* Slings of a buoy, *élingues d'un bouée.* Slings of a trawling, *élingues de la bouée*
Slop, n. terrain en pente douce; cale ou plan incliné
To slip a cable, v. a. & n. *filer un câble par le bout*
Sloop, n. sloop, bateau Bermudien, ou bateau de mer. — of war, *corvette*
Slops, n. p. ou slop-clothes, hardes de matelot
To slue, v. n. *tourner sur son axe ou sur son pivot, pivoter*
Smack, n. sennaque (sorte de bâtiment servant à la pêche)
Small craft, n. s'entend de toutes sortes de petites embarcations; aussi les lignes, filets, et instruments de pêche en général
To smite, v. a. *Smite the mizen! largue l'arrière-mât!*
Snatch-block. F. Block

SPR
 n. *collier* (fixé au mât de certains Miti-
 es pour tenir le pied de la livarde ou du bales-
 ton la voile)
 n. *man* (sorte de bâtiment)
 n. *port-sell* of a gun-port, *sole*, ou *seuillet*
 borné. *Sole* of the rudder, *pièce* ajoutée
 au bout du gouvernail, pour le mettre de ni-
 veau avec la jausse-quille
 n. *sole*, v. n. *tanguer*
 n. *sole*, ou *baie*; (dans les langues du nord,
 le détroit, ou passage, et s'entend en An-
 glais, le détroit du Sund, à l'entrée de la mer Bal-
 tique)
 n. *sole*, v. a. *sonder*, *jetter la sonde*
 n. *sole*, n. *ligne de ronde*. The soundings,
 ou *sonde*
 n. *sole*, ou *midi*. — by east, *sud-quart-sud-*
est
 n. *sole*, ad. de *sud*. We steer southerly, nous
 nous en va-
 nous du sud, ou *méridional*. The southern
 sea, *la mer du sud*
 n. *sole*, v. a. *span*, *à deux bras*; *brague*. Span-
 ning, *bonne quarrée établie sur le gaillard*
 d'un vaisseau Anglais
 n. *sole*, v. a. To span in the rigging for seizing
 the rigging leez, *brider les haubans pour y*
attacher les branches du treiltinge
 n. *sole*, v. a. *voile de brigantine*
 n. *sole*, v. a. *voile de rechange*. — sails, *voiles de rechange*.
 n. *sole*, n. *manœuvres de rechange*
 n. *sole*, n. *parres de sapin*
 n. *sole*, n. *temps réglé pendant lequel les matelots*
effectuent un service quelconque
 n. *sole*, v. a. To spell the watch, *appeler le monde*
à tour; ce qui se fait en criant aux écoutes.
 n. *sole*, n. *starboard watch* oh! *oh!* *starboard watch* oh!
 n. *sole*, n. *starboard* ou *quart*? *tribord* au quart!
 n. *sole*, n. *the pump*, *lever le monde à la pompe*
 n. *sole*, n. *the mast*, ou *yard*, &c. v. a. *cosser un mât*,
braguer, &c.
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *clous de neuf pouces et au-dessus*
 n. *sole*, v. a. *clouer*. Ex: To spike up a gun, en-
 tasser un canon
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *en parlant des voiles, signifie les dé-*
bourer, ou les mettre à fiasier
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *espèces de saines ou d'gor-*
ges
 n. *sole*, v. a. *filer*. — yarn, *filer le fil de*
 laine
 n. *sole*, n. *Spindle of a vane*, *fer de girouette*.
 n. *sole*, n. *the steering wheel*, *essieu de la roue de*
gouvernail. — of a capstern, *pièce d'un cabes-*
tran
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *(terme de construction) feuilles bre-*
vettes
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *écueil allongé en pointe saillante*
 n. *sole*, v. a. *épissier*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *épissure*. Eye splice, *épissure en œillet*;
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *épissure d'arabe, ou de ganse*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *à vol*, *decharité par le vent*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *à vol*, *à funer*, ou *crever une voile*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *v. n. courir vent arrière* (dans un gros
 vent)
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *v. a. V. To scud* Scudding
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *la poussière d'eau de mer, ou écume*
des vagues
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *le*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *rebrousseure d'eau de mer*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *la fente oblique, ou transverse; embos-*
sure ou câble servant à faire embossure, au large
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *les grandes mères; matines, ou re-*
voiles; mères des nouvelle et pleine lune
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *les temps des équinoxes*
 n. *sole*, n. *the top*, *v. a. Ex. To spring a leak*, *faire une*

STA
 voie d'eau. — a butt, *se dit d'un vaisseau qui a*
une tête de barlage qui s'est lâchée. — the butt,
faire une aubise. — a mast ou yard, *ron fre un*
mât ou une vergue. Our main yard sprang, *no-*
tre grande vergue consentit. A mast which is
 sprung, *mât qui a consenti, ou qui a quelque*
fente (qui le rend douteux)
 n. *sprit*, n. *livarde*, ou *baleston*. Sprit-sail, *voile à*
livarde, voile à tanguer, civadure. Sprit-sail
 top-sail, *contre-civadure*
 n. *top-sponge*, v. a. *écouvillonner* (en parlant des
 canons)
 n. *sponge* of a cannon, n. *écouvillon*
 n. *spun-yarn*, *bitord*
 n. *sparkets*, n. p. ou *sparkets*. V. Spirketing
 n. *spurs* of the beams, n. p. ou *crow-foot* of the
 beams, *pièces de construction qui tiennent lieu*
de nos demis-baux à l'endroit des écoutes dans la
construction Anglaise. Spurs of the bits, *cour-*
bes des bêtes
 n. *squadron*, n. *escadre*
 n. *squall*, n. *rixée, rafale, ou grain de vent*. A black
 squall, *grain noir, grain violent, &c.*
 n. *squally*, a. *Squally weather*, *temps orageux, ou*
temps accompagné de grains
 n. *square*, a. *quarré*. Ex: *Square sail*, *voile de fur-*
tune ou de treou. *Square-rigged*, *mât à quarré,*
ou trait quarré. The yards are very square,
 les vergues ont beaucoup d'ouverture. The sails
 are very square, les voiles ont beaucoup d'en-
 vergure. *Square tuck*. V. Tuck. A square-
 sterned ship, *vaisseau à poupe quarrée, ou à*
poupe large
 n. *to square*, v. a. Ex: To square the yards, *brasser*
quarré. The yards are squared by the lifts, les
 vergues sont bien balancées (ou horizontales)
 n. *staff*, n. *bâton, ou matereau*. Jack staff, *bâton*
de pavillon de beaupré. Flag staff, *bâton*
ou mât de pavillon, ou bâton d'enseigne. Et sign
 staff at the mast heads, *bâton de commence-*
ment
 n. *stage*, n. *échaffaud, ou plancher*. A floating stage,
vas de carène. A hanging stage, *pont volant*.
 Cable stage, *pièce de la fosse aux câbles*
 n. *stanchions*, n. p. ou *pillars, épontilles des entre-*
ponts. — of the awnings, *montans de toiles*.
 — of the netting, *batayoles*. Iron stanchions,
chandeliers de fer pour batayoles
 n. *to stand*, v. n. *porter* (sur ou vers un objet, en
 parlant d'un vaisseau à la voile). To stand off,
porter au large, ou avoir le cap au large. The
 enemy stands in shore, *l'ennemi a le cap sur la*
terre, ou porte la bordée à terre. How stands
 that ship? *quelle route fait ce vaisseau? ou*
comment porte ce vaisseau? Stand by the top-
 sail haliards! *veille les drisses des haubans!*
 n. *standard*, n. *étendard*. Standards, *courbes verti-*
cales des ponts (terme de construction). Stan-
 dard knees, *courbes verticales (employées le plus*
souvent aux baux du faux-pont). Standards of
 the bits, *courbes des bêtes*
 n. *standing*, pa. *dormant*
 n. *staples*, n. p. *crampes de fer*
 n. *starboard*, ad. *tribord* (ou côté droit du vaisseau).
 Starboard the helm! *ou helm starboard! De-*
bord la barre! Starboard withal! *tribord un*
peu!
 n. *to start* the anchor, v. a. *faire déplanter l'ancre*
 n. *stave*, n. *doux de futaille, &c.*
 n. *to stave*, v. a. *rompre, défoncer, crever*. Our lance
 is staved, *notre halube est crevé*
 n. *stay*, n. *étai*. Main stay, *grand étai, ou étai du*
grand mât. Main spring stay, *grand faux-étai*.
 Main top stay, *étai de grand haubert, ou étai du*
grand mat de haut. Main top-gallant stay.

étri de grand perroquet. Fore stay, étri de misaine. Fore spring stay, faux-étri de misaine. Mizzen stay, étri d'artimon. Mizzen top stay, étri du nôt de perroquet de fougue. Mizzen top-gallant stay, étri de la perruche. Preventer stay, faux étri. Main preventer stay, faux étri du grand mât. Fore preventer stay, faux étri de misaine. Fore top preventer stay, faux étri du grand mât de hune, ou faux étri de grand hunier. Back stays, galibans. Stay-sails, voiles d'étri, focs. Main top stay-sail, voile d'étri du grand hunier, ou grand voile d'étri de hune. Middle stay-sail, contre voile d'étri du grand hunier, ou fausse voile d'étri du grand hunier. Mizzen stay-sail, voile d'étri du perroquet de fougue. Fore stay-sail, petit foc, tranquette, ou tournentis. Fore top stay-sail, le second foc. Stay-stail's stay, draille d'une voile d'étri. To bring a ship upon the stays, ou to stay a ship, donner vent devant, ou faire tête au vent (pour virer de bord vent devant)

To stay, v. a. & n. Ex. To stay a ship, faire prendre vent devant à un vaisseau, ou donner vent devant

Steady, ad. droit. A steady wind, vent fait

Steep to, a. Ex. A shore steep to, côte de fer, côte acree, ou côte à pic

To steer, v. a. & n. gouverner

Steerage, n. chambre en avant de la cloison de la grand chambre; logement des matelots; effet du gouvernail. Steerage way, sillage ou chemin du vaisseau. There is a good steerage way, il y a bon sillage; le vaisseau va de l'avant et gouverne bien

Steering wheel, V. Wheel

Steersman, n. timonier

Steering, a. élévation du mât de beaupré

To stem, v. a. To stem the wind ou the tide, tenir au vent ou à la marée; c'est-à-dire, présenter l'étrave ou l'avant au vent ou à la marée. To stem the tide, (signifie aussi quelquefois) rejouler la marée

Stem, n. étrave

Stempon, n. mousin d'avant

Step, n. carlingue des mats ou des cobestans. Steps for ladders, échelons et saquets d'échelles

To step, v. a. To step the masts of a boat, mâter un canot

Stern, n. la poupe, ou l'arrière d'un vaisseau.

Stern-fast, croupière. Stern-most, le plus en arrière. Stern post, émbot ou émbord. — ports, sabords de retraite. — seats of a boat, chambre d'un canot. — sheets of a boat, cordages servant à mener le gouvernail. — way, cuve. A-stern, V. à la lettre A. — frame, arceau, (terme de construction). Square stern, poupe carrée. Pink stern, ou lute stern, poupe étroite

Steward, n. commis des vivres. Steward's mate, maître valet

Stiff, a. dur. Ex. A stiff ship, vaisseau dur à aborder, vaisseau qui porte la voile comme un rocher, vaisseau qui a beaucoup de stabilité

Stink-pot, n. pot-à-fu

Stirrups, n. p. — of a yard, étriers de marche-pied

Stock, n. Stoel; of an anchor, ou anchor-stock, jât d'ancre, ou jus d'ancre

To stock an anchor, v. a. enjaler une ancre

Stocks, n. p. chantier de construction. A ship on the stocks, vaisseau sur le chantier

Stoppers, n. p. loses. Knott d stoppers, boreses à bordon. Stoppers with laminals boreses à aiguillettes. — for the rigging, boreses à fouet. Wing stoppers, boreses qui sont frappées aux ailes dans

la fosse aux cables. Stopper bolts, chevilles boucle, pour les bases du cable

To stopper, v. a. basser, mettre les bases

Store, n. provisions, ou munitions. Store-house, magasin. Store-keeper, garde-magasin. Store-room, soute. Boatswain's store-room, soute aux rechanges du maître. Naval store-munitions, munitions navales

Storm, n. tempête, gros coup de vent. Il blow storm, il fait une tempête, il vente horriblement c'est un coup de vent

Stormy, a. Stormy weather, tempête, mauvais temps

To stow, v. a. To stow the hold, arrimer, ou charger

Stowage, n. arrimage

Strait, a. droit. Strait timber, bois droit, ou de bande futaie

Straights, V. Streights

Strakes, or streaks, n. p. virures, files, ou bordages. The garboard strake, le bord

To heel a strake, abattre un vaisseau d'une rure

Strand, n. toron (d'un cordage), rive de la mer ou la plage

Stranded, pa. échoué (sur le rivage)

Stream, n. courant

To stream the buoy, v. a. mettre la bouée à flot

Streights, n. détroit (ou passage étroit entre terres). The streights of Sunda, le détroit de la Sonde (entre les îles de Java et de Sumatra) — of Dover, le détroit de Douvres (entre l'Angleterre et la France) — of Calais, N. B. Quand on est parvenu à plier les streights, on entend parler du détroit de Gibraltar, et même on entend parler de celui de Calais à la navigation de la Méditerranée. On est déjà au détroit de Gibraltar. We are bound to the Streights, nous allons dans le Levant

Stretch, n. bordée en louchoyant

To stretch, v. n. faire force de voiles au pleun du vent, ou charrier de la voile; mollir, ou déplier (en parlant des cordages, du grément, &c.)

Stretch along the weather braces; along ou à l'alignement des bras du vent?

Stretchers, n. p. traversiers (placés pour les bancs des rameurs)

To strike, v. n. toucher

To strike, v. a. amener, affiler, ou abaisser (quelque chose). Ex. Strike the mizen, amener la bordée d'artimon; fias servir l'artimon; strike soundings sonder, prendre des sondes

String, n. (terme de construction) boucane ou gaillards (à l'endroit des passer-avant)

To strip the masts, v. a. dégrer les mats, ou les garnir

Stroke, n. coup de rame. Row a long stroke, rame ou voguer à l'Anglaise!

Stroke-man, n. vogueur-avant (c.-à-d. celui des rameurs qui règle la voguer)

Strop, n. estripe de cordage, estripe de peaux de bœuf, strop, p. étrévier de fer (en général) Strop (terme de corderie) étrévier

Studding, a. Studding-sails, bonnettes. Top-studding-sails, bonnettes basses. The first studding-sails, bonnettes des huniers. Top-studding-sails, bonnettes des huniers. Studding-sail boom, V. Boom

Stuff, n. corral, suif, ou résine

To succour a mast, yard, &c. v. a. renforter le mât, une vergue, &c. (avec des jumelles)

Suit, n. jeu de voile, &c.

Super-cargo, n. sub-cargue, ou écrivain de vaisseau marchand

Supply, n. remplacement de vivres, de rafraîchir

mer, ou de manations. To take in a fresh supply, prendre un remplacement de vivres, &c.
of the sea. A great deal of surf ran on the shore, il y avait beaucoup de ressac à la côte

to surge, n. lame ou vague, choc
to surge, v. a. To surge the capstern, ou to surge at the capstern, choquer au cabestan, pour empêcher le cable de déranger

to survey, n. inspection, ou visite. Survey of a harbour, plan d'un port

to survey, v. a. inspecter, visiter, ou vérifier
Surveyors of the navy, n. p. inspecteurs de la marine

to swab, n. faubert. Hand-swab, faubert à manche

to swab, v. a. & n. faubertier
Swabber, n. balayeur de vaisseau

to swab, n. tail scarf, n. assemblage à queue d'hi-

to swab, v. a. To swab up the lower yards, hisser les vergues, &c.

to sweep, n. tamise, ou tamisaille; sweep
to sweep, v. a. & n. draguer

to sweep, n. balayeur de vaisseau
to sweep, n. houle, levée (agitation sourde des eaux de mer)

to swift, & ad. A swift ship, ou a swift sailing, un vaisseau bon marcheur, ou qui marche vite

to swift, v. a. Er. To swift a boat ou vestel, faire une ceinture à un bâtiment. V. Swifter.

to stow, n. capstern, placer le garde-corps aux
stern d'un cabestan, ou garnir les barres d'un
cabestan de leur cordage. — a mast, assurer en
cordage les patacas, ou faux haubans. — in
the rigging, bûler les haubans

to stow, n. ceinture d'un bâtiment. — of a
capstern, garde-corps ou tire-voile du cabestan.
to stow, n. haubans de fortune, ou faux haubans;
haubans impairs.

to stow, v. u. éviter au changement de vent ou
de marée, (en parlant d'un vaisseau à l'ancre)
to stow, n. faire son évolution. Let her swing!
laisse châtre! To swing the yards sharp
round, changer vivement les vergues

to stow, n. p. tourniquets de fer. Swivel-guns,
artillerie

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palan. A long tackle block, poulie double à palan. Main tackles, grands palans. Fore tackle, palan de cannelote. Main top tackles, palanquins du mât du grand hunier, ou du grand mât de hune. Trian tackles, ou relieving tackles, palans de retraite

Taffarel, n. le tableau et le couronnement (des vaisseaux Anglais)

Tail, n. fin (d'un coup de vent). Tail block, poulie simple estropée à fouet (pour divers services)

To take in the sails, v. a. serrer les voiles (lorsque le vent est trop fort). — in sail, diminuer les voiles. — a reel, prendre un ris, — and leave. Er. That ship can take and leave upon her, when she will, signifie qu'un vaisseau est maître de la marche sur un autre vaisseau

To tally, v. a. border les basses voiles, ou les écoutes (des basses voiles)

Tar, n. goudron

A tar, ou jact-tar, un matelot (terme quelquefois employé par dérision ou par plaisanterie; comme on dit vulgairement en Français, un eul goudronné ou un papa goudron)

Tar-pawling, n. papart

Tartan, n. tartane (sorte de bâtiment de la Méditerranée)

Taught, a. raide, ou tendu; ridé. A taught sail, voile expée, voile qui est bien pleine, voile qui porte. A sail hoisted taught up, voile bien hissée, et bien tendue. A taught rigging, gréement bien raide, bien tendu

Taunt, a. A taunt mast, une haute mâture

Tenanting, n. assemblage de deux pièces de construction à tenon et à mortaise

To tend on swing, v. n. éviter au changement de la marée (en parlant d'un vaisseau à l'ancre)

Tender, n. patache, conserve (sorte de bâtiment)

Tenon, n. tenon

To t w heel, v. a. espader, ou battre le chanvre

Thick stuff, n. verges plus épaisses que les verges ordinaires

Thimble, n. cosse de fer

Tholes, n. p. tolets, ou rollets

Throat, n. corac d'une vergue, ou la partie du pic qui est la plus voisine du mât. — hatches, des es de voiles. — of a knee, couet d'une courbe

To throw, v. a. jeter. Throw all a-back! brasse tout à culer, ou brasse à culer par-tout! ou couffe tout!

To thrum, v. a. larder ou piquer d'étoiles, pes, ou de pannes de laine (une voile), &c.

Thus! ad. comme ça! ou droit comme ça! (commandement au timonier)

Thwart, n. Thwarts of a boat, barres de rames

Thwart ships, ad. en travers du vaisseau. V. Athwart

Tide, n. marée. It flows tide and half-tide, la marée sera haute vers la côte, trois heures plus tôt qu'en pleine mer. The tide runs very hot, la marée a beaucoup de rapidité, la marée est très forte. Tide gate, passage étroit (où la marée se porte avec plus de violence). Tide way, lit de marée

To tide, v. n. To tide it up, remonter à la faveur des marées. — it over, traverser d'une côte à l'autre (d'une rivière, ou canal, en profitant de la marée)

Tier, ou tire, n. rang de canons, ou un côté de la batterie d'un vaisseau. Tier of the cable, rang de câble. Cable tier, ou cable stage. V. Stage.

Tier se dit aussi des plan d'arrimage. The ground tier, le premier plan d'arrimage

T.

TABLING, n. Tabling of the sails, tablier et
plan de voiles. Tablings of the beams,
caisses et alents (faits dans l'assemblage des
beams)

to tack, n. écuet et amure. The main tack, les
écues de la grande voile. Also, a main tack!
écue de la grande voile! The top-tacks, les
écues de misaine. Tack of a staysail, amure
d'un voile d'atac, ou d'un foc. Tack tack! V.
tackles. Up tacks and sheets! tire le foc! ou
écue le foc! The ship is on the starboard
tack, le vaisseau a les amures à tribord, ou
est à la bordée de tribord. Tack est aussi un
cord, ou une corde (en bouvoyant). A good tack,
une bonne bordée

to tack, v. a. & n. river sur-devant

tackle, n. palan. Tack tackle, palan d'amure,
(dans les bâtiments à voiles auxiques). Stay
tackle, palan d'atac. Tackle hook, croc à pa-
lan. A single tackle block, poulie simple d'un

- Tight, a. étanche.** A tight ship, *vaisseau étanche, ou vaisseau qui ne fait point eau*
Tiller, n. barre du gouvernail. — rope, *drosse de gouvernail.* — of a saw, *manche d'une scie à main*
Tilt, n. tendelet de canot
Timber, n. charpente, bois de construction. Oak compass timber, *bois courbans de chêne.* Timbers of a ship, *couples de vaisseau, et toutes les pièces dont ils sont composés.* Cant timbers, *couples dévoyés.* Floor timbers, *varangues.* Knuckle timbers, *couples de coltis.* Square timbers, *couples perpendiculaires à la quille ou placés à l'équerre.* Top timbers, *alonges de revers.* Filling timbers, *remplissage des couples.* Timber room, *ou room and space, mailles (ou intervalles entre les couples).* Rough-tree timbers, *séte des alonges de revers.* Timber yard, *chantier de bois (de construction, ou autre)*
Time, n. temps. Reduced time, *temps réduit.* Cc. Time-keeper, *garde-temps, montre marine, horloge marine*
Timoneer, n. timonnier
Toggel, n. chevillon, ou quinconneau
Tompon, n. tonpon, ou tape des canons
Tonnage, ou burthen, port d'un vaisseau en tonneaux
Top, n. hune. Main top, *grande hune.* Fore top, *hune de misaine.* Mizzen top, *hune d'artimon.* Ce mot se compose aussi avec ceux de mast, yard, sails, &c. pour exprimer les mâts de hune et de perroquet, et leurs vergues, voiles, et manœuvres respectives, comme on le peut voir en divers articles de ce dictionnaire. Ex. Top mast, *mât de hune.* Main top-sail, *voile de perroquet de fougue.* Mizzen top-sail, *voile de perroquet de fougue.* Top rope, *guinderesse.* Top tackle, *puln n. de guinderesse.* Top-sails, *haniers, ou voiles de hune.* Main top-sail, *grand hanier.* Fore top-sail, *petit hanier.* Mizzen top-sail, *perroquet de fougue.* Flying top-sail, *hanier volant.* Gaff top-sail, *fièche en cul.* Top block, *poulie de guinderesse.* Top lantern, *fanal de hune.* Top armour, *ou top armings, parois de hune.* Top man, *gabier.* Captain of a top, *premier gabier d'une hune.* Top timber. V. Timber. Laying top (*instrument de corderie*), *toupin, ou couchoir*
To top a yard, v. a. apiquer une vergue, ou mettre une vergue en pavent
Topping list, n. balancine de gui (et des vergues à cornes)
Tornado, n. tourbillon de vent
Toss, v. a. balloter. We were tossed about by a heavy sea, *nous fîmes ballotés par une grosse mer.* Toss up your oars! *avrons en gaïère! avrons en parade!*
To touch, v. a. To touch at any port, toucher, ou relâcher en quelque port, ou mouillage. Touching, *situation des voiles qui sont prêtes à faire, ou en ralingue.* Touch the wind! *gouverne au plus près!*
Tow, n. étaupe blanche; teouage, remorque
In tow, ad. ou towing, à la toue; à la remorque. With longboat in tow, *avec la chaloupe à la traîne*
To tow, v. a. touer, remorquer, ou avoir quelque chose à la traîne
Tow boat, n. bateau servant à touer. — line *hausière de toue.* — rope, *grélin ou hausière à touer*
Towage, n. droit de halage, (le long des bords de rivières)
Tracing line, n. cartacheu de tente
Track of a ship, route d'un vaisseau. V. Wake
- Track signifie aussi une passe, ou un chenal, entre des dangers, ou ecueils, à l'entrée ou à la sortie d'un port**
Tracking, a. & n. action de haler un bateau; halage
Track scout, bateau, ou chaloupe de Hollande, et des pays voisins de la mer Baltique, que l'on voit le long des canaux et rivières
Trade winds, n. vents-alises, moussons
Trail board, n. frise entre les jeteraux, ou frise de l'éperon
Train, n. trainée de poudre, le derrière d'un officier
Transoms, n. p. barres d'arcasse. Helm post transom, *barre au bout de l'étambord.* Wing transom, *lisse d'hourdi.* Deck transom, *barre du premier pont.* First transom, *barre de la suite du maître canonier.* Second transom, *seconde barre d'arcasse.* Third transom, *troisième barre d'arcasse.* Filling transom, *barre de remplissage, barre d'arcasse entre le pont du premier pont et la lisse d'hourdi.* Transom knees. V. Knees
Transport, ou transport ship, n. bâtiment ou vaisseau de transport
To transport, v. a. To transport a ship, charger un vaisseau de place dans un port. — man, *porter des hommes aux Isles Occidentales*
Traveller, n. herse, raucambeau
Traverse, n. traverse oblique. — board, *remorque des pilotes*
To traverse, v. n. faire une route oblique. — a piece, *v. a. (en termes de canonage) remonter une pièce de canon (pour parvenir à la pointe)*
Tree masts, n. p. garnables. Trestle trees, *les mâtresses des hunes.* Cross trees, *les traversières des hunes*
To trench the ballast, v. a. mettre le lest en tranchées, ou compartimens; séparer le lest par des tranchées, ou retranchemens
To trend, v. n. courir, ou faire force de route (dans une certaine route, en parlant d'un vaisseau)
Trim, n. assiette. The trim of the hold, *l'assiette de la cale.* Trim of the mast, *juste position des mâts.* That ship is in very good trim, *ce vaisseau est parfaitement bien installé*
To trim, v. a. arrimer, arranger, orienter. — the hold, *arrimer la cale.* — the sails, *arrimer bien les voiles.* A sharp-trimmed ship, *vaisseau orienté au plus près.* Trim all sharp! *orientez toutes les voiles au plus près!* Trim the barque droite!
Trip, n. voyage dans les pays étrangers, ou campagne; c'est aussi une bordée en loupoyant
To trip, v. a. To trip the anchor, faire lâcher l'ancre
To trise, ou to truss up, v. a. laisser promptement quelque jardeau. Trise up! *hissez!*
Trising line, n. raban, ou égaulette des haniers, &c.
Trough of the sea, n. entredeux des lames. The ship lies in the trough of the sea, *le vaisseau est en travers de la lame*
Trowsers, n. p. culottes de matelots
Trucks, n. p. diverses petites pièces de bois. — of a gun carriage, *roues d'artillerie.* — of the mast heads, *ponnes de girouettes de pavillon.* — of the parrels, *ponnes de rages.* — of the shrouds, *ou seizing trucks, courbes de bois, ou margouilliers fixés aux haubans*
Trumpet, n. Speaking trumpet, porte-voix
Fire trucks, n. p. cañons à feu
Trunions, n. p. tourillons d'un canon

Tars, n. *bépard de racage, arceau de racage*. Par-tout, n. *arceau de racage, ou palan de drisse*.

Tarpaulin, n. *voile simple*. To try under top-sail, n. *capot, être à la cape*. To try under the top-sail, n. *être à la cape à la muscine*.

Tuck, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Turn, n. *voile de senau, aussi voile de cape*. Turn, n. *suavité (en général)*.

Turn, n. *partie inférieure de la poupe; jesses*. Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
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per*.

Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Turn, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

U.

Upright, n. *particule négative, qui, jointe à divers verbes,
donne un sens contraire, ou opposé à leur
signification*. Ex.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
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per*.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Upright, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Uses and customs of the sea, les us et coutumes
de la mer

V.

VAN, n. *avant garde*

Vane, n. *girouette*. Vane, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Vane, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Vane, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
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Vane, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Vane, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

W.

WAD, n. *valet à canon*

Walt, n. *A-walt, en berne*. To hoist the flag with
a walt, *hisser le pavillon en berne, ou mettre le
pavillon en berne*

To walt, v. n. *vieux terme qui se dit quelquefois
pour garder, convoier, et aussi transporter par
eau*

Waist, n. *le vord d'un vaisseau à l'endroit des
passe-avants, ou Centre-deux des gaillards*.

Waist, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Waist, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Waist, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
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Waist, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
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per*.

Waist, n. *à try, p. a. & ad. à la cape, action de ca-
per*.

Wash-boards, *n. p.* *salques*

Watch, *n.* *quart*, ou *garde*. The anchor watch, la garde du vaisseau à l'ancre. The sea watch, le quart. Quarter watch; To be on quarter watch, être à quatre quarts. The larboard watch, le quart de bâbord, ou les bâbordais. The starboard watch, le quart des tribords, ou les tribordais. Starboard watch oh! tribord au quart! The afternoon watch, le quart de midi à quatre. Dog watch, le quart de quatre à huit heures du soir. The first watch, le quart de huit heures à minuit. Watch bill, rôle de quart. — glasses, ampoulettes, ou horloges de sable. To set the watch, changer ou relever le quart. Watch gun, le coup de canon de diane, et celui de retraite. The morning watch gun, le coup de canon de diane. The evening watch gun, le coup de canon de retraite

Water, *n.* *eau*. Fresh water, eau douce. Brackish water, eau saumâtre. Salt water, eau salée, ou eau de mer. Water borne, à flot. A water-lodged ship, vaisseau enghé. Water spout, trompe, ou pompe de mer (sorte de météore). Water ways, gouttière (terme de construction)

To water, *v. n.* faire de l'eau, ou faire une provision d'eau

A watering place, *n.* une aiguade, un lieu propre à faire de l'eau

Wave, *n.* vague, ou lame

Way of a ship, *n.* chemin d'un vaisseau, sillage. The ship is under way, le vaisseau fait du chemin ou s'écou; le vaisseau va de l'avant. Head-way, chemin de l'avant. Stern-way, culée. The ship has stern-way, le vaisseau culé, ou le vaisseau marche par l'arrière

To wear, *v.* To wear

Weather, *n.* & *ad.* temps, température de l'air; aussi le côté du vent, ou le dessus du vent. Weather gage, avantage du vent. The weather side of a ship, le côté du vent d'un vaisseau. The weather shrouls, les haubans du vent, ou les haubans du côté du vent. The weather braces, les bras du vent. A weather shore, côte ou terre qui est au vent. A-weather the helm! la barre au vent! ou arrive!

Hard a-weather! arrive tout! Weather bit, bitture du côté (au côté extérieur du vent)

Blowing weather, gros temps, ou temps venteux. Stormy weather, temps orageux, mauvais temps. Squally weather, temps d'aigres et de grains. Clear weather, temps serein, temps clair. Thick weather, temps couvert et embrumé. Foggy weather, temps de brouillard. Hazy weather, brume; temps embrouillé. Wild weather, mauvais temps, vilain temps, ou temps sauvage

To weather, *v. a.* To weather a ship, a bank, a head-land, &c. passer au vent d'un vaisseau, d'un banc, d'un cap; doubler. — out a storm, passer un coup de vent dehors; tenir la mer pendant le mauvais temps

Weatherly, *a.* ce qui est du côté du vent, ou au vent. That ship carries a weatherly helm, ce vaisseau est ardent. A weatherly ship, bâtiment qui tient bien le vent; bon bouliner; qui s'élève bien dans le vent, et qui n'est pas sujet à dériver

Wedges, *n. p.* coins. To ease the wedges, soulager les coins d'un mât

To weigh anchor, *v. a.* lever l'ancre

Well of a ship, *n.* archi-pompe. Well of a fishing vessel, réservoir d'un bateau pêcheur, &c. Well room of a boat, la sentine d'un canot, bateau, &c.

West, *n.* & *ad.* ouest, occident, ou ponent. The

West Indies, les Indes Occidentales. West I south, &c. ouest-quart-ouest, &c.

Westerly, *a.* A westerly wind, vent d'ouest

Western, *a.* The western ocean, l'océan occidental ou Atlantique

Wharf, *n.* quai

Wharfage, *n.* droit, ou paic (attribué au gardien d'un quai)

Wharfinger, *n.* gardien d'un quai, ou maître de quai

Wheel of the helm, ou steering-wheel, *n.* roue de gouvernail. To steer by the wheel, gouverner à la roue

Whelps of the capstern, *n. p.* flasques de calotte. Whelps of the windlass, flasques, ou sautoirs de vindav

Whip, *n.* cartabeu, ou petit palm. — purple palm à fouet

To whip, *v. a.* Ex. To whip up empty casks, à enlever des tonneaux vides, &c. — the ship a rope; faire une lière au bout d'une corde

Whirls, *n. p.* curls, ou molettes (terme de construction)

Whirlwind, *n.* tourbillon de vent

Whirlpool, *n.* gouffre, ou tournoiment de mer

Boatswain's whistle, *v.* Call

Whoodings, *n. p.* ou whooden ends, barbe de la drape. French Flood

Winch, *n.* treuil. Iron winches, manivelle à fer

Wind, *n.* vent. Trade winds, vents réguliers. Reigning winds, vents régnaux. A fair wind, bon vent. A foul wind, vent contraire. A lee wind, ou landing wind, vent large. Helly winds, vents qui fuient; vent de file ou port

A ship wind bound, vaisseau retenu au port par les vents contraires. To be up wind, être au plus près du vent. Bitter wind and water, le fleur d'eau

To wind, *v. a.* To wind a ship ou boat, tourner à pivot d'un bâtiment, ou faire abatre un mât

To wind, *v. n.* A plank that winds, *v.* Wind

How winds the ship? où est le cap? To wind a cable, communiquer la manœuvre avec le câble

Winding, *a.* Winding tackle, calorne. — mast pendant, pendeur de calorne. — batt, part de la r.

A winding plank, bordage de bord

Windage, *n.* vent (d'une pièce d'artillerie)

Windlass, *n.* galand, vindas, treuil, ou treuil

Wind sail, *n.* manche à vent

To windward, *ad.* & windward, *a.* au vent, du côté du vent. Windward tide, marée au vent, ou vent. The windward islands, les îles au vent, ou les Antilles. To windward of, au vent de nous

Wings of a fleet, *n. p.* les ailes d'un armement

Wings of a ship's hold, les extrémités de la cale, les ailes de l'arrimage

Wingers, *n. p.* petites pièces que l'on place sur les ailes de l'arrimage

To winter, *v. n.* hiverner. A good wintering place, bon hivernage, port où l'on peut hiverner en sûreté

Wholesome, *a.* Wholesome ship, vaisseau qui se comporte bien à la mer, vaisseau sûr

Wood, *n.* bois. Fathom wood, bois à brûler. To vent aussi à l'arrimage

Wood nail, *n.* sorte de frise, ou étoffe grande

To wood, *v. a.* & *n.* roster, ou faire une rosette

Wooding, *n.* roseture, ou roseture

Wore, *v.* Veer

Works, *n. p.* (terme de construction) qui se rendent Français par le mot œuvres

To work, *v. a.* & *n.* Ex. To work a ship, &c.

YACHTER un vaisseau. — into a bay, *lourvoyer*, ou courir des bords, pour entrer dans une rade. — out of a harbour, *lourvoyer*, ou courir des bords, pour sortir d'un port. — to windward, *contre le vent*, *arriver* ou *pincer le vent*. The ship works, *le vaisseau fatigue beaucoup*.
YACHT, n. *voiture à cable* ou *stay*, v. a. *peigner un câble*, *un câli*; *congréter un cordage*. — a gun, *décharger un canon à l'aide du tire-bourre*.
YACHT, n. *bâtiment naufrage*; *naufrage*.
YACHTING, v. a. *gêner et assujettir (les bordages contre les couples)*. — a mast, *forcer un mât*. A wrung mast, *mât forcé, tordu*, ou *déjeté*.
YACHTING, n. p. *longues chevilles de fer n. unies d'une base à une extrémité, et goupillées à l'autre*.

X.

XEBEC, n. *chébec (sorte de bâtiment de guerre de la Méditerranée)*.

Y.

YACHT, n. *yacht (sorte de bâtiment Anglais)*.
YACHT, n. *mesure yacht, barque de promenade (servant aux personnes aisées en Angleterre à faire des voyages sur mer pour leur plaisir)*. Royal yacht, *yacht du roi d'Angleterre (bâtiment de parade, le plus souvent mité en vaisseau, très-embelli dans ses ornemens de sculpture et dans sa gréement)*.
YACHT, n. *vergue*. Lateen yards, *vergues latines ou latines*. The sling of a yard, *le milieu ou le grand diamètre d'une vergue*. The yard arms, *les bouts ou bouts de vergues*. Lower yards, *basses vergues*. The main yard, *la grande vergue*. Main top-yard, *vergue de grand hunier*. Main top-gallant yard, *vergue de grand perroquet*. Main

top-gallant royal yard, *vergue de grand perroquet volant*, ou *vergue du grand catocou*. Fore yard, *vergue de misaine*. Fore top yard, *vergue de petit hunier*. Fore top-gallant yard, *vergue de petit perroquet volant*. Main top-gallant-royal yard, *vergue de grand perroquet volant*. Sprit-sail yard, *vergue de civadière*. Sprit top-sail yard, *vergue de contre-civadière*. Mizzen yard, *vergue d'artimon*. Cross-jack yard, *vergue sèche*, ou *vergue de fougue*, ou *vergue barrée*. Mizzen top yard, *vergue du perroquet de fougue*. Mizzen top-gallant yard, *vergue de la perruche*. Deptford yard, *le chantier, parc, ou arsenal de marine de Deptford*. A ship-builder's yard, *chantier d'un constructeur particulier*. A timber yard, *chantier de bois, ou dépôt de bois (de construction ou autres)*.

Yare, a. & ad. (terme vulgaire qui signifie) *prompt, vif, et expeditif*. Be yare at the helm! *attention au gouvernail! veille la barre!*

Yarn, n. *fil de carot*. Spun yarn, *batord*. Tarned rope yarn, *fil goulronné*.

Yaw, n. *embarde*.

To yaw, v. n. *embarder*, ou *donner des embardees*, ou *lancer*: on dit aussi to make yaws. Yaw her to port! *lance sur bâbord!* ou *donne des élans sur bâbord!*

Yawl, n. *yolle ou esquif*.

Yeoman, n. *officier de marine, chargé de l'arrangement et de la distribution des munitions et rechanges, et d'en tenir compte*. Yeoman of the sheets, *officier-martinier de manœuvres chargé de veiller les écoutes*. — of the powder room, *gardien de la Sainte-Barbe*. Gunner's yeoman, *officier marinier de canonage*.

Yoke, n. *Sea-yoke*, on appelle quelquefois ainsi un palan mis à la barre du gouvernail, dans les vaisseaux qui gouvernent à la barre, pour faciliter l'action du gouvernail, lorsque la mer est trop grosse.

Younkers, n. p. *mousses, garçons de bord, ou novices*.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE, MANUFACTURES, &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A I G

ABELMOSC, *m.* musk seed
Aberdaïne, *f.* Aberdeen fish
Ablaque, *a.* Soie ablaque, *Ardassine*, or coarse silk
Abanthe, *f.* wormwood
Suc d'acacia, *m.* acacia
Noix d'acajou, *f.* cashew nuts. Acajou à meubles, *m.* mahogany
Acier, *m.* steel. — fondu, *cast steel*. — en barres, *rod-steel*, *whip steel*. — à la rose, *rose steel*. — de Carme, or à la double marque, *Carinthia steel*, *hard steel*. — à la simple marque, *soft steel*. — en grain, — de motte or de mondragon, *steel in lumps*. — commun, or petit acier, *common steel, in small pieces*
Feuilles d'acmelle, *f.* acmella leaves
Aconit, *m.* aconite
Acorus des Indes or Asiatique, *m.* India acorus. — vrai, *sweet flag*
A cremens, *m p.* oriental neat's hides
Gomme adragante, *f.* gum dragon, *adraganth*
Affiquet, ou porte-aiguille, *m.* a case for knitting needles
Affûts, *m p.* gun carriages
Agaric, *m.* agaric. — faux, or de chène, *oak agaric*. — brut, *rough or untrimmed agaric*. — mondé, *pared or trimmed agaric*
Agate, *f.* (a precious stone) *agate*. Agate-onyx, or veiné, *onyx*. Agate œillée, *oculus beli*
Agnelin, *m.* lamb's wool. Agnelins, *lamb's fur*
Semence or graine d'agnus-castus, *agnus-castus seeds*
Aigre de vitriol, *m.* oil of vitriol
Aigre fins, *m p.* hadlocks
Aigre-moine, *f.* agrimony
Aigrette, *f.* aigretta
Aigue-marine, *f.* (a precious stone) *aqua-marina*
Aiguilles, *aiguilles à coudre*, *needles*. — d'emballage, — à trépointe, or à trois carnes, *packing needles*. — or broches à tricoter, *knitting needles*. — à voile, *sail needles*. — de tôte,

A M A

hair pins. — d'essai, *touch needles*. — d'une maison, *dipping needles*. Aiguille aimantée, *compass needle*
Aiguilliers, *m p.* needle-cases
Aiguillettes, *f p.* points, *tagged points*
Ail, *m.* garlic
Aimant, *m.* loadstone, *magnet*. — de Ceylan, *malin*
Airain, *m.* bronze, *metal*
Ais, *m.* boards. — de carton, *pasteboard*
Aissettes, *f p.* adzes
Alambic, *m.* limbec, *alembic*
Albâtre, *m.* alabaster. — vitreux, *a kind of rock (common in England)*
Feuilles d'alcaïna, *alcanna leaves*
Alcanette, *f.* alkanet
Alchimille, *f.* lady's mantle
Alènes, *f p.* awls
Alisari, *racines de Lizary*, *Adriatic red*
Graine d'alliaire, *f.* *sauce-alone*
Aloës succotrin, socotrin, cicotrin, or ehicotin, *or socotrine aloes*. — hépatique or apatie, *barbadoes aloes*. — de Barbadoes en calcassés, *Barbadoes aloes in gourd-shells*. — caballin, *horse aloes*
Alouchi, *m.* gum of the white cinnamon tree
Grains d'alpiste or d'alpice, *f.* *Canary-grass seed*
Alquifoux, *m.* potter's ore, *black-lead*
Aluine, *f.* wormwood
Alun, *m.* alum. — rouge, *Romain*, or de Rome red or *Roman alum*. — blanc, *de roche*, or *glace*, — d'Angleterre, *rock or rock alum*. — de plume or de Sicile, *plume alum*. — brûlé or calciné, *burnt alum*. — sucré or de suet, *alun succarin or zaccasin, sugar alum*. — cain, *potash*
Amadou, *m.* amadou, *spunk*
Amandes douces or amères, *f p.* *sweet or bitter almonds*. — en coques, or en coquilles, *almonds in the shell*. — à caquet, — princesses, — à

Amers, *Jordan almonds*. — lisses or lissées, *carapizas*. — à la praline, *crisp* or *burnt almonds*. Huile d'amandes, *almond oil*
 Ambrgris, *m. ambergris*. — noir et renardé, or *black ambergris*. — blanc, *white ambergris*, *spermaceti*. — jaune, *amber*. — liquide, *liquid amber*
 Ambrade, *m. bastard amber*
 Ambriste, *f. musk seed*
 Amethyste, *f. (a precious stone) amethyst*
 Amidon, *m. starch*
 Ammoniac, *m. ammiac seed, ammi*
 Ammoniac, *m. sal ammoniac*
 Ammoniac, *f. gum ammoniac*
 Ammoniac, *m. amoniac seed, amoniacum*. — en grappe
 Ammoniac, *m. amonium racematum s. verum*. — à la Jamaïque, *pimento, Jamaica pepper*
 Ambristes, or fèves des Moluques, *f. p. Malaccu*
 Ambristes, *m. cashew nuts*
 Ambristes, *m. p. pine apples*
 Ambristes, *m. p. anchovies*
 Ambristes, *f. p. anchors*
 Ambristes de tabac, *f. p. tobacco in carrots*
 Ambristes, *f. angelica, lingwort*
 Ambristes, or résine animée, *f. gum anime*
 Ambristes, *m. anise, aniseed*. — étoilé, — de la Chine, — de l'Inde, des Indes, des Philippines, *badiane*, — de l'Inde, *anise*. — à la reine, — de Verluin, — *aniseed*. — aigre, *cummin*
 Ambristes, *m. p. rings*. — de berger, or au soleil, *sun rings*
 Ambristes, *m. p. tooth shells*
 Ambristes, *m. coarce enamel*
 Ambristes de grosse, *m. mother cloves*
 Ambristes, *m. Syrian silk*
 Ambristes, *m. arrack*
 Ambristes en plants, *m. p. trees*
 Ambristes, *m. white rosins, colophony*
 Ambristes, *m. p. fiddle-sticks*
 Ambristes, *f. p. the coarsest Persian silk*
 Ambristes, *f. fine Persian silk of the second sort*
 Ambristes, *f. slate*. Ardoises, *writing slates*
 Ambristes, *m. silver*. — en masses et en lingots, *silver ballion and ingots*. — en barres, *silver bars*. — en feuilles, — battu, *leaf-silver*. — en fil, — battu, *white tinsel*. — trait, or fil d'argent, *silver wire*. — filé, or filé d'argent, *spun silver*. — haclé, *plated copper*. — en coquille, *shell silver*. — de mosaïque, *mosaic silver*, *traded silver*. — verni, or doré, *silver gilt*. — en fumé, — à la mode, *smoked silver*. — blanc, or éclairé, *refined silver*. — de couleur, *fine silver*. — vil, or vil-argent, *quick-silver*
 Ambristes, *f. plate, silver plate*. — cassée, *broken silver*
 Ambristes, *f. silver weed*
 Ambristes, *f. birthwort*
 Ambristes, *m. arlet, India cummin*
 Ambristes, *f. ermine skin*
 Ambristes à feu, *f. p. fire arms*. — blanches, *side arms*
 Ambristes, *f. mugwort*
 Ambristes, *m. sal ammoniac*
 Ambristes, *f. p. aromatics*
 Ambristes, *f. p. arquebuses, firelocks*
 Ambristes, *f. orach, goose-foot*
 Ambristes, *m. p. watering pots*
 Ambristes, *m. arsenic*. — jaune, *orpiment*. — rouge, *red orpiment*
 Ambristes, *m. white contrayerva, asclepias*
 Ambristes, *m. aspalathus*
 Ambristes, *m. Jew's pitch, asphaltos*
 Ambristes, *f. asprie, f. spike oil*

Aspicanardi, *m. spikenard*
 Asquimanti, *asquiman, m. xenanth or camel's hay*
 Assa douce, *f. benjamin*. — latida, *asfeticida*
 Asserbes, *azerbes, m. p. male nutmegs*
 Assiettes, *f. p. plates*. — à mouchettes, *sniffer stands*
 Attole, *f. annatto*
 Aune, *m. alder-tree*
 Racine d'aunée, *f. elecanipane*
 Auripeau, *m. tinsel*
 Aurone, *f. southernwood*
 Autour, *m. autour bark, autour*
 Plumes d'autruche, *f. p. ostrich feathers*. — noir grand et petit, et petit-gris, *dark brown mixed with white*
 Poil, duvet, laine, ploc, or gros d'autruche, *ostrich down*
 Avalies, *f. p. Glover's wool*
 Avelanède, *f. valonia*
 Avelines, *f. p. cob nuts* — purgatives, *Mexican purging nuts*
 Avirons, *m. p. oars*
 Axonge, *f. seam*. — de verre, *sandiver*
 Azala, *m. Adrianople red*
 Azercor, *m. red lead*
 Azur de roche fin, pierre d'azur, *lapis lazuli*. — en pierre, *small, stone blue*. — en poudre, or à poudrer, *cendre d'azur or d'émail, powder blue, starch blue*

B.

BACALIAU, *m. Newfoundland codfish cured*
 Badian, *m. or Badian, f. badian, or badiane*
 Baffetas, *m. bassetas, bafjas, a sort of coarse cotton*
 Bagues, *f. p. rings*
 Bagueur, *m. a case or box for rings*
 Bagueuaude, *f. bladder senna*. — à paternôtre, *bladder nuts*
 Bannoques, *f. p. brown and white ostrich feathers*
 Balaustes communes, *f. p. or écoree de grenade, f. balaustine bark*. — fines, or fleurs de grenade, *balmstine flowers*
 Baleine coupée et apprêtée, *f. whale-bone*. — en fanons, *whale fins*
 Balenas, *m. whale's pizzle*
 Balles, *f. p. balls, bullets*. — d'imprimeur, *printing balls*. Balle de papier, *a bale or ten ream of paper*
 Bamboeche, *f. bamboo cane*
 Bandes, *bandeh touts, f. p. mkle*. — de roues, *bandages, wheel bandages or clouts*
 Banque, banque, *m. Indian hemp, the seed of this plant*
 Banilles, *f. p. vanilles*
 Barbe de bouc, *f. goat's beard*
 Barbotine, *f. woolseed*
 Racines de bardane, *f. p. burdock roots*
 Barille, *f. barilla*
 Barrage, *m. Normandy table linen*
 Barras, *m. resin*
 Bas, *stockings*. — de soie, *silk stockings*. — de laine, *worsted stockings*. — au tricot, — brochés, — à l'aiguille, *knit stockings*. — drapés or foulés, *milled stockings*. — au métier, *worsted stockings*. — à étrier, *stirrup stockings*
 Basone, *bazane, f. tanned sheep's leather*
 Basilic, *m. sweet basil*
 Basin, *m. damny*
 Basonibe, *f. the aromatic acorus*
 Bâts, *m. p. pack saddles*
 Batiste, *f. cambie*

Batons, *m. p. walking sticks*. — de casse, *cassia sticks*. — d'un éventail, *fan sticks*
 Batterie de cuisine, *f. kitchen furniture*
 Baudriers, *m. p. sword belts*
 Baudruche, *m. gold-beater's skin*
 Baume, *m. balsam*. — de la Mecque, de Judée, d'Arabie, d'Égypte, du Grand-Caire, de Syrie, de Constantinople, de Gilead, — blanc, *Mecca balsam, white balsam, &c.* — de Pérou, *balsam of Peru*. — du Brésil, or de copahu, *balsam capivi, or copiba*. — de Tolu, de l'Amérique, de Carthage (baumé dur et sec), *balsam of Tolu*. — du Canada (baumé dur), *Canada balsam*. — de momie, *Jew's pitch*. — de calaba (baumé vert), *torannahaca*
 Bauquins, *m. p. blow pipes*
 Bellinum, *m. bellium*
 Belle-dame, belladonna, *f. the deadly nightshade, belladonna*
 Ben racine, blanc et rouge, *white and red ben-roots*. Noix de ben, *ben roots*. Ben grand, *Mexican purging nuts*. — de Judée, *benjamin*
 Benjoin, *m. benjamin, benzoin*
 Benoite, *f. herb-bennet*
 Essence de bergamote, *f. essence of bergamot*
 Beryl, *m. (a precious stone) beryl*. — d'or, *chrysoberyl*
 Berle, *f. water parsnip*
 Bétail, *m. cattle*. Gros bétail, *great cattle*
 Bétaine, *f. betony*
 Beurri, *m. butter*. — frais, *fresh butter*. — salé, *salt butter, pot butter*. — de Galabam, *Guinea palm butter*
 Bezoard, *m. bezoar*
 Basse, *f. raw silk*
 Bidaut, *m. bistre*
 Bièvre, *m. beaver, castor*
 Bijoux, bijouterie, *jewellery, toys*
 Bimbloterie, *f. children's toys*
 Biscuit, *m. biscuit, or rough porcelain*. — de mer, *sea biscuit, cuttle-bone*
 Bismuth, *m. bismuth, tin-glass*
 Bisquains, *m. p. sheep's skin with the wool on*
 Bistorte, *f. bi tort, snakeweed*
 Bistre, *f. bistre*
 Bistord, *m. spun yarn, twine*
 Bitume de Babylone, *m. Barbadoes tar*. — de Judée, *Jew's pitch*
 Graiss de blair au, *f. badger's grease*. Peaux de blair au, *badger skins*. Poil de blair au, *badger's hair*
 Blanc de plomb, *m. white lead*. — de céruse, *ceruse*. — d'Espagne, *Spain sh white*. — de bismuth, — de lard, — d'Espagne, *magistery of bismuth, or Spanish white*. — de Troyes, *Troy white*. — de perle, *pearl white*. — de Venise, *Venice white, flake white*. — de craie, au pinceau, *whiting*. — de balaine, *spermaceti*
 Bata bizzatin, *Constantinople sword-hoofs*
 Blé, *m. corn, grain*. Grands blés, *wheat and rye*. Petits blés, *oats and barley*. Blé méteil, *metlin*. — or froment, *wheat*. — noir, *black heat*. — de Turquie, d'Espagne, d'Inde, or de Guinée, *Indian wheat, maize*
 Bleu d'azur, d'empois, or d'émail, *m. smalt*. — d'outremer, *ultra-marine*. — de Prusse, or de Berlin, *Prussian blue*. — de roi, *king's blue*. — d'Inde, *indigo*. — flottant, *blue and purple indigo*. — de Java, *Dutch indigo*. — de Flaudres, *mountain green*
 Blondés, *f. p. blond lace*
 Toile à blut-au, *f. blotting cloth*
 Bobèches, *f. p. saw-calls*
 Bobines, *f. p. spool's or quills*
 Bodruche, *m. gold-beater's skin*

Bouff, *m. p. axon*. Du bouff, *berf*. — sale, *fat salt, smoked hief*. Nœuf de bouff, *ball, fat*
 Langues de bouff, *nears' tongues*
 Bohé, or bou, *m. bahca*
 Bois, *m. wood*. — de charpente, — à bâtir, or construction, *timber*. — en grume, *logs*. — à ber, — dégrossi, *rough heavy timber*. — à bancs, or gauche, *backsided timber*. — de charnage, *cartwright's timber*. — métré, à rain, or métré, *raiuscotting boards*. — à rain, à pipes, or à barils, *staves and heart*. — dormant, *staves*. — d'enfonçure, *heart*. — d'éclisses, *scaliboards*. — feuillants, *for laths, hoops, &c.* — tortu or courbant, *pass timber*. — de chauffage or à brûler, *wood*. — de corde, *cord-wood*. — flotté, *float wood*. — à tan, *oak or tanner's bark*. — dré or veiné, *speckled or veined wood*. — teinture, *wood for dying*. — d'aloës, *aloës wood*. — d'aigle, *eagle wood*. — de calambour, *calambour wood*. — de calambour, *calambour*. — amer de Surinam, *quassi wood*. — de Cayenne, *simarouba*. — d'auis, *auis wood*. — de baume, *xylobalsamum*. — de Brésil, *Brésil wood*. — de Brésil, *Brésil wood*. — de Fernambour, *Fernambour wood*. — de Sapan, — de Lanon (Brésillet du Japon et Indes, Brésil de la baye, Brésil de tous maints), *Sapan wood*. — de Sapan de Banca, *Banca wood*. — de Sainte-Marthe, *Brésil wood*. — de St. Martha, *Brésillet faux d'Amérique*. — de sillot, — de la Jamaïque, *Brazillet, or Java wood*. — de Campêche, *Campêche wood*. — de canelle, *white cinnamon*. — de frays, — de chandelle, — citron, — de canelle, *canille wood, citron wood*. — de chic, *chic wood*. — de la Chine, *China wood, letter wood*. — de Cayan, *amarula*. — de Chypre, *rose wood*. — de couleur, or couleur, *color wood, snake wood*. — de craie, or de craie, de grosse, — de clou du Para, *cassia toron-lain*. — de dentelle, *lagoito wood*. — de chony, — de fer, *iron wood*. — de marbre, or coloré, *white satin wood*. — de fin, *yellow satin wood*. — satiné, *red wood*. — des fièvres, *Persian bark*. — fistet, *Venice sumach*. — gentil, or joli, *olive wood*. — garou, or saum-bois, *spurge wood*. — de grenadille, *red ebony*. — du Brésil, *fustic*. — jaune de Virginie, *yellow tree wood*. — immortel, or de corail, *immortal wood*. — d'Inde, *logwood*. — Isabelle, *Isabelle wood*. — de mahogany, or de mahogany, d'anaranthe, or d'acajou, *mahogany*. — métré, *nephritic wood*. — de Nicaragua, de sang, or sanglant, — rouge, *Nicaragua wood*. — de la palille, *dragon's blood wood*. — de l'Alexandre, or violet, *violet wood*. — de frick, *frick wood*. — de quassie, *quassi wood*. — de rose, — de Rhodes, or de Chypre, *rose wood*. — de rose de la Jamaïque, *candle wood*. — rouge, *red wood*. — saint, *lignum vitae*. — sandal, *sandel wood, sanders*. — de safran, *saffron*. — de calatour, *calatour wood*. — vert, *green wood*
 Boîtes, *f. p. boxes*. — en paquet; piles, *nests*. — de mille, *mills* de boîtes, *nests of boxes*. — à la boîte, *box*. — boîte à mille, *feuilles en cause, foil-box*. — bijoux, *jewellers*. — de montre, *watch-boxes*. — battelle, *tinder-boxes*. — à poudre, *powder boxes*. — à soudure, *solder boxes*
 Bottiers, *m. p. surgeon's boxes*
 Bol, *m. bole, bolus*
 Bombaxin, *m. bombaxean*
 Bonnets, *m. p. caps*

Bouaterie, *f. hosiery*
 Boue, brut et gras, *m. tinctal*. — purifié et raffiné, *m. refined borax*
 Bouge, *m. ship planks*
 Bouillon, *m. clap-boards*
 Boule, *f. p. boats*. Tiges or jambes pour bottes, *m. stgs*
 Boule, *f. p. half boats*
 Bouquin, *m. boracina, a kind of justran*
 Boule de liège, *m. p. corks*
 Boucle, *f. p. buckles*. — d'oreilles, *ear-rings*
 Bougie, *f. p. wax candles*. — filées or tordues, *waxed candles*. — de blanc de bœuf, *permoceti candles*. Pain de bougie, *a candle of wax tandle*
 Bouc, *m. buckram*
 Bouilloire, *f. p. boilers, kettles*
 Bouillottes, *m. p. bolting-cloths, bolters*
 Bouleau, *m. birch wood*
 Bouleaux, *m. p. birch*
 Boule, *f. p. birch-ter*
 Boule de plumes, *m. a plume of feathers*. — de diamants, *a sprig of diamonds*
 Boule, *m. p. flower-pots*
 Boule, *m. barracan*
 Boule, *f. black alder, frangula*
 Boule, *m. hat-band with a buckle*
 Boule, *f. the most inferior sort of soda*
 Boule, *f. the purging buckthorn*
 Boule, *m. p. bourrelets, m. p. pads, rolls stuffed with wool*
 Boule, *f. borage*
 Boule, *m. p. bourre rouge, f. cow's hair*. — de chèvres, *sheep's hair*. — tontée, or tontaise, *shear wool*
 Boule, *m. p. steering*. — de soie, *soies de bourre*
 Boule, *m. p. Bourre-lanice, bourre-rollee, bourre-roule, wool stocks, flock wool*. Lits de bourre, *m. p. beds*
 Boule, *f. p. purses*. — de soie, *silk purses*. — de cuir, *leather purses*
 Boule, *m. p. yeux, hair bags*
 Boule, *f. a mariner's compass*
 Boule, *m. p. de verre, f. p. glass bottles*. — de grès, *stone bottles*. — de cristal, *wicker bottles*
 Boule, *f. the chape of a scabbard*
 Boule, *m. p. a ferric's bur tress*
 Boule, *m. p. buttons*
 Boule, *m. p. plough and grooving planes*
 Boule, *m. p. boynu, f. calgue, catling*
 Boule, *m. p. bracelets, m. p. bracelets*
 Boule, *m. p. brandy*
 Boule, *m. p. hammocks*
 Boule, *m. p. Brai sec, pitch*. — liquide, *tar*
 Boule, *m. p. brillants*
 Boule, *m. p. best and longest sort of hemp*
 Boule, *m. p. bryun, wall-moss*
 Boule, *m. p. bricks*
 Boule, *m. p. a flax brake*
 Boule, *m. p. brocade*
 Boule, *m. p. broche, f. tinsel, brocattelle*
 Boule, *f. p. spits*. — à tricoter, *knitting needles*
 Boule, *m. p. carlonnier, shoemaker's pegs*
 Boule, *f. embroidery*
 Boule, *f. a brake*
 Boule, *m. p. bronze*. — à bronzer, *red and yellow ochre*. — or métal moulu, *powder brass*
 Boule, *m. p. tacks*
 Boule, *f. p. brushes, painter's brushes*
 Boule, *m. p. plough and rabbit planes*
 Boule, *m. p. montagne, m. umber*. Brun-rouge, *m. p. brun, brown red, common Indian red*
 Boule, *f. self-heal, brunella*
 Boule, *f. health, ting*
 Boule, *m. p. aux de buffles, et peaux passés en buffles, buff, buff skins*

Buffetin, *m. buff of young buffles*
 Buglosse, *f. bugloss, anemisa*
 Buis, *m. box wood*
 Bulbe, *f. p. bulbs, bulbous root*
 Burail, *m. ferrauline*
 Bures, burats, buratines, *coarse woolen stuffs*
 Burgaudines, *f. p. nautilus, or sailor shells*
 Byse, or poil de nuere, *m. byssus*

C.

CABARET, *m. asarabacca; tea-board, tea-table*
 Cabillaud, *m. cod-fish*
 Câble, *m. cable*
 Caboches, *f. p. hob noils*
 Cabochons, *m. p. precious stones polished, but not cut*
 Cabrons, *peaux de cabri, kid skins*
 Cacao, *m. cacao, cocoa nuts, or chocolate nuts*
 Cachibou, chibou, *m. gum of the American red and white gum-tree*
 Cachou, *m. cashoo, catechu*
 Cadenas, *m. p. padlocks*
 Cadmie, *f. calamine*. — des fourneaux, *tutty*
 Cadran, *m. p. quadrants, dials*. — solaires, *sun dials*
 Cadres, *m. p. picture frames*
 Damas casard, *m. bastard damask*. Casard de village, *woollen damask*
 Café, *m. coffee*. Balles de café, *coffee bales*
 Cafetières, *f. p. coffee pots*
 Cages, *f. p. bird cages*
 Cagesanga, *m. iperuanha*
 Caillé-lait, *m. lady's bedstraw*
 Caillotis, *m. kelp*
 Caisses, *f. p. chests or cases*. — fortes, *strong boxes, iron chests*. — d'artifice, *powder chests*
 Calamine, *f. pierre calaminaire, f. calamine*
 Calamite, *f. the calamite, the limestone, stonax calandita*
 Calamus aromatique, *m. sweet-flag*
 Calandrie, *f. calender, mangle*
 Calandrin, *f. p. sleek stones*
 Calanthum, *m. capud mortuum*
 Calédoine, *f. calcedony*
 Calmande, *f. calamanco*
 Cambouis, *m. gome, black and oily grease of a cart-wheel*
 Cambrai, *toile de Cambrai, f. cambric*
 Caméade, *f. spurge olive*
 Cameline, *f. gold of pleasure, camelina*
 Camelot, *m. camelot, camelot*
 Camini, *m. camini, Paraguay*
 Canions, *m. p. small canals, canikins*
 Camomille, *f. camomile*
 Campanes, *f. p. tufted fringes*
 Campêche, *V. Bois*
 Caniphre, *m. caniphire*
 Canaries, serins des Canaries, *m. p. Canary birds*
 Canone caneame, *f. cancanum*
 Candélabre, *m. a great branched candlestick, chandelier*
 Canélie, *m. cassia sticks*
 Canepin, *m. fine sheep skin*
 Canevas, *m. canvas*
 Canifs, *m. p. penknives*
 Cannes, cannes du Bengale, *f. p. canes, Bengal canes*. — badines, *raians*. Canne odoriférante, *sweet flag*
 Cannelas, *m. sugar cinnamon*
 Cannelle, *f. cinnamon*. — blanche, — du Pérou

- batarde poivrée, *white cinnamon*. — giroflée. — noire, *cassia caryophyllata*. Cire de cannelle, *oil of cinnamon*
- Cannelles, *f. p. brass cocks*
- Cannetilles, *f. p. pearls, gold or silver pearls*
- Canons, pièces de canon, *cannon, pieces of ordnance*. Faux canons, *wooden guns*. Canons de fusil. &c. *gun barrels*. — de souffire, *brimstone rolls or stone brimstone*
- Cantharides, mouches cantharides, *f. p. cantharides, or Spanish flies*
- Cautines, *f. p. liquor caves*
- Cautoucheou, *f. India rubber, lead-eater*
- Caparacons, *m. p. caparisons*
- Capiton, *m. the coarsest part of silk, silk wett*
- Capres, *f. p. capers*. — de gascogne, *German capers*. — capucines, *the flower-buds of nasturtium*
- Carabé, *m. yellow amber*
- Carabines, *f. p. carbines, or carolines*
- Caractères d'imprimerie, *m. p. printing types*
- Caragne, *f. gum caranna*
- Cardamomes, *m. p. cardamoms, cardamomum*. Grand cardamome, *or cardamome d'Afrique, grain of paradise*
- Cardasse, *f. floss-silk*. Cardasses, *large wool-cards*
- Car t, carr t, *m. tortoise-shell, carveta*
- Peaux de Caribou, *f. p. American reindeer hides*
- Carist, *m. kerseys*
- Caribue, *f. carline-histle, carolina*
- Carloek, *m. carlock, isinglass*
- Carain, *m. camme*
- Carasse, *f. fur, its waste*
- Caroube, carouge, *m. St. John's bread, or locust*
- Carrotte de tabac, *f. a carrot of tobacco*
- Carpettes, *f. p. or tapis d'emballage. striped packing cloth*
- Carreaux, *m. p. cushions*. — de faïence, *Dutch tiles, galley tiles*. — de marbre, &c. *marble paving stones*. — de pierre, *free stone*. — de terre cuite, *square tiles or bricks*. — de vitre, *panes or squares of glass*. — et carrelletes *or carrelletes, large and small square files*
- Carrelets, *m. p. sculler's needles, shoemaker's awls, packing needles, &c.*
- Carrot, fil de carrot, *m. rope yarn*
- Cartaine, *m. safflower*
- Cartes géographiques, *f. p. maps*. — marines, *sea charts*. — à jouer, *cards, playing cards*
- Carton, *m. pasteboard*
- Carvi, *m. caraway seed*
- Cascarille, *f. the Peruvian bark, cascarilla*
- Casimir, *m. casimire*
- Casse, *f. cassia*. — solutive *or des boutiques, alexandrian purging cassia*. — en bâton *or en canon, cassia-stule, or casse-fisque, cassia sticks, cassia fistula*. — en bois, *cassia lignea, cassia bark*. — aromatique, *cinnamon*. — giroflée, *cassia caryophyllata*. — puante, *cassia foetida*. Fleurs de casse, *cassia buds*
- Casses, *f. p. pen cases*
- Casse-nottes, *f. p. gall-nuts, white gall*
- Cassonade, *f. cassonade*
- Cassuminar, *m. casiminar, m. cassuminar*
- Castine, *f. blue John, or sparry flour*
- Castor neuf, d'hiver, *or Moscovite, m. new beaver, white beaver, winter castors*. — sec, *migre, veule, or d'été, dry beaver, lean beaver*. — gras, *fat beaver, coat beaver*. — en boutons, *beaver's cuds*. — de mer, *sea otter*. Poil de castor, *or castor en laine, beaver's wool*. Castors, *beaver hats*. Demi-castors, *semi-castors*
- Castoreum, *m. castoreum, castor*
- Catapuce, *f. castor-nuts, cataputia, spurge*
- Caudebecs, *m. p. fine Normandy hats, caudebecs*
- Cauris *or oris, m. (shells used as current coin in India and Africa), cowries, porcelain-shells*
- Caviar, *m. caviare, caviar*
- Essence de cèdre, *f. essence of bergamot*
- Cèdre, *m. cedar*
- Cédrée, *f. gomme or résine du cèdre, cedra*
- Céintures, *f. p. girdles*
- Céinturons, *m. p. sword-belts*
- Cément, poudre cémentatoire, *cement*
- Cendres communes, *f. p. ashes*. — de pot nord, *pot-ashes*. — de verre, *red pot-ashes*. — de roquette, *cendre du Levant, cendres de Syrie*. — de Turie, *rochetta, potashine*. — de roche, *roly ashes*. — bleues et vertes, *verditer*. — de braise, *de braise, cendres cassaudes, weed ashes*. — de plomb, *de plomb, or pewter fowling shot*
- Cendrée de Tournay, *f. Tournay cement*
- Centauree, *f. centaury*
- Cérat, *m. scar-clath, cerate*
- Cercles, *m. p. hoops*. — de fer, *iron hoops*
- Cerf, *m. a hart, or stag*. La nappe *or la peau cerf, a stag's skin or hide*. Des harles *de cerf, harles of stags*. Corne de cerf, *hart's*
- Graine *or raclure de corne de cerf, hart's shavings*. Eau de tête *or de crû de cerf, or drops of hartshorn*
- Ceruse, *f. ceruse, white lead*. — noire, *black*
- Cét-rac, *m. spleen-wort, ceterach*
- Cévadille, *f. sabodilloe, Indian caustic berry*
- Chagrin, *m. shagreen*
- Chaines, *f. p. chains*
- Chaiettes, *f. p. small chains*
- Chalons, *m. p. the links of a chain*
- Chair, *f. flesh, meat*
- Châles, *m. p. shawls*
- Chambourin, *m. flint, pebble*
- Poil de chameau, *m. camel's hair*
- Chamois, *m. chamois*. Des gants de chamois, *the my gloves*
- Chandeliers, *m. p. candlesticks*
- Chandelles de suif, *f. p. tallow candles*. — de cire, *wax candles*. — moulées, *mould cast*. — plongées, *à la broche, or à la baguette, dipping candles, store candles*
- Chauvre, *m. hemp*. — net, *clean hemp, rine net*. — outschot, *outshot*. — demi-net, *half net*. — coupe, *cut hemp*. — ezueen, *cutting*. — pass, *pass hemp*
- Chapeaux, *m. p. hats*. — de paille, *straw hats*. — d'écorce de bois, *bass hats*. — de copeaux, *chip hats*. — de crin, *horse-hair hats*. — de cuir, *leather hats*. — de feutre, *felt hats*. — de rose, *rose cakes*
- Chapelets, *m. p. chaplets*
- Chaquerville, *f. cascarilla*
- Charbon de bois, *m. charcoal, small coal*. — pierre *or de terre, sea-coal, pit-coal*. — de charbon, *blue, black*
- Charlon à bonnetier, — à foulon, *or à carder*. *m. fuller's thistle*. — Marie, *lady's thistle*
- Charge à euillette, *f. piece goods*. — en gros, *heavy goods*. — à mitraille, *case shot*
- Charine, *m. hornbeam, yoke-elm*
- Charrée, *f. buck-ashes*
- Peaux de chats, *f. p. cat skins*. Chats haret, *travagers, wild cats*
- Châtignues, *f. p. chestnuts*
- Chaton, *n. bezel or bezil*
- Chaudrons, *m. p. small kettles*
- Chaudières, *f. p. great kettles*
- Chaussettes, *f. p. under-stockings*
- Chaussons, *m. p. socks, pumps*
- Chaux à bruler, *f. lime-stone*. — vive, *live*

— étincelée or amortie, *slaked lime*. —
 — éteint, *puty*. — de plomb, *ceruse*. — d'ai-
 — antimoine, *calx of antimony*
 — celandine
 — de femme, *f. p. shifts*. — d'homme,
 — oak. — vert, *holm-tree*
 — a young oak
 — m. p. *ondrons, dogs*
 — m. *hemp-seed*. Huile de chenevis,
 — oil
 — f. *bullen, stalks of hemp peeled*
 — *skirret*
 — m. p. *horses*. — Peaux or cuirs de che-
 — *horse hides*. Crin de cheval, *m. horse*
 — *horse's hoof*. Huile
 — de cheval, *caballine oil, or melted*
 — *grease*
 — m. p. *bolsters*
 — m. p. *hair*. — plats, or en gras, *raw hair*.
 — *bleached hair*. — vilis, *live hair*.
 — *dead hair*
 — f. p. *wooden pegs, iron bolts*
 — *goat*
 — m. *honey-suckle*
 — m. p. *joists, rafters*
 — m. p. *kid-skins*
 — f. *the scum of metals*
 — m. *chibou*
 — f. *sucory*
 — m. p. *dogs*. — de mer, *scals*. Peaux de chien
 — *dog fish skins*
 — m. *quikgrass, dog's grass*
 — f. p. or chiffons, *m. p. rags*
 — *Guinea pepper*
 — f. *China root*
 — f. p. *nickers*
 — m. *chocolate*
 — *blond, or vert, m. common colewort*.
 — d'Allemagne, *bercole*. — paucalier,
 — de Milan or de Savoye, *Sa-*
 — *cabbage*. — cabu or pommé, *cabbage*. —
 — *broccoli*. Chou-fleur, *cauliflower*. Chou-
 — *rooted cabbage*. Chou-nouet, *turnip-rooted*
 — *choux salés, choux-crouste, croust,*
 — *chrysolite*
 — m. p. *wax-tapers*
 — f. p. *regars*
 — *benlock*
 — m. *conent*
 — m. *cinnabar, vermillion*
 — m. *cinnamon*
 — *virge, untroughd wax*. —
 — *les orfèvres, gold size*. — d'Espagne, or
 — *sealing wax*
 — f. p. *sherris*
 — m. p. *exissars*
 — *chased plate*
 — f. *chased work*
 — m. p. *lemons*. — salés, *pickled lemons*
 — *veril, succade*
 — *Barbadoes water*
 — *hardie*
 — *tin-solder*
 — *colzech laien*
 — m. p. *iron nails*
 — f. p. *iron pins*
 — *keys of organs, a set of keys for harp-*
 — *Claviers, key-chains*
 — m. p. *keys*. — d'arquebuses, &c. *spanners*. —
 — *de montre, watch-keys*
 — *hard-ware*
 — *tinzel*

Cloches, *f. p. bells*. — de verre, *bell-glasses*. —
 — de cuisine, *stewing-pans*. Cloche de plongeurs,
diving bell
 Clochettes, *f. p. small bells, table bells*
 Cloportes, *m. p. slaters or mill-peels*
 Clous, clous de fer, *m. p. iron nails*. — à river,
clinchet nails. — sans tête, *brads, sprigs*. —
 — de cheval, *hol-nails*. — à crochet, *tenet-*
hooks. — de enivre, *cinnabar in grains*. —
 — de girofle, *claver*. — matrices, *mother-cloves*.
 — d'eucens, *perfumed candles*
 Cobalt, cobolt, *m. cobalt*
 Cocagnes, *f. p. wood-cakes*
 Cochenille, *f. cochineal*. — grablée or en gra-
 — *beau, garbled cochineal*. — de Provence,
scarlet grain. — de graine, de Pologne, or
d'Allemagne, Polish scarlet grain, or cochineal
 Cochons, *m. p. hogs*. — de lait, *suckling pigs*
 Cocons, *m. p. coques de ver de soie, f. p. cocoons*
 Cocos, *m. p. noix de cocos, f. p. cocoa nuts*. Cocos
 — de coco, *cocoa shells*. Cocos de mer, des Mal-
 — *dives, or de Salomon, Maldiva nuts*. La chair
 — du coco, *the pulp of the cocoa*
 Coiffes, *f. p. hoods, caps*. — de perruque, *peruke*
cocks. — de chapeau, *hat linings*
 Coffres, *m. p. trunks*. Coffres-forts, *strong boxes,*
iron chests
 Cognasses, *m. p. wild quinces*
 Cognées, *f. p. lawrets*
 Coleotar artificiel, *m. caput mortuum, colcothar*
of vitriol. — naturel, *chalcitis*
 Colletes, *f. p. oenabugs*
 Colifichet, *m. toys*
 Colle, *f. glue*. — forte, *common glue, strong*
glue. — de gants tremblante, et de parche-
 — *min, size*. — à bouche, *lip-glac*. — de pois-
 — *son, or de Moseouie, isinglass*. — à dor, or
 — *à batture, gold size*. — de farine, *stationer's*
paste. — à pierre, or gros maistre, *cement*. Colle-
 — *clair, sarcocolla*
 Collets de buffle, *m. p. buff jerkins*
 Colliers, *m. p. collars, necklaces*
 Colombin, *m. lead ore*
 Racine de colombo, *f. colombo root*
 Colofane, *f. colophony, hard resin*
 Coloquinte, *f. colocoinida*
 Huile de colza or colsat, *f. colseed oil*
 Compas, *m. p. compasses*. — à trois branches,
triangular compasses. — à verge, *beam com-*
passes. — d'artisan, *bow compasses*. — à
 — *pointes changeantes, drawing compasses*. —
 — *sphérique, courbé, d'épaisseur de nature, cal-*
lipers. Compas, compas de mar or de route,
sea compass. — renversé, *hanging compass*.
 — de couturier, *a shoemaker's size, a measur-*
Comtes, white and blue bugle. P. Verrotatis
 Concombres, *m. p. cucumbers*
 Cônes, *m. p. cones*
 Confiture, *f. comfit, sweetmeat*
 Conques, *f. p. sea shells*
 Conserve, *f. conserve, comfit*
 Conservees, *f. p. pre servers*
 Consoude, *f. consfrey, consound*
 Contailles, *f. p. glass-silk*
 Conterie, *f. bugle, coarse glass-ware*
 Contrayerva, *f. contrayerva, or counter poison*
 Contre-poisons, *m. p. antidotes*
 Copal, *m. gum copal*
 Gomme de copahu, huile copahu, *f. balsam of*
copivi
 Coqs, *m. p. cocks*. — d'Inde, *turkey cocks*
 Coques, *f. p. cocoons*. — du Levant, *India ber-*
ries, coculus Indicus. — de hermes, *scarlet*
grains. — d'Inde aromatiques, *pimento*
 Coqueret, *m. winter cherries*

- Corail, *m. coral*. — de jardin, *Guinea pepper*
 Coraline, *f. coralline*
 Corbeilles, *f. p. et corbillons, m. p. baskets*
 Cordage, *m. cordage*
 Cordons, *m. p. cords, lines*
 Cordes, *f. p. ropes, cords, lines*. — de boyau, *catgut*
 Cordellettes, *f. p. small cords or lines*
 Corlon *m. string*. — de chapeau, *hatband*. —
 à lacer, *stay lace*. — pour canne, *cane string*.
 — de montre, *watch string*
 Cordonnets, *m. p. laces*
 Cordouan, *m. cordovan-leather*
 Coriandre, *f. coriander-seed, coriander*
 Coris, *f. civories, coris*
 Cornier, sorbier, or coehène, *m. service-tree, quick-tree*
 Cornaline, *f. cornelian, or cornelian-stone*
 Corne, *f. horn*. Bouts or pointes de cornes, *horn tips*. Corne de cerf, *hartshorn*. — de licorne, *unicorn*
 Cornets d'écritoire, *m. p. inkhorns*
 Cornichons, *m. p. ginkins, young capers*
 Cornouiller, *m. cornic-tree, dog-berry-tree*
 Cornue, *f. retort; new whale-bone*
 Corps-de-jupe, *corps, m. stays*
 Corset, *m. a bodice*
 Cosmétiques, *m. p. cosmetics*
 Costus, *m. costus*. — doux, *white cinnamon*. —
 amer, *bitter cinnamon*
 Côtes de baleine, *f. p. whale ribs*. — de tabac, *tobacco stalks*. Côte de soie, *silk woad*. Côte-blanche et rouge, *white and red crusted cheese*
 Cotienne, *m. quilldeny, marmalade*. — d'abricots, de grosseille, &c. *apricot jelly, currant jelly, &c.*
 Coton, coton en rame or en laine, *m. cotton wool*. —
 filé, *cotton yarn, spun cotton*. — piqué, *quilling*.
 — bazea, *Jerusalem cotton-yarn*. — d'once, *Damares cotton-yarn*. Toile de coton, *calico*
 Cottonnine, *f. canvas for lateen sails, coarse calico*
 Couenne, *f. sword or rind*
 Couettes, or coites, *f. p. feather beds*
 Couhage, *f. cowitch, couhage*
 Couleurs, *f. p. painter's colours*
 Couleuvre or brioine, *f. lryony*
 Coulevrines, *f. p. culverins*
 Coullawan, *m. bitter cinnamon, coullawan*
 Coupes, *f. p. cups*
 Coupe-rets, *m. p. cleavers*
 Couperose, *f. copperas*
 Coupons, *m. p. shreds*
 Courges, *f. p. gourds, pumpkins*
 Courroies, *f. p. latches, straps*
 Courtes-pointes, *f. p. counterpanes*
 Courton, *m. short lump*
 Cousoir, *m. a sewing press*
 Coussins, *m. p. cushions*
 Coussinets de senteur, *m. p. sweet bags*
 Couteaux, *m. p. knives*. — à gaine, *case-knives*.
 — plians, *clasp knives*. — à ressort, *spring knives*. — à tripière, or à deux tranchans, *two-edged knives*. — de St. Etienne, *knives with hfts of black-coloured wood*
 Couteau de chasse, *couteau, a hanger*
 Coutilas, *m. cutlass*
 Ouvrage de cout-lerie, *m. cutlery*
 Coutelieres, *f. p. knife cases*
 Coutilons, *m. p. Jordan almonds*
 Coutil, *m. ticking, ticken*. — de brin, or grains grossiers, *ticking for chair covers*
 Convercles, *m. p. lids, covers*
 Couvertures (de lit), *f. p. coverlets*. — de laine, *blankets*. — piquées, *quilts*. — velues, *rugs*.
 — de chaise, *chair covers*. — de erin, *horse-hair seating*
 Crachoirs, *m. p. spitting boxes*
 Craie, *f. chalk*. — rouge, *red chalk*. — de brin, *creta brianzonica*
 Cramoisi, *m. crimson, grain colour*
 Cramson, *m. scurvy-grass*
 Crayons noirs, *m. p. black-lead pencils*. — rouge, *red pencils*. — blancs, *chalk pencils*, *white pencils*. — d'ardoise, *slate pencils*. — en pastels, *crayons, pastels*. Crayon, crayon de plomb, crayon d'Angleterre, *black-lead*
 Crème, or crystal de tartre, *cream of tartar*
 Crêpe, *m. crape*. — lisse, *tiffany*. — de deuil, *mourning crape*
 Crêpes, *f. p. fringes*
 Crêpon, *m. thick crape*
 Crésau, *m. kersey*
 Cresson de fontaine, *m. water cresses*. — d'Inde, *nasturtium*
 Crête-marine, *f. sea samphire, samphire*
 Crucets, *m. p. crucibles*
 Cribles, *m. p. sieves*
 Crie, *m. a jack or hand screw*
 Crin, *m. horse hair*
 Cristal, *m. crystal*. — de roche, *rock crystal*. —
 d'ice artificiel, *verre cristallin, crystal glass*.
 — à poudrer, *shining sand*. — de tartre, or
 crystals of tartar. — de montre, *a watch glass*
 Cristallins or émaux clairs, *m. p. coloured transparent crystals*
 Cristaux rubasses, *m. p. false rubies*. Cristaux
 Verroterie
 Crocks, crochets, *m. p. hooks, tenets*. Crochet
 pick locks. Crochet or araffe de diamants,
crochet of diamonds. — à p-ser, *steel-jack*
 Crocus, *m. saffron*
 Croisé, *m. twilled*
 Croton, *m. clottings and breechings of wool*
 Croute de garance, *f. wood crusts*
 Cubebes, *f. p. cubebes*
 Cucurbités, *f. p. cucurbits*
 Cuillloirs, *m. p. fruit baskets*
 Cuillers, *f. p. spoons*. — à pot, *pot ladles*. — à
 tea spoons
 Cuirs, *m. p. hides, skins*. V. Peaux. Cuir
 ther. — bœuf, *butt leather*. — tannée, *tanned leather*. — corroyé, *curried leather*. —
 grainé, *grain leather*. — de Hontrie, or de
 groyé, *Hungary leather*. — lissé, *streaked leather*.
 — au sippage, or à la Danoise, *Danish leather*. — bouilli, *boiled or gummed leather*.
 — fort or nerveux, — à semelle, *sole leather*.
 — à ouvrir, *upper leather, vamp*. — de
 sie or de Roussil, *Muscovy hide*. — de
 magne, *horse hide*. — de Maroc, *Moroccan leather*. — de truie, *hog leather*. — doré,
leather. — argenté, *silvered leather*. —
 poule, or canepin, *fine sheep leather*. — à
 soir, *razor strap*. — yachic, *neel's leather*
 Cuivre, *m. copper*. — vierge, *copper ore*. —
 rosette, *rose copper*. — raffiné, *refined copper*.
 — brûlé, or écailles de cuivre, *burnt copper scales*. — en plaques et en planches, *copper plates*. — en filets, *copper coils*. —
 — laminé en fonds, *copper battons*. — jeté
 à la filière, *copper wire*. — en mailles,
shruff, oil copper. — jaune, *brass*. —
 queen's metal
 Cumin, *m. cummin*. — des prés, *cummin seed*.
 — noir, or faux cumin, *jennel flower seed, man coriander*
 Curcuma, *m. or concourme, f. turmeric, Indian saffron*
 Cuscute, *f. doctier, doctier of thyme*
 Peaux de cygne, *f. p. swan skins*. Tuyaux

cygne, *m. p. swan quills*. Duvet de cygne, *m.*
swan's down
 Cypres, *m. cypress*

D.

PEAUX de daim, *f. p. deer skins*
 Damas, *m. damask*. —, prunes de damas, *dama-*
sons. Acier de damas, *Damascus steel*. Da-
 mas, *or lames damasquinées, Turkish or Da-*
mascus blades
 Damascotte, *f. Venice damask*
 Damasé, *m. damask table-cloths*
 Dames, *m. p. draught boards*
 Dattes, *f. p. dates*
 Dents, *m. p. tooth-drawing irons*
 Dents à jouer, *m. p. dice*. — à coudre, *thimbles*.
 — sans fonds, *sewing rings*
 Denteloirs, *m. p. V. Peignes*
 Denteluraine, *f. half-scarlet grain*
 Dentures, *f. p. dimity*
 Dentures, *f. p. paving rammers*
 Dentures, *f. p. provision, commodities, wares*
 Dents de walrus, de narval, de morse, or de vache
 marine, *f. p. morse teeth*. — d'éléphant, *elephant's*
teeth. — de cheval marin, or d'hippopotame,
sea-horse teeth. Fausse-dents, *artificial teeth*
 Dentelles, *f. p. tooth shells*
 Dentelle, *f. lace*. — au fuseau, *dentelle,*
bone-lace. — de point, or à l'aiguille, *points,*
point-lace. — de fil, *thread-lace*. — de lin, *tape*
lace. — de soie, or blonde, *silk-lace, blond-lace*.
 — d'or et d'argent, *gold and silver lace*. — à
 cartouche, *velum lace*
 Denteloirs, *m. p. reels, spindles*
 Diamant, *m. p. diamonds*. — bruts, *rough dia-*
monds. — taillés en tables, *table diamonds*.
 — roses ou en rose, *rose diamonds*. — bril-
 lants, — de la première, seconde, et
 troisième eau, *diamonds of the first, second, and*
third water. — épais or faibles, *thick or thin*
diamonds. — de nature or revêches, *boarts*.
 — sales, *gendarmeux, beamy or clouded dia-*
monds. — de Bohême, de Cornouailles, d'A-
 lconon, &c. *Bohemian and other bastard dia-*
monds. — à cabot, à queue, or de vitrier, *glaz-*
ier's diamonds
 Dittane, *m. dittany*
 Dondrie, *f. brziery*
 Dore, *m. p. chip axes*
 Doulosterie, *f. paper staining*
 Doulosterie, *m. swallow-wort*
 Doullin, *f. or ectérie, m. miltwort*
 Doume, *m. or doruaie, f. leopard's bane*
 Doune, *f. gilding*
 Doune, doune-fiches, *f. p. slabs, fitches*
 Doublés, *m. p. doublets, false stones*
 Doublure, *f. a lining*
 Douce-amère, *f. woody night-shade, bitter-sweet*
 Douce-herbe, *f. melasses*
 Douvain, *V. Bois*
 Douves, *f. p. cask staves*
 Douves, *f. p. sugar plumbs*
 Douvre, *tail shot*. Grosse dragée, *deer shot*. Petite
 dragée, *hare shot*. Menue dragée, *swallowing shot*
 Sang de dragon, *m. dragon's blood*
 Drap, *m. cloth*. — d'or, d'argent, et de soie
gold, silver, and silk brocade. — de Russie
lace, Flemish duck. — de Russie plié en dou-
 ble, *raven-duck*
 Draperie, *f. drapery*
 Drèche, *f. malt, dridge*
 Drilles, *f. p. rags*

Droguerie, *f. drogues, f. p. drugs*
 Druguet, *m. drugget*. — de soie, *silk drugget*
 Duvet, *m. down*

E.

EAU-DE-VIE, *f. aqua-vitæ, brandy*. Eau forte,
 — ardente, *aqua fortis*. — régale, — de
 départ, or de mépart, or de séparation, *aqua ve-*
gia. — de la reine, *Hungary water*. — de
 lavande, *lavender water*. — de fleur d'orange,
 — de nasse, *orange-flower water*. — de carmin,
carmelite water. — de raze, *oil of turpentine*.
 Eaux distillées, *distilled waters*. — carliaques or
 cordiales, *cordial waters*. Eau de Cologne, *Co-*
logne water. — de senteur, *perfumed waters*.
 — minérales, *mineral waters*
 Ebène, *m. ebony*
 Ecaille (de tortue) *f. tortoise-shell*
 Ecarlate, écarlate en graine, *f. scarlet grain*. —
 des Gobelins, or de Hollande, *Dutch scarlet*
 — demi-graine, *half-grain scarlet*
 Echandoles, *f. p. shingles*
 Bois d'échantillon, *m. scantling*
 Echeveau, *m. a skein*
 Echiquiers, *m. p. chess boards*
 Ecorce, *f. bark, shell, peel*. — des Jésuites, *Jew's*
bark, Peruvian bark. — éleuthérienne, *casca-*
rilla. — aromatique, *cassia lignea, cassia bark*,
 de girofle, *cassia caryophyllata*. — winteraine,
 de caryocostin or sans pareille, *winter's bark*
 Ecrans, *m. p. screens*
 Pierres, *f. p. or yeux d'écrevisse, m. p. crab's eyes*
 Eerin, *m. a jewel box*
 Ecume de mer, *f. French or Turkish's clay for to-*
bacco-pipe bowls, cuttle-bone
 Eder-don, *m. eider-down, eider, or eider-duck*
 Egrégopiles, *f. p. hair-balls, agagropiles*
 Egrisée, poudre d'égrisée, *f. diamond powder, or*
boarts
 Peaux d'élan, *f. p. elk skins*
 Corne, *f. or ongle d'Élan, m. elk hoofs*
 Élém, *m. gum elemi*. — de l'Amérique, *bra-*
vard elemi
 Ellebore, *m. hellebore*
 Éméil, *m. enamel*. —, — de Hollande, *smalt,*
powder blue
 Émeraude, *f. (precious stone) emerald*
 Émeril, *m. emery*
 Émétiques, *m. p. emetics*
 Empêture, *f. vamp, upper leather*
 Empâtres, *f. plaster*. — d'ente, *grafting wax*
 Empois, *m. starch*
 Encens, *m. incense, frankincense*. Mâle et fin
(olibanum); femelle, blanc, commun, or de vil-
 laze, *gross encens (white resin)*. — marbré or
 marbré, *marbled resin or colophony*. — des
 Juifs, or écorec d'encens, *incense bark*
 Encre, *f. ink*. — à imprimer, *printing ink*. —
 de la Chine, *Indian ink*
 Enciers, *m. p. ink pots*
 Enfonceuses, *f. p. heading staves*
 Engreulure, *f. part, edging*
 Épées, *f. p. swords*
 Éperons, *m. p. spurs*
 Epice, *f. spice*. — blanche, petite épice, *pounded*
ginger
 Epicerie, *f. p. grocery wares, spices*
 Épingles, *f. p. pins*. — à dentelle, *lace pins*. —
 tapisseries, *tapestry pins*. — drapières, *cloth*
pins
 Épinglier, *m. a pin case, a pin-cushion*
 Epithyme, *m. epithimum, dodder*

Eponge, *f. sponge*. — pyrotechnique, *sprung*.
 — d'églantier, *rose gall*
 Epoussettes, *f. p. brushes*
 Eprouvettes, *f. p. surgeon's probes*
 Epurage, *f. caper spurge*
 Erable, *m. maple wood*. Sucre d'érable, *maple sugar*
 Escarbilles, *f. p. scivellas, elephant's tusks*
 Escarboucle, *f. carbuncle*
 Espargoutte, *f. spurrey, spargula*
 Espart, *m. Spanish esparto grass, or mar-weed*
 Esprit, *m. spirit*. — nigre, or huile de vitriol, *oil of vitriol*. Esprit-de-vin, *spirit of wine*
 Esquin, *m. small wainscotting boards*
 Esquine, *f. China root*
 Essai, *f. India scarlet root*
 Escaux, *m. p. shingles*
 Essence, *f. essence*. — d'orient, d'ablette, *essence for making artificial pearls*
 Estampes, *f. p. copperplate prints*
 Estin marin, *m. stinc*
 Estopill, *s. f. p. Silesia lawn*
 Estragon, *m. tarragon*
 Estrasses, *f. p. rags*
 Esturgeon, *m. sturgeon*
 Etain, *m. carded wool*. Fil d'étain or d'étame, *worsted*. Bas d'étain or d'estame, *worsted stockings*
 Etain, *m. tin, tin ore*. — plané, cristallin, de marais, d'Angleterre, à la rose, *grain tin, stream tin, English tin*. — en lingots et en saumons, *block tin*. — en verges or en lames, *tin bars*. — en brique, *Hamburgh tin*. — en chapeau, — de Malac, *Malacca tin*. — en commun et ouvré, *preter*. — fin, or souvant, *fine preter*. — usé or brisé, *old preter*. — en feuille, *tin-foil*. — de glace, *tin-glaze, bismuth*
 Etamine, *f. tannin, boting cloth*. — à pavillon, *hunting*
 Etau, *m. a vice*. Etaux à main, *hand vice*
 Etoffes, *f. p. stuffs*
 Etoupe, *f. tow, hurds*. — de soie, *cocoons*
 Etriers, *m. p. stirrups*
 Etrilles, *f. p. curr-combs*
 Eui, *m. a case, box*. — de poche, *etwice case*
 Eventails, *m. p. fans*. Les fleches ou bâtons de l'éventail, *fan sticks*
 Evilasse, *m. a kind of ebony from Madagascar*
 Euphorbe, *m. euphorbian*
 Estoras, *m. storax*

F.

RACINE de sabago, *f. hollow-root, the root of junitory*
 Faïence, *f. delft ware*
 Faïne, *f. larch-mast*
 Faïse, *f. wicker*. — d'huile, *the float or drags of oil*
 Falots, *m. p. cressets*
 Falun, *m. shell-sand, salun*
 Fanons, *m. p. whale-fins, whale-bones*
 Fard, *m. paint*
 Farine, *f. meal*. Fleur de farine, *flour*. Folle-farine, *mill-dust*
 Faucilles, *f. p. sickles*
 Fauçillons, *m. p. garden-sickles*
 Faucons, *m. p. falcons*
 Faux, *f. scythe, reaping-hook*
 Graine ou semence de fenouil, *f. fennel-seed*. Fenouil marin, *m. sea scrophire*
 Fenouillette, *f. fennel water*
 Fenugrec, fenouil grec, *m. fenugreek*
 Fer, *m. iron*. — doux, aigre, ou cassant à froid,

coldshort iron. — rouvresain, ferme, or cassant à chaud, *redshort or redcar iron*. — forgé, *forged iron*. — fondu, — de fonte, *cast iron*. — en gueuse, or coulé, *pig iron*. — en barres, *iron bars*. — plat, *flat iron bars, or staves*. — carré, *square iron bars*. — rond or rondin, *round iron, iron rods*. — enroulé, *rolled iron*. — en verges, *stilt iron*. — en lames, *iron sheets*. — en plaques, *cast iron plates*. — en tôle, — battu, *wrought iron plates*. — non-acéré, *black iron plates*. — blanc, *tin plates, tin*. — acéré, *steeld iron*. Fers de cheval, *horse shoes*. — feuillards, *heap-iron*. — à friser, *crozier irons*. — à repasser, *smoothing irons, flat irons*. — à rabots, *plano-irons*. — de hautes aiguillettes, *tags*. Fil de fer, *steeld wire*. Gros fer, fer de gros ouvrages, fer de batimens, *iron for buildings*. Menu fer, fer à battre, *iron for window-rods*
 Feruirois, *m. p. former cliaets, book clasps*. — à nez ronds, *former gouges*
 Fernambouc, *m. fernambuc or pernambuco wood*
 Ferroniens, *m. p. iron tools*
 Ferrets, *m. p. tags*. Ferret, or feret d'Espagne, *Spanish ferretto*
 Ferrure, *f. iron work*
 Fesse d'huile, *f. oil drags or foot*
 Garniture de feu, *f. fire irons*
 Fèves, *f. p. beans*. — de St. Ignace, *Ignacian beans*. — purgatives, *purging nuts*. — de Malac or Balador, *Malacca beans*. — d'Egypte, *gyptian beans, colorasia*
 Feuille, *f. foil*. — d'Inde, *Indian leaf, nard behnum*. — orientale, or séné, *senna*. — d'étain, *tin foil*. — de scie, *saw blade*
 Feutre, *m. straw*
 Feutre, *m. felt*. Chapeaux de feutre, *felt hats*. Semelles de feutre, *felt soles*
 Ficelle, or fisselle d'emballage, *f. pack thread, twine*
 Fiches, *f. p. hinge hooks*. Fiches (pour marque), *fish (at cards)*
 Fichus, *m. p. women's neck handkerchiefs*
 Fiel de verre, *m. sandivier*
 Fil, *m. yarn, thread, wire*. — de lin, *linen yarn or thread*. — de lin, *woollen yarn*. — de charvre, *hemp yarn*. — d'étoupe, *two yarn*. — à voile, *sail twine*. — à gargousse, *carriage twine*. — de caret, *rope yarn*. — de bougom, *yarn for lateen sails*. — à mèche, *top yarn*. — de coton rouge de Turquie, *Turkish cotton yarn or spun cotton*. — à coudre, *twine*. — de Madragues, *Spanish bass yarn*. — de madquimerie, *sister's or nun's thread*. — de linon, *fine spind*. — de penues, *thrums*. — d'éprouve, *hook muslin*. — d'or et d'argent, *gold and silver wire*. — de laiton, *brass wire*. — d'acier, *steel wire*. — de fer, *iron wire*. — d'archal or de richard, *fine iron wire*. — à carde, *card wire*. — d'instrumens, *wire for strings, virginal or harpsichord wire*. — d'astingsel. — or fillet de perles, *a string of pearls*
 Filasse, *f. dyestuff flax or hemp*
 Fil d'or et d'argent, *m. spun gold and silver*
 Filière, *f. a wire-drawing iron*
 Filigrane, *m. filigree, filigree*
 Filoselle, *f. ferret, or coarse silk*
 Fioles, *f. p. phials*
 Flacons, *m. p. flacons*
 Flambeaux, *m. p. wax tapers, flambeaux*
 Plan pour les monnoies, *m. coin plates, planches*
 Flanelle, *f. flannel*
 Flaques, *f. p. powder horns, powder flasks*
 Filcaux, *m. p. scale beams*

Flours, *f. p. flowers*. — artificielles, *artificial flowers*. Fleur de muscade, *nacc*. — de farine, *flour*
 Fleuret, *m. ferret silk, ferret ribbon*. —, le blancard, *a kind of lozen*. Fleurets, *fencing foils*
 Flus, *m. p. (pierres de foudre), arrow stones, thunder stones*
 Flocans, floes, *m. p. flocks*
 Florée, *f. flory, or wood in cakes*. Florée, *f. (fleur de l'Inde), flory, a middle sort of indigo*
 Flutes, *f. p. flutes*. — douces or à bec, *common flutes*. — traversières or Allemandes, *German flutes*
 Fond, *m. liver*. — du renard, *fox lunge*
 Fongales de séné, *f. p. senna pods*
 Fonges des futaillies, *m. p. head staves, headings*
 Fond, *m. the ground of a stuff*
 Fourans, *m. p. flours*
 Foute de fer, *f. cast iron*. — de cloche, *bell metal*. Ouvrage de fonte, *cast work*
 Fouts, *m. p. pincers*
 Foute, *f. a shoemaker's last*. Fornes, *sugar moulds*
 Fouts *m. p. whips*. Du fouet, *whip thongs*
 Fougère, *f. fern*
 Foux de bousie, *f. p. skin skins*
 Foux, *f. p. cel. scors*
 Foursacrie, *f. sword cutlery, or bladesmith's ware*
 Fourches, *f. p. pitch-forks*
 Fourchettes, *f. p. forks, table forks*. — à deux, trois, or quatre fourchons, *two, three, or four pronged forks*
 Fourneaux de fer, *m. p. iron stoves*. — de fer blanc, *Dutch ovens, tin ovens*
 Fourneaux, *m. p. cases*. — d'épées, *scabbards*. — de pistolet, *hoisters*. Faux-fourneaux de pistolet, *patrol bags*
 Fouture, *f. fur*
 Foutures, *f. p. fringes*
 Gars de fraugipane, *m. p. perfumed gloves*. Sacs de fraugipane, *sweet bags*
 Fraxinelle, *f. white dutany, or fraxinella*
 Boutons à freluche, *m. p. tufted buttons*
 Frêne, *m. ash tree*
 Fréprie, *f. broker's trade*
 Frieze, *f. frieze*
 Fritte, *f. frit*
 Fromage, *m. cheese*. — à la crème, *cream cheese*. — de cumin, *cumin cheese*. — persillé, *green cheese*
 Froment, *m. wheat*. — rouge or locar, *spelt wheat*. — d'Inde, *Indian corn, or maize*
 Fruits, *m. p. fruits*
 Fumeterre, *f. fumitory, fumiter*
 Fumon, *m. rigging*
 Fusain, *m. spindle tree, prickwood*
 Fuseau, *m. a spindle*. Fuseaux, *hobbins*
 Fusils volants, *fusées, f. p. sky rockets*
 Fusil, *m. a fire steel*. Pierres à fusil, *gun flints*. Fusil, *a butcher's steel*. Fusils, *fire-locks, fusées, light guns*
 Fustet, *m. Venice sumach*
 Justoe (bois jaune), *m. justie*
 Futs, *m. p. gun stocks, musket stocks, card boards*. — de girofle or de capelettes, *fusées of cloves*
 Futaille, *f. cask, wine vessel*. — en sagot, or en botte, *casks in staves*
 Futaine, *f. sustian*

G.

GAINES, *f. p. sheaths*
 Galanga, *m. galangal, galanca*

Galans, *m. candied lemon or orange peel*
 Galbanum, *m. galbantum*
 Galbules, *f. p. spices nuts*
 Galega, *m. goat's rue, galega*
 Galène, *f. potter's art. zircon*. — de fer, *rool fram*. Fausse galène, *black lead, black juck*
 Galets, *F. Verrotheria*
 Galette, *f. an inferior sort of white flours*
 Galipot, *m. white resin*
 Galium, *millet, m. lady's bedstraw*
 Galles (noix de galle), *f. p. galls*. — du Levant, — d'Alcep or Alépines, — à l'épine, *Aleppo galls*
 Galons, *m. p. galloons, lace*
 Ganses, *f. p. loops*
 Gants, *m. p. gloves*
 Garance, *f. madder*. — en racine, ou en branches, *madder roots*. — or grappes de Hollande, *Dutch madder*. — robbée, en bulle, grappes, or de crap, *fine madder, bale madder, grape madder, crop madder*. — non robbée, en pipe, en branches pulvérisée, *ambro madder, bunch madder*. — courte or mulle, *billon de garance, null madder*. Petite garance, *lady's bedstraw*. Petite garance or rubicé, *equinacywort (asperula cynanchica)*
 Gard-seu, *m. a sinder*. Gard-tonnerre, *a conductor*. Gard-veue, *a candle screen*
 Gargousses, *f. p. cartridges*
 Gargouche, *m. cartridge paper*
 Garniture, *f. furniture, trimming, a set of diamonds, of china, &c.*
 Garou, garouille. *V. Bois*
 Gastine, *f. spurry fluor*
 Gâteau de miel, *m. honey-comb*. — de navette de lin, *Rec. oil cakes*
 Gaude, *f. well, yellow weed*
 Gauffré, *m. figured*
 Gayac, *m. lignum vitæ*. Gomme de gayac, *gum guaiacum*
 Gaze, *f. gauze*
 Gelée, *f. jelly*
 Genaisse, *f. potashes*
 Genestrolle, *f. dyer's broom*
 Genettes, *f. p. genet skins*
 Genevrette, *f. Geneva, gin*
 Genévris, *m. p. juniper berries*
 Genoux, *m. p. timber knives*
 Gentiane, *f. gentian, felwort*
 Germandrée, *f. germander, chermuedrya*
 Gesse, *f. p. chickies, chickling vetches*
 Gingembre, *m. ginger*
 Gingoules, *f. p. jujubes*
 Gingerline, *f. a bastard kind of Carmenia wool*
 Ginseng, *m. ginseng*
 Girandoles, *f. p. girandoles*
 Giroffes (clous de girofle), *m. p. cloves*. Giroffe rond, *pimento*
 Glaçes, *f. p. glass plates*
 Glaieul, *m. corn flag, gladiolus, iris*
 Glaize, *f. clay, potter's earth*
 Glands, *m. p. acorns, masts*
 Glotte, *f. litharge*
 Globes terrestres et célestes, *m. p. terrestrial and celestial globes*
 Gloutérons, *m. p. burlocks*
 Fourrure de glouton, *f. glutton skins*
 Glu, *f. bird lime*
 Gobelets, *m. p. goblets, cups*
 Gomme, *f. gum*. — Arabique, *Thébaïque, Sacracene, de Babilone, or achantine, gum arabic*. — verniculaire or verniculée, *vernicular gum arabic*. — turque, *turis, or turque, gum arabic in lumps*. — d'Angleterre, or à friser, *Arabic treches*. — du Sengal, *gum Senegal*. — so-

- raphique. *V. Sagapen.* — gutte, de genou, or jennou, gamboge. — gutte en turbans, or saucissons, gamboge in rolls. — lacque. *V. Lacque.* — élastique, *India rubber.* — de lierre, or hélérée, *gum heleræ.* — de genévrier, *gum sandarach.* — de funéraires, or de nomie, *Jew's pitch*
 Gonds, *m. p. hinges*
 Gorge de pigeon, *f. coppered indigo*
 Goudron, *m. tar.* — zopizza, or poix navale, *old and medicinal tar.* — de montagne, *Jew's pitch.* — minéral des Barbades, *Barbadoes tar*
 Gouet, *m. wake-robin*
 Gouges, *f. p. gouges*
 Goupillons, *m. p. bottle-brushes*
 Gourdes, *f. p. gourd-bottles*
 Goure, *f. bastard Venice turpentine, sophisticated tamarinds, &c.*
 Gourmilles, *f. p. curbs*
 Gournables, *m. p. trunnels or tree-nails*
 Gourreaux, *m. p. great figs, Madona figs*
 Gouttes, *f. p. drops.* — de lait, *white bugie.*
 Goutte de lin, *dodder*
 Gouttières, *f. p. gutters*
 Grabeau, *m. garble*
 Grailon, *m. marble chislings*
 Grain, *m. grain, corn.* Grains des Indes orientales. *India berries.* — de ricin, *castor-nuts, oil-nuts.* — de tillé or des Moluques, *Molucca purging nuts.* — de girofle, *grains of paradise.* Grain griné, *malt.* Grains d'encens, *perfuming candle.* — de verre, *bugle.* — de cha-pelet, *paternoster beads*
 Graine, *f. seed.* Graines des jardins, *garden seeds.* — de guévre, *juniper berries.* Graine de colza, *colseed.* — de navette or rabette, *rape seed.* — de lin, *linseed.* — de chanvre, *hempseed.* — de perroquet, *carthamus seed.* — de musc, *musk-seed.* — d'oiseau, or — de Canarie, *Canary seed.* — de paradis, *grains of paradise,* — des quatre épices, — de girofle rond, *pe-meno or all-spice.* Graines d'Avignon. — jaunes, *French or yellow berries.* Graine d'écarlate or de kermis, *scarlet grain.* — d'écarlate de Pologne, *Polish or German scarlet grain.* Graines de Pologne, *Polish manna or fescue seeds.* Graine de ver à soie, *silk-worm's eggs.* — de corne de cerf, *rasped hartshorn*
 Grainette, *f. French or yellow berries*
 Grainoirs, *m. p. powder-boxes*
 Graisses, *f. p. chandler's ware.* Graisse, *graisse fondue, grease*
 Granit, *m. granite*
 Grapins, *m. p. grapnels*
 Gratiolle, *f. hedge hyssop, gratiola*
 Gratte-ous, *m. p. hips, hops*
 Grattoirs, *m. p. scrapers, scraping knives*
 Gravelle, *f. argol or tartar*
 Peaux de grêbe, *f. p. grebe skins*
 Greffoirs, *m. p. grafting knives*
 Grelots, *m. p. little bells, rattles*
 Grenil, *m. gromwell, cromil*
 Grenades, *f. p. pomgranates, grenade shells*
 Grenadières, *f. p. grenade pouches*
 Grenaille de marqueterie, *f. red ebony*
 Grenaille, *f. small shot, metal pounded*
 Grenats, *m. p. garnets, precious stone*
 Gris, *m. sand-stone.* — à bâtir, *firestone.* — des remouleurs, *grindstones.* — de Turquie, *scythe rubbers*
 Gresserie, *f. stone-ware*
 Grilles de feu, *f. p. fire grates*
 Grille, *f. grate, iron rails*
 Grivoise, *f. tobacco-grater*
 Groisil, *m. grisil (verre cassé), broken glass*
 Gros cuir, *m. sole leather.* Gros-grain, *grograin.*
 Gros d'autruche. *V. Autruche.* Gros de Verdun, *sugar plumbs*
 Grosserie, *f. cutlery*
 Gruau, *m. groats*
 Guède, *f. wood, dyers' wood, pastel*
 Guérous, *f. p. iron soles*
 Gui, *m. mistletoe*
 Guilvide, *f. wau rum*
 Guillaume, à ébaucher, *m. p. jack planes.* — à plate-bande, *moulding planes*
 Guimauve, *f. marsh-mallow.* — veloutée des Indes, *hoary Egyptian vervain, malva*
 Guipure, *f. guimp lace, veilum lace*
 Gutturambé, *f. gamboge*
 Gypse, *m. gypse or parget, gypsum, plaster of Paris*
 Gyp, *m. coarse talc*

H.

- HABILLEMENTS, *m. p. wearing apparel*
 Haches, *f. p. hatchets.* Haché-d'armes, *a pole-axe.* Hachereaux, *haches à main, hatchets*
 Hachettes, *f. p. chipping knives*
 Hachoirs, *m. p. chipping boards*
 Hadot, *m. cuttle-bone*
 Haire, *f. hair-cloth*
 Hallebardes, *f. p. halberds*
 Hameçons, *m. p. fish-hooks, hooks*
 Peaux de hamster, *f. p. hamster skins, German marmots*
 Hapellourdes, *f. p. false stones*
 Harengs, *m. p. herrings.* — frais or blancs, *fresh herrings.* — blancs salés, — peccs, *pickled herrings.* Hareng de marque (*is the best*). Hareng de moyenne marque, *moyenne marque, ou moyen hareng (second quality).* Hareng de petite marque, *petite marque, or petit hareng.* Hareng de droguerie or de drogue (*refuse*). — pleins, *full herrings.* — vides or gais, *shorten herrings.* — chasseurs, *summers.* — saurs, *sorets.* — enfumés. — rouges salés, *red herrings*
 Harnois, *m. harness*
 Harpons, *m. p. harpoons, harping irons*
 Haute-lisse, *f. tapestry*
 Hêtre, *m. gomme hédérée, gum hederæ*
 Hématite, *f. bloodstone, hematites*
 Hépatique, *f. liverwort*
 Herbes, *f. p. herbs.* Herbe jaune or à jaunir, *yeil, yellow weed.* — aux teinturiers, *dye-broom.* — aux euillers, *scuroy grass.* — aux perles, *gromwell.* — aux poumons, *lungwort.* — aux poux, *lousewort.* — aux puces, *stewart*
 Peaux et queues d'hermine, *f. p. ermine skins and tips*
 Hermodacte or hermodate, *f. hermodactyl, colchicum*
 Masse de héron, *f. heron plume*
 Hêtre, *m. beech, beech-tree*
 Hièble, *f. dwarf-elder, wall-wort*
 Hippocras, *m. hippocras, an aromatic wine*
 Dents d'hippopotame, *f. p. sea-horse teeth*
 Hollandes, toiles d'Hollande, *f. p. holland.* Den-Hollandes, *Isingham holland, Gulick holland*
 Horloges, *f. p. clocks.* — à pendule, *pendulum clocks.* — solaires, or au soleil, *sun dials.* — de sable, *hour-glasses*
 Houblon, *m. hops*

Hottes, *f. p. spades, hoes.* — plates, or houlettes,
shovels
 Houille, *f. pit-coal*
 Houles, houles, *f. p. iron pots*
 Houppes, *f. tuft.* — à poudrer, *powder puff*
 Housings, *f. p. housings, chair cases*
 Housse, *f. a satchel*
 Housors, *m. p. hair-brooms*
 Houx, *m. holly, holm*
 Huile, *f. oil.* — d'olive, *olive oil.* — de Pro-
 vence, *Provence oil.* — vierge, *virgin oil.* —
 grasse, *clotted oil.* — lampante, *pure olive oil.*
 — de Florence, *salad oil.* — de palme, de Sé-
 ned, or Punicin, *palm oil.* — de ricin, cas-
 tée, — de térébenthine, *oil of turpentine.*
 — de cyprus, *alcanna oil.* — de navette, *rupe*
oil. — de lin, *linseed oil.* — de chenevis,
linseed oil. — de cade or d'oxycède, *cade*
oil. — d'aillette or d'aillet, *poppy oil, man-*
wood oil. — rosat, *rose oil.* — or beurre de
 tartre, *rosas butter.* — de tartre, *oil of tartar.*
 — de pétrole noir, — de terre, or — noire de
 Sicile, *common rock oil.* — de cheval, *cabal-*
lion oil, or melted horse-grease. — de scorpion,
scorpion oil. — d'ache or d'achée, *oil of carth-*
amus. — de baleine, *whale oil, train oil.* —
 de harang, *pitchard oil.* — de morue, *cod*
oil.
 Huiles, *m. p. oil crucis*
 Huîtres, *f. p. oysters.* — fraîches, *fresh oysters.*
 — à l'écaille, *oysters in the shell.* — marinées,
pickled oysters. — huîtrées, *native oysters, or*
pickled in pits. — vertes, *green oysters*
 Hyacinthe, *f. hyacinth (a precious stone)*
 Hyalure, *m. quicksilver*
 Hypociste, *m. hypocist*
 Hysope, *f. hyssop*

I.

IRIHYOCOLLE, *f. isinglass*
 Iriou, *m. m.*
 Iriouaire, *f. masterwort, imperatoria*
 Iriou (bois d'Inde), *m. logwood*
 Irioues, *f. p. chantz*
 Iriou, *m. indigo.* — violet et bleu; *blue and*
purple indigo. — mélangé or mixture, *coppery*
and purple indigo. — cuivré fin, *fine coppery*
indigo. — cuivré marchand, *common coppery*
indigo. — plat de Hollande, *Dutch indigo*
 Instruments, *m. p. instruments*
 Iriouacantha, *m. iyet acantha*
 Iris de Florence, *m. iris root, orris*
 Iris (le chamois), *m. iroas*
 Iriou, *m. stone-fox, ice-fox*
 Iriou, *m. ivory*
 Iriou, *m. Adrianople red*

J.

JADE, *m. jade, or nephritic stone*
 Jade, *m. jet*
 Jalap, *m. jalap, jalap*
 Jaque, *m. logwood*
 Jaque, *f. p. clasp-knives*
 Jaque, *m. p. hams*
 Jaque, *f. p. jaunts, felloes*
 Jaque, *m. an anchor-stock*
 Jaque, *m. jasper*
 Jaque, *f. p. boxes*
 Jauge (bâton de jauge), *f. gage, gauge*

Jaune de Naples, *m. Naples yellow.* — de graine,
yellow berries, yellow wool. — de montagne,
yellow ochre
 Jones, *m. p. Bengal canes, rushes, hoop-rings. Jone*
odorant, carnell's juny. —, or romeau odorant,
sweet flag
 Jouaillerie, *f. jewellery*
 Joubarbe, *f. houseleek, jubard*
 Joujoux, *m. p. children's toys*
 Joyaux, *m. p. jewels*
 Jubis, *m. jube raisins*
 Jubulus, *f. p. jubulus*
 Jus de réglisse, *m. Spanish juice, Spanish liquo-*
rice. — de limon, *lemon juice*
 Jusquiame, *f. henbane*

K.

KARABÉ, *m. amber.* — de Sodome, *Jew's*
pitch
 Kermès de Provence, *m. French scarlet-grain.*
 — du nord, — des racines, *Polish or*
German scarlet-berries. — minéral, *mineral*
kermès

L.

LABDANUM, ladanum, *m. ladanum or labda-*
num
 Lacs, *m. p. laces, tagged points*
 Lacs, *m. net work*
 Laque, *f. lacca, lake.* — fine, *carminée, or de*
Venise, fine lake, round lake, Venice lake. —
 plate, *rosette, or columbine, columbine lake.*
 — des teinturiers, *lake.* — en bâtons, *stick-*
lac. — en grains, *seedlac.* — plate et en
feuilles, shell-lac. — médicinale, *cancanum.*
 — de cartame, *carthamus paini*
 Laine, *f. wool.* — en suin, *grasse, or surge, wool*
in the grease. — d'agnellins, *lamb's wool.* —
 de vigogne, *vicugna wool.* — d'autruche, *V.*
Antruche. — cardée, *carded wool.* — peignée,
combed wool. — lavée, *washed wool.* — fine
(haute laine), high wool picked and cleansed. —
 basse (basse laine, laine trame), *low and fine*
wool, wool wool. — haute, — chaîne, — é-
 tain, *warp wool.* — cuisse, *breachings.* — des
quettes, tail wool. — erotin or eroton, *clottings.*
 — d'Espagne, *Spanish wool.* Prime, *seconde*
or refuse, tierce, nigot (the refuse). — d'Al-
 lemagne, *German wool.* — de Carménie, *Car-*
menia wool. — de Moscovie, *fine beaver's*
wool. — filée, *woollen yarn, bay yarn.* Mère
laine, high or long wool, mother wool
 Laiton, *m. brass.* — en lingots, *cast brass.* —
 battu et laminé, *latten, latten brass.* — en ban-
 des, *plattines, or en feuilles minces, latten*
sheets. — en rouleaux, *rolled latten.* — plié,
fold latten. — filé, *fil de laiton, laiton en cer-*
ceau, brass wire
 Laitue, *f. lettuce.* — pommée, *cabbage lettuce.*
 — romaine, *cos-lettuce*
 Lames, *f. p. blades.* — d'épée, *sword blade.* —
 de Damas, *Damascus, or Turkish blades.* —,
laminés, thin plates of any metal
 Laiton. *V. Bois*
 Lampes, *f. p. lamps*
 Lampirois, *f. p. lampreys*
 Lances, *f. p. lances*
 Lanettes, *f. p. lancets*
 Langues, *f. p. tongues*
 Lanternes, *f. p. lanterns*

Lapins, *m p. rabbits.* — d'Angora, *Angora rabbits*
 Lapis, *lapis-lazuli, m. azure stone, lapis lazuli.*
 Lapis composé, or faux lapis, *smalt*
 Laque, *goume-lacque, f. lac, gum lac*
 Lard, *m. bacon*
 Lardoires, *m p. larding pins*
 Larme de plomb, *f. jowling shot.* Larmes Bata-
 riques, de Hollande, or d'Angleterre, *Rupert's*
drops
 Laser, *m. asperifida, laserwort*
 Lasquettes, *f p. Russian weasel skins*
 Lattes, *f p. laths, lath wool.* — carrées, *laths*
for tiles. — violettes, *slate laths*
 Lavande, *f. lavender*
 Laudanum, *m. laudanum*
 Laveton, *m. short wool, shearings*
 Lavures, *f p. goldsmith's sweepings*
 Baies de laurier, *f p. bay-berries.* Huile de laurier,
huile laurin, bay oil. Laurier-rose, *rosebay or*
oleander
 Lentilles, *f p. lentils*
 Lentille, *a lens, onychopter*
 Lest, *m. ballast*
 Lettres, *f p. printing types*
 Lichen, *m. rock moss.* — d'Islande, *Iceland*
moss, or liverwort
 Leorne de mer, *f. sea unicorn, narwhal*
 Lie, *f. dregs, lees*
 Liège en table, *m. cork, cork wood.* Bouchons
 de liège, *corks*
 Lierre, *m. ivy*
 Lignes à pêcher, *f p. fishing lines*
 Ligneul, *m p. shoemaker's thread or twine*
 Limaille, *f. filings, file dust*
 Lîmes, *f p. files, limes*
 Limons, *m p. cart shafts, lemons*
 Lin, *m. flax, line, or lint.* — cru, *raw flax.* —
 préparé, *dressed flax.* Graine de lin, *linseed.*
 Gris de lin, *grüdelin, or grüzelin*
 Linge, *m. linen, linen cloth.* — de table, *table*
cloth. — ouvré, *diaper.* — plein, *plain linen*
 Lingots, *m p. ingots, or wedge, lingot.* — d'or,
 d'argent, *ingot of gold, silver; or, argent en*
ingot, gold, silver, in the ingot
 Lingue, *f. ling fish*
 Lînon, *m. French lawn*
 Peaux de lion, *f p. lion skins.* Lion marin, *sea*
lion
 Liqueurs, *f p. liquors.* Liqueur de Syrie, *asa-*
fatida
 Liquidambar, *m. liquidambar*
 Lis, *m. lily*
 Lisère, *f. the list of cloth.* — de toile, *a sel-*
vage
 Lits, *m p. beds*
 Litharge, *f. litharge.* — d'or, *litharge of gold.*
 — d'argent, *litharge of silver*
 Livres, *m p. books.* Grands livres, *ledgers.* Livres
 blancs, *blank books*
 Lodiers, *m p. quilted counterpanes, bed quilts*
 Loir, *m. dormouse*
 Loquets, *m p. door latches, wood locks, or breech-*
ings
 Lorgnettes, *f p. spying glasses.* — d'opéra, *ope-*
ra glasses
 Lormerie, *f. lorimer's ware*
 Loup, *m. wolf.* Loup-carvier, *lynx*
 Loupes, *f p. wens of pearls*
 Loutre, *f. otter.* — marin, *sea otter*
 Lunette d'approche, or de longue vue, *f. per-*
spective glass. — à puces, *a microscope, or*
magnifying glass. — à facettes, *a multiplying*
glass. Lunettes, *spectacles*

Lupins, *m p. lupines*
 Lustres, *m p. lustres*
 Lut, *m. lute.* Luths, lots, lutes
 Luzin, *m. housing, house-line*
 Lynx, *m. lynx*

M.

MACHACOIRES, *hemp-brakes*
 Macis, *m. mace*
 Macre, *m. sinaruba*
 Maculature, *f. waste paper, wrapper*
 Madriers, *m p. thick planks*
 Magalaise, or maganèse, *f. brown stone, magne-*
se, or magnesia nigra
 Magaleps, mahaleps, *m p. perfumed cherry.*
mahaleps
 Magalaleon, *m. roll brimstone*
 Mairain, merrain, mairrain à sutailles, *m. stave-*
boards. — à panneaux, *rainboards,*
boards
 Malachite, *f. malachite, or moloche*
 Malaguettes, *f. grains of paradise, cardamom*
majus
 Malherbe, *f. spurge olive*
 Malles, *f p. mails, trunks*
 Malt, blé germé, *m. malt*
 Malvoisie, *f. Malmscy wine*
 Manche, *f. handle, haft, hctve*
 Manchettes, *f p. ruffles*
 Manchons, *m p. muffers*
 Mandragore, *f. mandrake.* — de la Chine, *g-r*
seug. Ecorce de mandragore, *false ginseng*
 Manèque (la muscade mâle), *f. male nutmeg*
 Manéquins, mannequins, *m p. hampers, p-*
pers
 Manichordion, *m. manichordion, the fourth kind*
string
 Maniguettes, *f. grains of paradise*
 Farine de manioc, *f. or manioc, m. cassava*
 Manne, *f. manna.* — en larmes, *manna in*
flakes. — d'Alagie, or d'Alhagi, *manna of*
gina, or from the Alhagi, or Agul. — liqueur,
manna Terenjabin. — mastichine, *manna*
mastichina, Persian manna. — de Brande,
Briançon manna. — d'enceens, *manna th-*
or of frankincense. — de Prusse or de Po-
 logne, *Polish manna, or fescue seeds*
 Mannes, *Mannettes, f p. baskets*
 Manteaux, *m p. cloaks.* — de femme, *mantlet*
 Manténe, *f. wild boar's grease*
 Maquercaux, *m p. mackarels*
 Marbre, *m. marble.* — blanc or statuaire, *white*
marble. — de Saligno, de Carrare, de Palerme,
 de Gènes, de Bayonne, &c. *marble of Saligno,*
Carrara, Padua, Genoa, Bayonne, or Pyrenean
marble, &c. — bleu Turquin de silt, *Turquin*
Turquin marble. — jaune de Numidie, *yellow*
Numidian marble. — vert d'Italie, *green*
Italian marble. — coloré, *coloured marble.* —
 artificiel, faux marbre, or stuc, *artificial mar-*
ble, or stucco. — terrasseux, *terrace marble*
 Marbres, *m p. playing marbles*
 Marcassite, *f. marcasite*
 Marchandise, *f. merchandise, wares, goods*
 Marée, *f. fresh sea-fish*
 Marfil, or morfil, *m. unwrought ivory*
 Margrètes, *V. V. roterie*
 Margritin, *m. fine bugle*
 Margotaine, *f. marjoram*
 Marionnettes, *f p. puppets*
 Marly, *m. catgut*
 Marneclade, *f. marn-clade*

Marmites de fonte, *f. p. cast iron pots*
 Marmottes, *f. p. marmots*. Marmottes or ra-
 tons, *racons*
 Marais, *f. marl, loam*
 Marbre, *f. inlaid work*
 Marquetterie, *f. p. white wax in tables, tump of*
le-wax
 Marsouins, *m. p. large chestnuts*. — d'Inde, horse-
 chestnuts
 Maroquin, *m. Morocco leather, Spanish leather*.
 — du Levant, *Turkey leather*
 Mars, *m. p. summer corn*
 Marrube, *m. marrubium, horchound*
 Marsouin, *m. porpoise, sea-hog*
 Marteaux, *m. p. hammers*. — à forger, *sledge-*
hammers. — à dents, *claw-hammers*. —
 d'épINETTE, *tuning-hammers*
 Martre, *f. p. aux de martre, f. p. martens skins*
 Matre zibeline, *zebeline, or sebeline, sable*
skins
 Matras, *m. marum, cat-thyme*
 Marques, *m. p. marks, vizards*
 Matricot, *m. yellow lead, maricot*
 Mastic, *mastic en larmes, m. mastich*. — noir,
black Egyptian mastich. Gros mastic, *ce-*
ment
 Mât, *m. p. mâture, f. ship-masts*
 Matasse, *f. raw silk*
 Matelas, *m. p. quilts*. — de bourre, *stork beds*.
 — de carrosse, *cushion: fur coaches*
 Matras, *m. p. matrasces*
 Matricaire, *f. or espargoutte, feverfew, mother-*
wort
 Maté, *f. Paraguay tea*
 Maurelle, *f. bastard ricinus*
 Mats, or mats, *m. matze, Indian corn*
 Mèche, *f. candle-wick, match, tinder*
 Mechoacan, *m. mechoacan*
 Médailles, *f. p. medals*
 Médicines, *f. p. medicines*
 Mélasse, *f. molasses*
 Melèze, *f. larch-tree*
 Melilot, *m. melilot, trefail*
 Mélisse, *f. balm*
 Melons, *m. p. musk melons*. — de Florence,
cantaloupe melon. — brudés, *wrought melons*.
 — d'eau, *water-melons*
 Melongène, mayenne, aubergine, *f. mad-apple or*
egg-plant
 Mercerie, *f. mercury*
 Mercure, *m. mercury, quicksilver*. — doux,
mercurius dulcis, or calomel. — précipité,
precipitate
 Mercuriale, *f. herb mercury*
 Mère de diable, *f. devil's dung, amfictida*
 Mère laine, *V. Laine*
 Mère-goutte, *f. unpressed wine*
 Merlan, *m. whiting (a fish)*
 Merline, *m. marline, or merline*. — blanc, *white*
marline. — noir, *turrel marline*
 Merluche, *f. stock-fish, dried cod-fish*
 Mesas, *f. Indian snake-root*
 Métal, *m. metal*. — de prince, *or prince-métal,*
prince's metal. — de fonte or de cloche, *bell-*
metal. — vierge, *virgin, or native ore*
 Métail, *m. maslin or merlin, mong-corn*
 Mètres, *m. p. looms*
 Meubles, *m. p. household furniture*
 Moulards, *f. p. grind stones for cutlers*
 Moulardus, *m. n. grindstones for knives*
 Meules, *f. p. grindstones*. — de moulin, *mill-*
stones. Meule gisante, *the bed or neiber mill-*
stone. — courante, *the runner*
 Meum or méon d'Athausante, *m. meum, spig-*
nel

Mézereon, *m. spurge olive*
 Microscopes, *m. p. microscopes, or magnifying-*
glasses
 Miel, *m. honey*. — vierge, *virgin honey*. — de
 Narbonne, *Narbonne honey*
 Mignonette, *f. the finest sort of white pepper*.
ground pepper
 Mignonette, *f. mignonet-lace, minum*
 Migot, *m. corwood*
 Mille-feuill, *f. m. foil or yarrow*
 Mills-pertuis, *m. St. John's wort*
 Millet, *m. mil, m. millet*. Grand millet noir or
 d'Afrique, *millet d'outremer, Indian or Turkey*
millet. Gros millet, *Indian corn*
 Mine de plomb, *f. lead mine*. — de fer, *iron ore*.
 — de veruis, *potter's ore*. — d'or, *gold ore*
 Minéraux, *m. p. minerals*
 Miniure, *m. red lead*. Miniure, *or mine de plomb*
rouge, potter's ore
 Mirololans, *V. Myrololans*
 Miroirs, *m. p. looking glasses*. Miroir ardent, *a*
burning glass
 Mirre, *V. Myrre*
 Mithridate, *m. mithridate*
 Mitraille, *f. shuff, old iron, silver coin in bar-*
rels, langrage or langrel
 Moellon, *m. rough stones*
 Mores de morue, *f. p. cod tripes*
 Moire, *f. mohair, tathy*. — de laine, *moreen*
Molletes, f. p. ravelles (of purs)
 Mollats, *m. p. small fringes, nippers*
 Mollaton, *m. swanskin*
 Mon, mon, *m. m. m*
 Momie, *f. mummy*
 Monnaie, *f. coin*. — de guinée, *couries*. — de
 Suède, *copper coin plate*
 Montre, *f. watch*. — à réveil, *alarm watch*. —
 à répétition, *repeating watch, or repeater*. — à
 secondes, *second watch*
 Moquettes, *f. p. mockatoes*
 Morailles, *f. p. barnacles, mourailles*
 Moraine, *f. seil uo, morling or morling*
 Mordaches, *f. p. fire-ropes, pincers*
 Mords, mors, *m. p. horse bits*
 Morril, *m. unworked ivory, elephant's teeth*
 Morilles, *f. p. morels, morils*
 Morillons, et demi-morillons, *m. p. bastard eme-*
ralds from Carthagenia, rough emeralds
 Morse, *f. mose*
 Mortier, *m. a mortar, a mortar piece*
 Morue, *f. cod fish*. — salée, *verte, or blanche*.
 cabillaud, *salt cod, salt fish*. In some places
 the sorts are distinguished by the following
 names: Gaffe, Morue marchande or Grand
 poisson, Trie, Lingue or Ragueot Valide, or
 Patelet, Viecée. — sèche or purée, *Merluche*,
Miriu, dried cod fish
 Mossaïque, *f. mosaic work, marquetry, patch-*
work, work of small inlaid pieces
 Moscovade, *f. raw sugar, native sugar*
 Mott à brûler, *f. p. turf*
 Mouches, *f. p. patches*. — cantharides or d'Es-
 pagne, *cantharides, or Spanish flies*
 Mouchettes, *f. p. swissers, mounding planes*
 Mouchoirs, *m. p. handkerchiefs*. — de cou, *neck-*
handkerchiefs
 Mouffes, *f. p. muffs, mittens*
 Moules, *f. p. mussels, mussels*
 Moulin à bras, *m. p. hand mills*. — à café, *coffee*
mills
 Moulinets, *m. p. chocolate sticks or mills*
 Mousquets, *m. p. muskets*
 Mousse, *f. moss*
 Mousse-line, *f. muslin*

Mout, *m. must*
 Moutarde, *f. mustard*
 Moutardiers, *m. p. mustard pots*
 Mouvement d'une horloge, *m. clock work.* —
 d'une montre, *watch work*
 Muguet, *m. lily of the valley*
 Mules, *f. p. slippers, mules, she mules*
 Mulle. *V. Garance*
 Munition de guerre, *f. ammunition*
 Musc, *m. musk*
 Muscades, noix muscades, *f. p. nutmegs.* Fleur
 de muscade, *mace*
 Muscadet, *m. muscadet, muscadine*
 Vin muscat, *m. muscadine wine*
 Muscadans, *m. p. a sort of musk pastils*
 Myrobolans, *m. p. myrobolans, Indian plumb.* —
 citrins, *citrini myrobolans.* — Indiens, *black or*
Indian myrobolans. — chebules, *chebulic my-*
robolans
 Myrthe, *f. myrrh.* — en larmes, *myrrh in tears.*
 — onglée, *ungulated myrrh or in nails*
 Myrte, *m. myrtle tree*

N.

NACRE de perle, *f. mother-of-pearl shell*
 Napel, *m. Napellus, wolf'sbane*
 Naphte, *f. naphtha*
 Nappe, *f. a table cloth.* Nappes, *deer skins*
 Narcaphte, *m. narcaphthon, cascariila*
 Nard Indien, or spica-nard, *m. nard, Indian*
spikenard. — Celtique, or Français, *Celtic*
spikenard. — sauvage, *asarabacca*
 Nattes, *f. p. mats, hassocks*
 Navette, *f. rape seed.* Huile de Navette, *rape*
oil. Navettes, *pigs of lead.* Navette, *a wea-*
ver's shuttle
 Nécessaire, *m. an etree case, necessary*
 Nègres-cartes, (émeraude brutes de la première
 couleur), *f. p. negres-cartes*
 Nénufar, *m. water lily, water rose, nenuphar*
 Neri de bœuf, *m. bull's pizzle*
 Nerpruns, *m. p. French berries, buck-thorns*
 Nids Indiens or de Tunkin, *m. p. bird's nests*
 Nitre, *m. nitre, saltpetre*
 Niveau, *m. a level*
 Noir d'Allemagne, *m. German, or Francfort*
black. — de cerf, *hartshorn black.* — d'ivoire,
 — de velours, *ivory black.* — d'os, *bone black.*
 — de fumée, or à noircir, *lamp black*
 Noisettes, *f. p. hazel nuts*
 Noix, *f. nuts, walnuts.* — vomiques, *poison nuts.*
 — d'acajou, *cashew nuts.* — d'arèque, *beetle*
or betel nuts. — d'Inde, *cocoa nuts.* — des
 Barbades, *Barbados nuts.* — de Bancoul, or
 des Moloques, *Molucca nuts.* — de marais,
Malacca beans. — médicinales, or cocos des
 Maldives, *Maldivé nuts.* — igaaur, *Igudius's*
beans. — métal, *thorn apple.* — de terre,
ground nuts. — de girofle, or de Madagascar,
clove nuts, Madagascar nuts. — de galle,
galls, gall nuts. — muscades, *nutmegs*
 Nousses, *f. p. wild nutmegs*
 Noyes, *f. p. salted cod sounds*
 Bois de noyer, *m. walnut wood*

O.

ORUS, obuisiers, *m. p. houtzers*
 Our, *f. ochre.* — de rue or de rut, *yellow ochre*
 Ouletts, *m. p. pink*

Œufs, *m. p. eggs.* — de vache et de chamois
hair balls
 Œuvres-blanches, *f. p. bright iron ware*
 Oïa, *f. p. geese*
 Oïgnous, *m. p. onions.* — marins, *sea onions,*
squills. — de fleurs, *bulbs*
 Oïng, vieux oïng, *m. gome*
 Oïcaux de chant, *m. p. singing birds*
 Oliban, *m. alibanum, frankincense*
 Olives, *f. p. olives*
 Olivettes. *V. Verroterie*
 Ongle de l'élan, *m. elk's hoof.* — odorant, (*m.*
stantinople sweet hoof
 Onglets, *m. p. sharp gravers*
 Onguens, *m. p. ointments.* Onguent Cypria
alcanna oil
 Onyx, *m. (a precious stone) onyx*
 Opale, *f. (a precious stone) opal*
 Opium, *m. opium*
 Opobalsamum, *m. opobalsamum, balm of Gilead*
 Opopanax, *m. opopanax*
 Or, *m. gold.* — virge, *native gold.* — monnayé
gold coin. — en barres, *gold in bars.* — et
masse, bullion. — en lingots, *gold in ingots.* —
 de coupelle, or raffiné, *refined gold.* — d'Al
 lemagne, *Dutch leaf.* — de Manheim, or d'Al
 lemagne, *Manheim gold.* — en lame, *gold foil*
 — clinquant, *yellow tinzel.* — en feuille,
 — battu, *leaf gold.* — en coquille, *shell gold.* —
 faux en feuille, *Dutch leaf.* — de mosaïque,
mosaic gold, powder gold, painter's gold. —
 fulminant, *fulminating gold.* — en cortex
grain gold. — potable, *potable gold.* — et
 paillettes, *gold spangles.* — en chaux, — de
 départ, — moulu, *gold calx.* — filé, or filé d'or,
 spun gold. — trait, or fil d'or, *gold wire.* —
 blanc, *white gold, or platina*
 Oranges amères, *f. p. Seville oranges.* — douces
 — de Portugal, *sweet oranges, China oranges*
 Orangeat, *m. orange peel*
 Oreanette, *f. alcanet, orcanet*
 Oreille d'homme, *f. asarabacca*
 Orillons, orillous, *m. p. firrier's waste*
 Orillane, *f. annatto*
 Organain, *m. thron silk, organzine*
 Ouvrages d'orfèverie, *m. p. goldsmith's work*
 Orge, *f. barley.* — moulu, *peeled barley.* —
 perlé, *pearl barley.* Petite orge, *Mexican bar-*
ley, scovadillo
 Orgue, *m. organ.* Orgues, *f. p. organs.* — por
 tituis, *barrel organs.* Tuyaux d'orgues, *orgu-*
pipes
 Origan, *m. origany, organ*
 Original, origiac, *m. moose deer*
 Oripau, *m. orsedew, tinzel, orichalk*
 Oriane, *f. annatto*
 Orme, *m. elm*
 Orobes, *f. p. bitter vetches*
 Orpiment, *m. orpin minéral, orpiment.*
 Orpin, *m. orpine, or trelong.* — rose, *rhadia red*
 Orseille, *f. archil, orchelia, white moss.* — d'Is
 be, or des Canaries, *Canary weed.* — d'Hel
 lande, *litmus*
 Orval, *f. clary, orval*
 Orvietan, *m. orvietan*
 Os, *m. bones.* — de sèche, *rattle bone*
 Sel d'Oscille, *m. sorrel salt*
 Osiers, *m. p. osiers, wickers*
 Ostéocolle, *f. p. ostecolla, or bone glue*
 Ouate, *f. wad, wadding.* Ouate, *herbe à la*
houette, Syrian silk plant
 Oublies, *f. p. wafers*
 Ourdon, *m. bastard senna*
 Ours, *m. bear.* — marins, *sea bears*
 Ouisons, *m. p. bear's cubs*

outils, *m. p. tools*
 Outres, *f. p. bouca, borachias, goat skins*
 Outremer, *m. ultramarine*. — commun, or de
 Hollande, *smak*
 Ouvrages blancs, *m. p. whitcomb's work*. —
 noirs, *blacksmith's work*

P.

PACOS, *m. pass wool, Peruvian sheep*
 Paillette, *a sort of serret, or riband*
 Paille, *f. straw*. — de la Mecque, *camel's hay*
 Paillette, *f. or poudre d'or, gold sand*. Paillettes
 d'acier, or de fer, *steel or iron scales, or spar-*
cles. — de cuivre, *copper scales*. — jaunes, *gold*
scagils. — argentées, *silver spangles*. —
 d'acier, *steel spangles*. — de verre, or de crys-
 tal, *glass sand, shining sand*
 Pailleur, *m. foil for jewels*. — de soudure, *link to*
solder with

Pain cacheter, *m. wafer*. — d'épicer, *ginger-*
bread. — de sucre, *sugar loaf*. — de bou-
illier, a book, or roll of wax candle. — de cire,
candle. — or chapeau de rose, *rose cake*.
 Pain gâteaux de lin, de navette, de colza, &c.
of linseed, of Madagascari, cassada. — de
 painceau, *sow bread*

Painettes, *f. p. battledores*
 Painette, *f. a kind of raw sugar brought from the*
Indies

Pain, painis, paniz, *m. panick*
 Painis, *m. p. basket*. — or somme de verre, *a*
kind of glass containing 24 paves

Painis, *f. shag, plush*. — de cochon, *hog's fat*
 Pannaux de soie, *m. p. pannets*. — de verre,
glass panes

Panther, panthère, *f. p. panther skins*
 Paniers, *f. p. chaplets made of cowry shells*
 Pans, paonnes, paonneaux, *peacocks, peahens,*
parrots

Papier, *m. paper*. — Of white writing and printing
 there are three principal sorts: 1. Les
 petites sortes: la petite romaine, le petit rai-
né, le bâton royal, le petit nom de Jésus, le
petit à la main, le cartier (propre à couvrir
les cartes, les cartes), le pot (qui sert à met-
tre d'un côté des figures des cartes à jouer), la
couronne, papier à la Tellière (with a double
file de champis or papier à chassis, la serpente
ou le fou). 2. Les moyennes sortes: le grand
 papier simple, le carré simple (*printing paper*),
 le cavalier (*printing paper*), le lombard (*print-*
ing paper), l'écu or papier de compte simple, le
 carré double, l'écu double, le grand raisin
 double, la couronne double, le pantalon or pa-
per aux armes de Hollande, le grand cornet.

3. Les grandes sortes: le grand Jésus, la pe-
tonne et grande fleur-de-lis, le chapelet, le co-
mbier, le grand aigle, le dauphin, le soleil,
le tonle, le grand monde (the largest sort). The
 principal sorts of grey and coloured paper: les
 papiers gris et bleu pour dessiner, papier à
 patrons et à gargouilles (*cartridge-paper*), pa-
per à sucre (blue paper for sugar-bakers), les
papiers bas à homme et bas à femme (for ho-
ners), et raisins collés et les raisins coulans
(packing paper), le Joseph suant et le carré
suant, le Joseph collé, qu'on peint en verd,
rouge, jaune, &c. le Joseph à soie, la main
brune or trace (for cards), la licorne (wrapping
paper), papier à demoiselle gris, papier à deux
feuilles, le camelotier, maculature (waste paper.)
 Papier à écrire, *writing paper*. — pour l'im-

pression, *printing paper*. — broillard, *blea-*
ting paper. — doré, *gold paper*. — argente,
silver paper. — marbré, *marbled paper*. — glacé,
glazed paper. — de la Chine, *India paper*. —
 tontise, *stock paper*. — velin, *vellum paper*.
 de musique, *music paper*. — timbré or marqué,
stamped paper

Paraguay, *m. Paraguay tea*
 Parangons, *m. p. parangan pearls*
 Parapluies, parasols, *m. p. umbrellas*

Paravent, *m. a folding screen*
 Paratonnerre, *m. a conductor*
 Parebennin, *m. parchment*. — en cosse, *untreated*
ed parchment. — en croute, *undressed parch-*
ment

Parira brava, *f. parira brava*
 Parfums, *m. p. perfumes*. Parfum des Juifs, *Jews*
incense, cortex thuris

Parmesan, *m. parmesan cheese*
 Paroir, *m. a farrier's buttress*
 Pas-d'âne, *m. colt's foot*

Passa-balle, passe-boulet, *m. ball calibre*
 Passement, *m. lace*
 Passe-perle, *f. card-wire*

Passe-pierre, perc-pierre, *f. percepier*
 Passoires, *f. p. cullenders, strainers*
 Pastel, *m. wood, pastel*. Crayons de pastel, *par-*
tels, crayons

Pastèques, *f. p. water-melons*
 Pastilles, *f. p. pastils*
 Pâte d'amandes, *f. almond paste*. — de sou-
naux chimiques, lute. — de couleur, *pastels,*
crayons

Pâtis, *m. p. pies*. Pâté de réglisse, *Pomfret cake*.
 — de guinauve, *pasta althea*

Pâté, *f. Morue*
 Pâté-lot, *m. black lend*
 Patenôtres, *f. p. chaplets, beads*

Patience, *f. patience, duck*
 Patins, *m. p. skates*
 Pâtisserie, *f. pastry*

Patte de lion, *f. lion's paw*. Pattes de musique,
music pens

Pavane, *m. sarasans*
 Pavés, *m. p. paving stones*
 Pavillons, *m. p. flags, colours*

Pavot, *m. poppy*
 Peaux, *f. p. hides*. — en verd, *raw or green hides*.
 — salées, *salted hides*. — sèches et en poil,
dried skins in the hair. — apprêtées, *dressed*
hides. — tannées, *tanned hides*. — corrigées,
curried hides. — passées en blanc or en mé-
gie, tawed skins. — passées en chamois, *sho-*
moisel hides. — passées en Hongrie, *Hungary*
hides. — passées à l'huile, *oiled hides, oil lea-*
ther. — de vaches fabriquées en Russie or
 Roussi, *Mu-covy or Russia hides*. — passées
 en buffle, *buff, lost-hides*. — d'humain, *human*
hides. — de chagrin, *shagreen*. — de rous-
sette, dog-fish skins, husse skins

Peignes, *m. p. combs*. — à façon, *comb-plates*. —
 à friser, *frizzing combs*. — à démêler, or dé-
mêloirs, wide-toothed combs. Peignettes, *peig-*
nes fins, dandruff-combs

Peignoirs, *m. p. comb-cases*
 Peignons, *m. p. combing wool*
 Peilles, *f. p. old rags*

Pelade, pelure, *f. pelis, m. glover's wool*
 Pélisses, *f. p. furred robes*
 Pélissons, *m. p. furred petticoats*

Pelles, *f. p. shovels*
 Pelletterie, *f. furs*
 Pelotes, *f. p. pin cushions*. — de mer, *sea balls,*
pila marina

Peluche, *f. plush, shag*

Pendants d'oreilles, *m. p. pendants, ear-drops.* —
 d'un baudrier, *belt-hangers*
 Pendo loqua, *f. p. ear-bobs.* — d'un lustre, *hang-
 ing crystals*
 Pendo rotes, *f. p. trumpet strings*
 Pendules, *m. p. pendulums; f. p. clocks*
 Pennache de mer, *m. sea-feather, or sea-ship*
 Penture, *f. the iron work of a door or window*
 Per-oirs, *m. p. piercers*
 Peridots, *m. p. (a precious stone) peridots*
 Périgueux, *p. r. g. m. perigord stone, lapis pe-
 traeoivus*
 Perles, *f. p. pearls.* — perancons, *paradise pearls.* —
 — barroques, *razed pearls.* — fausses, *arti-
 ficial pearls.* — de Venise, *hug's.* — goud-
 romées, *artificial pearls for the African trade.* —
 — de cire, *wax-pearls.* — Semence de perles,
perls à l'once, seed pearls
 Perruq, *s. f. p. perukes*
 Pers, *s. f. p. chinza*
 Persicot, *m. peach brandy*
 P. rail de Mac doime, *m. Macedonian parsley*
 Pésa-liqueur, *m. areometer*
 Peson à contr. poids, *m. steelyard.* — à re-sort,
spring steelyard
 Pesse, *m. the common fir or pitch tree, or the Nor-
 way or spruce fir*
 Petasite, *m. lutei-hur, petasites*
 Petoneles, *f. p. cockles, periwinkles*
 Petit-gris, *m. calabar skins, minevers.* Petit-gris.
V. Autruche. Petit-noir. *V. Autruche*
 Pétrôle, *m. rock oil*
 Phocues, *m. p. seals, phocas.* — à capuchon, *hood-
 ed seals*
 Picca or pesse, *m. spruce-fir, pitch-tree*
 Picholines, *f. p. small olives, pickled olives*
 Picots, *m. p. pur-lace*
 Pied-de-veau, *m. water-robin.* Pieds d'élan, *elk
 hoofs*
 Pierres, *f. p. stones.* — à bâtir, *free-stones.* — à
 chaux, *lime-stones.* — de Goa or de Malac-
 cea, *Malacca stones.* — meuliers, or de meule,
mill-stones. — brutes, velues, or vertes, *hurr
 stones.* — à aiguiser, *wheel-stones.* — d'écre-
 visse, *crab's eyes.* — à détacher, *scouring stones.* —
 — à feu, à briquet, or à fusil, *gun flints.* — pré-
 cieuses, *precious stones.* — de nature, *boarts.* —
 — fausses or de composition, *artificial stones.*
 Pierre Arménienne, *Armenian stone.* — di-
 vine or néphrétique, *jade.* — d'aiman, *load-
 stone.* — bleue or d'outremer, *azure stone.* —
 — à lime, *emery.* — calaminaire, *calamine.* —
 d'Eland, *eland stone.* — pourrie d'Angleterre,
rotten stone. — ponce, *pumice stone.* — de
 tailley, *free-stone.* — de touche or de Lydie,
touchstone. — à faux, *mythe rubber.* — à l'huile
 or à rasoir, *oil-stone, hone.* — à broyer, *a paint-
 er's grinding stone.* — à filtrer, *filtering stone.* —
 infernale or à cautère, *infernal stone, or lu-
 nar caustic.* — des rompus, *osteocolla,* — de
 fiel, d'Alcheron, or de bœuf, *gall-stone.* — san-
 guine à crayon, *bloodstone.* — sanguine à bru-
 sur, *burnishing stone.* — savonneuse, *soap rock.* —
 — de charpentier, *black lead.* — à calumet,
Turkish tobacco-pipe clay. — d'éponge, *sponge
 stone.* — à plâtre, *gypsum, plaster-stone.* —
 — des cendres, *turmaline or ashdraxer.* — de
 Boulogne, *Bononian stone*
 Pierrieres, *f. p. jewels*
 Pierriers, *m. p. rivièr-guns*
 Pignon, *m. the kernel of a pine-apple.* Pignons
 doux, *sweet pine-kernels.* — d'Inde, *Indian
 physic nuts.* — de Barbarie, *Barbadoes nuts*
 Piles de boites, *f. p. nests of boxes*
 Pilous, *m. p. peales*

Pilules, *f. p. pills.*

Piment, piment de Guinée, *m. Guinea pepper.* —
 royal, — à couronne, — des Anglais, *pepper
 or allspice.* — d'Espagne, *Spanish piment*

Pimpricell, *f. p. scharnes*

Pin, *m. pinetree*

Pinces, *f. p. pincers*

Pincetts, *f. p. nippers*

Pine-aux de poil fin, *m. p. hair pencils.* — de
 — de porc, *printer's brushes*

Pinchee, *p. gold-blurred metal, pinchebeck*

Pintad, *s. f. p. Guinea hens, tintados*

Pioch's, *f. p. matocks, pitchers*

Pipa, *s. f. p. tobacco pipes.* Mercur à pipe, *p.
 staves*

Piqu, *s. f. p. pikes*

Piqué, *s. quilted.* Coton piqué, *quilting*

Piscentil, *m. dandelion*

Pistach, *s. f. p. pistachio nuts*

Pistols, *m. p. pistols*

Pivone, *f. cony seeds*

Placage, *m. veneering*

Planch, *s. f. p. copper-plate prin's, boards*

Plan, *s. f. p. smoothing planes*

Plantain, *m. plantain*

Plantes, *f. p. plants*

Plantaire, *m. p. dibbles*

Plaqué d'argent, *a. plated*

Plaques, *f. p. flat rattan ticks, plates.* — de ch-
 — minée, *chimney backs.* — d'épée, *swor-
 dshells*

Plats de balance, *m. p. balance scales*

Platiaux, *m. p. wooden scales, tea-boards*

Platine, *f. platina, white gold*

Plâtre, *m. plaster, gypsum*

Plieurs, *m. p. paper knives*

Ploc, *m. cow's hair*

Plomb, *m. lead.* — en saumons et en navette,
pig-lead. — en table or en lame, *sheet lead*

— laminé, *rolled lead.* — blanchi, *plated lead*

— de vitre, *came.* — en culot, *old lead.* —

— à tirer et en grenailles, *small shot.* — brûlé,
burnt lead. — minéral, — de mine, — de

mer, *black lead*

Plomb, *m. a plummet*

Plombagine, *f. plumbago, or plumbage*

Pluche, or Peluche, *f. plush, shag*

Plumassau, *m. a feather fan, tin for woun'ts*

Plumes à écrire, *f. p. pens, quills.* — d'oc-
 — goose quills. — de eygne, *swan quills.* —

Hollandées, *Dutched quills.* — à lit, *bed fea-
 thers.* — d'autruche, *ostrich feathers*

Plumets, *m. p. plumes, plumages*

Poëles, *f. p. pans*

Poëlons, *m. p. skillets, sauce-pans*

Poids, *m. a weight*

Poil, *m. hair.* — de chameau, or laine de ca-
 — vron, *camel's hair.* — de chèvre d'Angore, *d.
 Smyrne, et d'Alep.* Persian goat's hair

Poik, *s. m. p. stoves*

Points, *m. p. point-lare*

Point, *s. f. p. strigs, graving points.* — natives
Bengal diamonds

Poiré, *m. perry*

Poire à poudre, *f. a powder-horn*

Pois, *m. pease.* — à gratter, *cowitch*

Poison, *m. poison*

Poisson, *m. fish.* — de mer, de rivière, *sea-fish,
 river-fish*

Poissonnières, *f. p. fish-kettles, fish-pans*

Poivre, *m. pepper.* — noir, *black pepper.* —

blanc, *white pepper.* — long, *long pepper.* —

de Guinée, — d'Inde, — d'Espagne, — du

Bésil, — de Portugal, — de Calcut, — en

ragé, — erotte de souris, — en gousses, *Guinea*

or *Spanish pepper*. — d'Afrique. — Indien.
 — de Grèce. *Guinea grains*. or *grains of paradise*. — de Jamaïque. *pimento*, or *allspice*. — de Tabasco. *Spanish pimento*. — à queue or musqué. cubébs de Bourbon. *small cubébs*. — d'Éthiopie or de Zélin. *Ethiopian pepper*. — sauvage, or petit poivre, *agnus-castus seeds*. — monstrueux, or poivron, *bell pepper*
 Peigners, *m. p. pepper-boxes*
 Peignères, *f. p. spice-boxes*
 Peix, *f. pitch*. — noire des cordonniers. *shoemaker's pitch*. — de Bourgogne. — grasse ou blanche. *Burgundy pitch*. — Grèce ou d'Espagne. *colophony*, or *black resin*. — noire liquide. — navale. *zopissa*. — Juive. *Jew's pitch*. — minérale. — de terre. *Barbadoes tar*. *Poir-résine*. *resin*
 Peil, *m. glass*. *lustre*. *brightness*
 Peiso, *m. peiry*. *polium*
 Peitric, *m. golden maiden hair*
 Peipode, *m. puzposium* or *polybody*
 Peissade, *f. ponzum*
 Peizes, *f. p. apples*. — d'Adam. *Adam's apples*. — de Chine. *China oranges*. — de terre. *potatoes*. — de canne. *cane heads*. — de senteur. *sweet balls*. Pomme-épineuse. *thorn apple*. Pomme de vermeille. *balsam apple*
 Peulier, *m. an apple-tree*
 Peupes, *f. a peup*
 Peup Linouse, *f. shadlock*
 Peuphoix (la calamine blanche), *f. pompholix*, *white calcune*
 Peure, or pierre ponce, *f. pumire stone*
 Peur, *m. swine*. *hog*. Du porc. *pork*
 Peurcelain, *f. porcelain china*. — en biscuit. *china*. *Wedgwood's ware*
 Peurbaux, *f. p. cavries*
 Peurhyre, *m. porphyry*. *porphyre*
 Peurau, *m. peirau*. *m. leeks*
 Peurcrayon, *m. a pencil-case*. *Porte-feuilles*. *packet-books*. *Porte-mouchettes*. *snuffer stands*. *Porte-pièce*. *a shoemaker's punch*. *Porte-scies*. *speaking-trumpets*. *Porte-voix*. *a speaking trumpet*
 Peus, *m. p. pots*
 Peusars, *f. potashes*
 Peus d'étain, *f. putty*. — de montagne. *English red*. *putty of the mountain*
 Peuslot, *m. black lead*
 Peusrie, *f. potter's ware*. *earthen ware*. — de terre. *stone ware*. — façon d'Angleterre. *joint ware*
 Peus, *m. brittle brass*
 Peudre de canon or d'artillerie, *f. gunpowder*. — de capucin. *sarcilla*. — de chasse. *sowling powder*. — à poudrier. *hair powder*. — de senteur. *scented powder*. — fulminante. *fulminating powder*. — de diamant. *diamond powder*. — d'or. *gold dust*. — médicinale. *medicinal powder*. — aux vers. *wormseed*. — aux mouches. *arsenic*
 Peudriars, *m. p. sand-boxes*
 Peuhes, *f. p. hen*. — d'Inde. *turkey-hens*
 Peuhie, *f. a pulley*. *Poulics*. *ship-blocks*
 Peuhin, *m. pennyroyal* or *pudding grass*. — de Virginie. *Virginian rattle-snake root*
 Peupés, *f. p. dolls*
 Peurpier, *m. purslain*. — marin. *sea-purslain*
 Peurple, *m. purple*
 Peusse, *f. or gray-au du poivre*. *m. pepper-dust*
 Peusset, *m. scarlet powder*
 Peussolane, *f. pozzo-aria*
 Peutargue, *f. boraxo*
 Peuhines. *V. Amandes*
 Peuse, *f. prase*
 Peucustes, *f. p. ship's wales*

Prêle, *f. sheave-grass*. *peewer-grass*
 Presses, *f. p. presses*
 Prunes, *f. p. piums*. — de Brignoles. *prunclées*
 Pruneaux, *m. p. prunes*. *dried prunes*
 Prunelles, *f. p. sloes*
 Pucelages, *m. p. covries*
 Puché, *m. puchock*. *winter's bark*
 Pulmonaire de chêne, *f. pulmonaria arborea*. *lungwort*
 Pulvérin, *m. priming powder*. *Pulvérisins*. *powder-horns*
 Punicin, *m. palm oil*
 Putois, *m. a sort of polecat*. *fiches*
 Pyrêthre, *f. pyrethrum*. *pellitory of Spain*
 Pyrole, *f. pyrola*. *winter-green*

Q.

QUASSI, *m. quassi-wood*
 Queues, *f. p. tails*. *tips*
 Queux, *m. whet-stone*
 Quibus. *V. Mirobolane*
 Quincaille, marchandise de quincaille, *f. hardware*
 Quinquina, *m. quinquina*. *Peruvian bark*. — faux or femelle. *quina faux*. *bastard jesuit's bark*. — d'Europe. *gentian root*. — gris aromatique. *cascarilla*
 Quis (la marcassite de cuivre), *m. quis*

R.

RABETTE. *V. Graine and Huile*
 Rabots, *m. p. planes*
 Rache de goudron, *f. the dregs of pitch and tar*
 Racines, *f. p. roots*. Racine de safran. *turneric*. — de la Chine. *China root*. — du Brésil. *ipeacuanha*. — du Saint Esprit. *angelica root*. — douce. *stick liquorice*. — de Florence. *orris* or *irras root*. — salivaire. *pellitory*. — de Charcis. *des Philippines*. ou de Drake. *contrajerva*. or *counter-poison*. — de serpent. *India snake-root*. — de serpent à sonnette. — de snake-voch. *seneca-root*. *rattle-snake-root*. Racine. *safran colour*
 Racleurs, *m. p. scrapers*. — de jardinier. *rakes*
 Racleire, *f. a strickle*
 Racleure, *f. scrapings*
 Raquet. *V. Morue*
 Raifort, *m. horse radish*
 Raiponce, *f. rampons*
 Raisins, *m. u. grapes*. — secs or passés. *raisins*. — de Damas. *Damascen raisins*. — au julis. en caisse. or de caisse. *jube raisins*. — d'areg et au soleil (raisin sol or sor). *raisins of the sun*. — muscats. *muscadine raisins*. — d'Espagne. *small Spanish raisins*. — de Corinthe. *currants*
 Rame, *f. a room of paper*
 Rapatelle, *f. hair cloth*. *hair bottoms for sieves*
 Rapé, *tabac rape*. *m. rapée snuff*
 Rapontie, *m. rhaiponticum*
 Râpures or râclures d'ivoire. *rasures*. *ebories*. *f. p. ivory shavings*. — de Brésil. de sandal. &c. *rasped wood*
 Raque, *f. arrack*. or *rack*
 Raquettes, *f. p. rackets*
 Ras (les rases), *m. rashes*. — de Châlons. *shubon*
 Rase (le brai &c). *f. roza*. *rosin*. Eau de rase. *common oil of turpentine*

Rasoirs, *m p. razors*
 Rasade, *f. bugle, seed bugle, glass-head*
 Rats musqués, *m p. musk rats*
 Ratières, *fp. rat-traps, mouse traps*
 Ratine, *f. raten*
 Ratissures, *raturs, fp. scrapings*
 Ratons, *m p. racoons*
 Rayons de miel, *m p. honey-combs. — d'une roue, wheel-spokes*
 Réalgal, réalgar, *m. realgar*
 Rebutés, *fp. Jew's harps*
 Réchauds, *m p. chafing-dishes*
 Rêdoul, roudou, *m. foxglove, coriaria myrtifolia*
 Rêlin, *m. the finest wood*
 Rêfleuret, *V. laine d'Espagne*
 Régliose, *f. stick liquorice. — royale, ge'ntina liquoritica. Suce or jus de réglisse, Spanish liquorice or juice*
 Règule, *m. regulus. — d'antimoine, regulus antimonii. — d'arsenic, regulus of arsenic*
 Rêillon, *m. Chili mahler*
 Rênoncule, *f. crowfoot, or ranunculus*
 Résine, *f. resin. — élastique, India rubber. — de gônévrier or de vernis, resin of the juniper-tree, the sandarack. — hédérée or de lierre, gum hederæ. — liquide, liquid amber. — de cèdre, cedria, or cedrium. — de cône, terben-thina, or turpentine. — copal, resin copal. — de courbaril, resin of courbaril or locust-tree. — curaçue, Mexican resin. — de Tyr, pitch. — de vernis, varnish, sandarack. — tacamaque, tacamaqua. — de pin, de postachier, de sapin, de térébinte, pitch, mastich, resin, or gum, turpentine, &c. Résine-laque, gum lac. V. Laque*
 Rêssars, *m p. springs*
 Rêssir, *f. or roguis de morue, cod roes*
 Rêtaillés, *fp. clippings, shreds*
 Rêtorsoirs, *m p. cord wheels*
 Rêtortes, *fp. retorts*
 Rêts, *m. nets, netting*
 Rêvêche, *f. baize, or bays*
 Rhubarbe, *f. rhubarb. — des Alpes, monk's rhubarb, patience, or dock. — blanche, white rhubarb, or jalap*
 Ricin, *m. Graines de ricin, castor-nuts. Noix du ricin Indien, Indian purging nuts*
 Ris, *viz. m. rice*
 Risgal, *m. risigallum, realgar*
 Robinet, *m p. brass cocks, lever cocks. — de canule, pigots*
 Rocambès, *fp. rocamboles*
 Rocher, *f. borax to solder with*
 Rochois, *m p. soldier boxes, borax boxes*
 Rocou, roucou, or raucou, *m. roucou, annatto. — en pains, annatto in flags*
 Rogu-pied, *m. a farrier's vase*
 Rognois de castor, *m p. beaver's cods. — de mu-e, musk cods*
 Rognurs, *fp. parings, clippings*
 Rogurs de morue, *fp. cod roes*
 Rôles de tabac, *m p. tobacco rolls*
 Romaines, *fp. steck-yards*
 Romarin, *m. rosemary*
 Rondell, *m. s. fp. linnæ heads*
 Roquette, or cendre du Levant, *f. rochetta*
 Rosaires, *m p. rosaries, chaplets*
 Roseau, *m. reed. — aromatique, sweet flag*
 Roseaux, *m p. Russian furs, ermine skins*
 Rosette, *f. red ink, rose copper*
 Rossolis, *m. rossolis*
 Rotins, rotans (roseaux des Indes), *m p. rattans, rattan-canes*
 Rouage, *m. wheelwork*
 Roues, *fp. wheels*
 Rouets, *m p. spinning wheels*

Rouge brun, — d'Espagne, — d'Inde (terre de Perse), *m. red ochre, Spanish brown, Indian red. — d'Espagne, — végétal, Carthamus paint. — de garance, madder. Rouge, red paint*
 Rouleaux, *m p. rollers; thread or worsted bindings. — de tabac, tobacco rolls*
 Roussi (cuir or vache de Roussi), *m. Muscovy or Russia hides, juffs*
 Rouvre, *m. gail-bearing oak, sumach*
 Rubans de fil, *m p. tape, inkle. — de laine, worsted bindings. — de soie, ribands. — de capiton, ferret ribands*
 Rubis, *m. (a precious stone) ruby. — oriental, rubinus baltarius. — spinel, rubinus spinelius. — de roche, rubinus rupium, rock ruby. Rubicelle, rubacelle, rubacé, petit rubis, rubicel*
 Rubine or rubis d'arsenic, *red arsenic*
 Rubrique, *f. rub. ua, red pencil, red ochre*
 Ruchés, *fp. bee-hives*
 Rue, *f. rue, ruta*
 Run, *m. run*
 Rusques, *knee-kolly*

S.

SABINE, *f. sabine or savine tree*
 Sable, *m. sand*
 Sabliers, *m p. sand boxes*
 Sablier, sable, *m. an hour-glass*
 Sablou, *m. sifting sand*
 Sabre, *m. a sabre*
 Sacs, *m p. sacks, bags*
 Safran, *m. saffron. — bâtard, — bourg, — d'Allemagne, — du Levant, safranou, safranou, safflower. — des Indes, de Malabar, et de Babylonie, turmeric*
 Safrè, saffe, *m. saffer, zaffre*
 Gomme sagapin, *f. gum sagapenum*
 Sagou, sagu, *m. sagou. — blanc du Brésil, copra*
 Sagni, or chagrin, *m. shagreen*
 Salette, *f. thin serge*
 Sain-doux, *m. hog's lard*
 Sainfoin, *m. sainfoin, fenugreek*
 Sakp, salop, *m. satyion, salop*
 Salé, salsison, *salt provision*
 Salières, *fp. salt-cellars*
 Sa m. sel de cendre, *m. red potatoes*
 Salpêtre, *m. salpêtre. — brut, salpêtre dissolved for the first time. — de housgr, salpêtre found against old walls. — de deux cuites, salpêtre dissolved and calcined for the second time. — de trois cuites, salpêtre dissolved and crystallized for the third time. — raffiné, refined salpêtre*
 Salse-parville, *f. salsaparilla. — petite, or d'Espagne (the best sort)*
 Salsifs, *m. goat's beard, or salsify*
 Sambaquine, *f. a kind of saunders*
 Corail de saimestre, *m. Smyrna coral*
 Sandal, santal, *m. sandal wood, saunders*
 Saudaraque, *f. sandarack, red arsenic, or. a. Gomme sandraque, sandaraque des Arabes, gomme sandraque. Saudaraque en poudre, pounce*
 Sandih, *m. deep yellow mastic*
 Sang de dragon, *m. dragon's blood*
 Bangsue, *fp. girih*
 Sangsue, *f. a leech*
 Sanguine, *f. bloodstone. — à brunir, burni-heng stone. —, or rouge d'Angleterre, English red*
 Sapan, *m. sapan wood*
 Saphir, *m. (a precious stone) sapphire. — mâle, (blue). — femelle (white)*

Spin. m. silver fir. — *finé*, slate larch
 Spruce, f. spruce beer
 Spruce, f. sarcocolla, or bone glue
 Spruce, f. p. sardels, sarfilles, or sprats
 Surtout de table, f. cornelian
 Surtout, f. sardoniz. sardine stone
 Surcoufanes, f. p. Brazil oater-skins, cariguio-
 byne
 Surcouf, m. blé tartasin, m. buckwheat
 Surtout, f. sar-tie, f. saw-wort
 Surtout, f. sarrée, savorée, f. savory
 Surtout, f. sarces sieves
 Surtout, m. sassafraz
 Surtout, m. sarin
 Surtout, m. sartin ribaud
 Surtout, f. p. saucers, sauce boats
 Surtout, f. sage. — franche, sage royal
 Surtout, m. sallow-tree, a willow
 Surtout, m. salmon, pig lead
 Surtout, m. savin-tree, sabin-tree
 Surtout, m. soap. — dur, sec, or solide, hard soap.
 — blane, white soap. — jaspé, mardré, or mar-
 bré, mottled soap. — mol or liquide, soft
 soap
 Surtout, f. p. wash ball's
 Surtout, f. sawwort, or bruise-wort
 Surtout, f. saxifrage
 Surtout, f. scabrous
 Surtout, f. scammony. — jaune, gambogin.
 — blanche, or gamboge. — d'Amérique, me-
 diantha, American scammony, or mechoacan.
 — d'Europe, diargyrium
 Surtout, or scauissou, m. caria lignea
 Surtout, f. p. saws. — à main, hand-saws — à te-
 nous, bone-saws. — à tourner, compass-saws.
 Surtout, de scie, saw-blades
 Surtout, f. saw dust
 Surtout, squilles, f. p. squille, sea onions
 Surtout, or sine maris, m. skink, scincus ma-
 rinus
 Surtout, f. p. dross, slugs
 Surtout, f. oil of scorpions
 Surtout, m. p. dry scorpions
 Surtout, f. scorzonera, viper's grass
 Surtout, f. scrophularia, figwort
 Surtout, m. p. pails, buckets
 Surtout, m. p. sebastines
 Surtout, de sèche, m. cuttle-bone
 Surtout, m. rye. — blane, French rice
 Surtout, salt. — de verre, sandver. — armoniac
 armoniac, sal armoniac. — acide minéral.
 — d'armoniac, sal armoniac naturel, sal
 armoniacum. — d'Angleterre, or d'Epsom,
 Epsom salt. — fossile, sal fossile. — de Glau-
 ber, Glauber's salts. — marin, de cuisine, or
 commun, sal marimum, cibarium, ou culinaire,
 kermel. — de Saturne, salt of Saturn. — de
 mer, alkali. — de nitre, de pierre, or de sel
 pêtre, sal natri, nitre. — de seignette, Rochelle
 salt
 Surtout, f. p. saddler
 Surtout, f. p. soles
 Surtout, f. seed. — de perles, seed-pearl
 Surtout, m. senna. Petit sene, senna gerbiers. S'én-
 tenné, bastard senna. Faux-sene, bladier-
 senna
 Surtout, m. sengreen
 Surtout, de Virginie, m. seneka root
 Surtout, m. mustard, senry. — sauvage, thlaspi
 senry
 Surtout, m. rattle-snake root
 Surtout, m. gum sagapenum
 Surtout, m. p. hatchels
 Surtout, f. serge
 Surtout, de Canaries, m. p. Canary birds

Serinette, f. a bird organ
 Seringues, f. p. syringes, glister-pipes
 Sernontaine, f. leuisticum vulgare, mountain la-
 serwort
 Serpent, m. serpent (a musical instrument)
 Serpenteire, V. Racine
 Serpentine, f. serpentine stone
 Serpentes, f. p. pruning knives, hooked knives
 Serpillière, f. sarpière, pucking cloth
 Serpillière, m. wild thyme
 Serrures, f. p. locks. — des portes, door locks.
 — à boss, cellar locks. — bernardes or bé-
 nardes, French locks. — à pêne dormant,
 stock-locks. — à ressort, spring locks. — de
 coffre, trunk locks. — polis, bright locks. —
 carrés, or à mortinon, square locks
 Sersifi, m. goat's beard
 Serviettes, f. p. napkins
 Service, m. a service
 Sesame, m. sesamum, oily grain
 Séséli, m. seseli Masueneus aut Creticum, moun-
 tain laserwort
 Sibadilles, f. p. sivadilloes
 Sifflets, m. p. whistles
 Simarouba, m. simaruba
 Similor, m. similor
 Silvestre, m. si've-der, co-hineal
 Siphons, m. p. siphon, cranes
 Sirop, m. syrup, sirop. — de sucre, treacle
 Smalt, m. smalt
 Sobles, f. p. sable-skins
 Soie, f. silk. — crue or éruée, raw silk. —
 cuite, boiled silk. — décruee, décrusée, or dé-
 crusée, silk boiled with soap. — organin,
 thrown silk, organzine silk. — trème, franc
 or sho' silk. — en moche, moss silk. —
 plate, slack silk. — en écheveau, sleeve silk.
 — à coudre, sewing silk. — de la pinne-ma-
 rine, byrsus. Soies de pore or de sanglier,
 bristles
 Soldanelle (or choux de mer), f. sea bindweed
 Solens, m. p. razor-hells
 Son, m. bran
 Sonilles, f. p. horse-bells
 Sonde, f. plomb de sonde, m. a sounding lead
 Sondes, f. p. surgeon's probes
 Sonnettes, f. p. little bells
 Sorge, f. Turkey millet
 Souchet, m. cyperus or galangl. — des Indes
 de Malabar, de Babilone, turmeric. — long
 odorant, Cyperus longus odoratus
 Soucoupes, f. p. saucers, saucers
 Soude, soude, f. soda, kali. — blanche, natron,
 sal natrum, alkali salt. — salicor, kalimajus
 cochlearia renane
 Soudoir, m. a soldering pipe
 Soudure, f. solder. — forte, hard solder. —
 tendre, soft solder. — à huit, solder of eight
 Soufre, m. brimstone. — naturel, viv, vierge,
 or gris, native sulphur. — cru, crude sul-
 phur. — de Quito, transparent sulphur.
 — en canons or magdaléons, roll brimstone.
 — pilé, meul brimstone. — végétal, witch
 meel, semen lycopodii. Fleurs de soufre, flour
 of sulphur
 Souliers, m. p. shoes
 Soupentes, f. p. the main-braces of a coach
 Soupières, f. p. soup-dishes
 Souris de Moscovie, f. (la martre-zibeline) sable,
 marten
 Souvaise, f. Syrian silk-plant
 Spargelle, f. dyer's broom
 Sparte, f. spurto grass
 Sperme de baleine, m. spermaceti
 Spizute, f. spelter

Spic-nard. *V. Nard*
 Spinelle, *f. spinel ruby*
 Spode, *f. spodium*
 Sputer, *m. spelter*
 Squilles, *f. p. sea onions, squills*
 Squinante, *f. camel's hay*
 Squine, *f. china root, china radix*
 Stacte (la storax liquide), *m. storax*
 Staphisaigre, *f. staphis-agria, stavesacre*
 Stéatite, *f. soap-rock, steatites*
 Statues, *f. p. statues.* — pédestres, *pedestrian statues*
 Stéchas, *m. stychas, French lavender.* — Arabique, *stychas purpurea Arabica*
 Stil de grain, *m. stil de grain, Dutch pink*
 Stone marin, *m. stinc, skink, scincus marinus*
 Stockfish, *m. stock-fish*
 Storax, *m. storax.* — en pain, en boules, et en marrons, *bastard storax.* — rouge or en sarilles, *thus Judæorum.* — en poussière, *powder storax*
 Strasse, *f. the tow or refuse of silk, floss-silk.*
 Stuc, *m. stucco, plâtre. of Paris*
 Sublimé, *m. sublimite*
 Sue, *m. juice.* — or jus de réglisse, *Spanish juice.* — Syriac, or de Médie, *asafoetida*
 Succin, *m. amber, sea-amber*
 Sucre, *m. sugar.* — brut, *native sugar, raw sugar, brown sugar.* — tapé, *powdered sugar made into loaves.* — raffiné, pilé, or en pains, *refined sugar, sugar in loaves.* Sucres ordinaires (called) le deux, le petit-deux, le trois, le quatre, et le sept; le supratin, le sucre royal. *In some places the loaves are distinguished in Sucre de première sorte, de second sorte, belle-troisième, bonne-troisième, quatrième sorte, petits-blancs, communs, belles-têtes, et basses-têtes. Sucre rouge or de Chypre, red sugar.* — candy, *sugar candy.* — d'orge, — tors, *barley sugar.* — rosat, *rose sugar.* — de Saturne, *sugar of lead. Ecume de sucre, sugar scum*
 Sucriers, *m. p. sugar boxes*
 Suie de cheminée, *f. soot, soot*
 Suif, *m. tallow.* — de place (the best sort). — de marque (second sort, or Dutch tallow). — en branche, *suet*
 Suint, *m. the filth or greasiness of sheep's wool, before it is washed.* — or suif de verre, *sandwich*
 Sumac, *somme, m. sumach, rhus*
 Sureau, *m. elder*
 Surelle, *f. sorrel.* — blanche, *wood sorrel*
 Syrop, *sirop, m. syrup*

T.

TABAC, *m. tobacco.* — en poudre, *snuff.* — puant, *mundungus.* — rapé, *raped snuff.* — des Vosges, *mountain arnica*
 Tabagies, *f. p. tobacco boxes*
 Tabatières, *f. p. snuff-boxes*
 Tabia, *m. tabby*
 Tables, *f. p. tables, boards.* — pliantes or brisées, *folding tables.* — à jouer, *card tables*
 Tableaux, *m. p. pictures*
 Tablettes, *f. p. table-books, lozenges*
 Tabliers, *m. p. chess-boards, draught-boards, aprons*
 Tacamaque, *tacamahaca (gomme tamacha), m. tacamahora, or tacamacha. En coque, couis, or sublime (in shells)*
 Taffetas, *m. taffeta, taffety.* — double, *lute-*

string. — lustré, *lustring, lustrering.* — d'or moisin, *Persian.* — flambe, *ondulard taffety* — rayé, *striped taffety.* — laize, *three-quarter taffety.* — anglais, *court plaster, steel-plaster.* — ciré, *oil-skin.* — d'herbe, *and of herbs*
 Tafia, *taffia, m. rum*
 Taillandrie, *f. cutlery*
 Taille-douce, *f. copperplate prints*
 Tailles de visnage, *f. p. Turkey toothpicks*
 Tain, *m. tinsoil*
 Tale, *talé en pierre, m. talc.* — en feuille or Moscovite, *Muscovy glass, isinglass*
 Talons de bois, *m. p. wooden heels*
 Tamarin, *m. tamarinds*
 Tamaris, *tamarise, m. tamarisk*
 Tambours, *m. p. drums*
 Tambourin, *m. p. timbrels*
 Tapis, *m. p. scarves, hair-scarves*
 Tampons, *m. p. stopples, bungs*
 Tan, *tan en écœuré or moulu, tan brut, m. x bark, tan.* — préparé, *urf*
 Tansie or herbe aux vers, *f. common tansy*
 Tandrole, *f. sandwær, salt*
 Tangoul, *m. gun-metal*
 Tapis, *m. p. carpets*
 Tapiserie, *f. tapestry hangings.* — de papier, *paper hangings.* — soufflée or en laine, *hacked flock paper hangings*
 Taquets, *m. p. cleats*
 Tare (le goudron), *m. tar*
 Tarsus, *m. p. ivory dice, chequered cards*
 Tarières, *tarières, f. p. whimbles*
 Tartre, *m. tartar, argol.* — émétique or acide, *emetic tartar.* — tartarisé or soluble, *tartar tartar, or soluble. Crème de tartre, f. cream of tartar*
 Tasse, *f. p. cups*
 Peaux de taup. *f. p. mole-skins*
 Téléscopes, *m. p. telescopes*
 Tenailles, *f. p. pincers.* — à vis, *hand-twists*
 Tenettes, *f. p. corn-tongs, pincers*
 Térébinthine, *f. turpentine.* Huile de térébinthine, *oil of turpentine.* Esprit or crème de térébinthine, *spirit of turpentine*
 Térébinthin, *m. terebinthin, a kind of liquid gum*
 Terraille, *f. earthen ware*
 Terramenta, *terre-merite, f. turmeric*
 Terre de Cologne, *f. Cologne earth.* — à sucre, *sugar-baker's clay.* — d'ombre, *umber.* — de Naples, *Naples yellow.* — jaune, *yellow ochre.* — rouge, *red ochre.* — de Perse, *F. Rouss.* — verte or de Verone, *terra viridis. Ferrous terre verte or green earth, verditer.* — de Venise, *Venice red.* — rubrique à faire crayons, *red-pencil earth.* — à pipes, *toilet-pipe clay.* — sigillée or Lemnienne, *sealed or Lemnian or Turkish earth.* — à foulon, — à dégraisser, *fuller's earh.* — à pot. — à glaise, *potter's earth.* — cimolée or cimolite, *cinolia.* — cuite, *Wedgwood's ware.* — noire, *ground-nut*
 Terrines, *f. p. terrrens, tureens*
 Tête-morte, *f. caput mortuum.* Têtes de clove, *fusses of cloves, pimento.* — de pipe, *toilet pipe bowls.* — de linotte, *linnet heads, tin-teasels.* — de chardon, *tenels.* Tête d'un pain de sucre, *the head of a sugar loaf, headdress.* Têt. s. clous à têt, *nails.* Têtes perdutes, *nails without heads, sprigs, brads*
 Tettes, *f. p. limes*
 Thé, *m. tea.* — bou, or — noir, *bohea tea.* — vert, *green tea*
 Théières, *f. p. tea-pots*
 Thériaque, *f. treacle.* — de Venise, *Venice treacle*

Verd de-gris, verdet, *m. verdigraese*. — distillé, (crystal de verdet), *distilled verdigraese*. — de vessie, or de lierre, *sap green*. — d'iris, or de glaïeul, *Italian sap green*. — de montagne, verd de Hongrie, *mountain green*. — de terre, *verditer*. — de mer, or céladon, *sea green*

Verdure d'hiver, *f. winter-green*

Vergettes, *f. p. brushes*

Vergues, *f. p. ship yards*

Verjus, *m. verjuice*

Vermicelle, *m. vermicelli*

Vermillon, *m. vermilion*. — de Provence, *scarlet grain*. — d'Espagne, or de Portugal, *carthamus paint*

Vernis, *m. varnish*. — de la Chine, or Thi-chou, *Chinese or Japan varnish tree*. — blanc, à bois, *spirit of wine varnish*. — à la bronze, *bronze varnish*. — doré, *gold size*

Véronique, *f. speedwell, or fluellin*

Verre, *m. glass*. — de vitre, *winders glass*. — en plat, *plate glass*. — cristalin, *crystal glass*. — de roche, *flint glass*. — ardent, or brûlant, *a burning glass*. — de Moscovie, *Muscovy glass, or slide*. — de cobalt, *blue glass or smalt*. — d'antimoine, *glass of antimony*. — cassé, or groisé, *broken glass*. Verres à boire, *glasses, drinking glasses*

Verrerie, *f. glass ware*

Verrines, *f. p. glass pipes for meteorological instruments*

Verrots, *m. p. coarse bugle*

Verroterie, *f. bugle*. Ambréades rouges, grosses et petites; comptes de lait, gros et petits; cristaux fins, gros et petits; galets rouges, et rayés; grains rayés; margriettes de diverses couleurs; olivettes citron, et blanches; du pesant jaune, et du pesant verd; de la rassade citron

Verrou, *m. a door bolt*

Vesica, *f. p. vesicles, or taros*

Vesse-de-loup, *f. puff ball*

Vessica, *f. p. bladders*

Vietnaises, *f. p. victuals, ship provisions*

Vif-argent, *m. quicksilver*

Vigogne, *m. vignon, vicugna wood*

Vilbréquins, *m. p. wimbles*

Vin, *m. wine*. — blanc, *white wine*. — rouge, *red wine*. — vieux or nouveau, *old or new wine*. — éventé, *palled or dead wine*. — chairet, *claret*. — paillet, *pale wine*. — brûlé, *mulled wine*. — de deux, trois, six, &c. feuilles, *wine, two, three, six, &c. years old*. — de nière-goutte, *unpressed wine*. — de pressurage, *ress wine*. — de rapé, *rape wine*. — doux or nouveau, *must*. — qui a beaucoup de corps, *strong bodied wine*. — sec or d'Espagne, *sack*. — mi-llé, *mul t.* — de cerises, *cherry wine*. — de framboises, *rasberry wine*. — de groseilles, *currant wine*. — d'orange, *orange wine*. — de prunelles, *sloe-wine*. — de prunes

de damas, *damson wine*. — rosat, *rose wine*. — de sureau, *elder wine*. — de Bourgogne Burgundy, or Burgundy wine. — de Champagne, *Champagne or Champagne wine*. — de Madère, *Madère wine*. — d'Oporto, *port wine*. — d'Alicante, *mountain wine*. — de Portugal port. — de Bordeaux, *claret*. — du Rhin *Rhenish wine, hock*. — d'Hongrie, *Hungary wine*. — de Tokai, *Tokay wine*. — d'Andalousie, *sherry wine*. — de Canarie, *Canary*. — d'Espagne brûlé, *mulled sack*. — de postae, *portae*. — Scillitique, *Scillitarum wine*. — de teinture, *wine coloured with elder-berries*. — lithargé, *wine adulterated with litharge*. — moulté, muté, or souflré, *sulphurated wine*

Vinaigre, *m. vinegar*. — de vin, *wine vinegar*. — de bière, *beer vinegar*. — de cidre, *apple vinegar*. — rosat, *rose vinegar*

Vinaigriers, *m. p. vinegar cruets*

Violat, *m. syrup of violets*

Viorne, *f. the wayfaring tree*

Vipères, *f. p. vipers*

Viperine de Virginie, *f. Virginia snake-root*

Viroles, *f. p. cane ferrets*

Via, *f. a screw*. — à caler, *an adjusting screw*. — à serret, *a tightening screw*. — de rappel, *regulating screw*. — à main, *a thumb screw*. — à la noix, *a nut screw*. — de pression, *a setting screw*

Vitres, *f. p. glass panes*

Vitriol, *m. vitriol, copperas*. — blanc, *bleu, vert white, blue, green vitriol*

Vivres, *m. p. provisions, victuals, eatables*

Voide, *f. wood*

Volant, *m. a shuttlecock*

Volaille, *f. poultry*

Voliges, *f. p. thin planks of deal, or any other white wood*

Vouède, *m. wood*

Vrilles, *f. p. gimlets*

Y.

YEUSE, *f. hobn oak*

Yeux de bourrique, *m. p. cowitch*. — d'Espagne, *crab's eyes*

Ypréau, *m. Dutch elm, elm-tree*

Yvoire, *m. ivory*. — de Moscovie, *ebur ferret*

Z.

ZAFFRE, *m. saffer, or saffre*

Zabelles, or zibelines, *f. p. sable skins*

Zélaire, *m. zedoary*

Racine de zerumbeth, *f. wild ginger*

Zinc, *m. zinc, spelter*. — en navette, *blanc tin*

DICTIONNAIRE

DES PRINCIPAUX

TERMES DE COMMERCE,

DE

MARCHANDISE,

DENRÉES, ET AUTRES OBJETS ACCESSOIRES:

AUQUEL ON A JOINT DEUX TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS DES MONNAIES D'OR ET D'ARGENT, SUIVANT LA VALEUR QUELLES ONT EN FRANCE ET EN ANGLETERRE, AVEC LEUR RÉDUCTION EN ARGENT DES ÉTATS UNIS;

ET

UNE TABLE COMPLÈTE DES NOUVEAUX POIDS ET MESURES DE L'EMPIRE FRANÇAIS, &c., &c.

A C R

A L L

ABASSEE, *abassis* (monnaie d'argent de Perse, de la valeur d'environ un franc 80 centimes de France)

Aberdeen-fish, *Aberdaine*, ou *Aberdeen* (morue pêchée dans la mer d'Écosse)

Abra, *abra* (monnaie de Pologne, qui vaut un franc 25 centimes de France. Cette monnaie est courante en Turquie, où elle passe pour un quart de piastre (écu de l'empire) égal à-peu-près à une piastre forte)

Abramuc, *corne* (poisson à limon des côtes du Brésil, qui a une corne au sommet de la tête)

Açaraçera, petit poisson du Brésil; espèce de marais

Achar, ou *pickles*, *achar* (nom générique de toute sorte de fruits, légumes, &c. conservés au vinaigre, avec du safran, du piment, des épices, &c. pour donner du haut goût aux viandes et légumes, suivant l'usage de l'Inde)

Achote, graine servant d'épicerie, et de safran pour les sauces, dans les Indes Espagnoles, dont on fait aussi une teinture rouge, appelée par les Espagnols, *achote*

Adans glands (ornemens de fil ou de soie)

Acre, mesure de terre, en Angleterre, contenant quatre roods carrés. Le rood contient 40 perches ou poles carrés. Ainsi l'acre est une mesure de surface de 40 perches, de longueur, sur 4 perches de largeur, ou 160 perches carrées. C'était la même mesure que l'ure des

forêts, autrefois usité en Normandie. La perche a communément 16 pieds Anglais; dans le Staffordshire, elle a 24-pieds; dans différentes provinces, elle varie de 16 pieds à 18, 20, 24, et même jusqu'à 28 pieds. D'après cela, l'acre Anglais, comparé aux mesures actuelles de France, varie depuis 0 hect. 40. jusqu'à 1 hect. 18

Adam's apple, *pomme d'Adam*

Admiral, *panama* ou *olive* (sorte de coquille). Orange *admiral*, *pavillon orange* (sorte de coquille)

Adraganth (gum), *gomme adragante*

Ady, sorte de palmiste de l'île Saint-Thomas, dont le fruit est appelé par les Portugais, *cariosse*

Agala wood, *bois d'agle*

Agarick, *agaric* (plante vénéneuse, purgative, excellent astringent)

Agaty, *agate* (pierre précieuse)

Agnus-castus seed, *peut poivre*

Agaty, *agouti* (quadrupède)

Alabaster, *albatre* (sorte de marbre, transparent et veiné)

Albatrus, *albatros* (sorte d'oiseau des mers du Cap de Bonne Espérance, &c. appelé aussi par les marins Français, *mouton du Cap*)

Aleo, *chien* (muet des Indiens)

Alder, *alune* (arbre de bois rougeâtre, tendre, à fleurs à chatons)

Alkanet, *orcanite* (plante pour la teinture rouge)

Alligator, *caïman* (espèce de crocodile)

Alligator-pear, avocat (fruit). Alligator-pear tree, *avocatier* (arbre)
Almonds, amandes (fruit de l'amandier). Jordan almonds, amandes à croquer, à la princesse
Alum, alun. Rock alum, alun blanc. Roch alum, alun de roche
Aloe, aloès, aloès (plante commune dans les deux Indes, dont on tire un suc très-amer; arbre des Indes, dont le bois est odoriférant; on tire de la sève de ses feuilles). Aloes wood, bois d'aloès
Alum, alun (sel minéral d'un goût acide)
Amber, ambre jaune, succin (substance résineuse, odorante)
Ambergris, ambre gris
Sal ammoniac, sel ammoniac. Gum ammoniac, gomme ammoniacque
Amomi seed, amomes (drogue médicinale)
Ananas. V. Pine-apple
Anchor, ou anker, ancre (soutaine, mesure des liquides, comme vinaigre, eau-de-vie: en Hollande, c'est le quart d'un haam ou aem, ou la contenance de deux stekans; le stekan étant de 16 mingles, et de mingles de deux pintes de Paris. Ainsi l'ancre contient dix gallons, mesure de vin, en Angleterre, ou environ 61 litres, mesure de France)
Anchovies, anchois (petit poisson de mer)
Anil, anil (nom de la plante qui donne l'indigo)
Angelica root, angélique (plante odorante dont on confit la tige)
Angustura bark, écorce d'angustura (espèce de quinquina, bon pour les fièvres putrides, la dysenterie, &c.)
Aniseed, anis, anis (plante et graine aromatique). Indian aniseed, ou badiane, badian, ou badiane, anis étoilé, anis des Indes
Anotto, annatto, ou annotto, rocou, ou roucou (fruit et graine d'Amérique, qui donne une teinture rouge)
Antimony, antimoine (demi-métal composé de soufre et de mercure)
Antulle of cloves, matrice de clou de gérefle
Ants, white ants, carias, poux de bois, ou fourmis blanches
Apple, pin-apple. V. Pine
Cashew apple. V. Cashew, &c.
Aqua-fortis, eau-forte (acide nitreux). Aqua-vitæ, eau-de-vie (liqueur forte, extraite du vin, des grains, &c.)
Arca, ou arck, noix d'arèque (fruit d'un palmier, que les Indiens mêchent avec le bétel et la chaux)
Argus, argus, coquillage
Armadillo, tatou, ou armadille (quadrupède)
Aromatics, aromates (drogues odoriférantes, et macales)
Arrack, arrac (liqueur forte ou spiritueuse des Indes: ce nom s'emploie souvent comme synonyme de rum, taffia, ou esprit de cannes. Cependant l'arrac, proprement dit, est celui qu'on tire par distillation du calou ou suc de palmier. Il s'en fait aussi avec du riz)
Arrangement, équipage (de sucrerie)
Arroba, arroba, oide d'Espagne de 25 liv. Celle de Madrid est de 23 liv. 1-4 poids de marc, ou 1 myriagramme. 137 en poids de France. L'arroba de Portugal est plus forte
Arsenic, arsenic (minéral, demi-métal, sel métallique)
Asafoetida, asa-fetida (espèce de gomme-résine, de mauvaise odeur)
Ash, ash-tree, fiêne (grand arbre dont le bois est sans nœuds, et qui a les fibres très-longues)

Avena, herb beannet, benoite (plante très-saine toire)
Averdupoise-weight ou avoirdupois, poids usé en Angleterre, pour tous les objets sujets à varier et à décroître: il conviendrait 16 onces par livre: il est au poids appelé troy-weight, comme 17 est à 14 c'est-à-dire, que 14 livres avoirdupois valent 1 livres troy-weight. L'once avoirdupoise se divise en 8 drams
Awls, alènes (instrument de cordonnier)
Azarae ou aserbe, noix de muscade mâlée, ou muscade sauvage
Azoga, ou azogue ships, vaisseaux du roi d'Espagne, dont la principale destination est de porter en Amérique le mercure ou vis-argent détaché de l'exploitation des mines
Azores, ou West-ru-islands, isles Açores
Azure, azure-stone, lapis lazuli, azur

B.

BACON, lard
Baboon, babouin (sorte de singe)
Bagaz, bagasse (résidu à sucre passé au moulin propre au chauffage). — huts, cases à bagasse
Baize, bayette (sorte de stanelle)
Balsam of capivi, ou copaiba, baume de capivi — of Gilead, baume de Judée. — of Mecca, baume de la Mecque. — of Peru, baume de Pérou
Balsamine, balsamine (plante)
Bamboo, bambou (arbre des Indes)
Bannians, bannians (marchands des Indes)
Baracooter, bécune (poisson)
Barbique, broche (de bois à rôtir, ou à bouillir les viandes). Coffee barbique, boucan à café, et de herie
Barba, cheveux barbes
Bark, ou j. suit's bark, quinquina
Barbary matting, nattes de Barbarie
Barilla, soude, ou béril
Barley, orge. Peeled barley, orge mondé. Barley broth, bière forte (où il entre beaucoup d'orge). Barley-sugar, sucre d'orge
Barley-corns, mesure d'un tiers de pouce Anglais ou environ 0,00852 du mètre
Barrel, baril (mesure des liquides, &c. en Angleterre). — of wine, oil, &c. mesure de 31 gallons 1-2, faisant environ 105 litres, ou 1,05 hectolitres. — of ale, 32 gallons. 36 litres, ou 1,07 hect. — of beer, 36 gallons. 120 litres, ou 1,20 hect. — of vinegar, en France préparé sur vin gris, mesure des liquides employée pour le vinaigre, &c. égale à 34 gallons. 127 litres, ou 1,17 hect. — of salt, en Angleterre, mesure de 42 gallons, faisant 140 litres, ou 1,40 hect. — of herrings, 31 gallons 1-2 (c'est le baril de vin. — of butter (in Essex, &c.) mesure avoirdupoise; in Suffolk, 256 liv.), le baril de beurre
Basket rods, osiers
Bast ropes, cordages d'écorce de tilleul
Bay leaves, feuilles de laurier. Oil of bay, huile de laurier. Bay tree, laurier femelle
Bear, ours (quadrupède féroce et féroce)
Beaver, castor (animal amphibie), chapeau de castor
Bed, canal à rezon (terme de sucrerie)
Beech wood, bois de hêtre. — quarters, charbon de hêtre. — tree, hêtre (grand arbre qui pousse)

de laine, l'un des plus beaux et des plus grands de Jersés d'Europe)
 R. Boches
 Box, work-bench, établi de menuisier
 Benjamin, benjoin, gomme ou résine aromatique
 Bois-fausse-équerre (instrument de menuisier et de charpentier)
 Bezoar, bezoar, bézoard (pierre de ou calcul abdominal, concrétion pierreuse dans le corps de certains animaux; elle est sudorifique, bonne contre le venin). Bezoar equinum, ou hippolitique, pierre de bombace, ou de mombaza. — (German, ou cow's egg, pierre de boeuf. Poreux pour le zoar, pierre de porcépic. An artificial et fictitious bezoar, ou Malacca stone, pierre de Malacca)
 Bécot, Bécot, aigle ponctuée, (arbrisseau, raisin de mer)
 Birch-tree, bouleau (arbre à bois blanc)
 Bird-oil, huile ou goudron de bouleau
 Bird-man-of-war bird, frigate (oiseau). Rice bird, oiseau de la Caroline. October bird, ortolan.
 Bird cages, cages (petites loges pour les oiseaux).
 Birdlime, glu (composition visqueuse et tenace).
 Bird's eye, paillon-œil
 Birdwort, hollow-root, aristoloche (plante très-rare)
 Biscuit, son-biscuit, biscuits (pain cuit deux fois)
 Bismuth, bismuth, marcassite d'étain, étain de France
 Bit, émail, ou réal de plate (monnaie usitée aux Indes de l'Amérique.) Half-bit, demi-escalin, ou pièce pure
 Black dog, noir ou sou marqué (monnaie de cuivre usitée de l'Amérique). — lead, mine de plomb
 Blacking, shoe blacking, noir (de couleur)
 Black plates (table de métal fort mince, fer d'instrument)
 Black ship blocks, poulies (roue sur laquelle passe une corde)
 Black lace, silk lace, blonde (espèce de dentelle de soie)
 Black stone, pierre sanguine à crayon
 Black paper, papier bruyard
 Black oil, ou train-oil, huile de poisson
 Blue, powder blue, starch blue, bleu d'empois (sorte de colle d'amidon)
 Blue boar, porc, cochon mûle. A wild boar, un sanglier. Wild boars, bêtes noires
 Blue clap boards, merrains, ou douves (pour soutenir)
 Blue Pipe boards, grands merrains (pour soutenir).
 Blue Paste boards, planches à papier
 Blue Hobbins, laee hobbins, fuseaux (petits instrumens pour filer, pour faire de la dentelle)
 Blue tree, baobab, ou pain-de-singe (grand arbre d'Afrique)
 Blue sugar, sucre noir, aussi chaudière de sucrerie
 Blue tree, V. Plantain
 Blue black, noir d'os
 Blue lace, dentelle faite au fuseau, blonde
 Blue eutle-bones, os de sèche
 Blue la, bonite (poisson)
 Blue, bulard (sorte d'oiseau)
 Blue books, livres, volumes, registres, &c.
 Blue boots, Thin boots, bottines
 Blue boots, ou boot last, embouchoir (inst. de cor-donner)
 Blue, borax (espèce de sel minéral)
 Blue, bouargue (crust de poisson desséchés)
 Blue bottles, glass bottles, bouteilles
 Blue box, caisse, coffre. Powder-box, boîte à

poudre. Dressing boxes, carrés, boîtes de toilette. Box-wood, box tree, buis (arbrisseau)
 Brandy, eau de vie, brandevin (liqueur forte, extraite du vin)
 Brass, cuivre jaune, laiton. Brass wire, fil d'archal
 Brazil-wood, bois de fernambouc, ou de Brésil. — of Japan, sapan (bois de teinture)
 Bread, cassada bread, cassave. Bread-fruit, fruit à pain. Bread-fruit tree, arbre à pain, ou rima
 Bricks, briques (terre argileuse, moulée et cuite, qui sert à bâtir)
 Brilliant, brillans (diamans à facettes)
 Brimstone, soufre (sorte de minéral inflammable).
 Brimstone-hill, soufrière
 Bristle, soie, ou poil de sanglier
 Brooms, flag brooms, balais de roseaux ou de jonc. Wisk brooms, balais d'acier
 Brown-red, red ochre, brun-rouge (ocre ferrugineuse qui sert à la peinture). Brown stone, mangroise (savon des verriers, minéral ferrugineux)
 Brushes, broies, vergettes
 Buckles, boucles
 Buckram, bougran (grosse toile garnie)
 Buff, buff-skin, buff-leather, buff (peau de bœuf et peaux passées en buffe)
 Buffalo, buffle (boeuf sauvage)
 Bugle, verroterie, rassade (même marchandise de verre, grains, bagues). Great bugle, grosse verroterie. Small ou seed bugle, petite verroterie
 Bulrushes, joncs (plante)
 Bulle-tree, balata (arbre d'Amérique). — wood, bois de balata
 Bullion, or ou argent en lingot
 Bunting, étamine à pavillon
 Burning-glasses, miroirs ardents, verres ardents
 Bushel, boisseau (mesure Anglaise pour les grains, contenant 8 gallons ou 4 pecks : un boisseau Anglais de froment pèse 61 livres avoirdupoise).
 Bushel, land measure, boisseau (contenant 4 pecks). V. Peck. Bushel, water measure, autre boisseau (contenant 5 pecks)
 Butt, tonne, demi-tonneau (mesure Anglaise pour les liquides, et sur-tout le vin, et futaille contenant 2 hogheads, ou 4 barrels, ou 126 gallons, ou 425 litres, ou 4.19 hectolitres, mesure de France)
 Butter, beurre. — of antimony, of tin, beurre d'antimoine, de zinc. — of lead, beurre de plomb, de saturne. —, ou oil of cocoa, beurre de cacao
 Butt-leather, eraple-cather, cuir de boeuf, cuir fort
 Buttons, boutons

C.

CABALLINE oil, huile de cheval
 Cabbage, palm tree cabbage, chou palmiste
 Cabuya, cubuja, pite
 Cacao, V. Cocoa
 Cag, ou keg, cague (futaille et mesure Hollandaise, contenant 4 ou 5 gallons Anglais, environ 25 litres, mesure de France)
 Calabar skin, petit-gris (fourrure faite de la peau d'un écureuil du nord)
 Calamine, calamine (pierre bitumineuse)
 Call, sea call, eau marin (ayant la peau noire, ve-toutée, et tachetée de blanc)
 Calinauco, calmande (toffe de laine lustrée)

- Callioca, toiles de coton**
Calltrop shell, ou short-beaked purpura, clicorée (coquille)
Cambay stone, espèce de cornaline des Indes
Camboge, gomme-gutte
Cambrie, toile de Cambrai, ou batiste. — muslin, percale (toile de coton du Bengale)
Camel, camel's hair, ou mohair yarn, poil de chameau (dont on fait des pinceaux). Camel's hay, squinante, erquinante, ou paille de la Mecque
Camelopardalia, V. Giraffa
Camlet, camelot (sorte d'toffe de poil et de laine)
Camomile, camomille (plante odoriférante)
Campeschy ou log wood, bois de Campéchy
Campshire, camphre (gomme orientale)
Campwood, beau bois rouge d'Afrique, et du Brésil
Canary birds, serins, oiseaux, ou serins de Canarie. — seed, alpiete, graine d'oiseau, ou de Canarie, millet, ou mil
Candles, chandelles. Dipped candles, chandelles à la baguette ou communes. Mould candles, chandelles moulées. Wax candles, bougies
Candlesticks, chandeliers
Candle-wick, coton à mèche, ou mèches à chandelles
Candle-berry tree, cirier de Virginie et de la Louisiane (dont la cire est verte)
Cane, ou sugar cane, canne à sucre. Blast of sugar-cane, fétidité des cannes à sucre. Lodged cane, canne couchée (par le vent ou la pluie)
Cannica, fausse canelle
Canon, canons (pièce d'artillerie)
Cantharides, ou Spanish flies, cantharides (mouches vénéneuses)
Canvas, canevas (sorte de grosse toile)
Caps, bonnets (vêtement de tête)
Capers, câpres (fruit du câprier)
Caper spurge, épurge, ou petite catapuce (herbe qui purge violemment)
Caput mortuum, tête morte, colcotar (substance terreuse)
Capybara, mupouri (quadrupède de l'Amérique méridionale)
Caraguata, aloès pûr, ou carota
Caraway seeds, graines de chervi
Carbuncle, escarboucle (rubis d'un rouge foncé et très-éclatant)
Cards, playing cards, cartes à jouer. Wool cards, caries (sorte de peigne pour carder)
Cardamom, cardamoma (graine aromatique)
Carob, caroube, ou carrouge (fruit d'un arbre du Levant)
Carmenia-wool, laine de Carmanie
Carmine, carmin (couleur d'un rouge vif)
Carpets, tapis (toffe dont on couvre une table, un plancher, &c.)
Cascarilla, cascarille, ou quinquina gris aromatique (corce fébrifuge)
Cases, et wax-cases, étuis (boite pour serrer, conserver)
Cashew-tree, acajou-pomme (arbre d'Amérique et des Indes). Cashew nut, noix d'acajou. Cashew apple, pomme d'acajou. Cashew gum, gomme d'acajou
Cashoo, cachou
Cassada, ou cassava root, manioc, cassave. Cassada bread, cassave. Flour of cassada, farine de manioc. Cassawary, cazoar (oiseau)
Cassia, Alexandrian purging cassia, cassia in the case, casse soluble, casse en bâtons, ou en canons cannelée, casse fistule. — bark, — lignea, cassia lignea, casse en bois. — buds, fleurs de casse. — caryophyllata, ou clove bark, canelle giroflée, canelle noire, écorce de giroflée, bois de

- crabe, bois de clou du para, bois de giroflée, cèdre. Cassia Americana fistula, casse puaite**
Cassumar, cassumunar, cassumuniar, cassium (racine stomachique des Indes orientales)
Castor nuts, graines de ricin
Catgut, catling, corde de boyau. —, marli (espèce de gaze)
Cauliflower, chou-fleur (plante potagère)
Cavedo, mesure Portugaise de 27 pouces Anglais, ou 0,653, du mètre
Caviary, ou cavaer, caviar (crus de poisson. Il vient dans le nord à la nourriture et aux autres usages)
Cayalac, bois odoriférant qui croît dans le royaume de Siam
Cayenne pepper. V. Pepper
Cedar, cèdre (arbre, pin du Liban)
Cedria, cèdrie (résine du cèdre du Liban) ou résine maritima
Centa, monnaie de cuivre, du 100me d'une piastre, usité aux Etats-Unis de l'Amérique
Centipes, ou scolopendra, bête à mille pieds
Centronia. V. Hedge-hog
Childron of coals, mesure de charbon de terre (contenant 36 boisseaux, ou 12 sacs, c'est-à-dire 3000 livres pesant, poids Anglais, avoirdupois)
Chaldet. V. Shadeek
Chalk, craie (pierre blanche et tendre)
Chandler's wares, graisses
Charcoal, smallcoal, charbon de bois
Cheese, fromage
Chesnuts, châtaignes (fruit du châtaignier)
Chiago, ou uigèr, chique (insecte)
China ink, encre de la Chine. China root, racine esquin, China (racine médicinale des Indes bonne pour la goutte, la jaunisse, &c.)
Chintzes, Indiennes (toile de coton peinte)
Chip hats, chapeaux de copeaux
Chocolate, chocolat; cacao, cannelle, sucre, &c. et pâte
Cinnamon, cinnamome, cannelle. Cinnamon-root, cannellier
Cinnabar, cinabre (minéral rouge)
Cistern (dunder), bassin (pour recevoir l'eau de la sucrerie des boucaniers qui suit sur les timanles)
Pome citrou. V. Pome
Clap boards. V. Boards
Clasps, boucles, agrafes
Clean hemp, chanvre net
Cloth, drap (toffe de laine, &c.) Oil cloth, huile de cire
Clove, poids usité dans le comté d'Essex, pour le beurre et le fromage, pesant 8 livres, et pour la laine 7 livres avoirdupois
Cloves, giroflée, ou clous de giroflée. Clove tree, giroflier
Cobalt, cobalt, ou cobalt (demi-métal dont on se sert l'arsenic)
Cobweb lawns, litan (toile de lin claire et délicate)
Cochineal, cochénille (insecte hémiptère d'Amérique dont le suc donne la belle couleur)
Cocoa, cocoa-nut, cacao, noix de cacao. Cocoa-tree, cacaoyer
Coco-nut, coco, noix de coco. Coco tree, cacaoyer
Cock-roach, ravet, ou cancrela (insecte)
Cockey, passe-avant de la douane
Cod-fish, morue (poisson de mer). Cod-oil, huile de morue. Cod pepper. V. Pepper
Coffee, coffee-berries, café (arbre originaire d'Abyssinie)
Cog, dent de moulin
Coir cordage, cordages de coire (faits avec les fils du cocotier)

Blais, ou humming bird, colibri (petit oiseau).
 (Cubus, the smallest sort (oiseau-mouche)
 Colophony, ou black resin, colophane (sorte de résine)
 Coquinida, coloquinte (sorte de petite citrouille amère et très-purgative)
 Coqui-shell, lambi (coquille)
 Copaha, prignes
 Confects and confectionary, confiture, sucrerie
 Conger, congre (espèce d'anguille)
 Cooler, rafraichissoir (chaudière)
 Copaha, ou capivi-tree, arbre de copahu. Balsam of copaha, baume de copahu
 Copper, proprement cuivre, se dit d'une chaudière de fer. — wire, fil d'archal
 Copper-plate, plaque de fer
 Copper-plate prints, engravings, estampes
 Copper-plates, planches de cuivre
 Coral, corail (plante ou ruche marine; elle est ordinairement rouge, et se durcit en sortant de l'eau)
 Crutch, rigging, manœuvres, cordages
 Cow-leather, cordouan (cuir tanné de Corinthe)
 Coriander seed, coriandre (plante dont on fait des sautes)
 Cork, liège (sorte de chêne vert, son force). Corks, bouchons de liège. Cork screws, tire-bouchons
 Corn, blé, grains. Indian corn, maïs, ou blé de Turquie, ou d'Inde
 Cornelian, cornaline (pierre précieuse, rouge ou blanche)
 Cotton, coton (boudre du cotonnier)
 Cotton plaster, taffetas d'Angleterre
 Cress, rigoire, nerf de bœuf
 Crush, poil à grater
 Curra, coris (coquilles servant de monnaie)
 Curry, cripe (étouffe claire)
 Curran of tartar, crème de tartre
 Currier, creusets (vase pour fondre les métaux)
 Crystal, cristal (verre fin, pierre transparente)
 Crystal, crystal glass, cristal factice, verre cristal
 Cubeb, rubèbe, ou quabèbe (fruit des Indes)
 Cubit, coudée (mesure de 18 pouces Anglais)
 Cuckoo (an American fly), mouche luisante, porte-nerve, coucouye
 Cud, ou noir de fumée
 Cummin, cummin, cummin (plante, dont la graine est à manger)
 Condor, condor, ou condor (oiseau)
 Cupping glasses, ventouses
 Cypresses, sorte de vase à boire
 Curcuma, ou turmeric, curcuma, ou turmeric (racine propre à la teinture)
 Currants, raisins de Corinthe; aussi groseilles
 Curry-combs, étrilles (inst. pour gratter la peau des chevaux)
 Custard apple, marmelade (fruit)
 Cuttle fish, espadon (espèce de poisson). — bone, os de seiche
 Cypra, concha-venenis et pucelage (sorte de coquillage).

D.

DAGGER fish, espadon (poisson)
 Damask, damas (étouffe de soie à fleurs). — table
 Linn, damas (linge damasé)
 Dates, dattes (fruit). Date tree, dattier, palmier dattier
 Delft ware, faïence (sorte de poterie de terre verte)
 Deals, planches minces

Devil, sea devil, diable (poisson de mer)
 Diamond, diamant (pierre précieuse)
 Diaper linen, linge œuvé, damasé, ou figuré
 Dicker, vieux mot qui, en parlant des cuirs, signifie un nombre de 10. Vingt dickers de cuirs ordinaires font un last. K. ce mot. Dicker se dit aussi en parlant de diverses autres marchandises. Ce mot paraît tiré de dix ou dixaine
 Dill, anet (plante)
 Dimity, bazine (étouffe de coton)
 Dittany of Candia, dictame de Crète
 Diving bell, cloche de plongeur
 Dog fish, chien de mer
 Dolls, poupées (jouet d'enfants)
 Dornice, loirs (petits animaux)
 Down, duvet (petites plumes douces et molles). Eider down, edredon (duvet de certains oiseaux du Nord)
 Dragon's blood, sang de dragon (plante, liqueur qui sort d'un arbre des Indes)
 Drilling, serpillière (grosse toile d'emballage)
 Drip, pot à filtrer, ou pot de raffinerie
 Drugs, drogues, droguerie (marchandises d'épicerie, servant surtout à la médecine, ou à la teinture)
 Ducal mantle shell, manteau ducal (coquillage de l'espèce des peignes)
 Duck, pack duck, toile d'emballage
 Dutch pink, stil de grain ou de grun (couleur jaune pour la peinture)

E.

EAGLE-WOOD, bois d'aigle
 Ear-rings and pendants, boucles d'oreilles, pendans
 Ear shell, oreille de mer (coquillage)
 Earthen ware, vaisselle de terre, poterie
 Ebony wood, ébène, bois d'ébène. — tree, ébénier
 Elder, sureau (arbrisseau plein de moelle)
 Eddoes, choux carottes
 Elecaupane, aune (plante médicinale)
 Elephant's teeth, dents d'éléphant
 Elk, élan; (appelé en Canada) orignal, ou orignac; (en Angleterre) moos-deer; animal du Nord, quadrupède de plus fort que le cerf
 Elui, orme, ormeau (arbre)
 Embroidery, broderie (ornemens)
 Emerald, émeraude (pierre précieuse)
 Emery, emery, éméri (pierre pour polir les métaux)
 Emetic tartar, tartre émétique
 Enamel, émail (composition de verre, sels, et métaux)
 Entry, déclaration faite à la douane, pour avoir la permission d'entrer des marchandises
 Ermine, hermine (espèce de belette, dont la fourrure est très-fine)
 Euphorbium, euphorbe, ou euphorbier (arbrisseau de Mauritanie, le plus rare et le plus ardent des hydragogues)

F.

FAGGOT of steel, poids usité en Angleterre pour l'acier, qui est de 120 liv. Troy weight
 Falan, japon, huitième d'une roupie; monnaie de l'Inde égale à-peu-près au dix-neuvième d'une piastre forte; environ 87 centimes de France
 Falcons, faucons (oiseaux de proie)

Fans, *éventails*
 Fan palm-tree, *laurier (sorte de palmier)*
 Fardel of land, *mesure des terres, de la contenance de dix acres. V. Acre*
 Fat of merchandize, *boucaud de marchandises sèches*
 Fathom, *brasse Anglaise, qui est de 6 pieds Anglais, c'est-à-dire, environ 5 pieds 8 pouces Français, ou 1,84 du mètre*
 Feathers for beds, *plumes à lit*
 Fells, skins, *peaux (en général)*
 Felles, *jantes (parties du cercle d'une roue)*
 Felt, *feutre (éttoffe non-tissue fait en foulant)*
 Fennel seed, *grain de fenouil*
 Fernambuc, *ou pernaubuco wood, brésillet de fernambouc (espèce de bois du Brésil)*
 Ferret, *ferret ribland, fleuret, padou (sorte de ruban de fil)*
 Figs, *figues (fruit)*
 Fils, *limes (inst. d'arts)*
 Fir, *sapin (arbre). Fir quarters, chevrons de sapin*
 Firkin, *frequin (petit baril et mesure égale au quart du baril; le frequin contient 8 gallons, lorsqu'il est usité pour le beurre, le savon, les herbes, et l'huile ou bière fine; mais il contient 9 gallons, lorsqu'il sert à mesurer et contenir la bière ordinaire)*
 Fish, *poissons (en général). — hooks, hameçons (petits crochets pour prendre le poisson). — skin, shagreen, peau de rousette, chagrin*
 Fitchal, *puiois, ou fouine (quadrupède puant)*
 Fitches skin, *peau de fouine (du Levant)*
 Flamingo, *ou pir-ni-copterus, flamand (oiseau)*
 Flannel, *flanelle (éttoffe légère de laine)*
 Flasks, *flacons (sorte de bouteille)*
 Flax, *lin (plante)*
 Flea seed, *herbe aux puces*
 Fleecy hosiery, *tricotage à toison*
 Float grass, *chien-dent flottant*
 Flocks, *bourre de laine*
 Flounder, *limande (poisson)*
 Flour, *farine*
 Artificial flowers, *fleurs artificielles*
 Fly, *sand fly, moustique (insecte)*
 Foils, *fencing foils, fleurets*
 Forks, *table-forks, fourchettes*
 Fox, *renard (animal)*
 Frames, *cadres (bordures de bois)*
 Frankfort black, *noir d'Allemagne*
 Frankincense, *encens, encens fin ou mâle, oliban*
 Fraxinella, *ou white dittany, fraxinelle, dictame blanc*
 French beans, *haricots (plante légumineuse)*
 French berries, *yellow berries, graines d'Avignon, graine jaune, grainette*
 Fringe, *frange (tissu d'où pendent des filets)*
 Fruits, *fruits (en général)*
 Fuller's earth, *terre à foulon*
 Fulminating gold, *or fulminant*
 Funnels, *entonnoirs*
 Fur, *fur skins, fourrure*
 Furlong, *mesure itinéraire, égale à un demi-mille. V. Statute mille*
 Fustian, *futaine (éttoffe de coton et de fil)*
 Justic, *justet, ou justoc (bois de teinture pour le jaune, venant des îles du vent de l'Amérique)*

G.

GAD, *mesure de 9 ou 10 pieds Anglais, ou environ 3 mètres. — of steel, barre d'acier. Steel gad, acier en barres*

Gage, *truquin (inst. de menuiserie)*
 Galangul, *galanga (plante)*
 Galls, *galles, noix de galle*
 Galley tiles, *carreaux de scienc*
 Galloons, *galons (tissu de soie, d'or, &c.)*
 Gallon, *gallon (mesure Anglaise, pour les liquides) et même pour les grains, contenant huit pintes ou quatre quarts. V. Pint & Quart. Le gallon mesure de vin, contient deux cents trente et un pouces cubes Anglais, et huit lières d'avoirdupoise; le gallon de bière et d'huile contient deux cents quarante-deux pouces cubes, dix liv. trois onces et un quart d'once. Pour les grains, le gallon est de deux cents soixante deux pouces cubes et un quart, et contient six liv. treize onces d'eau, avoirdupoise*
 Gamboge, *gomme-gute*
 Gannet, *goiland (oiseau de mer)*
 Gar fish, *poisson-lézard*
 Garngay, *oiseau de proie du Mexique, qui n'est pas en usage de canin*
 Garble, *grabeau (terme d'épicier), fragment poussière, cribreuse, rebout*
 Garlic, *ail (oignon d'une odeur forte)*
 Garnets, *grenats (pierre précieuse)*
 Gauze, *gaze (tissu très-clair)*
 Gems, *precious stones, pierres précieuses*
 Gentian, *gentiane (plante)*
 Gill, *mesure de liquides, égale à un quart de pinte*
 Gimlet, *vrille (outil)*
 Ginger, *gingembre. Ginger-bread, pain d'épice*
 Ginseng, *ginseng (plante de la Chine, et d'une partie de l'Amérique septentrionale)*
 Giraffa, *ou camelo-pardalis, giraffe, ou caméléopard (quadrupède d'Afrique)*
 Girts, *or girths, sangles*
 Pickled girkings, *cornichons (petits concombres)*
 Glass, *vitre, verre. Venice glass, verre de Venise*
 Glasses, *drinking glasses, verres à boire*
 Gloves, *gants. Sweet ou perfumed gloves, des gants parfumés. Plain gloves, des gants sans odeur ou simples. Fur gloves, gants fourrés ou fourrés*
 Glue, *colle. Strong glue, common glue, colle forte ou de menuisier*
 Goat, *chèvre (animal). Goat's hair, poil de chèvre. — skin, peau de chèvre*
 Gold, *or. Pure gold, or pur, fin, ou raffiné. Beaten gold, or battu. Native gold, or natif ou vierge. Gold wire, or trait. Leaf gold, or gold-foil, or en feuille. Shell-gold, or en coquille. Gold dust, poudre d'or*
 Gold-beater's skin, *baudruche (sorte de parchemin)*
 Gold size, *colle à doreur*
 Gold weights, *trébuchet (sorte de balance)*
 Gouges, *gouges (inst. d'arts et métiers)*
 Grace, *days of grace, jours de grâce (pour les lettres de change, de 3 jours en Angleterre et dans les Etats Unis d'Amérique, et de 10 en France)*
 Grain, *ou scarlet berries, kermès de Provence, graines d'écarlate, vermillon. Grain of Paradise, grain de Paradis, maniguette, mangouste*
 Grampus, *souffleur (sorte de poisson très-petit)*
 Granadillo, *barbadine (fruit d'Amérique)*
 Grape, *sea-side grape tree, rassisier du bord de la mer*
 Grass Guinea grass, *herbe de Guinée. Scoury grass, cochlearia. Scots grass, herbe d'Ecosse*
 Graters, *rapers (inst. à raper)*
 Green turtle, *tortue verte. Green wood, gaud ou guède verte*
 Grenades, *hand grenades, grenades à la main*

Grindstone, meule, ou pierre à aiguiser, ou à
monder
Gruats, gruau (farine grossière)
Grocery, grocery ware, épicerie (commerce des)
Grograms, sorte d'étoffe à gros grain; gros de
Naples, gros de Tours
Gross beak, ou loxia, toucan, ou gros-bec (oiseau).
Gross weight, poids brut
Ground nuts, pistaches de terre
Guava, ou guavera, ou guavas, goyave (fruit).
Guava tree, goyavier
Guaiacum, ou lignum-vite, ou lignum-sanctum,
goyac, ou gaiac, ou bois saint
Guillers, florins de Hollande
Guinea pepper, piment, piment de Guinée, cornil
des jardins, poivre de Guinée, d'Inde, du Brésil,
d'Espagne, de Portugal, poivre en gousse, poivre
cérage, pimplin
Gun, gomme. — alouchi, gomme alouchi. — Ara-
bie, gomme Arabique, turis ou turique, ou vermi-
culaire. — cedria, gomme de cèdre. — chibou,
gomme chibou. → dragon, sang de dragon. —
copal, gomme, ou (pluât) résine copale. —
gutta, ou gamboge, gomme-gutte, scammoné
résine. — olive, gomme d'olivier. — resin,
gomme résine. — sagaper, sagapoum, gomme
sagapin, gomme staphylique. — Senegal, gomme
du Sénégal. — tragacanth, gomme adra-
garre
Guns, armes à feu. Gun flints, pierres à fusil. à
bâquet, ou à feu. — metal, bronze (métal).
Gun-powder, poudre à canon. Gun-stocks, fûts
d'armes à fusil

H.

HAIR balls, éragropiles (lézard de poil, bizourd
d'Allemagne)
Hama jambons. Westphalia hams, jambons de
Mayence
Handkerchiefs, mouchoirs
Hangings, tapisseries
Hardware, quincaillerie
Hare skins, peaux de lièvres. Hare's wool, poil
de lièvre
Harness, horse harness, harnais de cheval
Hartshorn, corne de cerf, essence de corne de cerf
Hats, chapeaux. Beaver hats, chapeaux de cas-
tes, ou castors
Hatchels, serans (outil, carde pour préparer le lin,
de chanvre, etc.)
Hatchets, hachettes, petites haches
Hazelnuts, noisettes, avelines
Haycock's bill, ou green turtle, tortue verte
Hedge-hog, hérisson (animal). Sea hedge-hog,
ou sea egg, oursin de mer
Hemlock, ciguë (plante vénéneuse)
Hemp, chanvre. Raw hemp, filasse brute. Hemp-
seed, chenevis, ou chenevi
Hembane, jusquiame, hamébane
Herbs, herbes (en général). Sweet herbs, herbes
aromatiques. Physical herbs, herbes medici-
nales. Pot-herbs, herbes potagères
Hermodyctyls, hermodactes, ou hermodates
(plantes)
Herrings, harengs. Fresh herrings, harengs
frais. Salt herrings, harengs salés
Hides, peaux (en général)
Hide of land, mesure des terres, égale à 50, 80, ou
100 acres. V. Acre
Hippo-campus, cheval marin
Hog, wild hog, cochon marron

Hoghead, barrique, mesure des liquides en An-
gletterre, et sudaille, contenant, pour le vin, 63
gallons; pour l'aile, 64 gallons, et pour la bière,
72 gallons
Hones, pierres à razer
Honey, miel. Common honey, miel commun.
Virgin honey, miel vierge. Narbonne honey,
miel de Narbonne
Hook, joiner's hook, crochet d'établi
Hops, houblon (plante pour faire la bière)
Horn, corne. Hartshorn, corne de cerf. Horn-
tips, bouts, ou pointes de cornes
Horse, cheval. Coach horses, chevaux de car-
rosse. Race horses, chevaux de course. A
stone horse, un cheval entier
Horse-hair, crin de cheval
Horse-radish, raifort sauvage
Hot-house, hôpital (des habitations)
Housings, ou housses, housses (de chevaux)
Hulled barley, orge mondé
Humming bird, colibri (oiseau)
Silk husks, cocons de vers à soie, ou cocons de
soie

I.

ICELAND moss, lichen ou mousse d'Islande
Incense-bark, écorce d'encens (parfum des Ju-
ifs)
Incle, ruban de fil
India berries, coques du Levant
Indian corn, maïs, bled de Turquie, d'Espagne,
d'Inde, de Guinée
Indian leaf, feuille d'Inde, Malabatre
India rubber, caoutchou, résine élastique
Indigo, indigo (plante, couleur bleue qu'on en
tire)
Indulto, indult (droit d'indult)
Ink, writing ink, encre. Shining ink, encre lui-
sante. China ink, encre de la Chine
Ink tree, junipa (arbre d'Amérique)
Invoice, facture, envoi (terme de commerce)
Ipecacuanha, ipecacuanha
Ireos root, orris, iris de Florence
Iron, fer. Soft iron, fer doux. White iron, du
fer blanc. Iron plate, du fer en feuille, de vi-
vrière. — wire, fil de fer. Pig iron, fer en
saumons. Old iron, ferraille. Iron pots, ma-
chines de fonte. — wood, bois de fer
Isinglass, colle de poisson
Ivory, ivoire. — of the narwhal, ivoire du nar-
val. — black, noir d'ivoire, noir de veau

J.

JACK, pike, ou Lucius, brochet (poisson). —
fruit, jac (fruit des Indes). — tree, jacquier
Jade, pierre nephélique, jade
Jalap, jalap (plante)
Jambrosa, pommierose, ou jambrosa (fruit des In-
des)
Japan earth, terre du Japon (improprement, ca-
chou)
Japan, japanned wares, ouvrages vernissés, ou
émaillés en or et en couleurs, avec du laque de la
Chine, comme la porcelaine du Japon, porce-
laine du Japon
Jasper, jaspe. — of Egypt, caillou d'Égypte
Jawnts, jantes (partie du cercle d'une roue)
Jerusalem artichokes, topinambours (plant)

New-fish, *juif* (poisson)
 Jew's pitch, *poix Juive*, bitume de Judée, *asphalte*
 Joe, ou Johanna, *moëde*, ou Portugaise (pièce d'or de Portugal, de la valeur d'environ huit piastres fortes)
 Jujubes, *jujubes*
 Juniper berries, *baies de genièvre*

K.

KALI, *soude, kali*
 Kelp, *espèce de soule*, ou cendre extraite des plantes marines, pour faire du savon
 Kersey, *carivel*, creseau (sorte de grosse toile)
 Kettles, *chaudières et chaudrons*
 Kidney bean, *haricot, fuscule*
 Kilderkin, *mesure des liquides*, en Angleterre, et futaille, de la contenance de 16 gallons pour l'aile, et de 18 gallons pour la bière. Le kilderkin est donc le quart du hogshead. V. Gallon
 Knife, *couteau*. Paring-knife, *couteau à parer*. A pen-knife, *un canif*. A pruning-knife, *une serpe*. Table knives, *couteaux de table*. Currier's knife, *boutoir*. Rag knife, *faux, dérompoir*
 Knitting needles, *aiguilles*, ou broches à tricoter

L.

LACE, *dentelle*. Bone lace, *dentelle faite au fuseau*. Gold lace, *dentelle d'or*
 Lagan, ou lagun, *lagan* (marchandises naufragées, choses de la mer; tout ce qu'elle rejette)
 Lake, *round lake*, *layne en houle*
 Lambs, *slink lambs in the wool*, *agneaux mort-nés*, ou *agneaux d'Astracan*
 Lamps, *lampes*
 Lampblack, *noir de fumée*
 Lamprey, *lamproie*. River lamprey, *lamproie d'eau douce*
 Lanterns, *lanternes*
 Larch, *melèse*, ou *larix* (arbre résineux)
 Lard, *hog's lard*, *sain-doux*
 Larding pins, *lardeires*
 Last, *laste*, mesure et poids usité dans le commerce maritime: il varie suivant la nature et l'usage des marchandises. Pour la morue, les harengs blancs, le son, les ceutres destinées au savon, le laste fait 12 barils; pour le grain et les graines de navette, il en fait 10 quartiers. V. Quarter. De la poudre à feu, il en fait 24 barils pour faire un laste. Des harengs saurs, 80 s°. Des cuirs de bœuf, douze douzaines. Des cuirs ordinaires, 20 dickers. De goudron et brai, 14 barils. De laine, 12 sacs ou balles. De poisson salé ou stock-fish, un millier au compte; et enfin, de plumes et de lin, il faut 1700 livres pesant pour faire un laste
 Laths, *lattes*. — of a bed, *tringles de lit*
 Lath, *tour* (à tourner)
 Latten, *laiton*. — wire, *fil de laiton*. Shavings of latten, *raclures de laiton*
 Lavender, *lavande* (plante)
 Lawn, *lison*, *baïste*. Lawns, *Silesia lawns*, *cepillées*

* Le coule est un petit haril ou engue, qui contient 500 harengs ou mille sardines
 † V. du mot Dickers

Lead, *plomb*. Red lead, *rouge de plomb*. White lead, *blanc de plomb*. Mill d lead, *plomb usiné*. Lead ashes, *cendres de plomb*. Sugar on salt of lead, *sucré de saturne*
 Leather, *cuir*. Croup leather, *cuir à ceindre*. Dressing leather, *cuir à la Damaise*, ou *à rippage*
 Ledger, *grand livre* (terme de commerce)
 Lemon, *citron*, *limon*. Water-lemon, *poivre à liane* (fruit de l'Amérique). Pickled lemons, *citrons salés*. Lemon peel, *lames d'écorce de citron*. — juice, *jus de limon*
 Lens, *lenses*, *lentilles* (verre convexe des deux côtés)
 Lentils, *lentilles*
 Liquorice, *réglisse*. Spanish liquorice, *jus de réglisse*. Bastard liquorice, *réglisse étrangère*
 Lignum-vite, *gaiac* (bois fort dur)
 Lime, *chaux*. Quick lime, *chaux vive*
 Linden-tree, *lime-tree*, *tilleul*
 Linen, *toile*
 Linseed, *graine de lin*, *linette*. — oil, *huile de lin*
 Lip-glue, *mouth-glue*, *colle à bouche*
 Liqueur, *liqueur*. Liqueur-cases, *cantines*
 Litharge, *litharge*. — of gold, *litharge d'or*, *couleur d'or*
 Lignum, *tournesol en pierre*, en pâte, ou en pain, *orseille de Hollande*
 Loodstone, *aimant* (pierre qui attire le fer)
 Locust, *caroube*, *carouge*
 Locks, *serrures*. Door locks, *serrures de porte*. Spring locks, *serrures à ressort*
 Logwood, *bois de Campêche*
 Logger-head, *testudo imbricata*, *espèce de tortue de mer*
 Longrel, *mitraille*
 Looking-glasses, *miroirs*
 Loxia, ou cross-bill, (a bird) *becorot*, *canard d'Angole*, ou *moineau de paradis*
 Lumber (terme du commerce des Etats Unis aux Isles Occidentales, qui signifie ce qu'on entend par) *bois d'arrimage*, ou *de sardaye*, *bois de bois*, *membrure*, *rayons* (en parlant d'une roue, d'un rouet), *madriers*, *soliveaux*, *bois chevron*, *essentes*, *lamande*, *planches*, *ceux merrain*, *doux*, *échauillons*, &c.
 Lung-wort, *lung-moss*, *pulmonaire de chèvre*
 Lupines, *lupinets*, *lupins*

M.

MACE, *macis* (fleur de muscade)
 Mackarel, *maqueron* (poisson)
 Machat, *manchette* (terme de l'Amérique, par le mot machete Espagnol, pour exprimer un sabre ou coutelas)
 Madagascar nuts, *clove nuts*, *noix de girofle*, *noix de Madagascar*
 Madder, *garance* (plante qui teint en rouge)
 Mallogany, *espèce de bois d'acajou*
 Malmsay wine, *vin muscat cuit*, *vin de Malvoisie*, ou *Malvoisie*
 Malt, *drèche* (grain fermenté dont on fait la bière); *mout* (quand il est préparé pour faire de la bière pour la mer)
 Man-of-war bird, *frégate* (oiseau)
 Marute, ou manati, *lamantin* (poisson)
 Manchinello tree, *manchenillier* (arbre dont il fait un poisson)
 Mangie, *mangie*, *manglier*, ou *manque*, ou *spécier*, *palétuvier*, ou *partuvier*

Mango, mangue (fruit des Indes, en forme de cœur)
 Manna, manne. — Calabrensis, manne de Calabre. — in flakes, manne en larmes. — albuginea, manne d'Alhagi, ou d'Alangi, ou d'Agul. — Theriacalis, ou Trungibin, manne liquide
 Manjer, orang-outang, ou l'homme des bois
 Maple, ou maple tree, érable. Sugar maple, érable à sucre. Maple sugar, sucre d'érable
 Maps, cartes géographiques
 Marble, marbre. Black marble, tuscane, marbre noir. Figured marble, marbre figuré
 Maracandas, jumens
 Marble, ou marl, marne
 Maracade, marmelade, Cotignac (confiture)
 Marimallous, guimauve (plante)
 Mar a marte, ou martre (fourrure)
 Martians, ou martins, peaux de martre. Martians's tails, queues de martre
 Mass mats (en général)
 Matich, ou matie, matric
 Matras, principale infirmerie d'un hôpital
 Matting, nattes. Russia matting, nattes de Russie. Barbary matting, nattes de Barbarie
 Mat hydromel (bruvage d'eau et de miel)
 Mat, farine
 Mat de sh, viande, chair
 Mathecan, mechoacan, ou macadosin (rhubarbe blanche)
 Matras, nattes. (fruit)
 Massas, ou molasses, syrops, mélasses, ou gros sirop
 Mat tree, mallora (palmier des Indes)
 Mat, os de la mâchoire d'une baleine
 Matlandise, marchandise (en général)
 Mat, mercure, vis-argent
 Mat-sings, maringouins (insecte)
 Matras, matras (ne d'un Européen et d'une Indienne)
 Mat, statute mile, mesure itinéraire en Angleterre, de 69 au degré terrestre, égale à 8.10 fathoms ou brasses Anglaises, à-peu-près 826 toises, ou 1610 mètres
 Mat-weed, millet, mil
 Mat, ouvrages de mode, ou marchandises de mode
 Mat, meule de moulin
 Mat, ou the sensitive plant, sensitive (plante), aussi la mimosa, espèce d'acacia à fleurs jaunes odorantes, en houppe, dont il y a d'ailleurs une variété d'espèces
 Matbolans, myrobolans (fruit des Indes)
 Mat, gui (plante parasite)
 Mat, hair, marc, étoffe de soie ondulée. — yarn, poil de chameau
 Mat, skin, peau de renne
 Mat, marioquin (peau apprêtée de chèvre, de porc)
 Mat, morado sugar, cassonade, ou Morouade
 Mat, muscato, ou muschetto, moustique (insecte)
 Mat, mother of pearl, nacre, ou nacre de perle. Mother of pearls, capsules de guano, clous matricés, bœufs de profuier
 Mat, sugar moulds, formes de sucrerie
 Mat, mountain green, vert de montagne. — wine, vin de Mung
 Mat, manchons
 Mat, mulatto, mulattoes, mulâtre, mulâtres. Mulatto boy, jeune mulâtre. — girl, ou — woman, mulâtresse
 Mat, mule boy, muletier
 Mat, muscle, la moule (coquillage)
 Mat, muscovy glass, verre de Moscouie
 Mat, musc, musc. — seed, ambrette, ou graine de musc, ou musquée

Mushrooms, champignons (sorte de plantin)
 Muslin, mousseline (toile de coton très-fine)
 Muslinet, mousselinette
 Mustard, moutarde
 Musqueto, moustique, ou maringonin (insecte). — net, moustiquière
 Myrrh, myrrhe, (gomme odoriférante)

N.

NAILS, clous. Weight-nails, ou spikes, clous ou poids (depuis 8 pouces de longueur et au dessus). Double-deck-nails, clous de 7 pouces. Single-deck-nails, clous de 5 pouces, et de 4 pouces et demi. Two shilling nails, clous de 3 pouces et demi. Filling nails, clous d'un pouce. Six-penny nails, clous d'un pouce et demi. Rivetting nails, rivets, clous à river. Scupper-nails, clous à maugère. Lead-nails, clous de plomb. Sheathing nails, clous de demi-tillon. Rudder-nails, clous de rose. Clincher-nails, clous à vis
 Nankin, nankin, toile de nankin
 Naptha, naphte
 Napkins, serviettes
 Naples yellow, jaune de Naples
 Nealy, nély, ou riz en paille (nom Indien)
 Neat's tongues, langues de bœuf (salées ou fumées)
 Neck handkerchiefs, neckcloths, mouchoirs de cou, fichus
 Necklaces, colliers
 Needles, aiguilles (à coudre). Pack needles, aiguilles à emballer. Magnetic needles, aiguilles de boussole, ou aiguilles aimantées. Needle cases, pin cases, aiguilliers, étuis à aiguilles
 Nephrite wood, bois néphrétique
 Nicaragua wood, bois de sang, de Nicaragua
 Newly, sou (oiseau)
 Numb fish, ou torpedo, torpille (poisson qui est de la forme d'une raie, et qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec l'anguille tremblante ou l'anguille électrique de la Guiane)
 Nutmeg, muscade, noix de muscade
 Nut-tree, nut-wood, noyer

O.

OAK, chêne (arbre). — bark, tan brut
 Oars, avirons, rames
 Oats, avoine. Wild oats, avéron ou avéronon
 Ochre, ocre. Yellow ochre, ocre jaune. Brown ochre, jaune de montagne, rouge brun d'Inde. Green ochre, vert de montagne. Red ochre, ocre rouge, rubrique, sanguine à crayon
 Oil, huile. — of bay, huile de laurier. — of roses, huile rosat. Rancid oil, de huile rance. Virgin oil ou pure oil, huile vierge. The worst of oil, huile d'infier. Animal oil, huile animale. Train oil, ou blubber, huile de baleine. Olive oil, huile d'olive. Palma oil, huile de palme, de Sénégal, pumin. Oil of spike, huile d'aspic. — of turpentine, eau de rose
 Oil-cloth, toile cirée
 Ointments, onguens (en général)
 Old maid (a fish), vieille (poisson)
 Olives, olives (fruit à noyau)
 Onion, oignon (plante)
 Opossum, opossum ou rat des bois
 Opuntia, ou Indian fig-tree, raquette ou figuier d'Inde
 Oranges, oranges. Candied oranges, des oranges confites. Orange-peel, écorce d'orange. China

oranges, pommes de Chine. Portugal oranges, oranges douces de Portugal
 Orchal, espèce d'alun
 Orpiment, orpiment, arsenic jaune
 Osters, osiers, rouettes
 Osabrug linen, colères
 Ostrich-feathers, plumes d'autruche
 Otter skins, peaux de loutre
 Ounce, once : la livre avoirdupoise a 16 onces, qui se divisent en 8 dragmes. La livre troy-weight n'a que 13 onces, et l'once se divise en 30 deniers ou penny-weights
 Oysters, huîtres

P.

PACE, pas (mesure itinéraire des Anglais, ayant de longueur 5 pieds Anglais, ou 1 mètre 417 millimètres). Square pace, pas carré (mesure des surfaces, contenant 25 pieds carrés)
 Pack-cloth, toile d'emballage, espilidre
 Package, emballage, aussi droit d'emballage, ou droit par ballot, qui est d'un denier sterling par livre pesant, de toutes marchandises non évaluées ou tarifées
 Pack thread, ficelle, ou corde d'emballage
 Pailocks, cadenas
 Pagoda, pagode (monnaie d'or des Indes). Star pagoda, pagode à étoile, égale à-peu-près à 3 roupies 1-2, ou à 8 fr. 75 centimes, argenc de France
 Paint, fard, rouge
 Paling boards, planches à palissades
 Palm, mesure Anglaise de 3 pouces de longueur
 Palmist, ou palm tree, palmiste ou palmier (arbre). — royal, palmiste franc. — worms, vers palmistes
 Fan palm tree. V. Fan
 Pans, poêles. Frying pans, poêles à frire. Warming pans, bassinoires. Dripping pans, tôle-frites
 Panes, glass pan s., carreaux de verre
 Paper, papier. Writing paper, papier à écrire. Post-paper, papier à lettre. Cap-paper, papier de compte. Blotting-paper, papier brouillard.
 Paper hangings, tapisseries de papier
 Papaw, papaye (fruit). Papaw-tree, papayer
 Par, au pair (terme de commerce)
 Paraguitto, ou paquetto, partruche (oiseau)
 Parchment, parchemin
 Parrot, perroquet (oiseau)
 Paste-boards, cartons
 Pastels, pastils, crayons, crayons en pastel
 Pawee, oco (oiseau de l'Amérique méridionale)
 Peacock-fish, paon de mer (poisson)
 Peaches, pêches (fruit)
 Peers, pères (fruit)
 Pearl, perle. Mother of pearl, mère de perle, nacre de perle. Oriental pearls, perles orientales. Flat pearl, plaque. Roman pearl, perle imitant le fin ; grand beau. Pearl-seed, seed-pearl, semence de perles
 Pearl-ash, s. potasse (sel alkali fixe)
 Pease, pois (légume)
 Peck, mesure de grains, contenant 2 gallons ou 16 pintes, égale au quart du bushel. V. Bushel
 Wood-pecker, charpentier (oiseau)
 Pellitory, parituaire, pyi étire (racine salsoire)
 Pelts, pelletterie
 Pens, plumes à écrire
 Pencils, camel's hair pencils, pinceaux. Red pencils, ou crayons, crayons rouges
 Penguin, penguin (oiseau)
 Penknives, canifs
 Pepper, Jamaica pepper, ou pimento, graine de bois d'Inde, poivre de la Jamaïque, ou piment à

couvrane, toutes épices. White, black, round, ou beaten pepper, poivre blanc, noir, entier, ou pilé. Cayenne pepper, piment ou poivre long
 Pepper-pot, sorte de ragoût des Créoles, ou esprit d'alla postrida
 Perry, poiré (boisson de jus de poire)
 Perukes, perruques
 Pewter, étain (métal)
 Pica, pac (animal de la Guiane et du Brésil, &c.)
 Pictures and drawings, tableaux
 Piece of eight, ou dollar, piastre forte (Espagnole), ou piastre grande
 Piercecr, vilbrequin (outil de menuisier)
 Guinea pig, cochon de mer. Fig iron, fer à saumons
 Pig-nuts, ground-nuts, terre-noix, jarnates
 Pilchards, sardines (petit poisson de mer)
 Pills, pilules (composition médicale en forme de petites boules)
 Pimento, ou allspice, piment des Anglais, poivre de la Jamaïque. Spanish pimento, poivre de Fabac
 Pincases, étais (pour mettre des épingles)
 Pins, épingles
 Pine apple, anana, aussi la pomme de pin proprement dite
 Pint, pinte, mesure des liquides, 2 ou quart et 1 ou gallon ; contenant 28 pouces cubes Anglais et 7-8. Pour la mesure des grains, la pinte est de 336 pouces cubes
 Piony seeds, graines de pivoine
 Pipe, pipe (futaillerie et mesure des liquides, et tout du vin, contenant 162 gallons). Pipe staves, douves à pipes
 Sweet-pine kernels, pignons doux
 Pistachio nuts, pistaches
 Pit coal, sea coal, charbon de terre
 Pitch, poix, brai
 Plague, la peste
 Plane, robot (outil de menuisier). Plane-tree, platane, ou plane (arbre)
 Planks, bordages, planches. Thick planks, mardiers
 Plantain, figue banane. Plantain-tree, bananier (arbre). A bunch of plantains, régime de bananes
 Plaster, emplâtre
 Plate, gold ou silver plate, vaisselle d'or ou d'argent
 Plates, assiettes
 Plough, bouvet (outil de menuisier)
 Dried plumbs, pruneaux, prunes sèches
 Plumes, plumets, panaches
 Plume alum, alun de plume
 Pod, ou shell of the cacao, coque de cacao
 Pocket-books, porte-feuilles
 Poison-nuts, noix vomiques
 Pomatum, pomade
 Poinciana, poincillarde (arbrisseau d'Amérique)
 Pole, perche (mesure itinéraire de 16 pieds 1-2 de long). Square pole, perche carrée, mesure des surfaces, contenant 30 yards carrés et 1-4 : en fut 40 pour faire un rood, ou 160 pour un acre. V. Acre
 Pome-citron, limon, cédrat
 Pomegranate, grenade (fruit)
 Poppy seeds, graines de pavots
 Poplar, peuplier (arbre)
 Porcelain, ou China, porcelaine. Muddy porcelain, porcelaine voilée. Porcelain-shell, porcelaine (sorte de coquille)
 Porcupine fish, ou histris, poisson armé
 Porphyry, porphyre (sorte de marbre très-dur)
 Porpoise, marsouin (poisson)
 Port, ou port wine, vin d'Oporto. Red port, vin rouge d'Oporto

Pataguse *man of war, galère (sorte d'animal marin)*
 Pats pots and moulds, pots et formes de sucrerie
 Patatoes, patates. Sweet potatoes, patates douces, ou surtees
 Potter's clay, terre à potier, terre glaise. Potter's
 pot, arqifou
 Pottle, mesure Anglaise de 2 quarts ou 1-2 gal-
 lon
 Pounce, poudre (de pierre ponce pour mettre sur
 l'écriture)
 Poundage, droit de 12 den. sterl. par liv. sterling
 Powder, poudre. Sweet powder, poudre de sen-
 sugar powder, sucre en poudre. Powder,
 poudre, poudre, poudre à canon
 Precipitate, précipité, azide
 Printer's metal, métal de printer
 Printing ink, encre à imprimer. — paper, papier
 à printer. — types, caractères d'imprimerie
 Præge, droit du roi d'Angleterre sur les prises,
 qui est ordinairement d'un 10^{me} du produit net.
 — of wine, droit du roi d'Angleterre sur
 le vin, qui consiste à prendre deux tonneaux
 de vin à son propre prix (qui est fixé à 20 shil.
 par tonneau), sur tout bâtiment qui arrive
 chargé de vin, et qui porte au-dessous de 40 ton-
 neaux
 Prunes, French prunes, pruneaux (de Sainte Co-
 thérine)
 Pruneloes, prunes de brignoles
 Prussian blue, bleu de Prusse
 Puckly pear, pomme de raquette
 Puffball, vase de loup
 Pumice, pierre-ponce (pierre sèche, porceuse, et
 agère)
 Picheon, mesure des vins, et futaille contenant
 4 gallons
 Puris, gold and silver puris, cannetilles
 Purpura (a shell), chicorée (coquille). Thorny
 woodcock shell, ou yellow purpura, bécasse
 (coquille). Endive shell, ou short-beaked pur-
 pura, chicorée (coquille)
 Putty, potée (plomb, ou étain calciné)

Q.

QUART, quart (mesure des liquides, faisant le
 quart d'un gallon, qui varie suivant la nature
 des boissons). V. Gallon
 Quarter, mesure des grains, contenant 8 bushels ou
 41 gallons
 Quassi wood, bois de quassi
 Quicksilver, argent viv, viv argent, mercure
 Quills, tuyaux, plumes
 Quince, coin (fruit)
 Quintal, quintal, poids Anglais de 112 de leurs
 livres

R.

RACK, arack (liqueur spiritueuse des Indes). V.
 Arrack
 Racon, quadrupède des pays du nord de l'Eu-
 rope et de l'Amérique
 Rafters, chevron (d'un toit)
 Rag, old rags, chiffes, chiffons
 Raisins, raisins secs. — of the sun, raisins au
 soleil, au jabis
 Raising pieces, solières (terme de charpente)
 Rammer, mouton (machine à battre les pilotis)
 Rani's head, pince de fer
 Ratoon, rejetons de cannes à sucre, &c.

Rattle-snake, serpent à sonnettes
 Rape oil, huile de navette. — seeds, graines de
 navette, ou ravette
 Raps, rapés
 Rat and mouse traps, ratières, sourisnières
 Rattan, rattan caïns, rotins, ratons
 Ravensduck, drap de Russie (pluie en double)
 Razors, razoirs
 Razor shell, manche de couteau (coquille)
 Receiver, bar à veson
 Red earth, terre rouge. — herring, blotod
 herring, hareng saur, ensifmé, hareng rouge salé.
 — lead, minium, plomb rouge
 Reed cane, roseau
 Regal fishes, poissons royaux (comme baleines, es-
 turgeons, &c.)
 Rein, ou rein-de-er, renne (quadrupède)
 Remora, suck-fish, suet (poisson)
 Rennet, pressure (pour faire cailler le lait)
 Resin, résine. — anime, résine animée. — copal,
 résine copale. — of courbaril, ou locust-tree,
 résine de courbaril. — elastic, résine élastique.
 — of the juniper-tree, résine de genévrier, ou
 de vernis. — of cachibou, résine de cachibou
 Rhapsodie, ou rhapsodien, rhapsodie (du Le-
 vant)
 Rhubarb, rhubarbe. Bastard rhubarb, porcelle
 Riband, ruban
 Rice, ris. — flour, farine, ou fleur de ris
 Rixdollar, rixdale, écu d'Allemagne, écu de l'em-
 pire, ou caragrou
 Rock-crystal, cristal de roche
 Rock-salt, sel gemme, terrestre, ou fossile
 Rood, mesure des surfaces, contenant 40 poles
 quarrés, ou 4,840 verges quarrées, faisant le
 quart d'un acre. V. Acre
 Rosalgin, réalgar, réalgar (arsenic rouge)
 Roses, roses. Oil of roses, huile-rosat. Honey
 of roses, miel-rosat. Rose vinegar, vinaigre-
 rosat. Rose-gills, éponges d'églantier
 Rosemary, romarin (arbuscule aromatique)
 Rose-wood, bois de rose, de Rhodes, de marbre
 Rosin, résine, poix résine. Hard rosin, de la co-
 lophane
 Ruble, rouble (monnaie de Russie, et pièce d'ar-
 gent égale à 100 copecks, et à-peu-près de 4 francs
 80 centimes de France)
 Ruby, rubis (pierre précieuse)
 Ruff, ou perca, perche (poisson). Ruff, ou tringa,
 coulon chaud, ou tourne-pierre (oiseau)
 Ruffles, manchettes
 Rum, rum, rassa, ou guindive, eau-de-vie de sucre,
 esprit de sucre
 Ruinates, jochères (terme usité à la Jamaïque)
 Rundlet, mesure pour le vin, et baril, contenant 18
 gallons
 Rupee, roupie, monnaie d'argent de l'Inde; celle
 de Pondichéry est de la valeur d'environ 2 francs
 84 centimes. Il y a dans chaque royaume et
 établissement de l'Inde, des roupies de valeurs
 différentes. Il y a la roupie d'Arcatte, la roupie
 sicca, &c.
 Prince Rupert's drops, larmes Bataviques
 Rush, jonc (plante)
 Russia hides, cuir de Russie, ou de Roussi, vache
 de Russie
 Rye, seigle (sorte de blé)

S.

SABLE, martre, zibeline (quadrupède)
 Sack of wool, cotton, &c. bal, ou sac; en Angle-
 terre, le sac de laine est de 22 stones, chaque
 stone de 14 livres. En Ecosse, le sac est de 24

- stones, et chaque stone pèse 16 livres. Le sac ou la balle de coton est depuis 150 livres jusqu'à 400 livres
- Sack wine, vin de Canarie
- Sack-cloth, toile à sac, grosse toile
- Saddles, selles
- Safflower, carthame, saffran bâtard d'Allemagne, saffranon
- Saffron, saffran (plante pour la teinture)
- Sage, sauge (plante aromatique)
- Sago, sagou (sorte de pâte végétale, moelle du palmier). — tree, ou libby tree, palmiste sagou
- Sail-cloth, toile à voile
- Sainfoin, sainfoin, esparcette
- Salt, sel. — de duobas, sel de duobas. — nitri, sel de nitre, ou de pierre, ou salpêtre. — alkali, sel de verre, sel alkali naturel. — ammoniac, sel ammoniac. — fossile, sel fossile. — gemme, sel gemme. — neutrum, sel neutre naturel
- Salmon, saumon (poisson)
- Salt, sel. Bay-salt, du sel gris
- Saltpetre, nitre, salpêtre
- Sandal-wood, bois de sandal, ou sandal
- Sandarach, sandarac, vernis, gomme sandarac
- Sandiver, fiel de verre
- Sappreen, vert de vessie
- Saphire, saphir (pierre précieuse)
- Sapiudus, ou soap-berry tree, savonnier (arbre à savon)
- Sapling, jeune arbre plein d'rubier
- Saraparilla, salsepareille (racine médicinale du Pérou)
- Sassafras, sassafras (arbre)
- Satin, satin (sorte d'étoffe)
- Saunders, sandal (bois de sandal). Red saunders, sandal rouge. White saunders, sandal blanc. Yellow saunders, sandal jaune
- Savardilloes, American caustic barley, ceradille, ribudille
- Savin, sarinier, robine
- Saws, scies. Hand-saws, scies à main. Compass-saws, scies à tourner
- Saw-fish, poisson scie
- Saw-wort, sarcelle, serrette (plante)
- Scale, balance. Scale beaus, fleurs
- Scallop, ou peeten, peigne (coquillage)
- Scammony, scammonce (plante purgative)
- Scissors, ciseaux (inst. d'arts et métiers)
- Screws, vis. Cork screws, tire-bouchons
- Seall ou seoll of fishes, syn. de shole ou shoal, bancs de poissons
- Seurvy grass, cranston, cochlearia (plante)
- Sea onion, oignon marin. Sea otter, loutre marine
- Sean, serne (sorte de filet)
- Seals, veaux marins, ou plaques. Seal skins, peaux de veaux marins. Seals, cachets
- Sealing wax, cire d'Espagne, cire à cacheter
- Sealed earth, terre sigillée
- Sebastines, sebestes (petites prunes d'Egypte)
- Seed, semence. — of pearl, semence de perles
- Seneka, rattle-snake root, racine de serpent à sonnettes, sénika
- Serge, serge (sorte d'étoffe)
- Shadeek, chader, ou painpelmouse
- Shag, peluche, panne
- Shagreen, chagrin (espèce de cuir)
- Shalots, échalote (sorte d'ail)
- Shamoy leather, chamois
- Sheaths, gânes, fourreaux, étuis
- Sheep, brebis, bêtes à laine. — leather, basane
- Shell gold, or en moules. — silver, argent en moules
- Shifts, chemises de femme. Shirts, chemises d'homme
- Shoes, souliers (chaussure)
- Shumac, ou sumach, sumac
- Sickles, faucilles (inst. pour scier le blé)
- Seives, cribles, tamis
- Shark, requin (poisson)
- Sheath-fish, soldat, poisson soldat, ou Bernard l'hermite
- Shingles, essentes, ou bardoux
- Shoal of fishes, banc de poissons
- Silk, soie. Raw silk, soie crue. Raw silk, soie crue. China silk, soie fine. Floss silk, soie de bourres, filasse. Thrown silk, soie tordue
- Plain silk, taffetas de simpleté. Silk of three colours, taffetas de tripleté. Toulouse silk, soie de Toulouse. Silk twist, filet. Twisted silk, soie torse. Untwisted silk, soie plate
- Silver, argent. Quick-silver, vis argenc, mercure
- Silver-wire, argent trait. Silver plate, argenté ric. — ore, argent vierge
- Sirups, siraps (liquor épaisse)
- Size, colle de gants
- Skimmers, écumeurs
- Skins, peaux. Fish-skin, peau de chien
- Skip-pound, ou ship-pound, poids Anglais pour les grains embarqués, faisant partie d'un tant. et égal à 3 ou 400 livres, poids Anglais
- Skirret, chervis, ou chervi
- Slabs, of timber, dosses, dosses-fiches
- Slate, ardoise. — boards, slates, ardoises en tables
- Slick-stones, llsoires (inst. pour lisser)
- Slink lambs in the wool, agneaux mort-nés
- Sloes, prunelles (prune sauvage)
- Sluggard, paresseux, mouton paresseux
- Small, émail commun, ou poudre d'azur
- Virginian snake-root, serpenteire ou roulevoire de Virginie. Indian snake-root, racine de serpent, mungo. Snake wood, bois de couleuvre
- Snuff, tabac en poudre. Snuff-boxes, tabatières
- Snuffiers, mouchettes
- Soap, savon. Soap-balls, savonnettes. Morded soap, savon moult. Soft soap, savon noir. ou savon mou. Soap-tree, savonnier (arbre à savon)
- Socotrine aloes, aloès succorin ou chiotin
- Sole-leather, cuir à semelle, cuir fort ou nerveux
- Solen, ou razor-shell, manche de couteau (coquillage)
- Solder, hard solder, soudure forte
- Span, fan, ou empan, mesure Anglaise de 9 pouces Anglais, ou 0,23 du mètre
- Spangles, paillettes
- Spanish fly, cantharide. — paint, écarlat. Smur de plomb, blanc d'Espagne. — red, vermillon, cinabre
- Spectacles, lunettes (verres qui fortifient la vue)
- Spelt, spelt wheat, épautre
- Spermaeeti, blanc de baleine
- Spelter, zinc
- Spice, épice. All-spice, poivre de la Jamaïque
- Spikenard, ou spike, petite lavande, apicnard, ou nard Indien, aspic. Celtic spikenard, nard Celtique
- Spirit, cane spirit, esprit de canne. — of wine, esprit de vin
- Spleenwort, cétérac, scolopendre, doradille (plante)
- Spoons, cutlers. Tea-spoons, cutlers à café
- Spoon-bill, spatule (oiseau)
- Sprats, sardines (petit poisson de mer)
- Spring, ressort
- Spunge, éponge (plante marine)

Spar-shell, *éperon* (coquille)
 Sperry, *spergule, morgeline* (plante)
 Spirit, *éperons*
 Spirit, *trambe* (météore)
 Spung-glasses, *lunettes d'approche, ou de longue*
vue
 Starch, *empois, amidon*
 Starfish, *étoile* (poisson)
 Stars, *merrain* (pour barils et petites futailles)
 Stomach, *naphisaigre, pituitaire*
 Strain, *vingtième partie d'une once troy weight,*
peut le poids de 32 grains de bled, de ceux qui
courent au milieu des épis
 Steel, *acier. — wire, fil de fer, ou fil d'acier.*
 Wap-snel, *acier en paquets. Steel gal, barre*
d'acier
 Sturgeon, *peson, romaine*
 Stockish, *stochfish, merluche*
 Stockings, *bas. Knit stockings, bas tricotés.*
 Women stockings, *bas au métier. Fulled ou*
knit stockings, bas drapés
 Stone, *pierres. Mill stones, meules de moulin.*
 Precious stones, *pierres précieuses. Pumice-*
stones, pierres ponces. Blood-stone, sanguine.
 Lood-stone, *aimant, ou pierre d'aimant. Flint-*
stone, pierre à fusil. Chalk-stone, craie
 Straw, *stora, ou styrax*
 Straw-palle, *Straw hats, chapoux de paille*
 Stone, *mesure pour les grains, &c. égale à 4*
livres. V. Bushel
 Straps, *cordas, cordons*
 Sturgeon, *esturgeon* (poisson de mer)
 Stymate, *sublimé, mercure sublimé*
 Styrax, *chicorée sauvage*
 Stochfish, *ou remora, sucet, ou rémora*
 Sugar, *sucré. Double-refined sugar, sucre royal.*
 Native or raw sugar, *sucré brut. Sugar-candy,*
ou sucre candi. Burnt-sugar, sucre d'orge. Su-
gar-loafs, pains de sucre. Sugar-moulds, formes
de sucre. Sugar-plum, amandes lisses ou li-
vées et amandes à la praline. Sugar-baker's
slay, terre à sucre
 Sugar, *ou shumac, sumac* (arbrisseau)
 Sugar-jack, *liane, lière* (plante sur mentruse)
 Sugar-por (land), *visiteur de la douane* (pour veil-
ler à l'embarquement des marchandises suscep-
tibles de draw-back.) — (tide), officier de la dou-
ane (ou *visiteur pour veiller aux bâtimens qui*
entrent)
 Sallow-wort, *dampe-ornin*
 Swan, *cygne* (oiseau aquatique)
 Swan-skin, *sorte de flamme fine*
 Sweet-bags, *cousinets de senteur. Sweet-flag,*
ou sucre odorant, aromatique. Sweet-almonds,
ou amandes douces. Sweet-hoof, blatta lizantia,
ou sucre odorant
 Sweetmeat, *confiture, sucrerie. Dry sweetmeats,*
ou confitures sèches. Stale sweetmeats, confitures
fanées
 Swingles, *baguettes* (pour esparder le chanvre)
 Swinching of hemp, *esparder le chanvre*
 Swords, *épées. Sword-fish, espadon, ou empercur*
(poisson)
 Syringes, *seringues*

T.

TACAMAHAOK, *ou tacamacha, tocamaque, ou*
tacamahaca (sorte de gomme résineuse)
 Taffeta, *taffetas. Striped taffeta, taffetas rayé.*
 Taffeta of raw silk, *taffetas de gaze. Three-*

quartered taffetas, *taffetas taizé. Ondulés, ta-*
ffeta, taffetas plissé. Taffetas taffetas, taffetas
d'Angleterre
 Tagged lace, *haiguilletes, larves*
 Tallow, *ou tallow. Blended tallow, ou tallow*
 Tallow cake, *ou tallow. — grave, pain*
de creton. — ou tallow soap
 Tamarisk, *tamarisc, ou tamaris* (arbre, plante
 médicinale)
 Tamarin, *tamarin* (arbre)
 Tape, *ruban de fil ou de coton*
 Tapestry, *tapisserie, tapis. Tapestry hangings,*
tapisserie de haute lice
 Tar, *goudron* (composition de gomme, de poir,
 &c.)
 Tarragon, *estragon* (plante)
 Tazela, *chardons* (plante)
 Tea, *thé. Green tea, thé vert. Bobea tea, thé*
bleu. Tea-pots, théiers
 Teache, *batterie* (dernière chaudière d'un équi-
 page de sucrerie)
 Teasel, *chardon à carder*
 Tierce, *mesure des liquides, tierçon, sixième d'un*
tonneau, égal à 41 gillons
 Tiger-shell, *brorard* (coquille)
 Thatch tree, *latanier* (ou autre palmier dont les
 feuilles servent à couvrir les maisons)
 Thimbles, *dés* (à coudre)
 Thread, *fil. Lace thread, fil de plain*
 Tiles, *tuyles* (terre cuite pour couvrir les toits)
 Timber, *bois de charpente, bois à brûler*
 Tin, *tin-plates, fer blanc. Tin-stone, ou tin ore,*
ou pierre d'étain. Tin-foil, tain (laine d'étain
 qu'on met derrière les glaces)
 Tinsel, *plate-wire, laine d'or ou d'argent*
 Tobacco, *tabac. — in stalks ou in leaf, tabac en*
chênes ou en feuilles
 Tobacco pipes, *pipes. Tobacco-pipe clay, terre*
à pipe. Turkish tobacco-pipe clay, écume de
mer
 Tol of wool, *poils pour la laine, de 28 livres, ou*
du quart du quintal Anglois
 Toddy, *calou* (liqueur extraite des palmiers dans
 l'Inde)
 Tonga, *pincettes, tenailles*
 Topaz, *topaze* (pierre précieuse)
 Torch thistle, *torche épauvue*
 Tortoise-shell, *écaille de tortue*
 Toucan, *ou gros-beak, toucan, ou gros-bec*
(oiseau)
 Touch-stone, *pierre de touche*
 Tow, *étoupe* (rebut de filasse, de lin, &c.)
 Toys for children, *jouets* (pour les enfans)
 Treacle, *Venice treacle, theriaque. Treacle,*
sirop de sucre, mélasse
 Trees, *arbres* (en général)
 Tripoli, *tripoli* (sorte de terre rougeâtre)
 Trochus, *sabot* (sorte de coquille)
 Tropic bird, *perle-en-cul* (oiseau)
 Truffles, *truffes* (plante)
 Trunks, *chests, coffres, malles*
 Trunnels, *tree-nails, chevilles, gournables*
 Tun, *tonneau* (mesure et futaille de 252 gal-
 lons)
 Tuna, *poisson de coquette, figue d'Inde, ou*
opuntia
 Tunny-fish, *thon* (poisson)
 Turbo, *ou scru-w-shell, vis* (sorte de coquille)
 Turcois, *ou turquois, turquoise* (pierre pré-
 cieuse)
 Turkey millet, *grand millet, millet d'outremer*
 Turneric, *turneric* (racine de la curcuma)
 Turnsole, *tournesol, héliotrope*
 Turpentin, *ter-benthane* (résine du térébinte)
 Turtle, *tortue de mer*

Tatty, *caudrie des fourneaux*. Tatty, ou lapis tuteur, *tutic fossile*

U.

ULTRAMARINE, *outremer (couleur bleue de lapis pulverisé)*

Umbel, *ombre, terre-d'ombre*

Umbrellas, parasols, *parapluies, parasole*

Sea-unicorn, ou unicorn-whale, ou narwhal, *licorne (poisson), ou narval*

Sea-urchin, *oursin de mer*

V.

VALONIA, *avelanède (coque de gland)*

Vana, upper kathi, *capucines*

Vanilla, *vanille (plante)*

Varnish, vernis. Varnish-sandarach, *résine de vernis, vernix*. Bronze-varnish, *vernis à la bronze*

Vellum, *velin (peau de veau préparée, très-unie)*

Velvet, *velours (étoffe)*

Velvet, cotton velvet, *velours de coton*

Venice sumach, red sumach, *bois de suseet, coque-vigrie*

Verdigrise, *vert-de-gris (rouille vénéneuse)*

Verditer, *cendres bleues*

Vermicelli, *macaroni, vermicelle*

Vermilion, *vermillon (minéral d'un rouge éclatant)*

Vinegar, *vinaigre*. Wine ou beer vinegar, *vinaigre de vin ou de bière*

Blue vitriol, vitriol of copper, Roman vitriol, *vitriol bleu, couperose bleue, vitriol Romain, vitriol de Chypre*. Green vitriol, ou copperas, vitriol of iron, *vitriol vert, martial, ou couperose, vitriol de fer, couperose verte*. White vitriol, vitriol of zinc, *vitriol blanc, ou de zinc, couperose blanche*

W.

WADDING, wad, *ouate (coton très-fin mis entre deux étoffes)*

Wafers, *pains à cacheter, oublies*

Wainscotting-boards, *bois merrain à panneaux*

Wake-robîn, aron, *pied-de-veau (plante)*

Walnuts, noir, *fruit du noyer*

Wash-balls, *savonnettes*

Waste-paper, *maculature*

Watches, montres. Se cord-watch, *montre à secondes*. Alarm-watch, *montre à réveil*. Repeating-watch, ou repeater, *montre à répétition*

Water-lemon, *pomme de liane*. Water measure, *mesure des liquides, &c. qui est plus forte de 3 gallons par boisseau ou bushel, que la mesure appelée Winchester measure; on s'en sert pour la mesure et la vente des charbons dans les mines*

Wax, cire. — candles, *bougies, cierges*

Weather-glasses, *baromètres*

Wedgewood's ware, unglazed China, *basalt ware, porcelaine en bisuit*

Werdashes, *védasse, cendre gravelée, cendres cassantes*

Weld, *gaude, herbe à jaunir*

Whale-bone, *baleine*. Whale-lins, *saumon, barbes (de baleine)*

Wheat, *froment, blé*

Wheels, *roues*. A turner's wheel, *un tour*. Spinning-wheel, *rouet*

Whetstones, *pierres à aiguiser*

Willows, *saules (arbre)*

Wimbles, *vilebrequins (outil pour percer)*

Wine, vin. White wine, red wine, *vin blanc, vin rouge*. Wine three ou four years old, *vin de trois ou de quatre feuilles*. Pale wine, *du vin paillet*. Mulled wine, *du vin brûlé*. Palled or dead wine, *du vin écorché*. Old ou new wine, *vin vieux ou nouveau*. Sulphurated wine, *vin moulté ou soufré*. Sorry wine, *ripapé*. Burgundy, ou Burgundy wine, *vin de Bourgogne*

Champagne, ou Champagne wine, *vin de Champagne*. Rhenish wine, *du vin du Rhin*

Madeira wine, *vin de Madère*. French wine, *du vin de France*. Raspberry wine, *vin de framboises*. Sherry wine, *vin d'Andalousie*

Cherry wine, *vin de cerises*. Currant wine, *vin de groseilles rouges*. Orange wine, *vin d'orange*. Rose wine, *vin rosé*. Wine coloured with elder-berries, *vin de tenture*

&c.

Winter's park, *cannelle blanche, corce sans poivre*

Wire, *fil d'archal*

Wood, *guéde, vaide, stercé d'Inde ou Cayenne*

Wood, bois. Fire-wood, *bois de chauffage ou de brûler*. Cord-wood, *bois de corde*. Flat-wood, *bois flotté*. Wood for dyeing, *bois de teinture*

Aloe-wood, *bois d'aloès*. Eagle-wood, *bois d'aigle*. Calambac wood, *bois de calambac*. Quassia-wood, *bois amer de Surinam*. Alices-wood, *bois d'alis*. Brazil wood, *bois de Brésil ou Brésillet*. Campeachy wood, ou logwood, *bois de Campêche*. Prince's wood, *bois de Prince*. Iron-wood, *bois de fer*. Red-wood, *bois rouge*. Lagetto-wood, *bois de dentelle*. Sandal-wood, *bois de sciage*. Sound, weak, hard, tender ou soft, white, green, dry wood, *bois dur, tendre, blanc, vert, sec*

Wool, *laine*. Wool in the grease, *laine en suie, grasse ou surgre*. Lamb's wool, *laine d'agneau*. Vicugna wool, *laine de vivogne*. Carded wool, *laine cardée*

Woolverines, *lous cerviers*

Worm-seed, Turkey worm-seed, *sementine, bobine, semence à vers*

Wormwood, *absinthe (herbe amère)*

Y.

YAMS, *ignames (espèce de liane dont on mange la racine)*

Yard, *verge, mesure Anglaise de 3 pieds, ou de 3 pieds 9 pouces 9 lignes 1-2 environ du pied Français, ou 0,916 du mètre*

Yarn, *fil de carot*. Spun yarn, *linnard*. Cable yarn, *fil de câble*. Sail yarn, *fil de voile*

Yarn, *laine filée*

Yaws, *pian, ou épien (maladie que l'on croit vénérienne, en Amérique)*

Yellow lead, *massicot (couleur jaune)*

Z.

ZEDOARY, *zédoaire (plante aromatique)*

Zinc, zink, spelter, *zinc (métal)*

Zygena, ou ballana fish, ou hammer-headed shark, *marreau (poisson)*

TABLEAU COMPARATIF

DES

MONNAIES D'OR ET D'ARGENT,

AVEC LEUR RÉDUCTION EN ARGENT

DES ÉTATS-UNIS*.

NOMS DES MONNAIES.	TITRES.		POIDS.		VALEUR INTRINSÈQUE.						
	carats.	32mes.	grus.	grains.	livres.	sols.	deniers.	francs.	centim.	dollars.	cent.
<i>Monnaies d'or.</i>											
Aigle des Etats-Unis.....	22		4	41 ⁶ / ₁₀	58	19		1	58	23	10
Demi-aigle des Etats-Unis.....	22		2	20 ⁸ / ₁₀	29	9		6	29	11	5
Albertus des Pays Bas.....	21	9	1	24	14	11		1	14	37	2 69
Carolus de Franfort.....	18	16	2	39	24			4	23	70	4 44
Coaze de Portugal.....	21	28		18	2	15		10	2	75	51.69
Demi-Louis de France.....	21	22	1	4 ⁴ / ₅	11	16		4	11	64	2 18.35
Demi-pistole de Piémont.....	21	24		62 ⁵ / ₅	9	11		4	9	44	1 76.92
Demi-souverain des Pays Bas.....	21	24	1	32	16			11	15	84	2 97.15
Leopold, ou piastre de Florence....	24		1	54	19	13		5	19	42	3 64
Double ducat de Dannemarck.....	23	25	1	58	21	18		7	21	66	4 06.09
Double ducat de Lucerne.....	23	16	1	58	21	13		5	21	40	4 01.6
Double ducat de Saltzbourg.....	21	20	1	53	19	3		6	18	94	3 55.50
Double ducat de Wirtemberg.....	18	24	2	40	24	9		6	24	17	4 53.25
Double Louis de France.....	21	22	4	19 ⁵ / ₅	47	5		4	46	68	8 75
Double once de Sicile.....	20	17	2	21 ⁵ / ₅	24			7	23	72	4 45
Double pistole d'Espagne.....	22		3	26	57	15		5	37	30	6 99.33
Double sequin de Rome.....	22	24	1	56	20	13		2	20	40	3 82.50
Ducat de Loi d'Allemagne.....	23	15		65	10	16		5	10	69	2 00.50
Ducat d'Autriche.....	23	20		65	10	17		10	10	75	2 01.50
Ducat de Bavière.....	22	16		65	10	7		6	10	24	1 92
Ducat de Bohême.....	23	20		65	10	17		10	10	75	2 01.50
Ducat de Cologne.....	23	24		65	10	19			10	81	2 03
Ducat de Cremintz.....	23	28		65	11			2	19	86	2 03.62
Ducat fin de Dannemarck.....	23	17		65	10	17			10	71	2
Ducat courant de Dannemarck.....	20	29		65	9	12		9	9	50	1 78.10
Ducat de Francfort.....	23	17		65	10	17			10	71	2
Ducat d'Hambourg.....	23	17		65	10	17			10	71	2
Ducat d'Hanovre.....	23	16		63	10	9		7	10	34	1 93.80

* On a suivi, dans cette table, l'estimation du titre en carats et 32mes, parce que cet usage prévaut encore généralement en France, et dans les pays étrangers. La valeur du dollar ou de la gourde ayant été fixée par un décret du gouvernement Français à 5 livres 8 sols, ou 5 francs 33 centimes, nous avons cru devoir nous y conformer pour la réduction en argent des Etats-Unis.

NOMS DES MONNAIES.

	TITRES.		POIDS.		VALEUR INTRINSEQUE.						
	carats.	30mes.	gros.	grains.	livres.	sol.	denier.	franc.	centim.	dollars.	cents.
Ducat de Hesse d'Armstadt.....	23	5	65		10	13	6	10	58	197	5
Ducat d'Hollande.....	23	15	65		10	16	5	10	68	200	3
Ducat de Hongrie.....	23	20	65		10	17	10	10	75	201	6
Ducat de l'Impératrice.....	23	30	65		11		9	10	89	204	3
Ducat Impérial.....	23	26	65		10	19	7	10	83	203	1
Ducat de Pologne.....	23	13	65		10	15	10	10	65	197	7
Ducat de Russie.....	23	15	65		10	16	5	10	68	200	3
Ducat de Russie à l'aigle.....	23	11	65		10	15	3	10	62	199	1
Ducat de Russie au St. André....	23	5	65		10	13	6	10	53	197	5
Ducat de Saxe.....	23	26	65		10	19	7	10	83	203	1
Ducat de Suède.....	23	13	65		10	15	10	10	65	197	7
Ducat de Transylvanie.....	23	20	65		10	17	10	10	75	201	6
Ducat de Zurich.....	23	24	65		10	19		10	81	203	
Ecu d'or d'Espagne.....	21	24	33		5	1	10	5	02	94	1
Ecu d'or de Flandres.....	21	9	64		9	10	3	9	38	175	9
Florin de Bavière.....	18	13	2	39	23	17	10	23	58	442	1
Florin de Brunswick.....	21	20	1	54	19	6	7	19	08	357	1
Florin d'Hanovre.....	18	21	2	39	24	4	5	23	91	448	8
François d'or de Lorraine.....	21	28	1	56	19	8	11	19	20	3	60
Foundoukli de Turquie.....	23	29	65		11		5	10	88	204	
Guinée d'Angleterre.....	22		2	14	24	13	3	24	35	456	
Impériale de Russie.....	21	31	3	65	43	15	10	43	24	810	
Louis de France.....	21	22	2	9 ³ / ₂	23	12	8	23	33	435	8
Max de Bavière.....	18	16	1	49	15	17	7	15	67	293	
Millerel de Portugal.....	21	30	2	57	31	5	7	30	88	579	
Once de Naples.....	20	29	2	21	24	9	5	24	16	455	
Once de Sicile.....	20	5	1	11	11	17	4	11	41	215	
Pagode des Indes à l'étoile.....	19	5	64		8	13	11	8	58	160	
Pagode des Indes au croissant....	19	13	64		8	16	2	8	70	163	
Pièce d'or d'Espagne.....	21	16	1	48	18	6		17	80	333	
Pièce d'or de Mecklembourg.....	21	20	1	53	19	3	6	18	93	354	8
Pièce d'or de Portugal.....	22		3	54	42	2	9	41	61	730	1
Pièce de 12,800 reis de Portugal...	22		7	35	81	19	1	81	92	1536	
Pièce neuve de Piémont.....	21	24	2	36	27	15	6	27	40	511	
Pièce de 4 sequins de Piémont....	23	24	3	44	43	16	2	43	27	811	
Pièce de 5 monnaies de Portugal..	22		14	3	157	15	11	155	85	2922	
Pistole d'Espagne.....	21	24	1	54	19	6		19	06	357	
Pistole de Genève.....	21	29	1	35	16	12	7	16	42	307	
Pistole du Palatinat.....	21	18	1	52	18	19	4	18	72	350	
Pistole du Piémont.....	21	21	2	37	27	16	2	27	45	511	
Portugaise.....	21	30	3	54	42		5	41	48	777	
Quadruple d'Espagne.....	22		7	4	79	5	9	78	30	1468	1
Quadruple du Pérou.....	21	24	7		77	15	4	76	80	1440	
Quart de pistole d'Espagne.....	21	16		33	5		8	4	96	93	
Rider d'Hollande.....	21	29	2	43	29	1	3	28	70	538	1
Roupie d'or du Mogol.....	21	25	2	58	31	4	3	30	83	578	0
Rusponi de Livourne.....	23	28	2	52	33	3	11	32	78	614	0
Ruspo de Florence ou Sequin....	23	28	66		11	3	7	11	03	206	8
Sequin de Gênes.....	23	28	65		11		2	10	86	203	7
Sequin de Malte.....	23	13	64		10	12	6	10	48	196	5

NOMS DES MONNAIES.	TITRES.		POIDS.		VALEUR INTRINSEQUE.						
	carats	grains	gros.	grains.	livres.	sous.	deniers.	francs.	centimes.	dollars.	cents.
Monnaie de Piémont.....	23	21		65	10	18	2	10	76	2	01.75
Monnaie de Rome.....	23	20		64	10	14	2	10	55	1	97.81
Monnaie de Tunis.....	20	29		64	9	9	10	9	36	1	75.50
Monnaie de Venise.....	23	29		64	10	17	1	10	71	2	00.81
Gouvern. des Pays Bas (non double)	21	31	1	32	16	4	2	16		3	
Zembouck de Turquie.....	19	21		48	6	3	10	6	10	1	14.37
Napoleon.....	21	2 ³ / ₅	3	36	40	10		40		7	50
<i>Monnaies d'Argent.</i>											
Monnaie de Naples.....	10	18		58		7	10	84			15.75
Monnaie d'Angleterre.....	11	1	7	61	6		2	5	93	1	10.05
Monnaie de Dannemarck.....	9	21		50	3	4	6	3	18		60
Monnaie de Portugal.....	10	18		59	2	7	7	2	10		39.94
Monnaie de Hongrie.....	9	22		24	5	1	2	4	99		93.66
Monnaie de Couronne d'Angleterre.....	11	1	3	66	3		1	2	96		55.63
Monnaie de 1/2 écu de Dannemarck.....	10	8	15	7	10	17	2	10	72	2	01.10
Monnaie d'Escalin des Pays Bas.....	6	18		42	1	4	3	1	19		22.45
Monnaie de Naples.....	10	19		47	4	4	11	4	19		78.56
Monnaie de Venise.....	9	18		66	4		3	3	96		74.39
Monnaie de Flandres.....	10	7		51	6	4	9	6	16	1	15.50
Monnaie de Hollande.....	11	3		38	6	12		6	51	1	22.20
Monnaie de Liège.....	11			31	6	9	1	6	01	1	12.80
Monnaie des Pays-Bas.....	10	10		50	6	6		6	22	1	16.66
Monnaie de Bade-Douvlach.....	8	22		42	2	4	5	1	99		37.45
Monnaie de Bareith.....	8	18		58	2	2	11	2	11		39.72
Monnaie de France.....	10	21		61	2	18	4	2	88		54
Monnaie de Malte.....	9	23		16	2	4	8	2	20		41.35
Monnaie de Prusse.....	9		5	57 ¹ / ₂	3	12	6	3	18		59.60
Monnaie de Bade-Douvlach.....	8	21		50	2	5	7	2	25		42.18
Monnaie de Brunswick.....	11	20		31	2	16	6	2	79		52.31
Monnaie de Cologne.....	10	15		58	2	16	9	2	80		52.50
Monnaie de Dresde.....	11	6		41	2	15	10	2	75		51.70
Monnaie d'Hanovre.....	8	22		19	2	12	11	2	61		49
Monnaie de Hollande.....	10	20		50	2		2	1	98		37.12
Monnaie de Liège.....	6	16		27	1	2		1	08		20.31
Monnaie du Palatinat.....	11	20		25	2	15	1	2	72		51
Monnaie de Francesco de Florence.....	10	23		41	2	14	5	2	68		50.25
Monnaie de Francesco de Toscane.....	11		7	12	2	9	8	5	41	1	01.44
Monnaie de Génes.....	10	7		39	1	2	1	1	09		20.50
Monnaie des Etats Unis.....	10	23		3 ³ / ₁₀	5	8		5	33	1	
Monnaie de 1/2 écu d'Anspack.....	9	20		22	5			4	93 ⁴ / ₅		92.50
Monnaie de 1/2 écu de Bavière.....	9	20		25	5		6	4	96 ⁵ / ₅		93.15
Monnaie de 1/2 écu de Brunswick.....	9	22		39	5	4	1	5	13		96.18
Monnaie de 1/2 écu de France.....	10	21		51	5	16	3	5	76	1	08
Monnaie de 5 francs de France.....	10	25		38	5	1	3	5			93.73
Monnaie de 1/2 écu de Génes.....	10	22	10	4	7	12	9	7	54	1	41.43
Monnaie de 1/2 écu d'Hambourg.....	10	12		45	5	12	4	5	54	1	03.93
Monnaie de 1/2 écu d'Hanovre.....	10	12		25	5	7	4	5	30		99.37
Monnaie de 1/2 écu de Nassau-Weilbourg.....	11	17		54	5	10		5	43	1	01.93

NOMS DES MONNAIES.	TITRES.		POIDS.		VALEUR INTRINSEQUE.						
	carats.	32mes.	gros.	grains.	livres.	sol.	deniers.	francs.	centim.	dollars.	cents.
Gros écu du Palatinat.....	11	15	8	12	6	12	1	6	52	1	22.30
Gros écu de Piémont.....	10	20	9	23	6	18	5	6	83	1	28.16
Gros écu de Ratisbonne.....	9	22	7	23	5	1		4	98		93.51
Gros écu Romain.....	10	23	6	64	5	4	11	5	18		97.14
Gros écu de Saltzbourg.....	10		7	35	5	2	3	5	4		94.93
Gros écu de Savoie.....	10	21	9	14	6	19	2	6	87	1	28.85
Gros écu de Suède.....	10	19	7	46	5	14	9	5	66	1	06.20
Gros écu de Zurich.....	9	18	7	19	4	18	7	4	86		91.27
Kopfstuck de Cologne.....	8	19	1	18		15	3		75		14.11
Livre de Piémont.....	10	22	1	31	1	1	8	1	06		20.05
Madonine de Gènes.....	9	22	1	10		15	8		77		14.50
Patagon de Genève.....	10	2	7	4	4	19		4	88		91.66
Philippe de Milan.....	11	6	7	14	5	13	1	5	88	1	04.70
Philippe de Modène.....	10	7	7	38	5	7	5	5	30		99.45
Piastre d'Espagne à l'effigie.....	10	17	7	4	5	5	2	5	19		97.47
Piastre d'Espagne aux deux globes..	10	21	7	5	5	7		5	28		99.07
Piastre du Mexique.....	10	21	7	1	5	6	2	5	24		98.25
Piastre du Pérou.....	10	20	7	1	5	5	7	5	21		96.76
Pièce de 12 Carlins de Naples.....	10	15	6	44	4	17	9	4	82		90.50
Pièce de 12 Carlins de Sicile.....	10	17	6	48	4	19	4	4	90		91.97
Pièce de 24 gros de Brême.....	8	23	2	18	1	8		1	35		25.92
Pièce de 32 gros de Dresde.....	10	15	7	47	5	13	2	5	58	1	04.78
Pièce de 2 marcs de Lubec.....	8	20	4	62	2	19	9	2	35		44.20
Pièce de 24 sous (France).....	10	21	1	39	1	3	4	1	15		21.60
Pièce de 12 sous...do.....	10	21		55		11	6		57		10.64
Pièce de 6 sous...do.....	10	21		27		5	8		27		5.25
Réal de plate d'Espagne.....	9	22		55		10	6		51		9.72
Réalillo d'Espagne.....	9	21		28		5	4		26		4.93
Rixdalle de Dannemarck.....	9	21	7	6	4	17	4	4	80		90.12
Rixdalle de Hambourg.....	10	14	7	44	5	12		5	53	1	03.70
Rixdalle de Hollande.....	10	7	7	20	5	4	3	5	14		96.52
Rixdalle de Lubec.....	8	20	7	10	4	7	9	4	33		81.24
Rouble de Russie de 100 copecks..	9	11	6	47	4	7	7	4	32		81.09
Roupie d'Ascate.....	11	7	2	68	2	6	3	2	38		42.82
Roupie du Mogol.....	11	9	2	69	2	6	10	2	31		43.46
Schellin d'Angleterre.....	11	1	1	41	1	4	1	1	18		22.29
Tarin de Naples.....	9	23	1	12		16	2		79		14.97
l'impf de Pologne.....	6	4	1	35		12	9		62		11.80

A TABLE

Of the principal Gold and Silver Coins now current, containing their Weight, Fineness, Pure Contents, Current Value, and Intrinsic Value in Sterling, according to the Mint Price of England.

Names of the Coins.	Weight.		Fineness.	Pure Contents.		Current Value.	Value in Sterling.			Doll.
	Gr.	Carats, Grs.		Gr.	Gr.		l.	s.	d.	
Austrian Do-minions, } Soverrain, single.....	85.50	22	22	78.37		6 Florins 40 creutzers	13	10		3.074
Bavaria, Ducat Kremnitz or Hungarian....	53.85	23	3	53.29		4 Florins 30 creutzers	9	54		2.097
Carolin d'or.....	150.32	18	2½	117.18		10 Florins 42 creutzers	1	0	9	4.611
Max d'or.....	100.21	18	2½	78.12		7 Florins 8 creutzers	13	10		3.076
Carl d'd.....	102.36	21	3	92.76		5 rix dollars	16	54		3.653
Brunswick, Ducat.....	54.31	23	2	33.18		7 livres 4 sous	9	5		2.093
Berr, Ducat current.....	48.21	21	0½	42.35		12 marks Danish	7	6		2.093
Denmark, Mohar, or gold rupee.....	176.50	23	2	169.15		15 silver rupees	1	9	11½	1.667
East Indies, Star pagoda.....	52.75	19	2	42.86		3 ½ silver rupees	7	7		6.653
England, Guinea.....	129.44	22		118.65		21 shillings	1	1	0	1.685
Half guinea.....	64.72	22		59.32		10 ½ shillings	10	6		4.667
Seven shilling piece.....	43.15	22		39.55		7 shillings	7	0		2.333
Flanders, See Austrian Dominions										1.556
France, Louis d'or, old, (coined before 1786)	125.51	21	24	113.09		24 livres	19	11½		4.44
Louis d'or, new, (coined since 1786)	117.66	21	24	106.02		24 livres	18	94		4.171
* Napoleon, or piece of 40 francs, } (new coins)	199.25	21	0½	179.33		40 francs	1	11	8½	7.051
Geneva, Pistole.....	87.08	22		79.82		10 livres	14	14		3.139
Genoa, Sequin.....	53.90	23	3½	53.62		13 lire 10 soldi	9	54		2.106
Genovina d'oro.....	434.20	21	3½	396.74		100 lire	3	10	24	15.597
New piece of 96 lire.....	390.	21	3½	354.45		96 lire	2	2	9	13.945
Germany, Ducat ad legem Imperii.....	53.85	23	2½	53.10		varies in different places	9	44		2.088
Hanburgh, See Germany										
Harover, George d'or.....	103.03	21	3	93.37		5 rix dollars	16	64		3.671
Gold gulden.....	50.11	18		37.58		2 rix dollars	6	8		1.491

Names of the Coins.	Weight.		Fineness.		Pure Content.	Current Value.	Value in Sterling.			Dollars.
	Grs.	Grains.	Carats.	Grains.			l.	s.	d.	
<i>Gold Coins.</i>										
Holland, Ryder.....	153.55		22		140.75	14 florins	1	4	11	5.537
Ducat.....	53.85		23	2½	52.91	5 florins 5 stivers		9	4½	2.083
Malta, Louis d'or, double.....	260.24		20	2	222.25	{ 20 scudi current, or 13½ scudi silver	1	19	5	8.759
Milan, Doppia or pistole.....	96.87		21	¾	88.13	25 lire 3 soldi		15	7	3.463
Naples, Double ounce, or six ducat piece..	135.78		21		118.81	6 ducats	1	1	3	4.722
Piedmont, Doppia or pistole, old, (coined before 1785).....	148.56		21	3	134.63	24 lire	1	3	9½	5.292
Ditto new (coined since 1785)....	140.80		21	3	127.61	24 lire	1	2	7	5.019
Sardinia.....	53.50		23	¾	53.22	9 lire 15 soldi		9	5½	2.097
Poland, Ducat. See Germany										
Portugal, Joanece.....	221.40		22		202.95	6400 rees	1	15	11	7.981
New crusade.....	15.57		21	0½	14.36	480 rees		2	6	0.546
Prussia, Frederick d'or.....	103.03		21	3	93.37	5 rix-dollars 8 gros		16	6½	3.761
Rome, Sequin.....	52.90		23	2½	51.94	21½ paoli		9	2½	2.042
Russia, Doppia.....	84.46		21	2½	76.32	31½ paoli		13	5½	2.994
Saxony, Imperial of the coinage of 1763....	202.18		22		185.33	10 rubles	1	12	9½	7.287
Sicily, Ditto of the coinage of 1801.....	188.27		23	2½	185.33	10 rubles		12	9½	7.287
Spain, Auguste d'or.....	102		21	2½	91.83	5 rix-dollars		16	3½	3.680
Sweden, Ounce.....	68.75		21	0½	60.34	30 tiri		10	8½	2.380
Turkey, Doubleloon or pistole, single (coined before 1772).....	104.62		22		95.90	80 reals 10 maravedis		16	11½	3.773
Ditto (coined since 1772).....	104.62		21	2	93.72	80 reals vellon		16	7	3.685
Ducat.....	53.70		23	2½	52.95	1 rix-dollar 46 shillings		9	4	2.074
Turkey, Sequin funduk of 1764.....	54.15		23		51.89	These pieces pass for a greater or less number of piastres, according to the frequent changes and degradations of the Turkish coins.		9	2½	2.042
Mahab of 1781.....	40.61		19	1	32.57			5	9	1.278
Nishe of 1781.....	20.30		19	1	16.28			2	10½	0.640
Roubbie do.....	10.15		19	1	8.14			1	5½	0.329

Names of the Coins.	Gold Coin.		Pure Contents	Current Value.	Value in Sterling.			Dollars.
	Gr.	Fineness.			l.	s.	d.	
Tuscany,	Ruspone.....	23 34	160.71	40 lire	1	8	6	6.333
	Sequin Egiata.....	23 34	53.57	13 1-3 lire	9	9	6	2.111
Venice,	Sequin.....	23 34	53.72	22 lire piccole	9	9	6	2.111
United States } of America, }	Eagle.....	22	247.50	10 dollars	2	5		10
	Half eagle.....	22	123.75		1	2	6	5.000
	Quarter eagle.....	22	61.87		11	3		2.500
	<i>Silver Coins.</i>							
Aix-la-Chapelle	Rathspusentger.....	7 1	56.22	16 marks current	0	7 1/2		0.163
Austria,	See Germany (convention coins).							
Basil,	Rix-dollar (coned since 1764)....	10 2 1/2	304.10	30 batzes	3	6 1/2		0.782
Bayaria,	See Germany							
Bern,	Paracon.....	10 4 8	362.95	3 livres 10 sous	4	2 1/2		0.935
	10 Batzes piece.....	10 2 1/2	105.84	20 sous	1	1 3/4		0.264
	5 Batzes piece.....	9 3 1/4	52.91	10 sous	0	7		0.130
Bologna,	See Rome							
Denmark,	Rix-dollar, specie.....	10 10	391.91	7 marks, 6 shillings current	4	6 1/2		1.014
	Kronn, or crown, single.....	8 1	230.77	4 marks, 4 shillings current	2	2	8 1/2	0.597
England,	Crown.....	11 2	429.66	5 shillings	5	5		1.111
	Half crown.....	11 2	214.83	2 1/2 shillings	2	2	6	0.556
	Shilling.....	11 2	85.93	12 pence	1	1		0.223
East Indies,	Rupce Sicca.....	11 15 1/4	175.96	16 annas	2	0 1/2		0.454
	Rupce Bombay.....	11 14 1/2	174.48	Do.	2	0 1/2		0.449
	Do. Surat.....	11 9	164.65	Do.	1	11		0.426
	Do. Arcot.....	11 12 1/2	170.33	10 fanams	1	11 1/4		0.440
	Do. Madras.....	11 14 1/2	174.48	Do.	2	0 1/2		0.449
Flanders,	Ducatoon.....	10 8 1/2	446.42	3 Florins 11 stivers current	4	2 1/2		1.153
	Crown.....	10 8 1/2	397.43	3 Florins 3 stivers current	4	4	7 1/2	1.028
France,	Fcu, or crown.....	10 17 1/2	409.29	6 livres	4	9 1/2		1.060

Names of the Coins.	Weight.		Equivalent.		Current Value.	Value in Sterling.	Doll.
	Grs.	Oz. Dwt.	Grs.	Current Value.			
France, 5 franc piece (new coin).....	386.18	10 16	347.56	5 francs		4	0.898
Geneva, Ecu, or paragon.....	416.87	10	347.39	3 livres		4	0.898
Genoa, Scudo d'argento, or Genovina } (full weight).....	594.54	11 10	569.77	10 lire		6	1.472
Do. light.....	547.	11 10	524.21	9 lire 12 soldi		6	1.356
Scudo di St. Giambattista.....	316.45	11 1	291.39	5 lire 4 soldi		3	0.750
Giorgino.....	87.30	10 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	75.17	26 soldi		0	0.194
Madonna. 4.....	70.24	10 2	59.11	1 lira, or 20 soldi		0	0.153
New piece of 8 lire, of 1789.....	500.	11	458.33	8 lire		5	1.185
Rix-dollar, constitution, (coined } after the rate of 1566).....	450.90	10 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	400.81	These coins bear an agio		4	1.037
Florin, ditto.....	225.45	10 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	200.40	against the convention coins		2	0.519
Rix-dollar, convention, (coined } after the rate of 1753).....	432.98	10	360.78	2 florins		4	0.925
Copfstuck.....	216.46	10	180.39	60 creutzers		2	0.463
Rix-dollar, banco.....	103.70	7	60.49	20 creutzers		0	0.158
Mark, current.....	444.38	10-12	340.63	3 marks banco		4	1.014
See Germany (constitution coins)	141.50	9	106.13	16 shillings current		1	0.273
Ducatoon.....	504.20	11 5	472.69	63 sivers		5	1.288
Three glider piece.....	486.40	11	445.87	60 sivers		5	1.153
Daaler.....	243.20	11	222.93	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ florin		2	0.574
Albert's dollar.....	433.17	10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	376.62	50 sivers		4	0.972
Gilder, or florin.....	162.70	10 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	148.29	20 sivers		4	0.375
Rix-dollar, specie or banco.....	443.80	10 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	391.88	52 sivers		1	1.009
Lewendaler, or Lyondollar.....	422.70	8 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	312.63	42 sivers		3	0.838
Goldgulder.....	301.90	8 5	207.56	28 sivers		2	0.602
Rix-dollar, current.....	424.20	9	318.15	3 marks		3	0.824
Fine piece of two thirds.....	201.70	11 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	197.92	24 maringroschen		2	0.514
See Hamburgh, mark. current	458.70	10	382.25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ scudi current		4	0.991

Germany, Hanover, Holland, Hamburgh, Copfstuck, Rix-dollar, Mark, Ducatoon, Three glider piece, Daaler, Albert's dollar, Gilder, Rix-dollar, Lewendaler, Goldgulder, Rix-dollar, Fine piece of two thirds, See Hamburgh, mark. current, Ounce

Names of the Coins.	Weight	Preciousness	Pure Contents	Current Value.	Value in Sterling.	Dolls.
<i>Silver Coins.</i>						
Malta, Scudo.....	Gr. 183.48	10	152.90	12 tari	1	0.398
Filippo.....	430.	11	406.11	7 lire 10 soldi	1	1.051
Naples, Ducat.....	338.60	10 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	306.85	10 carlini	3	0.796
Piedmont, Scudo.....	543.05	10 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	492.15	6 lire or livres	5	1.273
Poland, Rix-dollar (coined since 1787).....	424.47	9 15	345.60	8 florins, Polish	4	0.894
Double florin, Polish, id.....	142.90	7	83.61	60 Polish groschen	0	0.217
Single florin, do. id.....	81.31	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	43.20	30 Polish groschen	0	0.111
New crusade, (coined since 1750).....	265.68	10 16	239.11	480 rees	2	0.615
Prussia, Rix-dollar.....	343.40	9	257.55	24 good groschen	3	0.667
Rome, Scudo.....	413.24	10 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	378.83	10 paoli, or five lire	4	0.992
Russia, Ruble of the coinage of 1764.....	369.88	9	277.41	out of currency	3	0.732
Do. of the coinage of 1801.....	277.55	10 8	240.54	100 copecks	2	0.620
Livonese of 1757.....	406.50	9	304.88	out of currency, it was originally worth 96 copecks	3	0.792
See Germany						
Saxony, Ounce.....	1045.85	10 14	932.55	30 tari	10	2.407
Sicily, Scudo.....	418.34	10 14	373.02	12 tari	4	0.963
Spain, Dollar (coined before 1772).....	418.47	11	383.60	20 reals vellon	4	0.991
Do. (coined since 1772).....	418.47	10 15	374.78	Do.	4	0.972
Sweden, Rix-dollar, specie.....	451.67	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	396.78	48 shillings	4	1.028
St. Gall, Rix-dollar.....	430.70	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	372.64	2 florins	4	0.963
Tuscany, Francescone, or Leopoldone.....	426.14	10 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	389.17	10 paoli or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lire	4	1.000
Turkey, Tallaro, or Scudo.....	418.55	10 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	381.26	9 paoli, or 6 lire	4	0.981
Do. of 1780.....	277.	6	138.50	40 paras	4	0.345
Do. of 1801.....	198.	5 16	95.70	Do.	1	0.263
United States, Dollar.....	416.	10 14	370.93	1 dollar	4	1.000
Venice, Scudo della croce.....	490.62	11	449.66	12 lire 8 soldi piccole	5	1.167
Zurich, Giustina.....	431.48	11	395.52	11 lire piccole	4	1.023
Ducat.....	351.58	9 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	291.04	8 lire piccole	3	0.750
Four, or six-dollar.....	436.90	10 7	376.83	2 florins	4	0.972

TABLE COMPLÈTE

DES POIDS ET MESURES DÉCIMALES,

Avec leurs divisions et valeurs comparées aux anciennes, suivant l'arrêté du gouvernement Français du 13 Brumaire, an 9 (1801).

Noms des mesures et des poids nouveaux.	Division et valeur en mesures et poids nouveaux.	Valeur en mesures et poids anciens.
Le lieue nouvelle ou myriamètre	10,000 mètres, ou 10 milles	5132 toises 43 centièmes, environ deux lieues moyennes
Le mille ou kilomètre	1000 mètres	513 toises deux dixièmes, environ un petit quart de lieue Trente pieds neuf pouces six lignes
La perche nouvelle ou décamètre	10 mètres	3 pieds 0 pouce 11 lignes 44 centièmes 101 cent-vingtièmes d'aune de Paris, un peu plus de cinq sixièmes
Le mètre	Unité fondamentale des poids et mesures nouveaux, dix millionième partie du quart du méridien terrestre. Il fait dix palmes	
Le palme ou décimètre	10 doigts	3 pouces 8 lignes 11 trente-deuxièmes, environ un 12. ne d'aune de Paris
Le doigt ou centimètre	10 traits ou 10 millimètres	4 lignes 10-vingt-troisièmes
L'arpent nouveau, ou hectare	10,000 mètres carrés, 100 perches carrées	Environ 2 grands arpens de 100 perches carrées de 23 pieds
La perche carrée, ou are	100 mètres carrés ou 100 centiares	Environ deux des dites perches
Le muid nouveau, ou kilolitre	1 mètre cube ou 100 décimètres cubes, 10 setiers nouveaux	50461 pouces cubes 6 dixièmes, environ la moitié du muid de Paris de 12 setiers pour les matières sèches
Le setier nouveau ou hectolitre	100 décimètres cubes, 10 boisseaux nouveaux	5045 pouces cubes, un peu plus de deux tiers de l'ancien setier, ou 167 pintes
Le boisseau nouv. ou décalitre	10 décimètres cubes, ou 10 pintes nouvelles	504 pouces cubes 6 dixièmes, environ 10 treizièmes du boisseau de Paris
La pinte nouvelle, ou litre	1 décimètre cube, 10 verres ou 10 décilitres	50 pouces cubes 45 centièmes, un peu plus que la pinte de Paris d'un quatorzième environ
La velle nouvelle, ou décalitre	10 décimètres cubes, ou 10 pintes nouvelles	504 pouces cubes 6 dixièmes, environ 10 pintes et demi de Paris
Le stère	1 mètre cube, 10 solives nouvelles	Un peu plus d'une desai-voie de bois, environ 29 pieds cubes
La solive nouvelle ou décistère	Dixième du mètre cube	3 pieds cubes, un peu moins
Le millier nouveau	1000 livres nouvelles	2044 livres 6 onces 4 gros 48 grains
Le quintal nouveau	100 livres nouvelles	204 livres 7 onces 0 gros 18 grains
La livre nouvelle, ou kilogramme	10 onces nouvelles	2 livres 0 once 5 gros 36 grains
L'once nouvelle, ou hectogramme	10 gros nouveaux	3 onces 2 gros 12 grains
Le gros nouveau, ou décagramme	10 deniers nouveaux	2 gros 44 grains
Le denier nouveau ou gramme	10 grains nouveaux, ou 10 décigrammes	18 grains $\frac{84}{1000}$

VALEURS

DES

MESURES ET POIDS ANCIENS, EN MESURES ET POIDS NOUVEAUX.

Anciens.	Nouveaux.
La lieue commune de France de 25 au degré	4444 mètres 44 centimètres
L'aune de Paris de 3 pieds 7 pouces 10 lignes 5 sixièmes	1 mètre 188 millimètres
La toise linéaire	1 mètre 948 millimètres
Le pied	325 millimètres
Le pouce	27 millim.
La ligne	8 millim.
La toise carrée	3 mètres carr. 79 décim. 47 c. carr.
Le pied carré	10 décimètres 54 centim. carrés
Le pouce carré	7 centimètres carrés
La toise cube	7 mètres cubes 392 décim. cub.
Le pied cube	34 décimètres cubes
Le pouce cube	Environ 20 centimètres cubes
L'arpent de Paris de 100 perches carrées de 18 pieds la perche linéaire	3416 mètres carrés, 61 décimètres carrés, 80 centimètres carrés, environ un tiers de l'arpent nouveau
La perche carrée de 18 pieds linéaires	34 mètres carrés, 16 décimètres carrés, 60 centimètres carrés, environ un tiers de la perche nouvelle
L'arpent de France de 100 perches carrées de 22 pieds la perche linéaire	5103 mètres carrés, 83 décimètres carrés, 60 centimètres carrés, environ un demi-arpent nouveau
La perche carrée de 22 pieds linéaires	51 mètres carrés 3 décimètres carrés 80 centimètres carrés, environ une demi-perche nouvelle
Le septier de Paris de 12 boisseaux	156 décimètres cubes, peu plus d'un setier et demi nouveau
Le boisseau de Paris	13 décimètres cubes 1 boisseau trois-dixièmes nouveau
La pinte de Paris	Un quatorzième de moins qu'une pinte nouvelle
La vette ancienne	Environ 4 cinq de la vette nouv.
Le millier ancien	489 liv. 1 onc. 4 gros.
Le quintal ancien	48 9 1 4 den.
La livre ancienne	0 4 8 0 1 gr.
Le marc ancien	0 2 4 4 6
L'once ancienne	0 0 3 0 6
Le gros ancien	0 0 0 3 8
Le demi-gros ancien	0 0 0 1 9
Le grain ancien	Plus d'un demi-grain nouv.

A TABLE.

OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF FRENCH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES;

WITH THEIR VALUE IN THE ANCIENT DENOMINATIONS, AND IN AMERICAN TERMS.

Present measures and weights.	Sub-divisions.	Value in ancient measures and weights.	Value in American measures and weights.
The myriametre, or new league	10,000 metres, or 10 miles	toises 519,045; about 2 common leagues	38,800 feet 3 inches, or 6 miles, 1199 feet 2 inches
The mile or kilometre	1,000 metres	toises 513,028	3880 feet 11 inches, or nearly three-fifths of a mile
The present perch, or decametre	10 metres	30 feet, 9 inches, 6 lines	32 feet, 9.07 inches
The metre	one forty-millionth part of a meridian of the earth	3 feet, 11.044 lines, somewhat more than five-sixths of a French ell	39,3702 inches ⁵ , or about three and one-third feet
The palm, or decimetre	one tenth of a metre, or ten <i>digits</i>	3 inches, 8 lines, 11 thirty-seconds, or about the twelfth of a French ell	nearly 4 inches
The <i>digit</i> , or centimetre	one hundredth of a metre, or 10 <i>traits</i> , or 10 millimetres	4 and 10 twenty-thirds lines	nearly four-tenths of an inch
The arpen, or French set or bectare	10,000 square metres, or 100 square perches	about two <i>arpens</i>	2 acres, 1 rood, 35.4 perches
The square perch, or are	100 square metres, or 100 centiares	about two <i>perches</i> , or squares of twenty-two feet	3 perches, ninety-three hundredths
The kilolitre, or <i>maid</i>	1 cubic metre, or 10 setiers	50,461 cubic inches, six-tenths; about half of the Paris <i>maid</i> of twelve setiers, dry measure;	204 gallons, and one-third of a cubic inch
The setier, or hectolitre	10 <i>boissaux</i> , or bushels, or 100 cubic decimetres	5045 cubic inches; little more than two-thirds of the setier of 107 pints	26 gallons, 4 and one-third cubic inches
The boisseau, bushel, or decalitre	10 cubic decimetres, or 10 pints	504 cubic inches, six-tenths; about ten-thirtieths of a boisseau of Paris	2 gallons, 64 and a third cubic inches
The pint, or litre	1 cubic decimetre, or 10 decliares	60 cubic inches, 46 hundredths; little more than a Paris pint	61.0242 cubic inches, or 2 pints and nearly one-eighth
The veile, or decalitre	10 cubic decimetres, or 10 pints	604 cubic inches, six-tenths; about 10 and a half Paris pints	2 gallons, 64 and a third cubic inches
The strem (in wood measure)	1 cubic metre, or 10 solitrs	about 99 cubic feet	about 35 and one-third cubic feet
The solive, or decistere	.01 cubic metre	nearly 3 cubic feet	about 3 and a half cubic feet
The miller	1000 pounds	904 lbs. 6 oz. 4 gros 48 grains	2210 pounds
The quintal	100 pounds	304 lbs. 7 oz. 13 grains	321 pounds
The pound or kilogramme	10 ounces	2 lbs. 5 gros. 36 grains	2 lbs. 3 oz. 6 drms.
The ounce or hectogramme	10 gros	3 oz. 2 gros. 12 grms.	3 oz. 8 drms. and a half avoird.
The gros or decigramme	10 deniers	2 gros. 44 grms.	6 drs. 10 grms. 44 hundredths
The denier or gramme	10 grains, or decigrammes	18,0084 grms.	15 grms. 45 hundredths Troy wt.

Ancient measures and weights of France.	Value in the present measures and weights of France.	Value in American measures and weights.
The common French league	4444 metres, 44 centim.	5328 yards
The Paris ell, or yard	1 metre, 188 millimetres	3 feet, 7 inches, 8 lines
The toise	1 metre, 948 millimetres	6 feet 6 inches
The foot	325 millimetres	1,068 feet, or 1-1-14 foot
The inch	27 millimetres	1,036,599 inches
The line	2 millimetres	.07876 inch
The square toise	3 metr. 79 decim. 476 centim. squared	about 1829 square inches
The square foot	10 decimat. 54 centim. squared	about 169 square inches
The square inch	7 square centimetres	nearly 1-2-3 square inches
The cubic toise	7 metres, 392 decim. cubed	about 253 cubic feet
The cubic foot	34 cubic decimetres	about 1 cubic foot 469 cubic inches
The cubic inch	about 20 cubic centimetres	a little more than 1 cubic inch
The arpent of Paris 100 square perches of 18 feet	3410 metr. 16 decim. 60 cent. squared, about one-third of the arpent	about six-sevenths of an acre
The square perch of 18 feet	34 metr. 16 decim. 80 centim. squared, a third of the perch	about 6 seven-hundredths of an acre
The arpent of France of 100 square perches of 28 feet	5103 metr. 85 dec. 60 cent. squared, half an arpent	about 1 acre and one-ninth
The sepiier of Paris, of 12 boisseaux	156 cubic decim. one and a half of a sepiier	about 28 gallons
The Paris boisseau, or bushel	13 cubic decimetres, 1 and three-tenths of a boisseau	1 and five-sixths of a gallon
The Paris pint	nearly one-fourteenth of a pint	about one-seventh of a pint
The velle	about four-fifths of the velle	about 1 gallon and six-tenths
The millier	480 lbs. 1 oz. 4 gros	1311 lbs. 7 oz. 19 dwts.
The quintal	48 9 4 1 1 9 4 deniers	131 1 1 16
The livre or pound	4 8 8 8 9 9	1 1 0 0 18 grms.
The maitre	4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 4 4 8 8
The saucie	3 3 3 3 3 3	19 19 12 12 6 6
The gros	3 3 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2 2 2
The half gros	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1
The grain	more than a half grain	about two-thirds of a grain

Troy weight.

A DICTIONARY

OF

FRENCH HOMONYMY.

A *homonymous word*, or simply a *homonym* (by making a substantive of an adjective derived from the Greek), is a word in modern languages, which, remaining unaltered with regard to pronunciation and spelling, serves, however, to designate various or different objects; a homonym sometimes resembles other words in some particulars, and differs from them in others. The definition just given will naturally divide these words into two classes.

The 1st, consisting of words having several meanings or acceptations, as, for instance, *ange*, in French, which at the same time means an *angel*, and a *cannon-ball cut in two and joined with a chain or iron bar*. This class of homonyms, which is the most numerous, owing to the poverty of every language, is found, with all the various meanings of each word belonging to it, in all good dictionaries. We have endeavoured, in the preceding part of this work, to which we refer the learner, to be as accurate as possible in giving such words every one of the acceptations they are entitled to by custom.

The 2d class consists of words, which, having the same sound, differ both in *spelling and signification*, or which, although they may agree both in sound and spelling, yet differ in the essential particular of gender, or belong to different parts of speech. The words *cent*, hundred, *sang*, blood, *sens*, sense, which are pronounced alike, are an instance of the first, and the words *carpe*, *m.* the wrout, *carpe*, *f.* a fish; *derrière*, *m.* the back of any thing, *derrière*, *p.* behind, are instances of the second.

The want of a knowledge of the right spelling of words, and their precise gender, &c. gives rise to many ridiculous or shocking mistakes; to guard effectually against them, the student would do well often to peruse our dictionary of homonymy.

Not to multiply classes, which, when not absolutely necessary, brings on confusion, instead of introducing order, we have included among the homonyms just mentioned such words as have a slight difference both in pronunciation and spelling, as, *tâche*, *f.* a task, *tache*, *f.* a spot, or blemish; *acre*, *m.* an acre of land, *âcre*, *a.* sour, &c.

That our work may be the more useful, the proper names of *rivers, countries, cities*, and of celebrated *characters*, have been introduced when they happened to be homonymous with other words. We have aimed at accuracy in fixing the genders of *rivers* and *countries*, and left that of the proper names of cities undetermined, as authors differ concerning the gender of many of them. However, they appear to us to be mostly masculine, and such are all names ending with a consonant. In order to avoid blunders on this subject, when speaking or writing of a town connected with epithets, we advise, when any doubt arises respecting its gender, to have the name thereof preceded by the word *ville*, which, being feminine, will require the epithets to be in the same gender; therefore, say, in such cases, *la ville de*, the town or city of, instead of the name of the place alone.

We find it an agreeable duty to tender our grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Martin, an eminent professor of the French language, who, with that liberality which always characterizes the man of letters, allowed us to make what use we should think proper of his French Homonyms*. We have, therefore, availed ourselves of his excellent performance, and made only such changes and alterations as coincided with the general plan of our work, not omitting advantages from other sources.

* Mr. Martin, in order to make his work more worthy of public estimation, has added to it a sketch of the French grammar, and a treatise on orthography. It was published in New York, by Messrs. Collins and Perkins, in their usual style of elegance.

A.

A, r. A, p.

- A, *has.* A, *to, at*
 Abaisse, *f.* Abaisse, *v.* Abbess, *f.*
 Abaisse, (*with pastry cooks*) the under crust of
 pastry. Il abaisse, *he lets down.* Abbess,
abbess
 Accueil, *m.* Accueil, *v.*
 Accueil, *a reception.* Il accueille, *he receives*
 easily
 Ache, *f.* Hache, *f.* Hache, *v.*
 Ache, *smallage, a kind of parsley.* * Hache, *an*
ax, or hatchet. Je * hache, *I hash or mince*
 Acre, *m.* Acre (àcr-), *a.*
 Acre, *on acre of land.* Acre (àcre), *sour, tart*
 Adinète, *m.* Adinète, *v.*
 Adinète, *Admetus, king of Thessalia.* J'ad-
 inète, *I may admit*
 Admis, *pa.* A-demi, *ad.*
 Admis, *admitt-st.* A-demi, *half, by halves*
 Affaires, *f.* Affaires, *v.*
 Affaires, *business, affair, concern, cause.* A faire,
to do
 Ah! *i.* Ha, *i.*
 Ah! ah! *Ha, *oh*
 Agace, *f.* Agace, *v.*
 Agace, *a sort of magpie.* Agace, *to set on edge*
 Aigayer, *v.* Egayer, *v.*
 Aigayer, *to wash, to rinse.* Egayer, *to make*
 merry, *to rejoice*
 Ail, *m.* Aille, *v.*
 Ail, (*a plant*) garlic. Que j'aïlle, *I may go*
 Aile, *f.* Aile. *f.* Elle, *pr.*
 Aile, *a wing.* Aile, *ale, beer.* Elle, *she*
 Aïné, *e, a. s.* Enée
 Aimé, *m.* aimé, *f.* elder, *eldest.* Enée, *Eneas*
 Aimant, *m.* Aimant, *pa.*
 Aimant, *loud tone.* Aimant, *loving*
 Aimés, *f.* Aimé, *e, pa.*
 Aimée, (*a woman's name*) Amy. Aimé, *loved*
 Aïne, *f.* Aïsne, *f.* Hainc, *f.*
 Aïne, *grain.* Aïsne, *name of a river in Pi-*
cardy. *Haine, *hated*
 Air, *m.* Aire, *f.* Aire. *f.* Erre, *v.* Erre, *f.*
 Haire, *f.* Here, *m.*
 Air, *air, look, tune, gait.* Aire, *a circle of light*
which appears round the sun; threshing floor;
name of a bird of prey; area, in geometry.
 Aire, *the name of two small towns in France.* Erre,
pro. epcha. J'erre, *I wander.* Erre, (*it is obsolete*)
for pace. *Haire, *hair-shirt.* *Hère, *term of*
contempt; pauvre hère, silly fellow, poor wretch
 Aïs, *m.* Ait, *v.* Est, *v.* Hais, *f.* Hais, *f.* Hais, *v.*
 Hait, *v.*
 Aïs, *a board, plank.* Il aïs, *he may have.* Il est,
in. *Haie, *hedge.* La *Haie, *the Hague, a town*
Holland. Je *hais, *I hate.* Il *hait, *he hates*
 Aixt. Est-ce?
 Aix, Aix, *town in France.* Est-ce, *is it?*
 Alène, *f.* Halcine, *f.*

- Alène, *swol.* Halcine, *broath*
 Allaiter, *v.* Haleter, *v.*
 Allaiter, *to suckle.* *Halter, *to pant*
 Allée, *f.* Allé, *pa.* Allez, *v.*
 Allée, *alley, walk, narrow passage.* Allé, *m.*
 allée, *f. gen.* Vous allez, *you go*
 Amande, *f.* Amende, *f.*
 Amande, *almond.* Amende, *fine, forfeit, penalty*
 Amant, *m.* Amman, *m.*
 Amant, *lover.* Amman, *a title given to the chief*
of some cantons in Switzerland
 Ami, *e, s.* Amict, *f.* Ammi, *f.*
 Ami, *m.* amie, *f. friend.* Amict, (*part of a*
priest's dress) amice, *or amict.* Ammi, *a plant*
 Ammon, *f.* Amont, *m.*
 Corne d'ammont, *name of a petrified shell found*
only in the ground. Vent d'ammont, *term made use*
of for an easterly wind
 An, *m.* En, *p.*
 An, *a year.* En, *in, into*
 Anche, *f.* Hanche, *f.*
 Anche, *the reed of a hautboy, or any other wind*
instrument. *Hanche, (*part of the body*) the hip
 Ancre, *f.* Enere, *f.*
 Ancre, *the anchor of a ship.* Enere, *ink*
 Anée, *f.* Année, *f.*
 Anée (ànée), *the load of an ass.* Année, *a year*
 Ange, *m.* Angé, *f.*
 Ange, *angel.* Angé, (*a sea-shell*) a skate
 Anoblir, *v.* Enoblir, *v.*
 Anoblir*, *Enoblir**, *to ennoble*
 Ane, *m.* Anne, *f.*
 Ane (âne), *an ass, or a fool.* Anne, *Anna, a*
woman's name
 Antre, *m.* Entre, *p.*
 Antre, *a den, cave.* Entre, *between*
 Anvers, *m.* Envers, *m.* Envers, *p.*
 Anvers, *Antwerp, a town of France situated on*
the Scheldt. Envers, *the wrong side of a stuff.*
 Euvers, *towards*
 Août, *m.* Houx, *m.* Houe, *f.* Oû, *ad.* Ou, *c.*
 Août, *August, the 8th month of the year.*
 *Houx *holly-oak.* *Houe, *a grubbing spade, or*
hoe. Oû, *where.* Ou, *or*
 Appas, *m. p.* Appât, *m.*
 Appas, *the charms or allurements of a woman.*
 Appât, *a bait, enticement*
 Apprêt, *m.* Après, *p.*
 Apprêt, *preparation, dressing.* Après, *after,*
next to
 Appelle, *v.* Apelles, *m.*
 Appelle, *call.* Apelles, *a famous Grecian*
painter
 Ara, *or aras, m.* Arras, *m.*
 Ara, *a sort of parrot.* Arras, *a town in French*
Flanders. *Haras, *a stud; the place where a stud*
is kept
 Ars, *m.* Arque, *v.* Arques
 Arc, *a bow, arch.* Il arque, *it bends.* Arques,
a city in France in the department of the Lower
Seine
 Arthes, *f. p.* Arrthes, *v.* Art, *m.* Hart, *f.*
 Arthes, *earnest penny (has no sting).* Tu arrthes,
thou givest earnest. Art, *an art, skill, cunning,*
craft. *Hart, *the band of a jaggot; (in law) a hat-*
ter, a hanging
 Arranger, *v.* Harangère, *f.*
 Arranger, *to set in order.* *Harangère, *a fish-*
troman

* The words marked thus (*) have the *h* as-
 pirated.

† Those homonyms marked thus (†) are com-
 pounded of several words, which are exactly pro-
 nounced as the word or words to which they are
 homonymous: as, à faire; est-ce, &c.

‡ The *x*, which is pronounced softly in this
 word, renders its pronunciation like that of *est-*

* The difference of these two words is, that
 the first is said of persons, the other of their es-
 tates.

† Pronounced *ôh*.

Até, *f.* Athée, *s.* Hâté, *e.* pa.

Até, the goddess of revenge. Athée, an atheist.

*Flâté, *e.* *m.* *f.* hastened

Aval, *m.* Aval, *m.* Aval, *ad.* Avale, *v.*

Aval, a guarantee, indorsement of a note of hand. Vent d'aval, a westerly wind. Aller aval, to go down a river. Avale, j'avale, I swallow.

Avant, *m.* Avant, *ad.* & *p.* Avenir, *aveans.* *m.*

Avant, (a sea-term) the fore part of a ship.

Avant, before, forward. Avenir, *aveans.* *advent.* the four weeks before Christmas

Avenir, *m.* Avenir, *v.*

Avenir, the future; (in law) summons. Avenir, to come to pass

Au, *aux.* *art.* Aux, *m.* p. Eau, *en.* *aux.* *f.* Haut, *a.*

O! i. Oh! i. Ho! i. Os, *m.*

Au, *aux.* to the. Aux, *cloves* of garlic. Eau, *caux.* the water. *Haut, *high.* tall, lofty. O! oh! Oh! oh! *Ho! oh! Os, a bone

Aude, *f.* Ode, *f.*

Aude, a river in the south of France. Ode, an ode

Aune, *f.* Aulne, *m.*

Aune, an ell. Aulne or aulne, an alder tree

Auspice, *m.* Hospice, *m.*

Auspice or auspices, omen, presage. Hospice, a hospitable house

Autan, *m.* Autant, *ad.*

Autan, a south wind. Autant, as much, so much

Autel, *m.* Hôtel, *m.*

Autel, an altar. Hôtel, a nobleman's or gentleman's house; a large inn; a noted lodging-house

Auteur, *n.* Hauteur, *f.*

Auteur, an author. Hauteur, the height

B.

Baie, *f.* Bai, *e.* a.

Baie, a bay or road at sea; a gap in a wall; a sham or flimsy bay. a berry. Bai, *e.* (speaking of a horse or mare) bay, of chestnut colour

Bail, *m.* Baille, *f.*

Bail, a lease, a farming, giving to farm. Baille, a sea-term for a sort of tub or bucket

Bal, *m.* Bâle. Ballo, *f.*

Bal, Bala, a ball, dance. Bâle or Basle, (a town in Switzerland) Basil. Balle, ball to play with, a bale of goods

Balai, *m.* Balais, *a.* Ballot, *m.*

Balai, broom. Balais, (a term used by jewellers, speaking of a ruby) balass. Ballet, ballet, dance, interlude.

Ban, *m.* Bana, *m.*

Ban, ban, proclamation; punishment, proscription. Banc, bench, form, pew; bank, or shore

Barbe, *m.* Barbe, *f.*

Barbe, Barbary horse. Barbe, beard

Barbu, *e.* a. Barbue, *f.*

Barbu, *m.* barbue, *f.* bearded. Barbue, (a sea-fish) a dab

Bas, *m.* Bas, *a.* Bas, *ad.* Bât, *m.* Bat, *m.*

Bath, *f.* Bah, *i.* Bats, *v.*

Bas, stockings; bottom. Bas, low, mean, inferior. Bas, down, low. Bât, pack-saddle, pannet. Bat, the tail of a fish. Bath, a town in England. Bah! poh! Il bats, he beats. Tu bats, thou beatest

Batte, *v.* Bâte, *v.* Batte, *f.*

Je batte, I may beat. Il bâte, he saddles with a pack-saddle. Batte, hammer; bolster of a saddle; Harleyquin's sabre; a butcher's stick; a churn-staff

Baud, *m.* Baux, *m.* Beau, *a.*

Baud, a kind of hound. Baux, leases. Beau, beaux, fine, handsome

Beauté, *f.* Botté, *a.*

Beauté, beauty. Botté, having boots on

Beccarre, *m.* Beccard, *m.*

Beccarre, a B sharp in music. Beccard, a B: the finale of the salmon

Bête, *f.* Bette, *f.*

Bête, beast. Bette, (a plant) beet

Berne, *m.* Berne, *f.* Berne, *v.*

Berne, a canton and a town in Switzerland. Berner, tossing in a blanket. Il berne, he tosses a blanket; he laughs at

Bienfait, *m.* Bien fait, *a.*

Bienfait, benefit, kindness, service. Bien fait, well made or shaped

Bière, *f.* Bierre or Bière, *f.*

Bière, coffin. Bierre or Bière, beer, made liquor

Bois, *m.* Bois, Boit, *v.*

Bois, wood. Je bois, I drink. Il boit, he drinks

Boite, *f.* Boite, *f.* Boite, *v.*

Boite, box, chest. Boitu, (speaking of ripeness, maturity. Je boite, I go lame

Bon, *m.* Bon, *a.* m. Bond, *m.*

Bon, a check. Bon, good. Bond, a jump, coper

Bonace, *f.* Bonasse, *a.*

Bonace, (a sea term) calm. Bonasse, good-natured, easy

Boue, *f.* Bous, Bout, *v.* Bout, *m.*

Boue, dirt, mud. Je bous, il bout, I boil, he boils. Bout, end, tip, bit

Bouchée, *f.* Boucher, *m.* Boucher, *v.*

Bouchée, a morsel, morsel, bit. Boucher, butcher. Boucher, to cork, to stop, to shut up

Bouille, *f.* Bouille, *v.*

Bouille, a long stick used by fishermen to trouble the water. Il bouille, it may boil

Bourre, *f.* Bourre, *v.*

Bourre, cow's hairs the wadding rammed in upon the charge of a gun. Je bourre, I ram, thump, &c.

Bourrée, *f.* Bourrer, *v.*

Bourrée, brush-wood, a faggot; a kind of dance. Bourrer, to ram a gun, &c.

Brut, *e.* a. Brute, *f.*

Brut, *m.* brute, *f.* rough, unpolished. Brute, (a beast) a brute

Bât, *m.* Butte, *f.*

Bât, aim, end. Butte, a bank, small rising ground

C.

Ca (ca), *pr.* Sa, *pr.* Sas, *m.*

cat, that. Sa, his, her, us. Sas, siroc

Cadi, *m.* Cadis, *m.*

Cadi, an inferior magistrate among the Turks. Cadis, a kind of serge

Cadre, *m.* Quandre, *v.*

Cadre or quadre, a frame. Il quadre or cadre, it suits, it agrees

Cahos, *m.* Cahot, *m.*

Cahos, cahos. Cahot, a jolt

* These two words, with a few others, are introduced among the homonyms, on the authority of the Abbé D'Olivet.

† Abbreviation of cela.



Caisse, *f.* Qu'est-ce? Caisse, a trunk, box, chest, cask, drum. Qu'est-ce? what is it?
 Caillies, *f. p.* Cayes, *f. p.*
 Caillies, *quails*. Cayes, a West-Indian term, expressing keys or chains of rocks nearly even with the surface of the sea
 Cal, *m.* Cale, *f.*
 Cal, collarity. Cale, a wedge; woollen cap; the side of a ship
 Camp, *m.* Quand, *ad.* Quant, *p.* Caen. Kan, *m.* Qu'en^s.
 Camp, *camp*. Quand, *whrn.* Quant, *as for.* Caen, town in Normandy. Kan, the name of a commanding officer in Tartary. Qu'en, what of it? Qu'en pensez-vous? what do you think of it?
 Candi, *e, a.* Candie. Candy.
 Candi, *m.* candie, *f.* (said of sugar), candied.
 Candie, a town and island in the Mediterranean.
 Candy, a kingdom and town in the island of Ceylon
 Canne, *f.* Canne, *m.* Cannes, *f.*
 Canne, a duck. Canne, a stick to walk with.
 Canne, a town of Italy; also a small sea-port in the Mediterranean
 Canots, *m. p.* Canaux, *m. p.*
 Canots, small boats, canoes. Canaux, canals, ditches
 Cap, *m.* Cape, *f.*
 Cap, a cape, promontory, point. Cape, (a Spanish dress) a hood. Etre à la cape, to be lying to the storm
 Câpre, *f.* Câpre, *m.*
 Câpre, (a small berry) caper. Câpre, a piceceet
 Car, *e.* Quart, *m.*
 Car, *for.* Quart, quarter, fourth part
 Carte, *f.* Quart, *f. & a. f.*
 Carte, card, map. Quart, (a measure) quart; a paquet a fourth; (in fencing) quart. La lievre quart, the quarter ague
 Cardinal, *m.* Cardinale, *f.*
 Cardinal, (a title) a cardinal. Cardinale, a lover
 Carpe, *m.* Carpe, *f.*
 Carpe, the wrist. Carpe, (a fresh-water fish) a carp
 Cartier, *m.* Quartier, *m.*
 Cartier, card-maker. Quartier, quarter, a ward, part of a city
 Castor, *m.* Castor, *m.*
 Castor, beaver. Castor, the son of Leda, and father of Pollux
 Ce, *pr.* Se, *pr.*
 Ce, *this.* Se, himself
 Céans, *ad.* Séant, *a.*
 Céans, here, within, at home. Séant, sitting
 Cinq, *a.* Cinq, *num.* Sain, *a.* Saint, *m.* & *a.* Sein, *m.* Seing, *m.*
 Ceint, girded, girt about. Cinq*, *five.* Sain, *holo.* Sain, a holy man; holy, sainted. Sein, *breast.* Seing, *signature*
 Cinq, *num.* Seing, *m.*
 Cinq*, *five.* Seing, a kind of lizard
 Celer, *v.* Sceller, *v.* Scller, *v.*
 Celer, to conceal, secrete, hide. Sceller, to seal
 Sceller, to saddle
 Celle, celles, *pr.* Sel, *m.* Scelle, *f.* Scille, *v.* Selles, Celles.

Celle, celles, *this, those.* Sel, *satis* just, or
 Selle, saddle. Il selle, he saddles. Selles, Celles, are the names of towns in France
 Cellier, *m.* Sellich, *m.*
 Cellier, cellar, wine vault. Sellich, saddle
 Cène, *f.* Saine, *a.* Scène, *f.* Scine, *f.*
 Cène, the Lord's supper. Saine, whole, some.
 sound. Scène, scene, scenery. Seine, a river in France
 Ceut, *num.* Sang, *m.* Sans, *p.* C'en^s, S'en^s, Sens, *m.* Sens, *v.*
 Cent, hundred. Sang, blood. Sans, without. C'en est fait, it is all over. S'en va-t-il: is he going away? Sens, sense, reason, opinion; construction. Je sens, I feel
 Cense, *f.* Cens, *m.* Sens.
 Cense, (in law) farm, fee-farm. N. B. This word is only used in Flanders, Picardy, and Burgundy. Cens, quit-rent. Sens, a town in France
 Censé, *a.* Sensé, *a.*
 Censé, accounted, looked upon, reputed. Sensé, sensible, judicious, discreet
 Cep, *m.* Seps, *m.*
 Cep, vine. Seps, a kind of lizard
 Cet, *ette.* *pr.* Sept, *num.*
 Cet, *m.* cette, *f.* this, that. S'pt, seven
 Cerf, *m.* Serf, *m.* Sers, Sert, *v.* Serres, *f. p.* Serre, *f.* Serre, *v.*
 Cerf, a stag. Serf, serf, bond-man, slave in husbandry. Je sers, I serve, il sert, he serves. Serres, talons of a bird of prey. Serre, a green or hot house. Je serre, I put close, tie tight
 Ces, *pr.* Ses, *pr.* C'est^s. Sees. S'est^s. Sait, *v.*
 Ces, these, those. Ses, his, hers, its. C'est, it is. Sees or Sais, a town and a river in France. Il s'est ressouvenu, he remembered. Il sait, he knows
 Cession, *f.* Session, *f.*
 Cession, cession, resignation, giving away. Session, session, time of sitting
 Chaîne, *f.* Chène, *f.* Schène.
 Chaîne, chain, bond, captivity. Chène, an oak. Schène, an itinerary measure in Egypt
 Chair, *f.* Chaire, *f.* Cher, *e, a.* Chère, *f.* Cher, *m.* Chair, *flesh.* Chaire, a pulpit. Cher, *m.* chère, *f.* dear. Bonne chère, cheer, feast, entertainment. Cher, the name of a river, which gives its name to a department in France
 Champ, *m.* Chant, *m.*
 Champ, field. Chant, singing canto; part of a poem
 Charme, *m.* Charme, *v.* Charmes, *m. p.*
 Charme, charm, spell; a kind of tree. Il charme, he enchants. Charmes, allurements
 Chas, *m.* Chat, *m.*
 Chas, the hole or eye of a needle. Chat, a cat
 Chasse, *f.* Châsse, *f.* Chasse, *v.*
 Chasse, hunting, pursuit. Châsse, shrine, frame of, &c. Je chasse, I hunt
 Chassie, *f.* Châssis, *m.*
 Chassie, blearedness. Châssis, sash, frame
 Chaud, *a.* Chaux, *f.*
 Chaud, hot, warm; hasty, passionate. Chaux, lime; calx, in chemistry
 Chaussé, *e, a.* Chaussée, *f.*
 Chaussé, *e, a.* shod, one who has shoes and stockings on. Chaussée, a causeway, bank, highway, dike
 Cœur, *m.* Chœur, *m.*
 Cœur, heart, courage, valour. Chœur, choir, chorus, a company of singers
 Crème, *m.* Crème, *f.*
 Crème, cream. Crème, cream

* The q is not sounded when the following word begins with a consonant; cin-maison, cin-ceres.
 † The q is sounded when the next word begins with a vowel as, cink-enfant.

Chut, *i.* Chûte, *f.*
 Chut, *hush.* Chûte, *a fall*
 Ci, *ad.* Si, *c.* S'y, *Sis, a.* Six, *num.*
 Ci, *here.* Si, *if, whether.* S'y, *himself here, or*
here. Six, *seated, situated.* Six^o, *six, six livres,*
six pounds
 Cire, *f.* Sire, *m.*
 Cire, *wax.* Sire, *sire; (formerly) a lord*
 Cité, *f.* Citer, *v*
 Cité, *a city.* Citer, *to cite, quote, summon*
 Clair, *a.* Clere, *m.*
 Clair, *clear, bright, luminous; thin.* Clere, *clerk;*
clergyman; scholar; a scrivener's or attorney's
clerk
 Clause, *f.* Close, *a. f.*
 Clause, *clause, article, condition.* Close, *close,*
closed, shut
 Clou, *m.* Cloud, *m.*
 Clou, *nail.* Cinq clous, *five nails.* Saint Cloud,
the name of a small village near Paris
 Coche, *m.* Coche, *f.*
 Coche, *a stage coach.* Coche, *a notch; a saw; a*
corpulent woman
 Coi, *a.* Quoi, *pr.*
 Coi, *quiet, still.* Quoi, *what*
 Coin, *m.* Coing, *m.*
 Coin, *corner, angle; die to stamp.* Coing,
(a fruit) quince
 Colle, *f.* Colle, *v.*
 Colle, *glue.* Il colle, *he glues*
 Collet, *m.* Collait, *v.*
 Collet, *collar, band.* Il collait, *he gilded,*
fasted
 Colom, *m.* Colomb, *m.* Colom, *m.*
 Colon, *m.* *inhabitant of the colonies, a planter.*
 Christophe Colomb, *Columbus, the first who dis-*
covered America. Colom, *colom, the great gut*
 Comptant, *a. m. & ad.* Contant, *pa.* Contant, *a.*
 Comptant, *counting, reckoning; ready money,*
cash. Contant, *relating, telling.* Contant, *satisfied*
 Comte, *m.* Comte, *m.* Coute, *m.*
 Comte, *earl.* Compta, *'account, reckoning.*
 Conte, *tale, story*
 Coq, *m.* Coque, *f.*
 Coq, *cock.* Coque, *shell, cod*
 Cor, *m.* Cor, *m.* Corps, *m.* Cors, *m. p.*
 Cor, *French horn.* Cor, *corn on the foot.* Corps,
body. Cors, *the horns of a stag*
 Cornette, *m.* Cornette, *f.*
 Cornette, *an officer.* Cornette, *a woman's*
head-dress
 Côté, *f.* Cotte, *f.* Cote, *f.* Quote, *a.*
 Côté, *a rib, a coast.* Cotte, *a peti. a. t.* Cote,
a letter serving for a numerical mark. Quote is
always joined to part, as, quote-part, part,
quote
 Cou, *colt, m.* Coude, *v.* Coup, *m.* Côt, *m.*
 Cou, *col, neck.* Je coude, *I sew.* Coup, *blow,*
stroke, a kick. Côt, *price, charge, cost*
 Coude-pied, *m.* Coup de pied, *a kick*
 Coude-pied, *ins. cp.* Coup de pied, *a kick*
 Coulant, *m.* Coulant, *pa.*
 Coulant, *a neck-lace of diamonds.* Coulant,
flowing, fluent, smoothing
 Coupe, *f.* Coupe, *f.* Coupe, *v.*
 Coupe, *a cup.* Il coupe, *he cuts*
 Cour, *f.* Cours, *m.* Cours, *court, v.* Court, *a.*
 Cour, *a yard, court.* Cours, *course, term, pro-*
gress, current. Je cours, *I run.* Il court, *he*
runs Court, *short, brief*

Craie, *v.* Craint, *pa.* Crin, *m.*
 Je crains, *I fear, dread, apprehend.* Craint:
feared. Crin, *horse-hair*
 Cravate, *m.* Cravate, *f.*
 Cravate, *(a soldier) a cravat.* Cravate, *re-*
lace
 Créat, *m.* Créât, *v.*
 Créat, *an usher in a riding school.* Il créât, *he*
might create
 Crête, *f.* Crête.
 Crête, *cock's comb, the crest of a helmet.* Crête
(an island) Candia
 Cri, *m.* Crie, *m.*
 Cri, *cry, shriek, shout.* Crie, *an engine used to*
lift up a burden
 Crois, *v.* Croix, *f.*
 Je crois, *I believe, think, grow.* Croix, *cross*
 Croquet, *m.* Croquis, *v.*
 Croquet, *hard gingerbread.* Je croquais, *I*
crack
 Cru, *a.* Cru, *m.*
 Cru, *believed, thought; grown; raw, imperfectly*
blunt. Cru, *growth*
 Cuir, *m.* Cuire, *v.*
 Cuir, *leather.* Cuire, *to dress meat, to be rear-*
ing, &c. to smart
 Ciele or cycle, *m.* Siele, *m.*
 Ciele or cycle, *(a round of time) cycle.* Siele
(an ancient Jewish coin) shekel
 Cygne, *m.* Signe, *m.* Signe, *v.*
 Cygne, *a swan.* Signe, *sign, mark, token.*
 Signe, *subscribe, sign*

D.

Dais, *m.* Des, *art.* Dès, *ad. & p.*
 Dais, *canopy.* Des, *of or from the.* Dès, *from*
since, in, as
 Daus, *p.* Dam, *m.* Dent, *f.* D'émf.
 Daus, *in, into.* Dam, *the torments of the dam-*
ned; cost, loss. Dent, *a tooth.* D'eu, *of it, of the*
&c.
 Date, *f. & v.* Datte, *f.*
 Date, *the date of the month.* Je date, *I date.*
 Datte, *(fruit) date*
 Dé, dés, *m.* Dey, *m.*
 Dé, dés, *a die, dice.* Dey, *(the head of gov-*
ernment at Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli) dey
 Deçu, *pa.* Dessus, *ad.*
 Deçu, *deceived.* Dessus, *upon, over*
 Délacer, *v.* Délaser, *v.*
 Délacer, *to unlace.* Délaser, *to rest*
 Derrière, *m.* Derrière, *p.*
 Derrière, *the back part of any thing.* Derrière:
behind
 Dessein, *m.* Dessin, *m.*
 Dessein, *design, intention.* Dessin, *drawing*
 Devant, *pa.* Devant, *m.* Devant, *p.*
 Devant, *swing.* Devant, *the front part of any*
thing. Devant, *before*
 Dis, *v.* Dit, *pa.* Dix, *m.* Dix, *num.* D'y,
 Je dis, *I say.* Dit, *snid.* Dit, *a remark, a*
saying, an apophthegm. Dix, *ten.* D'y, *to*
there, &c.
 Doigt, *m.* Dois, *doit, v.*
 Doigt, *finger, toe.* Dois, *doit.* I owe, *he owes*
 Dol, *m.* Dol or Dole.
 Dol, *deceit, cheat, fraud.* Dol or Dole, *a town*
in France
 Dom or don, *m.* Don, *m.* Don. Done, *partic.*
 Dont, *pr.*
 Dom or don, *(a Spanish and Portuguese title for*

* The *x* is not sounded when followed by a consonant.

† This way of writing is obsolete; the word is pronounced *cou*.

gentleman) don. Don, gift. Don, a large river. Douce, then, therefore. Dont, of whom, which, thereof

Dore, v. Dort, v.

Il dore, he gilds. Il dort, he sleeps

D'ou, from whence. Doubs, m. Doux, a.

D'ou, from whence. Doubs, a river which gives its name to a department of France. Doux, sweet

Du, art. Dà, m. Dus, dut, dà, dù, dût, v.

Du, of or from the. Dû, due, duty, obligation, right. Dus, dut, dù, owed. Il dût, he might

E.

Echo, m. Ecot, m.

Echo, echo, resounding of the voice; a nymph. Ecot, reckoning, shot

Eclair, m. Eclair, f. Eclair, v.

Eclair, lightning. Eclair, (a plant)celandine, cross-foot. Il eclaire, he gives light, or, it enlightens

Ecluse, f. Ecluse.

Ecluse, sluice, dam, or weir. L'Ecluse, (a town in Dutch Flanders) Stuy's Island

Ecosse, f. Ecosse, v.

Ecosse, Scotland. Il écosse, he shells

Effort, m. Ephore, m.

Effort, effort, endeavour, attempt, straining. Ephore, (a chief magistrate of Sparta) ephora

Eh! i. Hé! i.

Eh! ah! Hé! eh! ah! alas!

Elan or élan, m. Elan, m.

Elan or élan, jerk, sudden motion, leap. Elan, an elk

Elie, m. Ely, f.

Elie, Eljah or Éliás, meaning the Lord God. Ely, a town in England

Emeri, m. Emerie*, m.

Emeri, (a kind of iron ore) emery. Emeric, a man's name

Enô, pa. Haut, pa.

Enô, grafted. *Hante, haunted

A l'envi, ad. A l'envie, f.

Il travaillent à l'envi, they strive who shall work most or best. Il est porté à l'envie, he is inclined to envy

Ephêdre, f. Ephêdre, m.

Ephêdre, a small shrub bearing a red berry. Ephêdre, a wrestler among the ancients

Etain, m. Etain, m. Eteint, v. & pa.

Etain, carded wool. Eteint, quenched. Il éteint, he extinguishes. Eteint, extinguished, quenched

Etang, m. Etant, m. Etant, pa. Etend, v.

Etang, a pond. Etant, (applied to trees) standing. Etant, being. Il étend, he spreads, stretches, extends

Été, m. Été, pa.

Été, summer. Été, been

Etre, v. Etre, m. Etre-s, m p. Hêtre, m.

Etre, to be. Etre, a being. Etre-s, the disposition of a house. *Hêtre, beach-tree

Eur, f. Eurent, v. Hure, f. Ur. Urc, m.

Eur, a small river in France. Ils eur-ent, they had. *Hure, the head of a wild bear, bear, wolf; the javal of a salmon or pike. Ur, a town of Chulden, where Abraham was born. Urc, a wild ox, a native of Lithuania

* The c is not sounded.

Eux, pr. Ceux, m p.

Eux, them. Ceux*, eggs

Exaucer, v. Exhausser, v.

Exaucer, to grant, hear. Exhausser, to raise higher

Exempt, m. Exempt, a.

Exempt, a sort of officer. Exempt, m. free from

F.

Face, f. Fasse, v. Fasse, f.

Face, the face, front, surface. Fasse, fassent, may do, or make. Fasse, (in heraldry) fesse

Faim, f. Feins, v. Feint, a. Fin, f. Fin, a.

Faim, hunger. Feins, feign, dissemble. Feint, counterfeited. Fin, end, aim, scope, design. Fin, fine, pure; acute, sly, cunning, sharp

Faire, v. Fer, m. Fers, m p.

Faire, to make or do. Fer, iron. Fers, fetters, chains

Fais, fait, v. Fait, m. Fait, a. Faix, m.

Fais, fait, do, does, make, makes. Fait, deed, action. Fait, done, made. Faix, weight, burden

Faisan or phaisand, m. Faisant or fesant, pa.

Faisan or phaisand, a pheasant. Faisant, fessant, doing, nunking

Faite, m. Faites, v. Fête, f.

Faite, top of a house, height, summit. Faites, do ye. Fête, holiday, feast, entertainment

Fau, faou, m. Fends, fend, v.

Fau, faou, fawn. Fends, split, cleave, divide, cut asunder. Il fend, he splits, &c.

Fard, m. Phare, m.

Fard, paint; disguise, pretence. Phare, a light-house

Fausse, v. Fausse, a. f. Fosse, f.

Fausse, break or violate thy word, bond, &c. Fausse, false, untrue, counterfeited. Fosse, a grave, hole, pit, dungeon

Faucille, f. Fossile, m.

Faucille, sickle. Fossile, fossil

Faut, v. Faux, f. Faux, a. m.

Il faut, it must, it is necessary. Faux, a scythe. Faux, that which is false. Faux, untrue, &c.

Féerie, f. Férie, f.

Féerie, the fairy art. Férie, a feria, any day of the week except Sunday

Fétu, m. Fœtus, m. Fais-tu?

Fétu, a straw, mount. Fœtus, foetus, embryo. Fais-tu? dost thou make or do?

Feu, m. Feu, a. m.

Feu, fire, burning, passion, caustic. Feu, deceased, late

Fi. i. Fils, m. Fis, fit, v.

Fi, ste. se upon. Fils, son. Je fis, il fit, I made, he made

Fier, v. Fier, a.

Fier, to trust. Fier, proud, haughty, stately, fierce

Fil, m. File, f. File, v.

Fil, thread, wire; edge; stream. File, file, row, range. Je file, I spin, or wire-draw

Filon, m. Filons, v.

Filon, a metallic vein in a mine. Filons, let us spin or wire-draw

* The f is not sounded, being the plural number.

† The p is not sounded.

Chut, *hush*. Chût, *f*. Chûte, *f*.
 Chût, *hush*. Chûte, *a fall*
 Ci, *ad*. Si, *c*. S'y, *f*. Six, *a*. Six, *num*.
 Ci, *here*. Si, *if, whether*. S'y, *himself, her, or*
there. Six, *seated, situated*. Six^s, *six, six livres,*
six pounds
 Cire, *wax*. Sire, *f*. Sire, *(formerly) a lord*
 Cité, *a city*. Citer, *to cite, quote, summon*
 Clair, *clear, bright, luminous; thin*. Clarc, *clerk;*
clergyman; scholar; a scrivener's or attorney's
clerk
 Clause, *clause, article, condition*. Close, *close,*
closed, shut
 Clou, *nail*. Cinq clous, *five nails*. Saint Cloud,
the name of a small village near Paris
 Coche, *a stage coach*. Coche, *a notch; a saw; a*
corpulent woman
 Coi, *quiet, still*. Quoi, *what*
 Coin, *corner, angle; die to stamp*. Coing,
(a fruit) quince
 Colle, *glue*. Il colle, *he glues*
 Collet, *collar, band*. Il collait, *he glued,*
fasted
 Colon, *m*. Colomb, *m*. Colôn, *m*.
 Colon, *an inhabitant of the colonies, a planter*.
 Christophe Colomb, *Columbus, the first who disco-*
vered America. Còlon, *colon, the great gut*
 Comptant, *a. m. & ad*. Contant, *pa*. Content, *a*.
 Comptant, *counting, reckoning; ready money,*
cash. Contant, *relating, telling*. Content, *satisfied*
 Comte, *m*. Compté, *m*. Conte, *m*.
 Comte, *earl*. Compté, *'account, reckoning*.
 Conte, *tale, story*
 Coq, *cock*. Coque, *shell, cod*
 Cor, *m*. Cor, *m*. Corps, *m*. Cors, *m*.
 Cor, *French horn*. Cor, *corn on the foot*. Corps,
body. Cors, *the horns of a sing*
 Cornette, *m*. Cornette, *f*.
 Cornette, *an officer*. Cornette, *a woman's*
head-dress
 Côte, *f*. Cotte, *f*. Cote, *f*. Quote, *a*.
 Côt, *a rib, a coast*. Cotte, *a petit out*. Cote,
a letter serving for a numerical mark. Quote is
always joined to part, as, quote-part, part,
quota
 Cou, *colt, m*. Couds, *v*. Coup, *m*. Côt, *m*.
 Cou, *col, neck*. Je couds, *I sew*. Coup, *blow,*
kick, a kick. Côt, *price, charge, cost*
 Coude-pied, *m*. Coup de pied, *m*.
 Coude-pied, *ins. ep*. Coup de pied, *a kick*
 Coulant, *m*. Coulant, *pa*.
 Coulant, *a neck-lace of diamonds*. Coulant,
flowing, fluent, smoothing
 Coupe, *f*. Coupe, *f*. Coupe, *v*.
 Coupe, *a cup*. Il coupe, *he cuts*
 Cour, *f*. Cours, *m*. Cours, *court, v*. Court, *a*.
 Cour, *a yard, court*. Cours, *course, term, in o-*
gress, current. Je cours, *I run*. Il court, *he*
runs. Court, *short, brief*

Crains, *v*. Craint, *pa*. Crin, *m*.
 Je crains, *I fear, dread, apprehend*. Craint,
fretted. Crin, *horse-hair*
 Cravate, *m*. Cravate, *f*.
 Cravate, *(a soldier) a cross*. Cravate, *neck-*
lace
 Créat, *m*. Créat, *v*.
 Créat, *an usher in a riding school*. Il créat, *he*
might create
 Crête, *f*. Crête.
 Crête, *cock's comb, the crest of a helmet*. Crête,
(an island) Candia
 Cri, *m*. Crie, *m*.
 Cri, *cry, shriek, shout*. Crie, *an engine used to*
lift up a burden
 Crois, *v*. Croix, *f*.
 Je crois, *I believe, think, grow*. Croix, *cross*
 Croquet, *m*. Croquis, *v*.
 Croquet, *hard gingerbread*. Je croquis, *I d-d*
crack
 Cru, *a*. Cru, *m*.
 Cru, *believed, thought; grown; raw, imperfect,*
blunt. Cru, *growth*
 Cuir, *m*. Cuire, *v*.
 Cuir, *leather*. Cuire, *to dress meat, to be roast-*
ing, &c. to smart
 Cicle or cycle, *m*. Sicle, *m*.
 Cicle or cycle, *(a round of time) cycle*. Sicle,
(an ancient Jewish coin) shekel
 Cygne, *m*. Signe, *m*. Signe, *v*.
 Cygne, *a swan*. Signe, *sign, mark, token*.
 Signe, *subscribe, sign*

D.

Dais, *m*. Des, *art*. Dès, *ad. & p*.
 Dais, *canopy*. Des, *of or from the*. Dès, *from,*
since, in, as
 Daus, *p*. Dam, *m*. Dent, *f*. D'em, *p*.
 Dans, *in, into*. Dam, *the torments of the dam-*
ned; cast, loss. Deut, *a tooth*. D'en, *of it, of them,*
&c.
 Date, *f. & v*. Datte, *f*.
 Date, *the date of the month*. Je date, *I date*.
 Datu, *(fruit) date*
 Dé, *dés, m*. Dey, *m*.
 Dé, *dés, a die, dice*. Dey, *(the head of gov-*
ernment at Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli) dey
 Deçu, *pa*. Dessus, *ad*.
 Deçu, *deceive*. Dessus, *upon, over*
 Délacer, *v*. Délasser, *v*.
 Délacer, *to unlace*. Délasser, *to rest*
 Derrière, *m*. Derrière, *p*.
 Derrière, *the back part of any thing*. Derrière,
behind
 Desein, *m*. Dessin, *m*.
 Desein, *design, intention*. Dessin, *drawing*
 Devant, *pa*. Devant, *m*. Devant, *p*.
 Devant, *owing*. Devant, *the front part of any*
thing. Devant, *before*
 Dis, *v*. Dit, *pa*. Dit, *m*. Dix, *num*. D'y,
 Je dis, *I say*. Dit, *said*. Dit, *a remark, say-*
ing, an apophthegm. Dix, *ten*. D'y, *to*
there, &c.
 Doigt, *m*. Dois, *doit, v*.
 Doigt, *finger, &c*. Dois, *doit, I owe, he owes*
 Dol, *m*. Dol or Dole.
 Dol, *deceit, cheat, fraud*. Dol or Dole, *a town*
in France
 Dom or don, *m*. Don, *m*. Done, *participle*
 Dont, *pr*.
 Dom or don, *(a Spanish and Portuguese title for*

* The x is not sounded when followed by a consonant.
 † This way of writing is obsolete; the word is pronounced con.

gentleman don. Don, gift. Don, a large river. Doue, then, therefore. Dont, of whom, which, whereof.

Dore, v. Dort, v.

Il dore, he gilds. Il dort, he sleeps

D'ou s. Doubs, m. Doux, a.

D'ou, from whence. Doubs, a river which carries name to a department of France. Doux, sweet

Du, art. Dû, m. Dus, dut, dû, dût, v.

Du, of or from the. Dû, due, duty, obligation. Dût, he might

E.

Echo, m. Ecot, m.

Echo, echo, resounding of the voice; a nymph. Ecot, reckoning, shot

Eclair, m. Eclairer, f. Eclairer, v.

Eclair, lightning. Eclairer, (a plant)celandine, sea-foot. Il eclaire, he gives light, or, it enlightens

Ecluse, f. Ecluse.

Ecluse, sluices, dams, or weirs. L'Ecluse, (a town in Dutch Flanders) Sluys Island

Ecosse, f. Ecosse, v.

Ecosse, Scotland. Il écosse, he shells

Effort, m. Ephore, m.

Effort, effort, endeavour, attempt, straining. Ephore, (a chief magistrate of Sparta) ephora

Eh! i. Hé! i.

Eh! ah! Hé! eh! ah! alas!

Elan or élans, m. Elan, m.

Elan or élans, jerk, sudden motion, leap. Elan, quick

Elie, m. Ely, f.

Elie, Elijah or Elias, meaning the Lord God. Ely, a town in England

Emeri, m. Emeric*, m.

Emeri, (a kind of iron ore) emery. Emeric, a man's name

Enté, pa. Hauté, pa.

Enté, grafted. *Hante, haunted

A l'envi, ad. A l'envie, f.

Il travaillent à l'envi, they strive who shall work best or best. Il est porté à l'envie, he is inclined to envy

Ephédre, f. Ephédre, m.

Ephédre, a small shrub bearing a red berry. Ephédre, a wrestler among the ancients

Etain, m. Etain, m. Etain, v. & pa.

Etain, carded wool. Etain, pewter. Il éteint, he extinguishes. Eteint, extinguished, quenched

Etang, m. Etant, m. Etant, pa. Etend, v.

Etang, a pond. Etant, (applied to trees) standing. Etant, being. Il étend, he spreads, stretches, extends

Eté, m. Eté, pa.

Eté, summer. Eté, been

Etre, v. Etre, m. Etre, m p. Hêtre, m.

Etre, to be. Etre, a being. Etre, the disposition of a house. *Hêtre, beach tree

Eur, f. Eurent, v. Hur, f. Ur. Ur, m.

Eur, a small river in France. Ils eurent, they had. *Hure, the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf; the foot of a salmon or pike. Ur, a town of Lithuania, where Abraham was born. Ure, a wild ox, a native of Lithuania

* The c is not sounded.

Eux, pr. Ceux, m p.

Eux, them. Ceux*, eggs

Exaucer, v. Exhausser, v.

Exaucer, to grant, hear. Exhausser, to raise higher

Exempt, m. Exempt, a.

Exempt, a sort of officer. Exempt, m. free from

F.

Face, f. Fasse, v. Fasse, f.

Face, the face, front, surface. Fasse, fesset, may do, or make. Fasse, (in heraldry) fesse

Faim, f. Feins, v. Feint, a. Fin, f. Fin, a.

Faim, hunger. Feins, feign, dissemble. Feint, counterfeited. Fin, end, aim, scope, design. Fin, fine, pure; acute, sly, cunning, sharp

Faire, v. Fer, m. Fers, m p.

Faire, to make or do. Fer, iron. Fers, fetters, chains

Fais, fait, v. Fait, m. Fait, a. Faix, m.

Fais, fait, do, does, make, makes. Fait, deed, action. Fait, done, made. Faix, weight, burden

Faisan or phaisand, m. Faisant or fesant, pa.

Faisan or phaisand, a pheasant. Faisant, fésant, doing, making

Fête, m. Faites, v. Fête, f.

Fête, top of a house, height, summit. Faites, do ye. Fête, holiday, feast, entertainment

Fau, faon, m. Fends, fend, v.

Fau, faon, fawn. Fends, split, cleave, divide, cut around. Il fend, he splits, &c.

Fard, m. Phare, m.

Fard, paint; disguise, pretence. Phare, a light-house

Fausse, v. Fausse, a. f. Fosse, f.

Fausse, break or violate thy word, bond, &c. Fausse, false, untrue, counterfeited. Fosse, a grave, hole, pit, dungeon

Faucille, f. Fossile, m.

Faucille, sickle. Fossile, fossil

Faut, v. Faux, f. Faux, a. m.

Il faut, it must, it is necessary. Faux, a scythe. Faux, that which is false. Faux, untrue, &c.

Féerie, f. Férie, f.

Féerie, the fairy art. Férie, a feria, any day of the week except Sunday

Fétu, m. Fœtus, m. Fais-tu? f.

Fétu, a straw, mont. Fœtus, fetus, embryo. Fais-tu? dost thou make or do?

Feu, m. Feu, a. m.

Feu, fire, burning, passion, caustic. Feu, deceased, late

Fi, i. Fils, m. Fis, fit, v.

Fi, fie, sic upon. Fils, son. Je fis, il fit, I made, he made

Fier, v. Fier, a.

Fier, to trust. Fier, proud, haughty, stately, fierce

Fil, m. File, f. File, v.

Fil, thread, wire; ledge; stream. File, file, row, range. Je file, I spin, or wire-draw

Filon, m. Filons, v.

Filon, a metallic vein in a mine. Filons, let us spin or wire-draw

* The f is not sounded, being the plural number.

† The p is not sounded.

Filtre, m. *Philtre, m.*Filtre, a *filter to strain liquor through, Philtre, philter, a love potion*

Foi, f. Foie, m. Fois, f. Fois, m. Foix. Fouet, m.

Foi, faith, doctrine, belief, fealty. Foie, the liver. Fois, time. Fois, the waist or middle. Foix, the name of a town in France. Fouet, whip, scourge

Fonds, m. Fonds, v. Fonds, m. Font, v. Fouts, m. p.

Fonds, bottom, ground; back. Je fonds, I melt, cast, dissolve. Fouds, ground, land, soil; fund, stock, capital, principal. Ils font, they make or do. Fouts, a font, to christen

Forêt, m. Forêt, f. Forêt, a piercer, gimblet. Forêt, a forest, wood

Fort, m. Fort, p. Fort, m. Fort, a. Fort, ad. For. ecclesiastical court. Fort, save, except, but. Fort, a fort; the strongest part of a thing. Fort, strong, stout, vigorous, hard. Fort, very much, extremely

Fossé, m. Phocée. Fossé, ditch, moat. Phocée, (a town) Phœcia Foudre, m. or f. Foudre, m.

Foudre, thunder, thunder-bolt, lightning. Foudra, a large vessel containing several hogheads of wine

Frai, m. Fraye, v. Frais, a. Frais, m. p. Frai, the spawning of fishes, fry. Je fraie, I show, open, or clear the way. Frais, cool, cold, fresh, new. Frais, costs, expenses, charges

Franc, m. Franc, a. Franc, m. Franc, an imaginary French coin; (a nation) the Franks. Franc, free, frank, sincere, candid

Français, s. & a. Français, m. Français, m. a Frenchman. Le Français, the French language

Frise, f. Frise, f. Frise, (in architecture) frieze; a kind of woollen stuff. Frise, Frisland, one of the Seven United Provinces

Frison, m. Frisons; v. Frison, a short peacock. Frisons, let us curl Fume, v. Fûmes, v.

Je fume, I smoke. Fûmes-nous? were we? Fumée, f. Fumée, e, a. pa. Fumée, steam, smoke; vain hope. Fumé, smoked; dunged or mucked

G.

Gai, e, a. Gué, m. Guet, m. Gai, m. gaie, f. merry, lively, cheerful. Gué, a ford. Guet, a watch

Gale, f. Galle, f. Galles. Gale, scab, itch. Galle, a gall-nut. Le pays de Galles, Wales

Gand, m. Gand, m. Gand, (a town in the Netherlands) Ghent. Gand, a glove

Gas or gaz, m. Gaze, f. Gas or gaz, gas, a subtle air. Gaze, gauze. Gaule, f. Gaule, gaules, f. p.

Gaule, rod, pole, witch. Gaule, Gaules, (ancient France) the Gauls

Gai, m. J'ai. Jais, m. Jet, m. Gai, a jackdaw. J'ai, I have. Jais, (a mineral) jet. Jet, throw or cast; shoot, sprig

* Is obsolete.

Gène, f. Gènes.

Gène, rack, torture, pain, constraint. Gènes, Genoa, a city of Italy

Gent, a. Gena, m. p. & f. p. Jean, m. J'enf. Gent, gent, new, spruce. Gena, people, folks, men, nations. Jean, John. J'en ai, I have some

Glace, f. Glace, v.

Glace, ice, glass, a looking-glass. Il glace, is frozen, congeals

Goûte, v. Goutte, f.

Je goûte, I taste. Goutte, a drop, the gout

Grâce, f. Grâces, f. p. Grâce, a. f. Grasse. Grâce, a favour, grace, kindness, courtesy. Grâces, the three heathen goddesses. Grasse, fat, greasy, oily, fertile. Grasse, the name of a town in France

Grammaire, f. Grand'mère, f.

Grammaire, grammar. Grand'mère, grand-mother

Graise, f. Grèce, f.

Graise, fat, grease. Grèce, Greece

Gray, f. Grays or grès, m. Gré, m. Gray, a small town in France. Grays or grès, a sort of hard grey stone. Gré, will, accord, fancy

Gresse, m. Gresse, f.

Gresse, (an office where the registers and acts of a court of justice are kept) registry, rolls. Gresse, graft

Gril, m. Gril, a.

Gril, a gridiron. Gris, grey; tipsy

Guères or Guère, ad. Guerre, f. Guères or Guere, but little, not much. Guerre, war

Gt, v. Gy.

Gt (ci-git), here lies. Gy, a small town in France

H.

Hale, m. Halle, f.

*Hale, drying wind or weather. *Halle, a market-place

Héraut, m. Héros, m. Héro. *Héraut, a herald. *Héros, a hero. *Héro, the name of a priestess of Venus

Heur, m. Heure, f. Heurt, m. Heur, luck, good fortune. Heure, hour. *Heurt, a knock, mishap

Hier, ad. Hier, v. Hyères. Hier, yesterday. Hier, to ram in. Hyères, the name of a district in France, and islands of the coast of Provence

Hombre, m. Ombre, f. *Hombre, (a Spanish game at cards) ombre. Ombre, a shadow, shade; a fish

Horion, m. Orion, m. *Horion, a heavy blow. Orion, a constellation.

Hors, p. Or, m. Or, c. *Hors, out, but, save, except. Or, gold. Or, but, now

Hostie, f. Ostie.

Hostie, (in the Roman church) a victim, host. offering at mass. Ostie, a town in Italy

Hôte, m. Hôte, m. Ote (ôt.), v. Hôte, a guest, host, landlord, inn-keeper.

*Hôte, a dossier, scuttle. Il ôte, he takes away

Hui, ad. Huis, m. Huit, num. Hui, now a days, this day. Huis, a door. Huit, eight

Hune, *f.* Une, *nom.* or *art.*
Hune, the scuttle of a mast. Une, a or any
Hutte, *f.* Ut, *m.*
Hutte, a hut. Ut a note of music.

I.

Ici, *ad.* Ici.

Ici, here, thither. Ici, the name of a village near Paris

Il, *ils*, *pr.* Il or isle, *f.* Iles, *m p.* Ile.
Il, *ils*, *he, they.* Il or isle, island. Iles, (in anatomy) ilia. Ile, the name of a town at the base of the Pyrenean mountains, and of a river in France

Iris, *f.* Iris, *m.*
Iris, the messenger of Juno; a precious stone. Iris, a sort of flower; iris; the rainbow; an anastomosis; the circle round the pupil of the eye

J.

Jeune, *m.* Jeune, *a.*
Jeune, fast, fasting. Jeune, young
Jeus, *v.* Jus, *m.*
Jeus, I had. Jus, gravy
Joue, *f.* Joue, *v.*
Joue, the cheek. Je joue, I play or act

L.

La, *m.* La, *art.* Là, *ad.* Las, *i.* La, *a.*
Lacs, *m p.*

La, note of music. La, the. Là, there, yonder, thither. Las! alas! La, tired, weary. Lacs, marshes, springs, diving, love-knot

Lac, *m.* Laque, *m.* Laque, *f.*
Lac, lake. Laque, lacker, a Chinese varnish. Laque (a gum), lake

Lai, *m.* & *a.* Laid, *a.* Laie, *f.* Lait, *m.*
Legs, *m.*

Lai, laie, a layman, a secular. Laid, ugly, comely, deformed. Laie, a wild sow. Lait, milk. Legs, legacy, a gift by will
Laille, *a. f.* Leyde.

Laide, ugly, deformed. Leyde, the name of a town in Holland

Laisse, *v.* Laisse, *f.*

Je laisse, I leave. Laisse, hat-band; leash for a hunting dog

Laité, *a.* Léthé, *m.*

Laité, (said of fish) that has a soft roe. Léthé, the river of hell, whose waters have the power to cause forgetfulness

Laon, *f.* Lent, *a.*

Laon, the name of a town in France. Lent, slow, dull, lazy

Lard, *m.* Lare, *m.* Lares, *m p.*

Lard, bacon. Lare, lare, the lare, household gods, the sons of Mercury and Lora

Lé, *m.* Les, *art.* Let, *p.*

Le, the breadth of cloth between the two lists. Les, the. Let, near

Lest, *m.* L'esté, *a.* Leste, *v.*

Lest, ballast; (a kind of weight), last. L'est, the east. Leste, spruce, nimble. Il leste, he ballasts

Leur, leurs, *pr.* Leurre, *m.*
Leur, leurs, their. Leurre, a lure, a decoy
Lieu, *f.* Lisse, *a.* Lisse, *v.*
Lice, *list.* a hound-bitch kept for breeding.
Lisse, smooth, sleek. Il lisse, he makes smooth
Lie, *v.* Lie, *f.*
Je lie, I tie or fasten. Lie, dregs, ground
Liège, *m.* Liège.
Liège, cork. Liège, the name of a town
Lieu, *m.* Lieue, *f.*
Lieu, a place, room. Lieue, a league
Lion, *m.* Lions, *v.* Lyon.
Lion, a lion. Lions, let us tie. Lyon, the name of a town in France
Lire, *v.* Lyre, *f.*
Lire, to read. Lyre (an instrument), lyre
Lit, *m.* Lis, *lit, v.* Lis, *m.*
Lit, a bed, a channel. Lis, lit, read, reads. Lis, lily
Livre, *m.* Livre, *f.* Livre, *v.*
Livre, a book. Livre, a pound. Je livre, I give up

Loch, *m.* Locke, *m.* Loque, *f.*

Loch, a loe to measure a ship's way. Locke, a celebrated English metaphysician. Lok, lochok, a potion. Loque, a rag, tatter

Loche, *v.* Loche, *f.* Loches.

Il loche, it is loose. Loche, (a fish) loach. Lochea, the name of a town in France

Loir, *m.* Loir, *m.* Loire, *f.*

Loir, a dormouse. Le Loir, the name of a small river, and la Loire, one of the largest rivers in France

L'oné, Long, *a.*

L'on dit, it is said, they, some people say. Long, long.

Lods, *m p.* Lots, *m p.*

Lods, fine of alienations. Lots, lots, portions, shares, prizes in the lottery

Lord, *m.* Lors, *ad.*

Lord, (a title of nobility) lord. Lors, then

Lourd, *a.* Loure, *f.*

Lourd, heavy, dull, hard. Loure, a musical term

Lui, *pr.* Luit, *v.*

Lui, him, to him, to her. Il luit, it shines, glitters, gives light

Lutte, *f.* & *v.* Lute, *v.* Luth, *m.* Lut, *m.*

Lutte, wrestling. Il lutte, he wrestles. Il lute, he lutes, or covers with clay. Luth, (a musical instrument) a lute. Lut, lute, clay or loam

M.

Ma, *pr.* Mât, *m.*

Ma, *my.* Mât, *mast*

Mai, *m.* Mais, *c.* Mes, *pr.* Met, *v.* Mets, *m p.*

Mai, the month of May. Mais, but. Mes, *my.*

Il met, he puts. Mets, dishes, mess, meats

Maigne, *a.* & *m.* Maigre, *m.*

Maigre, lean, what is lean in any animal. Maigne, (a sea-fish) umbra-marina

Mail, *m.* Maille, *f.*

Mail, (a game) mail, mallet. Maille, a stitch; mail

Main, *f.* Maint, *a.* Mein, *m.*

Main, hand; hand-writing; a trick at cards. Maint, several, many. Le Mein, a river in Germany

Maire, *m.* Mer, *f.* Mère, *f.*

Maire, (the chief magistrate of a city) mayor. Mer, the sea, ocean. Mère, mother

Mai, m. Mâle, a. Malle, f.
Mai, coil, pain, sickness. Mâle, male, masculine.
Malle, a trunk, bar; mail
Maligne, a. Mahine, f. Malines.
Maligue, cunning. Maline, spring-tide; Mechlin lace.
Malines, a town in Flanders
Man. Le Mans, m. Ment, v.
Man, the name of an English island. Le Mans, a town in France. Il ment, he lies
Manche, m. Manche, f. Manche, f.
Manche, handle, hest of a knife. Manche, sieve. La manche, the English channel
Mânes, m. p. Manne, f.
Mânes, manes. Manne, mauna; a basket, flasket
Mante, f. Mantas. Mente, v. Menthe, mente, f.
Mante, a woman's cloak, mourning mantle.
Mantes, the name of a town near Paris. Que je mente, that I may lie. Menthe, mente, (a plant) mint
Maraut, m. Marot, f.
Maraut, scoundrel. Marot, a proper name (Clement Marot)
Marc, m. Marc, m. Mare, f.
Marc, marc, eight ounces; grounds, husks or skins. Marc, the name of an Evangelist. Marc, a pool.
Mars, m. Mars.
Mars, the month of March. Mars, the god of war
Marchand, m. Marchant, pa.
Marchand, dealer, tradesman. Marchant, walking
Mari, m. Marie, f. Marie, v. Marri, a.
Mari, a husband. Marie, (a woman's name)
Mary, Maria. Je marie, I wed, marry, match.
Marri, sorry, vexed, concerned
Mat, m. Mat, a. Matte, f.
Mat*, (at chess) mate. Mat*, rough, unpolished.
Matte, an herb growing in Paraguay
Melon, m. Mèlons, v.
Melon, melon, a fruit. Mèlons, let us mix
Menton, m. Menton. Mentons, v.
Menton, the chain. Menton, a small town in Switzerland. Nous mentons, we lie
Mépris, m. Mépris, a.
Mépris, contempt, scorn, slighting; Mépris, mistaken
Messe, f. Metz.
Messe, mass, principal ceremony of the Roman Catholic religion. Metz, a town in France
Mètre, m. Mètre, v. Maître, m.
Mètre, (a new measure of the French) meter.
Maître, to put. Maître, master
Meurs, v. Mœurs, f. p.
Meurs, die thou. Mœurs, manners, morals
Meurtrière, f. Meurtrière, a. f.
Meurtrière, (in fortifications) loop-hole. Meurtrière, murdering, sanguinary
Mi, f. Mi, m. Mie, f. Mic, f. Mis, v. & pa.
Mi, half. Mi, note in music (C). Mic, crumb.
Ma mie, my dear. Mis, put
Mil, mille, num. Mille, m.
Mil, mille, thousand. Mille, a mile
Milet. Millet, m.
Milet, Miletus, a town of Calabria. Millet, a sort of grain
Moi, pr. Mois, m.
Moi, I, me. Mois, month
Môle, m. Mole, f.
Môle, a pier, dyke, mole. Mole, a mole, a moon-calf
Mon, pr. Mont, m.
Mon, my. Mont, mountain

* Pronounce the t.

Mord, v. Mors, m. Mort, f. Mour, m. Maure, or More, m.
Il mord, he bites. Mors, a horse's bit. Mort, death. Mour, the name of a saint. Maure, or More, a moor, a black-moor
Mou, m. Mou, a. Moue, f. Moud, v. Moût, m.
Mou, the light of an animal; car's meze. Moue, soft, tender, mellow; lazy, sluggish. Moue, sour, heavy face. Il moud, he grinds. Moût, new wine unfermented
Mouche, f. Mouche, v.
Mouche, a fly, a patch. Il mouche, he snuffs
Mouchettes, f. p. Mouchette, f. Mouchet, m.
Mouchettes, snuffers. Mouchette, a kind of joiner's plane. Mouchet, (a bird of prey) talon
Monie, m. Moule, f.
Moule, a mould. Moule, (a sea-fish) muscle
Moulin, m. Moulins
Moulin, a mill. Moulins, the name of a town in France
Mouron, m. Mouron, v.
Mouron, chink-wood; a kind of yellow lizard spotted with black. Mourons, let us die
Mousse, m. Mousse, f. Mousse, v.
Mousse, a cabin-boy. Mousse, moss. Il mousse, it foams, it froths
Mue, f. Mu, pa.
Mue, moulting, mewing. Mu, m. mue, f. moved
Mur, m. Mûr, a. Mûre, f.
Mur, a wall. Mûr, m. mûre, f. ripe. Mûre, mulberry
Muses, f. p. Muse, v.
Les muses, (in poetry) the muses. Il muse, he lingers, trifles

N.

Nait, v. Net, a.
Il nait, he is born. Net, clean, pure, neat, clear
Né, a. s. Nez, m.
Né, m. née, f. born. Nez, nose
Nette, a. f. Nêthe, f.
Nette, clean, pure, neat, clear, empty. Nêthe, the name of two rivers, in a department of France, of which Antwerp is the capital
Neuf, a. Neuf, num.
Neuf, new, unexperienced, simple, silly. Neuf, nine
Nid, m. Ni, c. Nyf.
Nid, a nest. Ni, nor. Ny, not there, &c.
Noix, f. Noye, v.
Noix, a nut, walnut. Il se noye, he drowns himself
Non, negative. Nom, m.
Non, no, not. Noin, a name, or noun (in grammar)
Noyer, m. Noyer, v.
Noyer, a walnut-tree. Noyer, to drown
Nu, m. nue, f. naked. Nue, a cloud; nues, p. the skies
Nuée, f. Nuée, a.
Nuée, a cloud. Nué, m. nuée, f. shaded
Nuit, f. Nuit, v. Nuits, Nuyt.
Nuit, night, darkness. Il nuit, he hurts, does harm. Nuits, a town in France. Nuyt, a town in Germany

O.

Octave, *f.* OctaveOctave, (*an ecclesiastical term*) eight days after fast; a musical term. Octave, Octavius, a man's nameŒuvre, *m.* Œuvre, *s.*

Œuvre, the church wardens' pew at church.

Œuvre, œuvres, works, writing, actions, deed

Ou, *pr.* Out, *v.*Ou, *one, they, some.* Ils out, they haveOubli, *m.* Oublie, *f.* Oublie, *v.*

Oubli, forgetfulness. Oublie, a wafer. J'oublie, I forget

Oui, *na. & ad.* Oui, *a.* Ouis, *f.* Ouis, *fp.*Oui, *yes, ay; a yes.* Oui, *m.* ouie, *f.* heard.

Ouille, the hearing. Ouis, the gills of fishes

Ouille, *f.* Ouisse, *pa. & a.*

Ouisse, a borachio, leather bottle. Ouisse, besides, &c.

Ouisse, beyond

P.

Padou, *m.* Padoue, *f.*

Padou, a kind of riband, half thread and half

A. Padoue, a celebrated town in Italy

Page, *m.* Page, *f.*

Page, a page at court. Page, the page, leaf of a book

Pain, *m.* Peins, *v.* Peint, *pa.* Pin, *m.*

Pain, bread. Je peins. I paint, draw, daub.

Peint, painted, drawn, described. Pin, a pin-

ce

Pair, *m. & a.* Paire, *f.* Père, *m.*

Pair, a peer; mate; even, equal. Paire, a couple,

a pair. Père, father

Pal, *m.* Pale, *f.* Pâle, *a.*Pal, (*a term of heraldry*) pale. Pale, pall, a

square piece of paste-board covered with linen, laid

on the chalice at mass, in the Roman church. Pâle,

pale, sallow, wan

Palais, *m.* Palés. Palet, *m.*

Palais, a palace, court of justice; the roof or por-

tice of the mouth. Palés, the goddess of shepherds.

Palet, a coin or quoin to play with

Palme, *m.* Palme, *f.*Palme, (*an ancient Italian measure*) a hand's

breadth. Palme, a branch of a palm-tree

Pan, *m.* Pan, *m.* Paon, *m.* Pend, *v.*

Pan, the god of shepherds. Pan, the lappet of a

fox; the flat front or face of a wall. Paon,

peacock. Il pend, he hangs

Panneau, *m.* Pannéau, *m.*

Panneau, a pannel, pane, square. Pannéau,

a young peacock

Panser, *m.* Pense, *v.*

Panser, belly, paunch. Je pense, I think

Pansé, *a.* Pensée, *f.* Panser, *v.* Penser, *v.*Pansé, *m.* pansée, *f.* dressed. Pensée, thought,thinking. Panser, to dress; (*speaking of a horse*)

to look after. Penser, to think, imagine, suppose;

to be like

Par, *pr.* Pars, part, *v.* Part, *f.*

Par, by, through, out of, with, for, in. Je pars,

I set out; il part, he acts out. Part, a part, share,

&c.

* The *s* is mute.Parante, *a. & f.* Parente, *f.*

Parante, adorning, setting off, trimming. Pa-

rente, a relation, kin, woman

Parc, *m.* Parque, *v.* Parques, *fp.*

Parc, a park, sheep-fold, grazier's fold. Il

parque, he parks, encloses in a park. Les parques,

Clothe, Lachesis, and Atropos, entrusted with the

lives of mortals

Pari, *m.* Parie, *v.* Paris

Pari, a wager, bet. Je parie. I lay or bet. Pa-

ris, Paris, the capital of France

Parti, *pa.* Partu, *m.* Partu, *f.* Parthie, *f.*

Parti, departed. Parti, party, side, match, offer,

resolution. Parthie, part, portion; game, match,

sport. Parthie, (*an ancient republic in Asia*)

Parthia

Pas, *m.* Pas, *ad.* Pas

Pas, pace, step, track; strait. Non pas, not, no.

Pas, a town in the French Netherlands

Paul, *m.* Paule. Pôle, *m.*

Paul, a man's name, St. Paul. Paule, a small

town in the kingdom of Naples. Pôle, (*the extre-*

mity of the axis of the earth) pole

Paume, *f.* Pomme, *f.*Paume, the palm of one's hand; (*a horse mea-*

sure) hand; a tennis court. Pomme, an apple

Pau, Peau, *f.* Pô, *m.* Pot, *m.*

Pau, a town in France. Peau, skin. Pô, a ri-

ver of Italy. Pot, pots, pot

Pause, *f.* Pose, *v.*

Pause, pause, stop or rest. Il pose, he lays,

puts, sets

Pêche, *f.* Pèche, *f.* Pêche, *v.* Pêche, *v.*

Pêche, fishing, fishery. Une pêche, a peach.

Il pêche, he sins. Il pêche, he fishes

Pêché, *m.* Pêcher, *m.* Pêcher, *v.* Pêcher, *v.*

Pêché, a sin. Pêcher, a peach-tree. Pêcher,

to fish. Pêcher, to sin

Pène, *f.* Pêne, *m.* Penne, *f.*

Pène, trouble. Pêne, a bolt. Penne, a beam;

a large feather of a bird of prey

Peinte, *a. & f.* Pinte, *f.*

Peinte, painted, drawn. Pinte, a pint

Perce, *v.* Perse, *a.* Perse, *f.*

Je perce, I pierce. Perse, bluish, grey-coloured.

Perse, proper name of a Latin poet. La Perse,

(*a kingdom*) PersiaPercer, *v.* Perséc.

Percer, to pierce, bore, penetrate, break. Perséc,

Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danaë

Perche, *f.* Perche, *v.* Perche, *f.* Perche, *m.*

Perche, a pole, perch, rod. Il perche, he roosts,

perches. Perche, (*a fish*) perch. Le Perche, a

province in France. Perche, a buck's head, the

branch of a stag

Peu, *ad.* Peux, peut, *v.*

Peu, a little, but little, few. Je peux, il peut, I

can, he may

Phase, *f.* Phuse, *m.*

Phase, phases, aspect of the moon. Le Phase,

(*a river*) the PhasisPie, *m.* Pique, *m.* Pique, *f.* Figue, *v.*Pie, (*a bird*) pecker; pick-axe; peck at piquet.

Pique, spade at cards. Pique, a pike; spleen. Je

pique, I prick, sting, offend, spur on, lard meat

Pie, *f.* Pie, *f.* Pie, *a.*

Pie, a magpie. Pie, proper name of several

popes. Cheval pie, pie-balled horse

Pierre, *stone.* Pierre, *Peter.* Pierre, a man's namePieu, *m.* Pieux, *a.*

Pieu, a post, stake. Pieux, pious, religious

Pinçon, *m.* Pinson, *m.*

Finçon, a mark which remains in the skin after having been pinched. **Pinson**, (a small bird) green-finch

Fiquet, m. **Piquais**, v.

Fiquet, *peg, stroke; a game of cards.* **Piquais**, did prick, sting, offend, &c.

Pis, m. **Pis**, a. m.

Pis, udder. **Pis**, worse, the worse, worst

Pivoine, m. **Pivoine**, f.

Pivoine, (a bird) bullfinch. **Pivoine**, (a plant) piony

Plaids, m. p. **Plaie**, f. **Plais**, **plait**, v.

Plaids, *pleas, court-leet.* **Plaie**, a wound, sore, trouble, affliction. **Je plais**, il **plait**, I please, he pleases

Plain, a. **Plains**, v. **Plein**, a.

Plain, *plain, even, flat.* **Je plains**, I bewail, pity, grudge. **Plein**, full, abounding with, covered, entire

Plaine, f. **Pleine**, a. f.

Plaine, a plain, country. **Pleine**, full, whole, absolute

Plainte, f. **Plainte**, a. f. **Plinthe**, f.

Plainte, a complaint, expostulation. **Plainte**, *grieved, lamented, concerned.* **Plinthe**, (in architecture) plinth

Plan, m. **Plant**, m.

Plan, a plan, draught; scheme; plane. **Plant**, a plant, twig, nursery of young trees

Plane, m. **Plane**, f.

Plane, a plane-tree. **Plane**, a carpenter's tool

Pli, m. **Plic**, f. **Plic**, v.

Pli, fold, plait; habit. **Plic**, (a sea-fish) a plaice. **Il plic**, he folds, bends, submits, bows

Plu, pa. **Plus**, ad. **Plut**, **plût**, v.

Plu, pleased. **Plus**, more, moreover. **Il plut**, it rained; he pleased. **Qu'il plût**, that it might rain; that he might please

Poile, m. **Poêle**, f. **Poil**, m.

Poile, a poll, canopy; stove. **Poêle**, a frying-pan. **Poil**, hair, beard

Poids, m. **Pois**, m. **Pois**, f.

Poids, a weight, load, burthen; importance. **Pois**, a pea, pease. **Pois**, pitch, resin

Poind, v. **Poing**, m. **Point**, ad. **Point**, m.

Le jour poind, the day peeps, breaks. **Poing**, the fist. **Ne point**, not, none. **Point**, stitch; point; full stop

Pompe, f. **Pompe**, v.

Pompe, a pump; magnificence, splendor, sumptuousness. **Il pompe**, he pumps

Ponte, m. **Ponte**, f.

Ponte, a punto; a punter. **Ponte**, the laying of eggs

Porc, m. **Port**, m.

Porc, pork, a hog. **Port**, port, harbour, wharf; portage, carriage; countenance

Porte, f. **Porte**, v.

La porte, the door, gate, gap; the porte, the grand seignior's court. **Il porte**, he carries, bears, suffers

Porté, pa. **Portée**, f.

Porté, carried, &c. **Portée**, the brood of an animal; reach, ability; shot, length

Poste, m. **Posta**, f.

Poste, a station, employment. **Poste**, the mail, post-house, post-stage

Pou, m. **Pouls**, m.

Pou, a louse. **Pouls**, the pulse

Pouce, m. **Pouss**, v. **Pousse**, f.

Pouce, the thumb; an inch. **Je pousse**, I push, trust, carry on, drive on. **Pousse**, a shoot; short wind; pursiness

* The c is seldom sounded.

Pourpre, m. **Pourpre**, f. **Le pourpre**, the spotted fever; purple; purple-fish. **Pourpre**, purple, purple dye

Près, p. **Prêt**, m. **Prêt**, a.

Près, near, by, hard by, nigh, close. **Prêt**, c lean, money lent. **Prêt**, ready, prepared

Présent, m. **Présent**, a.

Présent, a gift, present; present tense. **Présent**, present

Prête, a. f. **Prête**, v.

Prête, ready. **Il prête**, he lends

Prêteur, m. **Prêteur**, m.

Prêteur, (among the Romans) a prator. **Prêteur**, a lender, creditor

Priam, m. **Priames**, v.

Priam, (a king of Troy) **Priamius**. **Nous priames**, we begged, prayed, entreated

Prière, f. **Prier**, v.

Prière, a prayer, entreaty, supplication. **Prier**, to pray

Pris, pa. **Prix**, m.

Pris, took, caught, frozen, shaped. **Prix**, price, rate, value, worth

Puce, f. **Pusse**, v.

Puce, a flea. **Je puce**, I might

Puis, v. **Puis**, ad. **Puits**, m. **Puy**.

Je puis, I can. **Puis**, then, after, afterward. **Puits**, a well. **Le Puy**, a town in France

Q.

Quelque, pr. **Quelque**, ad. **Quel que**, **Quelque**, some, any. **Quelque**, however, about some. **Quel que**, whatever, may, &c.

R.

Rabat, m. **Rabats**, **rabat**, v.

Rabat, a band worn by clergymen; tipping a nine pins. **Je rabats**, I abate, &c. **Il rabat**, he abates, &c.

Raie, f. **Rais**, m. p.

Raie, a line; stripe; parting of the hair; (a sea-fish) thorn-back. **Rais**, rays or beams of light; spokes of a wheel

Raisonner, v. **Résonner**, v.

Raisonner, to reason, argue, discourse. **Résonner**, to yell a sound, to resound

Rang, m. **Rends**, v.

Rang, rank, order, range, row; rate, quality. **Je rends**, I render, restore

Ras, m. **Ras**, a. **Râts**, m. p.

Ras, shaloon, a kind of serge. **Ras**, shorn, shaved close. **Râts**, rats

Rauque, a. **Roe**, m. **Rock**.

Rauque, hoarse, harsh. **Roe**, a rock. **Rock**, a man's name

Récent, a. **Ressent**, v.

Récent, recent, fresh, lately happened. **Il ressent**, he feels, repents

Rein, m. **Rhin**, m.

Rein, reins, rein, loin, kidney, back. **Rhin**, (a river between France and Germany) **Rhine**

Raine, f. **Rêne**, f. **Rennes**. **Renne**, f.

Reine, a queen. **Rêne**, the rein of a bridle. **Rennes**, the name of a town in France. **Renne**, a rein-deer

Repaire, m. **Repère**, m.

Repaire, haunt or den of a wild beast. **Repère**, a mark

Raiponce, *f.* Réponse, *f.*

Raiponce, *rampion*, a *salad*. Réponse, *an-
swer*

Rets, *m.* Retz. Rez, *p.*

Rets, *net*. Retz, the name of a famous *cardi-
nal in France*. Rez, close to, even with

Rich, *m.* Riche, *a.*

Rich, a wolf common in Sweden and Poland
Riche, *rich*, wealthy

Rince, *v.* Rheims

Rince, *rinse*, wash. Rheims, a town in France
Riom. Rions, *v.*

Rioma, a town in France. Rions, let us laugh

Ris, *m.* Riz or ris, *m.*

Ris, laugh, smile, laughter. Riz or ris, (a grain)
rice

Roi, *m.* Rouet, *m.* Boye

Roi, king. Rouet, spinning wheel. Royle, a
town in France

Roman, *m.* Romand. Romans

Roman, a novel, a romance. Romand, the
name of a canton in Switzerland. Rouans, a
town in France

Romps, *v.* Rond, *a.*

Romps, break. Rond, round, circular

Roue, *f.* Roux, *a.*

Roue, a wheel. Roux, red, rusty

Rouvre, *m.* Rouvre, *v.*

Rouvre, a kind of very hard oak. Rouvre,
open again

Rue, *f.* Rue, *v.* Rue. Ruth

Rue, a street or lane; (a part) rue. Il rue, he
sobs. Rue, a town in France. Ruth, (a pro-
per name) Ruth

S.

Saigneur, *m.* S-igneur, *m.*

Saigneur, a bleeder. Seigneur, a lord

Saine, *a.* Seine, *f.* Seine, *f.*

Saine, wholesome, healthy, sound. Seine, the
name of a river in France. Seine, (a net used for
fishing) sea

Sainte, *f.* & *a.* Saintes, or Xaintes

Sainte, a holy, sacred, golly, blessed woman, a
saint. Saintes, or Xaintes, the name of a town in
France

Sale, *a.* Sale, *v.* Salle, *f.*

Sale, dirty, foul, nasty, obscene. Il sale, he
sits. Salle, a hall, parlour, ward, bower

Savon, *m.* Savons, *v.*

Savon, soap. Nous savons, we know

Saur, *a.* Saure, *a.* Sort, *m.* Sorts, *m.* Sors,
sort, *v.*

Saur, (speaking of a herring) red. Saure, (said
of a horse) sorrel. Sort, fate, destiny, lot. Sorts,
charms, spells. Je sors, il sort, I go out, he goes
out

Saut, *m.* Seeau, *m.* Secaux. Scau, *m.*
Sot, *a.* & *m.*

Saut, a jump, leap, skip. Secau, seal. Secaux,
the name of a village near Paris. Scau, a pail or
bucket. Sot, foolish, satish, silly; a dunce

Scieur, *m.* Sieur, *m.*

Scieur, a sawyer. Sieur, master, sir

Sentons, *v.* Centon, *m.*

Sentons, let us feel or smell. Centon, centot, a
collection of fragments

Serein, *m.* Serein, *a.* Serin, *m.*

Serein, the dampish vapour which falls after

* Pronounced riche.

† This word is Latin, and signifies a coat made
of pieces, like Harlequin's coat.

sun-set in summer. Serein, serene, clear; clear-
ful, open. Serin, a Canary bird

Sévère. Severe, *a.*

Sévère, Severus, an emperor of Rome; a Latin
poet. Severe, severe, strict, rigid, stern, rigorous,
harsh

Simple, *m.* Simple, *a.*

Simple, a simple or a medicinal plant. Simple
pure, unmixed; bare, common, plain; weak

Soc, *m.* Socque, *m.*

Soc, a plough-share. Socque, sandal, a wooden
paten

Soi, *pr.* Soie, *f.* Soit, *v.* Soit, *c.*

Soi, himself, herself, itself, one's-self. Soie, silk,
bristles, and soft hair on animals. Soit, may be.
Soit, whether, or

Sol, *m.* Sole, *f.* Saule, *m.*

Sol, (a note of music) sol; soil, ground. Sole,
extent of ground in which wheat is sown the first
year, oats, barley, &c. the next, and lies fallow the
third year; a horse's hoof; (a sea-fish) a sole; a
flat-bottomed boat. Saule, a willow tree

Somme, *m.* Somme, *f.* Sonme, *f.*

Somme, a sleep, slumber, repose. Somme, a
sum; load, burden. Somme, the name of a river in
France

Son, *m.* Son, *pr.*

Son, bran; sound, noise. Son, his, her
Sonde, *f.* Sonde, *v.* Sund, *m.* Sonde, *f.*

Sonde, a probe; a plummet or sounding lead.
Il sonde, he sounds, probes, pumps, searches. Le
Sund, (the key of the Baltic sea) the Sound. La
Sonde, straits of Sunda in the eastern Indian
sea

Sonnet, *m.* Sonnets, *v.* Sonnez, *m.*
Sonnez, *v.*

Sonnet, sonnet in poetry. Sonnets, sonnets, *dit
ring*. Sonnez, (at dice) stakes. Sonnez, ring you

Souci, *m.* Soucie, *f.* Soureils, *m.* p.

Souci, care, solitude, thought; (a flower) mari-
gold. Soucie, a small French bird. Soureils, eye-
brows

Soude, *f.* Soude, *v.*

Soude, kali, or salt-water. Soude, solder thou
Soul, or saoul, *a.* Sol, sols, sol, *m.* Sous, *p.*

Soul, saoul, full, glutted, surfeited, drunk. Sol
sols, or better sol, sous, penny, pence. Sous
under

Souris, *m.* Souris, *f.*

Souris, a smile. Souris, a mouse
Statue, *f.* Statut, *m.*

Statue, a statue, figure. Statut, (in law) a sta-
tute, law, decree, ordinance

Suce, *v.* Suisse, *v.* Sus, *i.* & *ad.*

Il suce, he sucks. Suisse, süssent, night know-
Sus, come on, up. Un tiers en sus, one third over

Suie, *f.* Suis, *v.* Suit, *v.*

* Suie, root. Je suis, I am. Il suit, he follows

Sur, *p.* Sür, *a.*

Sur, upon, over. Sür, sure, certain; sour
Sureau, *m.* Suros, *m.*

Sureau, elder-tree or flower. Suros, splint, or
splint, a vicious excrescence upon a horse's leg, be-
low the knee

T.

Ta, *pr.* Tas, *m.*

Ta, thy. Tas, a heap
Tact, *m.* Tact, *m.*

Tar, (a disease among sheep) the rot. Tact, the
feeling

Tache, *f.* Tâche, *f.*

Tache, stain, spot; speck. Tâche, a *task*
 Taic, *f.* Tes, *pr.* Tet, *m.*
Taie, a pearl or rock in the eye; a pillow-case, a bed-tick. Tes, *thy.* Tet, the *scull*; a *potsherd*
 Taillon, *m.* Taillons, *v.* Talion, *m.*
Tailon, a poll tax. Taillons, *let us cut.* Talion, *retaliation*
 Tain, *m.* Teins, *v.* Teint, *m.* Thain.
 Thym, *m.*
Tain, a thin tin plate placed behind the glass of a looking-glass. Je teins, *I dye.* Teint, *complexion.* Thain, a *town in France.* Thym, (an herb) *thyme*
 Taire, *v.* Terre, *f.*
Taire, to be silent; to conceal. Terre, the *earth, land, ground*
 Tan, *m.* Tant, *ad.* Tema, or *temps, m.*
Tan, the bark of oak beaten small. Tant, *so many, so much; as long, as much.* Tems, or *temps, time, weather, season, delay; tense in grammar*
 Taisez, *v.* Thésic, *m.*
Taisez-vous, hold your tongue. Thésic, (a proper name) *Thesuis*
 Tante, *f.* Tente, *f.* Tente, *v.*
Tante, aunt. Tante, a *tent.* Il tente, *he tents*
 Tapir, *v.* Tapir, *m.*
Tapir, to squat, to crouch. Tapir*, an *animal of South America*
 Tapis, *m.* Tapi, *v. pa.*
Tapis, a carpet; grass-plot. Tapi, *m.* tapic, *f.* *hidden, squat*
 Tare, *f.* Tard, *ad.*
Tare, tare and tret on goods; blemish, defect. Tard, *late*
 Taraud, *m.* Tarots, *m. p.*
Taraud, a screw-tap. Tarots, a *sort of Egyptian checkered cards to play with*
 La tasse, *f.* Le Tasse.
La tasse, the cup. Le Tasse, the *name of an Italian author*
 Taupe, *f.* Tope, *v.*
Taupe, a mole; (with surgeons) a sort of operation. Tope, *done, I agree to it*
 Taux, *m.* Tôd, *ad.*
Taux, rate, assessment; price. Tôd, *soon, quick, out of hand*
 Tel, *a.* Tell
 Tel, *m.* telle, *f.* such, like. Tell (Guillaume), *Tell (William) the founder of Helvetic liberty*
 Temple, *m.* Temple or *tempe, f.*
Temple, temple, a place of worship. Temple or *tempe, the temple of the head*
 Tendre, *v.* Tendre, *a.*
Tendre, to bend, spread, stretch out, tend. Tendre, *tender, delicate, sensible, feeling*
 Terme, *m.* Ternue. Thernes, *m. p.*
Terme, term, bound, end, time, expiration. Ternue, *Terminus, (among the Romans) the god of boundaries.* Thernes, (hot baths of the ancients) *thernue*
 Tête, *f.* Tette, *f.* Tette, *v.*
Tête, head, pate, noddle. Tette, the *teat or dug.* Il tette, *he sucks, suckles*
 Tic, *m.* Tique, *f.*
Tic, a convulsive motion; (a horse's disease) the tick. Tique, (sort of vermin) a *tick*
 Tien, *pr.* Tiens, *tiens, v.*
Le tien, thine. Je tiens, *I hold.* Il tiens, *he holds*
 Tigre, *m.* Tigre, *m.*
Tigre, a tiger, a sort of shell, a sea-fish. Le Tigre, (a river in Asia) *Tigris*

* See Buffon's Natural History.

Timbre, *m.* Thymbre, *m.*
Timbre, stamp. Thymbre, (a flower and *riserous plant*) *winter-savory, pepper-hyssop*
 Tire, *f.* Tirc, *v.* Tyr
Tire, is thus used: Tout d'une tire, *at once.* Tire, *draw, pull, tug or tug; paint; st*
 Tyr, (once a famous city of Phœnicia) *Tyre*
 Toi, *pr.* Toit, *m.*
Tel, thee, thou, thyself. Toit, a *roof or top of a house*
 Tombe, *f.* Tombe, *v.*
Tombe, a tomb-stone, monument. Tom fall
 Ton, *m.* Ton, *pr.* Tonn, *f.* Thon, *m.* Tond
Ton, a tone, voice, tune, note. Ton, *thy.* Ton horse or *swifly, gait-see.* Thon, (a sea-fish) *ton*
 Je tonds, *I shear*
 Tora, *a.* Tort, *m.* Tords, *v.* Torc, *m.*
Tora, twisted, wreathed, wrung. Tort, *wr injury, damage, blame.* Je tords, *I twist, I writing, wind about.* Tore, (in architecture) *Tou, f.* Toux, *f.* Tout, *m.* Tout, *a*
 Tout.
Toue, towage, towing, a ferry-boat. Tou cough. Tout, *the whole.* Tout, *all, whole, thing.* Toul*, the *name of a town in France*
 Tour, *f.* Tour, *m.* Toars.
Tour, a tower. Tour, *turn, tour, m.* Tours, a *town in France*
 Tournon, *m.* Tournons, *v.*
Tournon, a town in France. Tournons, *us turn*
 Tournois, *a.* Tournoi, *m.*
Tournois (is always joined to livre), livre. Tournoi, *tournament*
 Trace, *f.* Thrace, *f.*
Trace, trace, mark, foot-step, track, m. Thrace, (in ancient geography) *Thracis*
 Trait, *m.* Traits, *m. p.* Très, *ad.*
Trait, a dart, stroke, dash; draught. Tra sentures; *traces for draught horses.* Très, *v. most*
 Trente, *num.*
Trente, (a city of Germany, a bishopric the county of Tyrol, and a large river in England) Trent. Trente, *thirty*
 Trève, *f.* Trèves.
Trève, truce, suspension of arms, intermission. Trèves, (an electorate, and a city in Germany) *Triers*
 Tribu, *f.* Tribut, *m.*
Tribu, tribe. Tribut, *tribute, tax*
 Triomphe, *m.* Triomphe, *f.*
Triomphe, triumph. Triomphe, (a *trump*
 Tripoli, *m.* Tripoli, *m.*
Tripoli, (a town and one of the principal cities of Barbary). Tripoli, (a species of *argemone* earth to polish nictal) *tripoli*
 Trois, *num.* Troie, *troies.*
Trois, three. Troie, (a celebrated ancient city) *Troy.* Troyes, a *town in France*
 Trot, *m.* Trop, *ad.*
Trot, trot of a horse. Trop, *too much, many*
 Tu, *pr.* Tu, *pa.* Tû, *v.* Tue, *ties, m.*
Tu, thou. Tu, *silent.* Il tû, *he might kill*
 cent, &c. Je tue, *I kill.* Tu tues, *he kills*
 Tyran, *m.* Tirant, *m.* Tirant, *pa.*
Tyran, a tyrant. Tirant, *string; boot-whip-leather; draught of a ship; a beam used*

* The *a* is not sounded.

† The *t* is sounded only before a vowel.

from one wall to another in a building, a cramp
rod in a wall, &c. to support it; pack-wool. Tir-
ant, pulling, drawing

V.

Vain, a. Vin, m. Vingt, num. Vina, vint, v.
Vain, vain, fruitless, vain glorious; (speaking of
another) sultry. Vin, wine. Vingt, twenty.
Vint, wine, came

Vaine, a. f. Veine, f.
Vaine, vain, proud, frivolous, unprofitable.

Vain, vain
Valais, m. Valais, valait, v. Valets, m. p.
Valais, once a small republic in Switzerland.
Valais, valait, was worth. Valets, men ser-
vants

Van, m. Vend, v. Vent, m.
Van, a winnowing-fan. Il vend, he sells.
Vent, wind

Vanne, f. Vannes
Vanne, a flood-gate or water-gate. Vannes, a
town in France

Vante, v. Vente, f. Vente, v.
Vante, boast, praise, excel. Vente, a sale. Il
vante, it blows

Vase, m. Vase, f.
Vase, a vase, vessel. Vase, mud, dirt, mire
Vaux, m. p. Vaux, vaut, v. Veau, m.

Vos, pr.
Vaud, the name of a country in Switzerland.
Vaux, (old word) pl. of val, valley. Je vauz, il
vaut, I am worth, it is worth. Veau, veaux, pl.
veal, calf, calves. Vos, your

Vautre, v. V6tre, pr.
Il (se) vautre, he tumbles. Le v6tre, yours
Ver, m. Vir, m. Verre, m. Vers, p. Verd,
or vert, a.

Vair, (in heraldry) vairre. Ver, a worm, mag-
got, moth. Verre, a drinking-glass. Vers, to-
wards. Verd, or vert, green; brisk; tart
Vesse, f. Vesse, f. Vesse, v.

Vesce, vetch, fitch. Vesse, a fust, fizzle. Il
vesce, he fizzes

Veux, veut, v. Veu, m.

Je veux, il veut, I will, he wills. Vœu, vœux, pl.
vow, wish, prayer

Vice, m. Vis, f. Visse, v. Visse, v.
Vice, vice, defect, fault. Vis, a screw. Je
visse, I screw up. Je visse, I might see

Vienne, f. Vient, v.
Vienne, (the capital of Germany) Vienna; a
small town in France. Vient, may come

Vil, a. Ville, f.
Vil, m. vile, f. vile, mean, despicable. Ville, a
city or town

Viol, v. Violat, a.
Il viol, he violated. Violat, (said of sur-
and honey) of violets; az, du sirop-violat, syrup
of violets

Vivier, m. Viviers.
Vivier, a fish-pond, well or vessel to keep fish
alive. Viviers, a town in France

Voie, f. Voie, voit, v. Voie, f.
Voie, a road, way. Je vois, il voit, I see, he
sees, or looks. Voix, voice

Voila, v. Voilà, p.
Voila, ve'led. Voilà, there is or are. Lehoïd

Voile, m. Voile, f.
Voile, a veil. Voile, a sail

Voir, v. Voire, ad.
Voir, to see. Voire, ay, nay
Vol, m. Voie, v.

Vol, a theft, robbery; the flying or flight of
birds. Il vole, he flies, robs, or steals
Volant, m. Volant, a.

Volant, a shuttle-cock. Volant, flying, rob-
bing
Vol, v. Volé, pa. Volée, f.

Voler, to steal; to fly with wings. Volé, robbed,
stolen. Volée, flight of a bird, &c. a flight, flock;
or company of birds; a spring tree-bar
Volais, v. Volets, m. p.

Volais, volait, did steal, take away, flew. Vo-
lets, shutters, trap-door
Voue, v. Voué, pr.

Je voue, I vow, consecrate, promise. Vous,
you, ye

* It is obsolete.

A DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLISH SYNONYMA.

FROM TRUSLER, BLAIR, AND PIOZZI.

A B D

A.

To *abandon*, *abanlonner*; to forsake, *délaissér*; to relinquish, *abandonner*; to give up, *céder*, *se rendre*; to desert, *désertér*; to quit, *quitter*; to leave, *laisser*:—to *abandon*, and *leave*, sometimes imply involuntary acts; to *forsake*, *relinquish*, and *desert*, are always voluntary; to *abandon*, is more applicable to things; *leave*, to persons; to *forsake*, implies leaving in resentment or dislike; to *relinquish*, *quitting* any claim to; to *desert*, leaving in any.

Abatement, *abaissement*; depression, *abatement*; dereliction, *abanonnement*; being brought low, *être réduit bien bas*:—these terms, though nearly synonymous, yet require some choice in their appropriation. We say, his fever has brought him very low; the depression of his spirits is great; the abatement of his condition has caused a dereliction of his faculties.

To *abate*, *rabattre*, *s'abattre*; to diminish, *diminuer*; to decrease, *décroître*, *diminuer*; to lessen, *amoindrir*, *rabaisser*:—these verbs are nearly synonymous when they are neuter; as active verbs they are very different; even when neuter, they carry some difference in their meaning. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, rather a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts; thus, his *charities*; the candle *diminishes*; his charity *decreases*; a bladder full of air when emptying *lessens* proportionably. As active verbs: to *abate*, signifies to lower the price; *diminish*, to lessen the bulk or value; *lessen* implies an act of degradation: thus, a shopkeeper *abates* his price; taking one yard from ten, we *diminish* the quantity; mixing water with spirits, we *diminish* the quality; a mean action *lessens* us in the sight of good men.

To *abdicate*, *abdiquer*; to renounce, *renoncer*; to resign, *résigner*:—to *abdicate*, relates more particularly to a throne; *renounce*, to matters of religion or opinion; *resign*, to employments or possessions. Thus, James the second *abdicated* the throne of England; many have *renounced* their political doctrines, though they were obliged in consequence to *resign* their employments. To *abdicate*

A B I

a crown is ever looked upon as disgraceful: to *renounce* errors in religion, as honourable; when done through the prevalence of truth; to *resign* an office, as noble, when generously given up in favour of another, and with the approbation of the person we serve.

To *abet*, *appuyer*, *favoriser*; to encourage, *encourager*; to push forward, *pousser*, *avancer*; to support, *soutenir*, *soutenir*; to maintain, *maintenir*, *défendre*:—these verbs are much alike in their general signification, yet are diversified by the manner of applying them in familiar life: as, if you will *abet* my quarrel, and *encourage* my pretensions, I will *maintain* your cause, *support* your interest, and *push forward* your fortune.

To *abhor*, *abhorrer*; to loath, *avoir du dégoût*; to hate, *haïr*; to detest, *détester*:—all these words imply aversion; but to *abhor* implies a natural antipathy; *hate*, a dislike actuated by resentment; *loath* is rather applicable to food, or what offends the sight; *detest* signifies aversion mixed with contempt. Ex. I *hate* Curio for his affectation, I *loath* his nastiness, I *detest* his conduct, and *abhor* his principles.

Abilities, parts, *talent*, *savoir*; ingenuity, *génie*, *industrie*; cleverness, *adresse*, *dextérité*:—*ingenuity* relates to the invention of things; *cleverness* to the manner of executing them; *ability* to the actual execution of them; and *parts* to the discernment. Thus, he who planned the telescope, was a man of *ingenuity*; he who constructed it, discovered *cleverness*; the finisher must have possessed *abilities*; and he who applies it to the various purposes of astronomy, must be a man of *parts*.

Ability, *habileté*; capacity, *capacité*; power, *pouvoir*:—these words, though often used for each other, yet have different significations; *capacity* relates to the knowledge of things, *ability* and *power*, to their application; they require different adjectives to attend them. Thus we say, a man of strong or weak *abilities*; of an extensive or narrow, large or small, shallow or profound *capacity*; great or limited *power*. Clarendon, being a man of forcible and vigorous *abilities*, was an exceedingly useful servant to a prince of disputed *power*; and having besides an excellent and extensive *capacity*, he stored his mind with a variety of ideas that entertained himself and his friends in retirement.

Abject, *abject*; mean, *chétif*, *bas*; despicable, *méprisable*; worthless, *indigne*, *de nulle valeur*; vile, *vil*; low, *bas*:—these words are all expressive of contempt: ex. an *abject* condition; a *mean* action; *despicable* talents; *worthless* conduct; a *vile* intention; *low* language. There is a material distinction to be made between the last and the other adjectives; *low* often implies something involuntary, the others generally express a voluntary situation: Divine Wisdom has placed some men in a *low* condition, but never in *abjectness*; the villainous character of a man makes him *abject*.

Able, *capable*; skilful, *habile*; learned, *savant*:—that knowledge which may be reduced to practice, makes us *able*; that which requires speculation, makes us *skilful*; that which fills the memory, makes us *learned*. *Able* seems to imply something more extensive; *skilful*, something more profound; *learned*, something more universal: thus we say, an *able* minister, a *skilful* mathematician, a *learned* historian. We become *able* by long experience; *skilful*, by deep study; *learned*, by great reading.

To **abolish**, *abolir*; to abrogate, *abroger*; to disannul, *annuler*; to repeal, *casser*; to revoke, *révoquer*:—to *abolish*, is a term rather applied to customs; *abrogate* and *repeal*, to laws; *disannul* and *revoke*, to private contracts. When we talk of rendering old laws null, we call it *abrogating*; when those lately made, *repealing*. *Disannul* is applied to a written contract; *revoke* to a verbal one. New fashions *abolish* old ones.

Absent *absent*; inattentive, *inattentif*, *distract*:—these two words equally express want of attention; but with this difference, that the first supposes us wholly occupied by our own ideas; the last that we are attracted by some fresh outward object; *absence* of mind is owing to thoughtfulness; *inattention*, to curiosity. We are *absent*, when we think not of any present object, or any thing that is said to us; we are *inattentive*, when we pay more regard to any other object than to that which is proposed to us, or when we listen to any other conversation than to what is addressed to us. The *absent* man cares little for conversation; the *inattentive* man loses the fruit of it.

Abstemious, *sobri*, *sobre*; temperate, *tempérant*:—are generally applied to moderation in meat and drink: thus a man is *sobri*, who keeps free from intoxication; a *temperate* man, is moderate in eating and drinking; an *abstemious* man, rigidly abstains from food or liquor which may hurt his constitution, or cloud his intellects. A man, through strength of constitution, may drink much and yet be *sobri*; a *temperate* man drinks little; an *abstemious* man drinks not at all, that is, uses no strong drink.

Abstinence, *abstinence*; fast, *jeûne*:—*abstinence* implies a forbearance from some kind of food; *fast*, a refraining from all food. Wednesdays and Fridays are appointed by the church as days of *abstinence*; Ash-Wednesday and Good-Friday, as *fast* days.

Absurd, *absurde*, *ridicule*; inconsistent, *incompréhensible*, *contradictoire*; unreasonable, *déraisonnable*:—the general idea of these three words is incongruity; but *unreasonable* implies what is not conformable to reason; in-

consistent, *contrariety* of action; *absurd* seems to intinate both. He who requires the services of another to his detriment, acts *unreasonably*; should a miser bestow a large sum in charity, he would act *inconsistently*; and when an old woman assumes the airs of a young coquette, she acts *absurdly*.

Abyss, *abyme*; gulph, *gouffre*:—these words are more frequently used in a figurative, than a literal sense; the first conveys an idea of unmeasurable depth, whose bottom we can never reach; the second, of insatiable voracity, which drags in and consumes all that approaches; thus we say, plunged in an *abys* of darkness; in an *abys* of sorrow; swallowed up by a *gulph* of woe, by the *gulph* of dissipation. A *gulph* is supposed to have many turns and windings, of which, when we have once a step in, we cannot possibly get out, but are carried on, in spite of all our endeavours to the contrary. An *abys* is supposed to have many uncertain and obscure roads, without end, in which, though we may sometimes stop, in hopes of finding a way out, yet, being deceived, we become disheartened, bewildered with doubts, and overwhelmed with despair.

To **accept**, *accepter*; to take, *prendre*; to receive, *recevoir*:—the first word always implies consent and approbation, the others only exclude refusal: we *accept* what is offered us; *take* what is given, and *receive* what is sent us. Ex. I *accept* your proposal; and *take* your word, that you will *receive* them kindly. We *take* money; we *receive* favours; we *accept* services.

Account, *relation*, *rapport*; narration, *narration*, *narre*; recital, *recit*:—all signify a relation of something which has happened; but *account* seems to imply something more short and concise; *narration*, a kind of history or collection of facts; *recital*, a more minut. attention to every circumstance: thus we say, in order to give a good *account* of the fact, it is necessary to hear a clear *recital* of the circumstances; but if we mean to make a pleasing *narration*, those circumstances should not be dwelt on too minutely.

Acid, *aide*, *sharp*, *acre*, *piquant*; sour, *aigre*, *surs*:—these words express different degrees of sourness: *acid* denotes the natural quality of a thing; lemon, vitriol, are *acid*; the others imply an imperfect state, thus, by long keeping, wine, beer, &c. grow *sharp*, and at last *sour*.

Acknowledgment, *aveu*; confession, *confession*:—the first supposes a question asked; the other savours of self-accusation; interrogation causes *acknowledgment*; repentance, *confession*. We *acknowledge* what we had an inclination to conceal; we *confess* what we were blameable in doing: as, he *acknowledged* his want of experience, and *confessed* he had done wrong to undertake it.

Acquainted, *connu de*; familiar, *familier*; intimate, *intime*:—a slight knowledge of any one constitutes *acquaintance*; to be *familiar*, requires an *acquaintance* of some standing; *intimacy* supposes such an *acquaintance* supported by friendship. These words rise one upon the other by gradation, *intimacy* resulting from close *familiarity*, which proceeds from long *acquaintance*. Those who are apt to be *familiar* on a slight *acquaintance*, will

Never acquire any degree of intimacy, as forwardness of that sort generally meets with the contempt of mankind.

To acquiesce, *acquiescere*; to consent, *consentire*; to agree, *agere*:—the first seems to suppose some submission in the person *acquiescing*; the second, some authority in him who *consents*; the third denotes some aversion to dispute; ex. her parents *consented* to the marriage; he *acquiesced* in the decree of his judges; to avoid disputes, I *agreed* to his proposal. We *consent* to the will of others, by permitting; we *acquiesce* in what is proposed, by conforming; we *agree* to what is said, by approving. We naturally oppose what we do not *consent* to; discourage what we will not *acquiesce* in; and dispute what we cannot *agree* to.

Acquirement, *acquis*; acquisition, attainment, *acquisition*:—all signify things obtained by chance, or else procured with some difficulty: ex. the *acquirement* of knowledge; the *acquisition* of fortune; the *attainment* of salvation. *Acquirements* and *attainments*, in the plural, signify accomplishments.

Action, *actio*; act, *actus*; deed, *factus*:—*action* is applicable to every thing we do, whether common or extraordinary; but the word *act* signifies something done which is remarkable; thus, we say an illustrious, or a trifling *action*; an act of charity, or villainy. *Deed* is not much used, except to signify the written evidence of any legal act; though we say, a glorious, or a bloody *deed*. An elegant speaker will not say a *virtuous act*, a *good* or a *virtuous act*; but an *act of virtue*, of *goodness*, or of *iniquity*: whereas to say a *virtuous action*, a *good* or a *virtuous action*, is proper and elegant. Considered physically, the word *action* relates more to the power that acts; and the word *act* is more applicable to the effect itself, produced by that power.

Active, *actif*; assiduous, *assiduus*; sedulous, *soigneux*; diligent, *diligens*; industrious, *industriel*:—*assiduous* and *sedulous* denote a persevering attention, the rest show the disposition; ex. a *diligent* lad, of an *active* spirit, an *assiduous* temper, and *sedulous* disposition. Sully was an *active* minister, ever *industrious* to promote his country's welfare, not less *diligent* to obtain intelligence of what was passing still at other courts, than *assiduous* to relieve the cares of his royal master, and *sedulous* to study the surest methods of extending the commerce of the empire abroad, while he lessened all burthens upon the subjects at home.

Acuteness, *disigne ce qui est aigu*; sharpness, *ce qui est coupant*; quickness, *ce qui est vif*; keenness, *finece, ce qui est piquant*. Intellectually applied they mean, *sagacité, pénétration, vivacité, subtilité*; we say, *acuteness* of discernment, *sharpness* of reproofs, *quickness* of conceptions, and *keenness* of satire. A man is said to reason with the first of these qualities, to converse with the second, to conceive with the third, and to dispute or argue with the fourth. Coarse people have meantime, by the too frequent use of their favourite aphorism, rendered it vulgar to call any one an *acute* fellow by the way of saying he is a sharp-witted one; it having been a practice lately, among low Londoners, to say, when they like a boy, how 'cut' he is! so that the word would now shock a polished circle from its grossness.

To adjust, *ajuster*; to reconcile, *réconcilier, concilier*:—the first relates rather to things; the second to persons; we *adjust* matters, we *reconcile* minds; as, they *adjusted* their disputes, and were perfectly *reconciled* before they parted. We use the word *adjust*, with respect to opinions which oppose one another, and that of *reconcile*, with respect to passages that seem to contradict each other. Want of justness in the mind is what commonly prevents schoolmen from *adjusting* their disputes. A precise knowledge of the value of every word, in all the different circumstances wherein they may be used, would go a great way towards *reconciling* authors.

To add, *ajouter*; to augment, *augmenter*:—by *adding*, we understand the joining several different things together, or, if they are things of the same kind, joining them in such a manner as not to confound them, but that after such junction each may be distinguished from the other. To *augment* indicates the making a thing larger or more abundant by such addition as shall cause it afterwards to appear one and the same thing, or at least that, when the addition is made, the whole shall be conceived under one idea: thus, we *add* one basket of rubbish to another, one point to another; but we *augment* the heap, and the house.

Adjacent, *adjacent*; contiguous, *contigu*:—by *contiguous*, is understood so situated, as to touch; by *adjacent*, as having nothing of the same kind between: thus, one house or one room is *contiguous* to another; but we say, an *adjacent* meadow, the *adjacent* village. The true sense then of these words, is, that *contiguous* implies actual contact; *adjacent*, only hard by.

Administration, *administration*; management, *manèment*; conduct, *conduite*; direction, *direction*; government, *gouvernement, régence*:—the first relates to justice, or the finances of a state; it supposes a pre-eminence of employ, which gives power credit, and a kind of liberty in the department the person is engaged in. The second respects private affairs, trusted to the care of some one for the profit of another, and to whom he is to render an account, as that of a clerk to his employer. The third points out some knowledge and ability with respect to things, and a subordination with regard to persons. The fourth implies a presiding over some office or affair, where there is a distribution either of money or power; thing else committed to the care of another. The last denotes the regulation of a state or kingdom; it results from authority and pre-eminence; it indicates a superiority of office, with a particular relation to policy.

Advantageous, *avantageux*; profitable, *profitable*; beneficial, *utile*:—the first is most applicable to honour or convenience; the second to gain; the third, to health; ex. a good education is very *advantageous*; some commodities are more *profitable* than others; change of air is, in many complaints, *beneficial*.

Advice, *avis*; counsel, *conseil*:—are to convey instruction; but the latter implies superiority in the person who gives it; thus we say, the *counsels* of a parent, the *advice* of a friend.

Affability, *affabilité*; courtesy, *politesse, complaisance*; condescension, *condescendance*.

are nearly synonymous, though the first rather implies superiority, and the last respects behaviour to inferiors: ex. he treats his friends with *affability*, strangers with *courtesy*, his dependants with *condescension*.

Affliction, affliction; sadness, *tristesse*; sorrow, *degrain*; grief, *peine, douleur*; concern, *mépris, misère, misère*; distress, *détresse*:—the two last seem rather applicable to outward circumstances, the rest to sufferings of the mind, as, the *misery* of their condition filled me with *concern*; while the *affliction* of the parents added to my *grief*, and the *sorrow* of the children spoke their *distress*, and completed the *wildness* of the scene.

Affront, affront; insult, *insulte*; abuse, *outrage, injure*:—*affront* is an arrow of reproach and contempt shot in public; *in ult* is an attack made with insolence; both may be given without words; but *abuse* consists in scurrilous language. *Affronts* are often given through the childish itch of revenge. *Insults* are too frequently the offspring of pride. We seldom, if ever, hear *abuse* from the mouth of a well-bred man.

Against, contre; in spite of, *malgré*:—both denote opposition, but the latter supposes greater resistance in the object opposed than the former; ex. a good man does nothing *against* the dictates of his conscience. The wicked commit sin, *in spite of* the punishment annexed to it. We act *against* the will, or *against* rule, and *in spite of* opposition. Rashness will attempt things *against* all appearance of success; and resolution will pursue the attempt, *in spite of* all the obstacles it meets with.

Agreeable, agréable; pleasing, *agréable*:—it is the air and behaviour that render us *pleasing*; good sense and good humour, *agreeable*: thus we say, a man of a *pleasing* address and *agreeable* conversation. We love the company of a *pleasing* man, because he charms; we covet the company of an *agreeable* man, because he diverts. Well-bred persons are always *pleasing*; merry persons are commonly *agreeable*.

Agreement, accord, convention; contract, contrat; bargain, marché:—the two first imply any sort of stipulation, with this difference; that *agreement* seems to denote a verbal one; *contract*, one that is written; *bargain* relates chiefly to sale: ex. I was obliged to enter into a *contract* with them, in order to bind them to their *agreement*. I made a *bargain* to give them ten shillings a yard.

Air, air; mien, mine; carriage, maintien; address, manière de s'exprimer; behaviour, manière d'agir, façon; manners, manières; deportment, conduite:—the three first are in some degree born with us, the rest are owing to education; *mien* rather relates to our look; *carriage*, to our frame; *air*, to both; *address*, to our words; *deportment*, to our actions; *behaviour* and *manners*, to both: ex. her charming *mien*, engaging *air*, and graceful *carriage*, attract our admiration; her genteel *address*, elegant *deportment*, affable *behaviour*, and good *manners*, engage our hearts.

Al-house, colaret; public-house, auberge:—they are sometimes used to express one and the same thing, but with great impropriety: though every *al-house* is a *public-house*, it does not follow that every *public-house* is an

al-house, which conveys a low idea, and is appropriated to the sale of beer.

All, tout; every, chaque:—though the word *every* is frequently made use of by itself, it is sometimes connected with the word *one*, especially when used as synonymous to *all*; as, *all of us; every one of us*: these expressions show that *every* is particular, and relates to individuals; and that *all* is general, and relates to the whole. *Every* includes in its idea the word *all*, though *all* does not always include *every*; *all* seems to be the plural of *every*; since *every* is constantly applied to the singular number, *all*, to the plural; as, *every man, every thing, all men, all things*.

Alone, seul; only, unique:—by *only*, we mean there is no other of the same kind; by *alone*, unaccompanied by any other. A child who has neither brother nor sister, is an *only* child; a person, when by himself, is said to be *alone*. That thing must be very rare, of which we can find *only* one; nothing is more tiresome than to be always *alone*.

Also, aussi, encore; likewise, aussi, pareillement:—the proper office of *also*, is to add and to augment; *likewise* is used with most propriety in similitude or comparison; as, he is not only rich, but *also* well-born; when the body is sick, the mind is so *likewise*. Love is not only liberal, but *also* prodigal; politeness is not only to be met with in London, but *likewise* in the country.

Always, toujours; continually, continuellement; perpetually, perpétuellement.—*always* means at all times and on all occasions; *continually*, without intermission, but for a time limited; *perpetually* is also without intermission, and without any regard to time. Thus, we may be said to have lived *always* in one house, though we have not been *continually* there; and he who is *perpetually* meddling with the affairs of others, must neglect his own. We should *always* prefer our duty to our pleasure. It is impossible to be *continually* at work. The heavenly bodies are *perpetually* in motion. *V. Whenever.*

Ambassador, ambassadeur; resident, résident:—the general idea of these words is that of a minister, representing the person of his sovereign, sent from one court to another; but *ambassador* seems superior to *resident*; the first is generally a man of greater rank, the second of less. The office of an *ambassador* is to transact some state affairs between two powers; a *resident* remains as a testimony of the good harmony between the two states.

Ambiguity, ambiguë; equivocation, double sens, équivoque:—*ambiguity* has one general sense, capable of different interpretations; *equivocation* has two senses, the one natural, in which the hearer is likely to understand us; the other perverted, understood only by ourselves. We make use of *ambiguity* to keep in the dark, of *equivocation* to deceive: thus we say, the *ambiguity* of an author, the *equivocation* of witnesses on a trial. *Ambiguities* are perhaps oftener the effect of a confusion of ideas, than a studied design of keeping people in the dark. It is beneath the character of an honest man to make frequent use of *equivocations*, he that does so being sure to meet with the contempt of mankind.

Amiable, aimable; lovely, agréable; charming,

charman; fascinating, *enchanteur*:—the first of these seems to *deserve* our love, the next to *claim* it, the third to *steal* it from us as by magic, the last to *draw* and *detain* it by a resistless power: ex. an *amiable* character, a *lovely* form, a *charming* singer, a *fascinating* companion.

Amical, *ami*; amicable, *ami*, *amical*; friendly, *ami*, *d'ami*:—the first of these is lately come much into favour, and may be useful where we cannot substitute a better: ex. he gave me a very *friendly* advice, and we parted on *amiable* terms; he recommended the country air to me, as particularly *amical* to the constitution.

Amusement, *amusement*; diversion, *divertissement*; recreation, *recreation*:—*amusement* implies tranquil entertainment; *diversion*, tumultuous entertainment; *recreation* signifies a relief from study or business, and a renewal of our powers, exhausted by close attention: card-playing, concerts, plays, &c. are *amusements*; cricket, hunting, horse-racing, &c. are *diversions*; swimming, riding, walking, are *recreations*. Some persons are so quietly inclined as to find great *amusement* in reading; while others are of such a riotous disposition, as to imagine all *diversion* consists in uproar and confusion; *recreation* is sometimes necessary to health.

Answer, *réponse*; reply, *réplique*:—an *answer* is made to a demand or a question asked; a *reply* to an answer or a remonstrance: the word *answer* is more extensive in its signification than *reply*: we *answer* the questions of those who ask us; the demands of such as expect our services; the arguments of disputants; the letters we receive; and for all our conduct. *Reply* supposes a dispute; we *reply* to the *answer* of an author whose works we have criticised; to these *reprimands* we are unwilling to submit to, or to an *answer* in chancery, &c.

Antagonist, opponent, *antagoniste*; adversary, *adversaire*; enemy, *foe*, *ennemi*:—the two first imply particular contest or opposition, though perhaps without any personal enmity, which the three latter plainly denote: ex. he was my *opponent* at the last election, when each endeavoured to outdo his *antagonist*, but we need not be settled *enemies* for that reason; however, if he bears me ill-will on that account, let him be an open *adversary*, not a secret and insidious *foe*.

Antipathy, *antipathie*; aversion, *aversion*; disgust, *dégoût*:—the first of these is chiefly excited by inanimate things or brutes, as, one has a rooted *antipathy* to a cat, another to cheese; I have an unconquerable *aversion* to a fop, and a sloven excites *disgust*.

Apartment, *appartement*; lodging, *logement*; chamber, *chambre*; room, *salle*:—by the two first is understood a set of rooms proper to dwell in; but *apartment* conveys an idea of greater elegance than *lodging*; *room* implies any divided part of a house; *chamber*, a room appropriated to sleep in; we say a commodious *apartment*, a convenient *lodging*, a snug *chamber*, a spacious *room*. *Lodging* relates more to a set of rooms appropriated to a family, in some private house: *apartment*, more to a convenient dwelling in some public edifice; as, *apartments* in an hospital, in an inn of court, in a palace. Some *chambers* are

so contrived as to conceal the bed, and make the room fit to entertain company.

Apparent, *apparent*; evident, *evident*; notorious, *notoire*:—*apparent*, implies that may plainly be seen; *evident*, denotes something stronger, and supported by proofs; *notorious*, signifies publicly known; thus we say, it is *apparent* that he loves her; but, at the same time, that he has no intention to marry her is *evident*, since his aversion to matrimony is *notorious* to all.

Appearance, *apparence*; outside, *dehors*:—it is the walls, courts, and gardens, which form the *outside* of a castle; but it is the situation and architecture that determines the *appearance*: the *outside* being the external part of a thing; the *appearance*, the effect which a view of it produces. In a figurative sense, *outside* is often applied to our way of living; *appearance*, to our actions and conduct. A brilliant *outside* is no certain proof of a good fortune; many put on the *appearance* of friendship, only to gain their private ends.

To be apprehensive, *apprehender*; to be afraid, *avoir peur*; to fear, *craindre*; to dread, *redouter*:—the first implies a fear which dwells upon the mind; the second, a more trifling degree of it; to *fear* sometimes signifies a reverential awe; to *dread* gives an idea of terror: ex. he is *apprehensive* of a relapse; she is afraid of a spider; the *fear* of God; the *dread* of punishment. Want of courage makes us *fear*; doubt of success makes us *apprehensive*; distrust of strength makes us *dread*; imagination itself will often make us *afraid*. We *fear* an ill through a natural aversion to it, and from a sense that it may happen to us; we are *apprehensive* of losing a benefit, through an eager desire to obtain it, and from a conviction that we never may; we *dread* our adversary through sentiments of esteem, when we know him our superior; we are *afraid* of danger through a timid disposition.

To approach, *approcher de*; to address, *s'adresser à*; to accost, *accoster*:—the first of these implies to draw near, though perhaps without intention to speak, which the two latter always suppose: as, he *approached* me with respect, but *addressed* himself to my brother, whom he *accosted* with great familiarity.

Arms, weapons, *armes*:—by *arms*, is generally understood those instruments of offence generally made use of in war; as, *fire-arms*, swords, &c.: by *weapons*, we mean instruments of other kinds, used as offensive on particular occasions; as, when a kingdom is invaded, it is necessary to take up *arms* in its defence; in time of insurrection, people make use of such *weapons* as they can get.

Arrangement, *arrangement*; method, *methode*; order, *ordre*; regularity, *régularité*:—*arrangement*, implies the putting things in their proper places; *method*, the means used in such arrangement; *order*, relates to the effect resulting from a prudent disposition of things; *regularity*, to the power and model which conduct that disposition. In every arrangement there must be *method*; and to obtain order, we must begin by *regularity*.

Ashamed, *honteux*; bashful, *timide*:—the reproach of conscience makes us *ashamed*; the sentiments of modesty make us *bashful*; when *ashamed*, we redden; when *bashful*, we

ash: to be *ashamed* implies no want of courage; but *bashfulness* always supposes timidity. We should neither boast nor be *ashamed* of our birth, which is a mark only of pride; but it is praise-worthy in all ranks, of both high and low, to be *ashamed* of their faults. Although *bashfulness* is a virtue, there are nevertheless occasions when it would pass for weakness.

assiduous, assidu; expeditious, *expéditif*; quick, *rapide*—when we are *assiduous* at work we lose no time; when *expeditious*, we defer not, but finish immediately; when *quick*, we work with activity. An *assiduous* man thinks nothing of the trouble of what he takes in hand; an *expeditious* man will not quit his work; one that is *quick* will soon have done. We should be *assiduous* in what we undertake; *expeditious* in affairs that require to be soon ended; and *quick* in the execution of others. Idleness is the opposite of *assiduity*; *delay*, of *expedition*; slowness, of *quickness*. V. *Assis*.

To assist, assister; to help, *aider*; to succour, *secourir*; to relieve, *soulager*—we use the word *assist*, in difficulty; *help*, in labour; *assist*, in danger; *relieve*, in distress. The first springs from humanity; the second from good-nature; the third from generosity; the fourth from compassion. We *assist*, when we aid in trouble and embarrassment; we *succour*, in battle; we *help*, when we carry part of another's burden; we *relieve* the afflicted.

Astonishment, étonnement; amazement, *confusion*; consternation, *consternation*; wonder, *admiration*; surprize, *surprise*—*astonishment* is a sudden confusion of mind, arising either from fear or wonder; *amazement* implies a still greater degree of it; *consternation*, such a degree as almost borders upon horror; *wonder* denotes admiration at something extraordinary; *surprize*, wonder suddenly excited. *Wonder* and *surprize* act upon the mind; *astonishment* and *amazement* upon the senses; *consternation* upon the heart. We *wonder* and are *surprized* at the miraculous events of Providence; we are *astonished* and *amazed* at the extraordinary qualities of the magnet. An unexpected calamity will throw us often into the greatest *consternation*.

Astronomer, astronome; astrologer, *astrologue*—the *astronomer* is thoroughly acquainted with the course and motion of the heavenly bodies, their eclipses and revolutions; the *astrologer* reasons upon their influence, casts nativities, and foretels events, but seldom, if ever, to any purpose. The first explains what he knows, and merits the esteem of the learned; the second tends his imaginations, and seeks the admiration of the vulgar. We apply ourselves to *astronomy* through a desire of knowledge; we dive into *astrology* from disquietude about futurity.

Attachment, attachement; affection, *affection*; love, *amour*; tenderness, *tendresse*; fondness, *attachement vif*; passion, *passion*—all express regard, but the first implies something lasting; the two latter a more violent degree of it: thus, his love of cards has produced a *passion* for gaming; his *affection* for her, and *attachment* to her interest, have excited in her a degree of *tenderness* and even *fondness* for him.

Attractions, attrait; graces, *grâces*; allurements, *appas*; charms, *charmes*—the two first signify natural beauty and agreeableness; the third something rather artificial; the last rather regards the mind. Thus we say, personal *attractions*; the *grace* with which she charms; the *allurements* of a coquette; the *charms* of wit. *Attractions* may be said to engage us; *graces*, to captivate us; *allurements*, to entice us; *charms*, to seduce us. *Attractions* arise from a happy formation of features and person; *graces* result from natural politeness, accompanied with a noble freedom; it is a varnish that appears in our conversation, our actions, and our carriage, making us please in every thing we do. *Charms* arise from an assemblage of fine touches, animated by good humour and good sense, and are sometimes far superior to what is perfectly beautiful.

Austerity, austerité; severity, *sévérité*; rigour, *rigueur*—*austerity*, regards our manner of living. We are austere only with respect to ourselves. *Austerity* of life consists in the privation of pleasures and conveniences; *severity* shows itself chiefly in the manner of thinking and judging; it condemns readily, and admits of no excuse; *rigour* is seen particularly in the manner of punishing; it pardons nothing, nor lightens the stroke. We say also, the *severity* of the cold; the *rigour* of the season. A regular way of life is the medium between effeminacy and *austerity*. Morals too severe, may, equally with morals too remiss, wound the regularity of manners. *Rigour* can never be justifiable, but at those times when example is of the utmost consequence; yet, even then, some sort of allowance should be made for human frailty.

Authority, autorité; power, *pouvoir*; dominion, *puissance*—*authority* does not naturally mean *power*, but the just pretension to it; *dominion* carries with it an idea of empire: as, a prince of high *authority*, great *power*, and extensive *dominion*. It is the law which gives *authority*, it deriving all its might from thence. *Power* is invested in delegates, those to whom the execution of the laws is entrusted, and is consequently in subordination to *authority*. *Dominion* springs from the joint consent of the people, or from the force of arms, and is either lawful or tyrannical.

Avaricious, avare; covetous, *avaré*; parsimonious, *ménager*; near, *mesquin*; niggardly, *chiche*; penurious, *inévitable*, *attaché*; stingy, *vilain*, *sordide*, *ladre*—by *avaricious*, we mean an inordinate thirst of gain; by *covetous*, an eager craving for the possessions of another; by *parimonious* and *near*, a rigid frugality; *niggardly* implies the giving grudgingly; *penurious*, a miserly disposition, or depriving ourselves of the necessaries of life merely to hoard the riches we possess; *stingy* is that sordid temper which does things by halves; the latter is rather a low expression.

To avoid, éviter; to shun, to fly, *fuir*—*shun* is generally applied to persons; *avoid*, to things; *fly*, to both: we *shun* troublesome company; we *avoid* hurtful things; we *fly* persons or things which we dread: knowledge of the world makes us *shun*; prudence makes us *avoid*; fear makes us *fly*. In order to *fly* we turn to the opposite side, and get quick

away, to prevent being taken; in order to *shun* we take another road, getting slyly away to *avoid* being seen, or to escape a trap; in order to *avoid* we use some stratagem, or extraordinary means. We *avoid* doing things that are disagreeable to us; we *shun* those persons whom we would not see, or by whom we would not be seen; we *fly* those who pursue us.

To *avouch*, *avouer*, *justifier*, *praiser*; to attest, *attester*; to declare, *declarer*; to affirm, *affirmer*; to protest, *protester*; to aver, *averer*, *verifier*; to assert, *soutenir*; to maintain, *maintenir*; to swear, *jurer*; to warrant, *garantir*:—the last is generally confined to vulgar use. To *avouch* implies an assertion in defence of another; to *attest*, a bearing witness to what another has said; to *declare*, signifies to tell a thing simply, but seriously; to *affirm*, is to say confidently; to *protest* implies a solemn affirmation; to *aver*, a positive declaration; to *assert*, that declaration defended; to *maintain*, is to support such assertion; to *swear*, to ratify it by an oath. When we give our opinion on being seriously asked, we are said to *declare* it; when we would give that declaration more force, we *affirm* it; and to strengthen that affirmation, we *protest* it solemnly; that is, we *affirm* it by invoking the Deity. Some persons are so ready to *assert*, that, let the matter be right or wrong, it is equally the same. When our opinions are just and well-grounded, we have an undoubted right to *maintain* them. *Swearing* was first instituted in courts of judicature, as a conscientious testimony of truth. When the reputation of an honest man has been undesignedly hurt, it is the part of a friend to *avouch* his good character. Too much care to *attest* all that is advanced, renders our conversation tiresome.

To *avow*, *avouer*; to acknowledge, *reconnaître*; to confess, *confesser*:—each implies the affirmation of a fact; but to *avow* supposes the person to glory in it; to *acknowledge* supposes a small degree of faultiness, which the acknowledgement compensates; to *confess* supposes a higher degree of crime; a patriot *avows* his opposition to a bad minister, and is applauded; a gentleman *acknowledges* his mistake, and is forgiven; a prisoner *confesses* his crime, and is punished.

To *awake*, to *awaken*, *réveiller*:—the first of these words is most frequently used in a literal sense; the last in a figurative, and is applied to our passions and inclinations: ex. the least noise *awakens* those who do not sleep soundly; that love which lies dormant in the heart is easily *awakened*.

Awful, *auguste*, *respectable*; reverential, *respectueux*; solemn, *majestueux*, qui imprime du respect:—the first of these words implies dread; the second, respect; the third, serious dignity; as, the *awful* silence of the solemn place, enforced a reverential behaviour.

B.

BAD, *mauvais*; vile, *vil*, *chétif*:—*bad* signifies deficient in goodness; *vile*, stamped with infamy: thus, he is a *bad* christian who is

void of faith; he who betrays his friend is a *vile* wretch. Speaking of things, we say, that which has been much used, but may still serve, is *bad*; that which cannot be used with credit is *vile*. A *bad* man is condemnable, and draws upon himself the hatred of every honest person. A *vile* man is contemptible, and becomes the outcast of the world.

Base, *bas*; low, *bas*; sordid, *sordide*; paltry, *pitoyable*; sorry, *chétif*; poor, *pauvre*:—these wretched epithets would be perfectly synonymous in their application to intellectual depravity, did not one discern inherent worthlessness in some of them, acquired poverty of spirit in the others. The last is sometimes used to express pity, the others always contempt: ex. a *poor* old man, a *base* action, *low* extraction, a *sordid* temper, a *paltry* device, a *sorry* trick. The word *base* may be considered as the most distant of all deviations from good, in every sense it is used: *base* birth in human creatures; *base* fruits in horticulture; *base* metals in the mineral kingdom; *base* dialects, such as that of St. Giles's, in the English language.

Battle, *bataille*; combat, fight, *combat*:—*battle*, is an action more general, and commonly preceded by some preparation: *combat*, seems an action more particular, and often unexpected; *fight*, may be either one or the other, and is seldom used in the plural: thus, the *fight* between the Carthaginians and Romans, and that at Pharsalia, between Caesar and Pompey, were *battles*; those in which the Horatii and Curiatii decided the fate of Rome, were *combats*.

To *be*, *être*; to exist, *exister*; to subsist, *subsister*:—*be* agrees with all sorts of subjects, substances, or modes, real or ideal: *exist* is used only with respect to real substances; *subsist* is applied equally to substances or modes, but with reference to the duration of their being: we say of qualities, forms, actions, that they *are*; of matter, spirit, bodies, that they *exist*; of states, works, laws, which are not destroyed or changed, that they *subsist*. The verb *be* is commonly used to mark the event of any modification or quality in the subject; that of *exist* is in use only to express the end of simple existence; and we employ *subsist* to point out the duration of that existence or modification: thus, man is mortal; the planets *exist* not; all human establishments *subsist* but for a time.

Beam, ray, *rayon*:—a *beam* seems more powerful than a *ray*, casting a greater degree of light and heat. We say, *rays* of light, *beams* of the sun: those are *rays* which shine early in the morning; those are *beams* which gleam at noon: thus we say, the cheerful *rays*, the scorching *beams* of the sun. The *rays* of a sun being separated by a prism is the original of colours. The *beams* of the sun collected into one point, by means of a convex lens, will set fire to any thing they touch.

Beam, *poutre*; rafter, *chevron*:—by *beam* is meant the main piece of timber that supports the house; by *rafter*, the secondary one, which is let in to the great *beam*; *beams* are those timbers which girt the top of a building; *rafters*, those that support the tilting.

To bear, *souffrir*; to endure, *endurer*; to support, *supporter*; to sustain, *soutenir*; to undergo, *subir*:—all signify the submitting;

to some inconvenience; but *endure* seems to imply somewhat more of patience; *undergo*, something of more active endurance than the others. We say, to *bear* our lot; to *endure* affliction; to *support* a change of fortune; to *sustain* an injury; to *undergo* fatigue or hardships. We may observe that tranquil and sedate spirits *endure* afflictions of the mind, which strong and vigorous imaginations can scarcely *undergo*; as in bodily distresses experience has informed us that the robust and able mariner is less capable of *sustaining* himself in a famine, and *bears* to be put on short allowance, with less power to support the change, than men more feeble by nature.

To *beat*, *battre*; to *strike*, *frapper*:—to *beat* is to redouble the blows; to *strike*, to give but one; we never *beat* but with design; we may *strike* by accident; thus, in raising my arm, I happened to *strike* him on the face, and he fell to *beating* me unmercifully. Some wise men have said that the rod should be always on the back of children; however, we are to interpret these words no otherwise than alluding to fear, not imagining that we are to be constantly *beating* them; for nothing is more opposite to good education, than the example of violent conduct and severe discipline. The preceptor who *strikes* his pupil does it oftener through hastiness of temper, than design of correction.

Benignity, *bénignité*; kindness, *complaisance*; humanity, *humanité*; tenderness, *tendresse*:—benignity is a sort of kind condescension, and is properly an attribute of princes only: *kindness* is a disposition of affection and attention among equals; *tenderness* is a susceptibility of impression, more applicable to persons nearly connected: *humanity* denotes a feeling for the distresses of even a stranger. The two first spring from the will, the others from the heart. The *benignity* of a prince makes him universally beloved by his subjects. *Kindness* is what one man naturally expects from another, and what we are reciprocally bound to impart. The great *tenderness* of animals to their young is a standing reproof to the many unfeeling mothers. True *humanity* consists in excusing the weaknesses, supplying the defects, assuaging the pains, and comforting the afflictions of our neighbours.

Between, *entre*, *parmi*; betwixt, *entre*:—custom has made no other distinction than that of using the word *between* on every occasion, as being softer on the tongue; and almost banishing the use of *betwixt*, as being much harsher: *betwixt* seems however to be used with most propriety when what is in the middle is as it were embraced by the other two; *between*, when that in the middle is at some distance from the other two: thus, speaking of houses standing in a row, the house I live in stands *betwixt* two high houses: but speaking of a row of trees, we should use *between*; as, the oak I mentioned, stands *between* two elms.

To *bid*, *dire*, *ordonner*; to order, *ordonner*; to command, *commander*:—to *bid* is generally used on trivial occasions; to *order*, on those of more consequence, and implies the exercise of authority; a *command* denotes still more authority; thus, to command an army, is to be placed at the head, and to have the direction of the whole: ex. he *commanded*

his men to retire; I *ordered* them to prepare for our departure; and *bade* them not forget my favourite bird.

Big, *gros*; large, *grand*, *vaste*; great, *grand*:—the first of these is seldom used but in comparison; thus we say, as *big* as a cherry, a lobster, &c. *Large* signifies greatness of extent; as, a *large* room or field: *great* is a more general term, implying any thing considerable, either in bulk, extent, quality, number, &c. as, a *great* house, a *great* road, a *great* weight, a *great* man, a *great* famine, *great* sorrow, &c.

To *bind*, *lier*; to tie, *attacher*:—we *bind*, to prevent the limbs moving, or the parts of a thing separating. We *tie*, to stop a thing, or prevent its going farther. In a figurative sense, authority and power *bind*; interest and love *tie*: ex. he is *bound* to do that by all the ties of gratitude.

Blameless, *guitless*, *innocent*.—*guitless* implies freedom from vice or crime; *blameless* seems to denote a still greater purity or freedom from imputation: ex. the *blameless* tenor of his life convinced all men that he was *guitless* of the crime alleged against him.

Blaze, flame, *flamme*:—both mean light bodies set on fire, so as to produce a luminous effect; but the first denotes a greater quantity of fire than the second: thus we say, the *flame* of a candle; the *blaze* of burning straw. *Blaze* is never used in the plural, the other may be: ex. the *flames* burst forth rapidly, and the whole house was presently in a *blaze*. Gunpowder is set in a *blaze* most quickly when the heat is communicated by the spark while spirit of wine takes fire by the *flame* of a lighted candle. Figuratively, we say, the *flame* of love, of sedition; but we cannot say the *blaze*.

Blessing, benediction, *bénédiction*:—*benediction* appears to be limited to the decretory pronunciation of happiness; *blessing* is a more general expression, signifying the various means of happiness: the first seems to intimate divine favour; the last, that which is human: we say, the *blessing* of God, the *blessings* of health, &c. the *bénédiction* of the priest, or of the church.

To *boast*, *se vanter*; to brag, *se glorifier*; to *vaunt*, *vanter*; to puff, *louer*, *priser* *extrême* *ment*:—the first of these signifies to display with ostentation the talents or advantages we may possess; the two next have the same signification, but are rather of vulgar use: to *puff* is to speak or write in praise of any thing beyond what it deserves.

Boldness, *hardiesse*; audaciousness, *audace*; impudence, *impudence*; effrontery, *effronterie*:—there is a commendable *boldness* that proceeds from conscious worth; but that heretofore springs from ignorance, is confident and presuming; *audaciousness* is a greater degree of boldness, is steel'd against reproof, and is rude and noisy; *impudence* is an utter stranger to modesty, is scornful and abusive; *effrontery* proceeds from pride and self-sufficiency, is overbearing and insolent. The *bold* are unawed by diffidence, they speak with great assurance; neither the quality nor rank of those they address being able to disconcert them. The more you reprove the *audacious* man, the more it hardens him; he wilfully forgets the respect due to his superiors, and ill

imagines his boisterous behaviour a distinguishing mark of manhood. The weapons of the *impudent* are sauciness and abuse, with which they lay about them in a most unmerciful manner. The man of *effrontery* is arrogant and insolent, a stranger to good sense and good breeding.

Book, *livre*; volume, *volume*:—a *volume* may contain many books or parts; a *book* or work may make many *volumes*; the binding properly distinguishes the *volumes*; the division of the work, the *books*.

Branch, *branche*; bough, *rameau*:—literally signify a shoot or arm of a tree, though we seldom use the latter but for a *branch* with leaves on it; figuratively, the first alone is used; thus we say, the *branch* of a river, a business, the *branches* of a family, of literature, &c. *Bough* admits of no such use, though in some remote provinces, when a man is in particularly high spirits, and seems to entertain slightly, notions of his own greatness, we say, he has got up among the *boughs*.

To brand, to stigmatize, *marquer*, *diffamer*, *noirer*:—both signify to set a mark of reproach; but the first seems to have a more general signification, the other more confined. Thus we say, by that action he was *stigmatized* with cowardice, and his name for ever *branded* with infamy. *Brand* alludes to the custom of burning in the hand those who have committed certain crimes, which operation is called *branding* the person; *stigmatize* is taken from the famous story of St. Francis, who was said to have received by miracle the *stigmata*, or five sacred wounds of our Lord Jesus Christ, impressed by a seraph on his hands, feet, and side, as marks of favour from above.

To bring, *apporter*; to fetch, *chercher*, *quérir*:—to *bring*, implies conveying a thing from one place to another; to *fetch*, is going to a place in order to *bring*; he who *fetches* a thing, is always supposed to *bring* it; but he who *brings* it, is not always supposed to *fetch* it: if we send for a workman in any branch of business in order to make or repair, he naturally *brings* his tools with him; should he forget them, he is obliged to go back and *fetch* them.

Broad, wide, *large*:—by *broad* is understood extended each way; as *broad-cloth*, a *broad-brimmed* hat; by *wide* is meant *broad* to a certain degree; as, three inches *wide*, four feet *wide*. *Broad* seems to be confined to things of less extent; *wide*, to those of greater. Thus we say, a *broad* bean, a *broad* ribbon, a *broad* face; but a *wide* room, a *wide* field, the *wide* ocean.

Brook, rivulet, stream, *ruisseau*:—*brooks* and *rivulets* are certain species of *streams*, which are running waters; but a *rivulet* runs between banks; whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows; heavy rains will sometimes swell a *stream* so as to overflow the neighbouring grounds; fish are found in *rivulets*, but never in what are properly called *brooks*, there not being sufficient depth of water. We say, the rapid *stream*, the clear *rivulet*, the gurgling *brook*.

Burden, *charge*; load, *fardeau*:—by the first, we understand a weight possible to be borne; by the second, more than we are able to bear. A light *burden*, is no improper expression; but a light *load*, certainly is. In the heat of summer our very cloaths are a *bur-*

den. Many a poor animal is so intemperately loaded as to sink under the *load*. Figuratively, we say, the *burden* of an evil conscience; *load* on the spirits, &c.

Business, *ouvrage*; affairs, *affaires*:—*business* implies an object of industry; *affairs* an object of concern; the first employs the hands; the second the mind. Thus we say that *business* is well performed; those *affairs* are well settled. The word *business*, by having no plural number, intimates a particular employ; by the singular of *affaires*, being seldom in use in the sense before us, this word is understood to mean a variety of transactions.

Buttriss, *arc-boutant*, *eporon*; support, *support*, *prop*, *étai*:—the *buttriss* fortifies, it is fixed close to resist the impulsion of other bodies; the *support* bears, by being placed beneath a thing, to prevent its falling under weight; the *prop* assists and strengthens. A wall is made stronger by *buttriss*; an arch is supported by columns; a house in danger of falling is kept up by *props*. That which has received a violent thrust, or is much bulged stands in need of a *buttriss*; that which is too heavy to carry itself is in want of *support*; and that which ought to stand upright, and cannot be made to do so of itself, must be *proped*.

C.

CANDOUR, *candeur*; sincerity, *sincérité*; openness, *ouverture de cœur*; ingenuousness, *ingénuité*; frankness, *franchise*:—*candour*, sets us above low tricks and disguises; *sincerity* prevents our speaking otherwise than as we think; *openness*, makes us speak as we think; *ingenuousness*, makes us declare all we know, and needs the guard of prudence; *frankness* makes us disclose our thoughts freely. He must be an amiable companion, who possesses *candour* of mind, *sincerity* of heart, *openness* of temper, *ingenuousness* of disposition, and *frankness* of behaviour. A *candid* man will act and judge fairly; a *sincere* man will not deceive; a *frank* man will not dissemble; an *ingenuous* man is not apt to flatter; an *ingenuous* man knows not how to conceal any thing.

Care, *soin*; caution, *précaution*; prudence, *prudence*; discretion, *discretion*:—by *care* we understand heed and attention; *caution* implies wariness in avoiding danger; *prudence* wisdom applied to practice; *discretion* means a knowledge to govern or direct one's self. He who expects to do any thing well must act with *care*; he who would avoid difficulties, acts with *caution*; *prudence* requires that we should weigh matters well before we execute them; *discretion*, that we should not undertake those which may be hurtful to us.

Case, *cas*; circumstance, *circonstance*; conjuncture, *conjoncture*; occurrence, *occurrence*; occasion, *occasion*; opportunity, *opportunité*, *occasion favorable*:—*cas*, signifies the main point in question; *circumstance*, conveys an idea of something additional; *conjoncture* marks an concurrence of events; *occurrence* is used to express what happens unexpectedly; *occasion* the arrival of something new; *opportunity*, something which arrives seasonably.

as that being the *case*, with *circumstances* so favourable, in such a *conjuncture*, after so desirable an *occurrence*, I seized the *opportunity*, and took *occasion* to remind him of his promises. It has been pretended that there are *cases*, in which reason would condemn even an attention to virtue. Diversity of *circumstances* will make the same man think differently upon the same subject. It is commonly the *conjunctures* that determine us which side to take. We should be so far from letting slip any *opportunity* of exercising our benevolence, that we should seek *occasion* to practise it.

To cease, *cease*, *quitter*; to leave off, *quitter*, *discontinue*; to finish, *finir*, *achever*; to end, *achever*, *terminer*; to complete, *completier*; to conclude, *conclure*:—we *cease*, in quitting; we *cease off*, in discontinuing, though with a design to begin again; we *finish*, by putting the last hand to a work; we *end*, by cessation; we *complete*, by finishing perfectly; we *conclude*, by bringing to an end. We *cease* a pursuit; we *finish* our work; we *leave off* speaking; we *end* a lawsuit; we *complete* a piece of mechanism; we *conclude* an oration. We ought to *cease* from our pursuits as soon as we discover them to be useless. We should not *leave off* work but to refresh ourselves, that we may begin again with fresh spirits and more vigour. To *finish* a discourse properly, we should do it just before it begins to grow tiresome. May we not question the wisdom of those laws which instead of *ending* suits do but serve to prolong them? A piece of clock-work is of little value till *completed*. It is allowed by all philosophers, that the greatest ornament of a discourse is a well finished *conclusion*.

Cell, *cellar*, *cave*, *caze*; cavern, *caverne*; grot, *grotte*; grotto, *grotte de roaille*:—a *cell* is a little dwelling raised above ground; a *cave* is a habitation under ground, made either by art or nature; a *cavern* is deeper than a *cave*; a *grot* is a *cave* either dug or formed by nature in a rock; a *grotto* is more artificial, and is ornamented with shell-work. We die a *cell*; we build a *cell*. Hermits, or such persons as choose to exclude themselves from the world, bury themselves in *cells*; they may chance to meet with, or wear out their lives in *cells* remote from public view. It is dangerous to enter a *cavern*, as they frequently serve as a shelter for wild beasts. A *grot* implies a cool cave appropriated to pleasure; stony, rough, irregular, and overgrown with moss. A *grotto* is a pleasant *cave*, or room adorned with shells; we say a pretty *grot*, a beautiful *grotto*.

Chance, *chance*, *hasard*; fortune, *fortune*, *hazard*:—*chance* forms neither order nor design; we neither attribute to it knowledge or will, and its events are always uncertain; *fortune* lays plans and designs, but without choice; we ascribe to it a will without discernment, and say that it acts blindly; we say, *chance* brought him to my relief; *fortune* favoured my escape. The chief of our successes are more owing to *chance* than skill. It is sometimes a long while before *fortune* will look upon us with a favourable eye.

Change, *changement*; diversity, *diversité*; mutability, *mutabilité*; fluctuation, *fluctuation*; variety, *variété*; vicissitude, *vicissitude*:—*change* implies the rejecting one thing to embrace

another: thus we *change* our opinion, way of life, &c. *Diversity* signifies contrariety, as a *diversity* of colours, objects, &c. *Mutability* means the being subject to *change*; and *fluctuation*, a succession of *changes*: as, the *mutability* of human affairs, the *fluctuation* of events. *Variety* is a multitude of things differing from each other in likeness; thus there is no species in nature in which we may not observe *variety*. By *vicissitude*, we understand the removing and returning of the same objects; as, the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of the seasons.

Charm, *charm*; enchantment, *enchantement*; spell, *sortilège*:—the word *charm* carries an idea of force which puts a stop to natural effects and causes; *enchantment* implies an illusion of the senses; *spell*, something which disturbs the reason. Some believe that there is a charm against certain diseases; we read in romances of the power of *enchantments*; weak people have thought that by means of a *spell* health has been destroyed, and the person so bewitched made raving mad. All, in a literal sense, mark the effect of magical operation, condemned by religion, and laughed at by philosophy.

To chastise, *châtier*; to punish, *punir*; to correct, *corriger*; to discipline, *discipliner*:—we *chastise* him who has committed a fault, to prevent his doing it again; we *punish* the person guilty of a crime, as an expiation, and an example to others; to *correct*, is to amend by means of *chastisement*; to *discipline*, is to regulate and instruct. We *chastise* a child in order to *correct* his manners; soldiers are *punished* to keep up good *discipline* in the regiment. It is necessary for good *correction*, that the *chastisement* be not the effect of anger; justice demands that the *punishment* be rigorous, when the crime is enormous; otherwise, there can be no good *discipline* in the state.

Cheerful, *gaillard*, *enjoyé*; gay, *gai*; lively, *vif*, *vivant*; merry, *joyeux*, *plaisant*; facetious, *sauteux*:—*cheerfulness* implies ease and serenity of mind; *gaiety* is a more animated cheerfulness; *liveliness* proceeds from health and quick animal spirits; *mirth* is the effusion of joy, generally expressed by laughter; *facetiousness* consists chiefly in diverting by pleasantry, or repartee. The three first are sometimes applied to animals and intimate things; as, the *cheerful* lark, the *cheerful* lawns; the *gay* warblers of the grove, the *gay* meadows; *lively* verdure; we say also *lively* faith, hope, &c. but *merry* and *facetious* cannot be employed on such occasions; we say a *merry* fellow, a *merry* meeting; a *facetious* companion. Whatever promotes ease of mind, produces *cheerfulness*; what conduces to bodily health, causes *liveliness*. We should suppress our *gaiety* when in the house of affliction. We should cease to be *merry* when others are sad. We should take care not to be *facetious* at the expence of our character or good sense.

Choked, *étranglé*; smothered, *étouffé*; suffocated, *suffoqué*:—*choked* signifies having the wind-pipe closed or stopped, as by swallowing something too large to pass, or having a thing too tight round the throat; *smothered*, is when we cannot breathe, by reason of something which stops the passage of the air, as children sometimes are *smothered* in bed by the carelessness of their nurses; *suffocated* implies the

drawing in something with our breath, by which life is extinguished, as smoke, water, &c. the two first are sometimes used figuratively: as, to *smother* grief, to *choke* a passage, &c.

Choleric, colérique, colère; passionate, emporté; irascible, irascible; hasty, prompt; testy, burru, d'zarré; peevish, hargneux, fantasque; fretful, chagrin, quintoux, de mauvaise humeur; angry, foché, en colère; violent, violent; wrathful, courroucé:—*choleric* is rather a ludicrous way to express a *passionate* temper, as *testy* is a *peevish* one; *passionate* signifies a disposition to be easily made *angry*, though it is sometimes used to express love, as a *passionate* lover; *irascible* is subject to *anger*, and is often applied to nations or districts; *hasty* relates rather to a readiness to give blows; *peevish* implies a forwardness, which takes offence at every thing; *fretful*, an inward pining; *angry* denotes a temporary hatred for some offence committed against us; *violent*, one subject to sudden gusts of passion; *wrathful* is properly used only on solemn occasions, to express Almighty power offended.

To choose, *choisir*; to prefer, *préférer*; to make choice of, *faire choix*:—to choose is to determine in favour of a thing, either on account of its merit or value; to prefer is to select from inclination; to make choice of relates more properly to the way of life we fix on, or the appointing persons to honours or employments. It is the judgment makes the choice, the heart gives the preference. Prudence sometimes forbids our choosing that which strikes the eye most; justice will not often permit us to prefer our friends to other people. Princes should always make choice of the ablest men in their appointments to public offices. *V.* To Elect.

Church, église; temple, temple:—both signify an edifice set apart for the worship of the Deity; but *temple* is a more pompous expression, and less in use than *church*. In solemn discourses we say the temple of the Lord; but in familiar conversation we use the word *church*. With respect to the pagan religion we frequently use the word *temple*: as the temple of Apollo; the temple of Janus; but with relation to our own seldom; we say, St. Paul's church, St. Saviour's church, &c.

Clergyman, ecclésiastique, homme d'église; parson, ecclésiastique, ministre; priest, prêtre:—all signify men devoted to the service of religion: the two first are used to denote those only of the Christian religion: the word *parson* is seldom used but in mockery and contempt; the word *priest* is applied to the ministers of all religions.

Clever, habile; dexterous, adroit:—the first signifies apt and ready, whether at invention or execution; the second relates properly to bodily agility: thus we say, a *clever* contrivance, a *clever* trick, a *dexterous* leap, &c.

Close, renfermé, réservé, caché; secret, secret:—speaking of the disposition, signifying uncommunicative, we use the word *close*; also to denote a stillness in the air; as, a *close* room, *close* weather; *secret* implies an affair not yet made public: as, a *secret* embassy, expedition, &c. Henry the seventh of England, though a just man, and eminently constant in his friendships, was so *close* that even his friends never

knew any of his secret counsels, or could pretend even to guess at his future intentions.

Clothes, hardes; dress, habits, habillements:—*clothes* express simply a covering for the body, of whatever kind it be, and is properly classed among the necessaries of life; *dress* includes in its idea a relation to form and fashion, to ornaments as well as necessaries; the sword and cockade are parts of *dress*, yet cannot be called clothes.

Clownish, grossier; unpollite, impoli:—to be *unpollite* is to want good manners, and proceeds from a bad education; to be *clownish* is to behave with rudeness and ill manners, and shows an entire want of education. It is a much greater defect to be *clownish* than to be barely *unpollite*. *Unpolliteness* does not please; *clownishness* displeases.

Cold, froid; chill, gelé, transi; bleak, glazé, gelé:—*cold* signifies simply want of heat; *chill* denotes a sudden sensation of cold; *bleak* is chiefly applied to a cold wind; as a *bleak* situation is one exposed to cold winds: ex. the cold was intense, and, as I ascended that bleak hill, a sudden chill seized my whole mass of blood.

To commend, *vanter*; to praise, *louer*; to celebrate, *célébrer*; to extol, *élever, exalter, prouvanter*:—to commend is to speak moderately in favour of any one; to praise is to commend him more highly; to celebrate is to declare his praise publicly; to extol is to praise with ardour. We commend or praise a man, to testify our esteem for him; we celebrate or extol him to procure him the esteem of others. Thus a man of taste will commend Isaac Watts with delight, and celebrate with pleasure the superiority of Dryden, while he prizes Pope and Addison with deliberate and calm esteem of their great merit; and Shakspeare's general powers, and Milton's sublime genius, are by him justly and zealously extolled above them all.

Complaisant, complaisant; polite, poli; well-bred, bien élevé:—*complaisant* implies respect and attention to others; *politeness* relates to the flattering methods we use in our behaviour and conversation; *well-bred* signifies elegance of manners proceeding from good education, and a proper knowledge of the world; the latter epithet is only applied to persons, the others also to manners, &c. as *complaisant* behaviour, *polite* conversation or address, a *well-bred* man. *Complaisance* is the characteristic of the lover; *politeness*, of the courtier; but to be *well-bred* denotes the gentleman. We should be *complaisant* without importunity, and *polite* without insipidity. The distinguishing mark of a *well-bred* man is the constant care he takes never to disgust or offend.

Complicated, compliqué; intricate, embrouillé; involved, enveloppé:—the first implies the mixture of several things one with another; the second, a thing so entangled that it cannot easily be disengaged; the third signifies deeply immersed; ex. since he has been involved in that complicated business, his affairs become every day more intricate. *Complicated* and *intricate* have substantives in general use; *involved* has not, but in return has a verb in general use, which the others have not. We frequently hear of *complication* and *intricacy*; seldom of *involution*; so again we meet fre-

quently with the verb to *involve*, seldom with *to complicate*, or to *intricate*.

Conceal, cacher; to dissemble, *dissimuler*; to disguise, *deguiser*:—we *conceal*, by secrecy, that which we would not have known; *dissemble*, by reserve, what we would not have appear; we *disguise*, under false appearances, what we would not expose to the observation of others. It requires care to *conceal*, art to *dissemble*, cunning to *disguise*. He who would *conceal*, throws, as it were, a veil over himself, that he may not betray himself through observation; he who would *dissemble* throws a veil over the eyes of others, that what he does or says may not fall within the reach of their knowledge; he who would *disguise* never opens himself any other ways than to elude.

Conceive, concevoir; to comprehend, *comprendre*; to understand, *entendre*:—to *conceive* signifies to have an idea of, and belongs to the imagination; to *comprehend* implies to form a just notion of any thing, and relates to penetration; to *understand* is to have a knowledge of, and appertains to the judgment: *Example* to *apprehend* the reason of his absence; and no sooner *understood* how affairs went, than I *conceived* a plan for restoring him to his friends. We *understand* languages, *comprehend* sciences, *conceive* whatever has a relation to the arts. It is difficult to *understand* that which is enigmatical, to *comprehend* that which is abstruse, and to *conceive* that which is confused.

To conduct, conduire; to guide, *guider*; to lead, *mener*:—the two first of these words suppose a superiority of light, which the last does not; but, on the other hand, the last carries in its idea a degree of credit and ascendancy entirely foreign to the other two. It is properly the head that *conducts*; the eye that *guides*; the hand that *leads*: we *conduct* and *guide* those who know not the way; we *lead* those who cannot go by themselves. We *conduct* an affair, *guide* a traveller, *lead* a child. It requires understanding to *conduct* an affair properly; virtue should be the *guide* of all our actions; taste should *lead* the way in pleasures.

Confines, confins; limits, *limites*; bounds, *bornes*:—by *confines* we rather understand the edge or border; *limits* convey an idea of a kind of landmark, beyond which we ought not to pass; *bounds*, a kind of barrier to confine us within those limits. Thus we say, he who sets no *bounds* to his desires, but exceeds the *limits* of temperance, will soon find himself on the *confines* of the grave. *Confines* are where we are at liberty to go; *limits* are what we ought not to pass; *bounds* are what we cannot pass. We approach or get farther from the *confines*; we contract or extend the *limits*; we advance or remove the *bounds*.

To conquer, *conquérir*; to subdue, *assujettir*; to overcome, *vaincre*:—to *conquer* is to obtain the victory; to *subdue* is to bring under subjection; to *overcome* is to surmount an obstacle. We *conquer* our enemies, *subdue* our passions, *overcome* difficulties. It requires courage and valour to *conquer*; endeavour and resolution to *subdue*; patience and perseverance to *overcome*. Alexander gloried more in his conquests than in any other thing upon earth. Of all passions avarice is the most difficult to *subdue*, as neither age nor weakness

of constitution is able to blunt its edge. We should strive to *overcome* evil with good.

Constancy, *constance*; steadiness, *fermeté*; resolution, *résolution*:—*constancy* relates to the heart; *steadiness* to the will; *resolution* to the mind. We should preserve *constancy* in our attachments; *steadiness* in our purposes; and *resolution* in our undertakings. *Steadiness* prevents our varying, and supports the heart against levity and curiosity, which diversity of objects may produce; it arises from preference, and justifies choice. *Constancy* prevents our changing, and furnishes the heart with resources against being disgusted or tired with the same object; it results from perseverance, and gives a lustre to attachment. *Resolution* prevents our giving way, and endues the heart with strength to resist the attacks it meets with; it springs from resistance, and throws a brightness upon victory.

Content, *contentement*; satisfaction, *satisfaction*:—*Content* alludes properly to that inward serenity of heart which renders the soul sedate and composed; *satisfaction* to that sensation of pleasure we feel upon the success of our undertakings. No restless or turbulent man can ever enjoy true *content*. *Satisfaction* hardly ever accompanies immoderate ambition.

Contented, *content*; satisfied, *satisfait*:—we are *satisfied* when we have obtained what we wished for; we are *contented* when we wish not for any more: the first is properly applied to actions or acquisitions; the second, to state or condition of life. Ex. I am well *satisfied* with your performance; he is *contented* with his lot. Possession will always prove *satisfactory*; but it is the true enjoyment only of what we possess that can make us *content*.

Continual, *continuel*; continued, *continu*:—there may be interruption in that which is *continual*; but that which is *continued* will not admit of it. Thus we say, a *continual* noise, *continual* rains, though there may have been short intermissions; but a *continued* stream, a *continued* base in music. *Continual* interruptions will make us weary of the best undertakings. In countries situated near the poles, there is for the space of five or six months together one *continued* darkness.

Continuance, *continuité*, *durée*; continuation, *continuation*:—the first relates to duration; the second, to extent: thus, we should study a conscientious discharge of our duty during our *continuance* in any office; his physicians forbade him the use of animal food during the *continuance* of his distemper. The several books contained in Paradise Lost are *continuances* of the same subject, &c.

Convenient, *commode*; useful, *utile*; serviceable, *utile*, *avantageux*:—*convenient* implies what contributes to our greater ease and comfort, though we may do well enough without it; *useful* is more applicable to those we have often recourse to, and what we cannot well do without; *serviceable*, to things of use, but which we oftener do without than with: thus a clock is *useful* to regulate our time; a watch *convenient*, as we carry it about with us every where; friends and good connections are *serviceable*.

Copy, *copie*, model, *modèle*:—in the general sense, *model* is an original work; *copy* is

made after that original; but *copy* has been understood, as well as *model*, to mean the first work; though in this sense it is only proper with respect to the manuscript of an author; *model*, likewise, has been used to express the second work, formed after the first: but here *copy* is used for painting, *model* for relief. A *copy* ought to be faithful, a *model* just: the second of these words seems to suppose a greater resemblance than the first.

Crime, *crime*; sin, *péché*; vice, *vice*.—the first expresses a breach of human laws; the second, an offence against God; the third, a deprivation of the will, through habitual transgressions: thus, *murder* is a *crime*; blasphemy a *sin*; drunkenness a *vice*. *V. Error.*
 Cross, *schéraz*, *incriminate*; unlucky, *malheureux*; vexatious, *hagareux*; perverse, *perverse*, *cruel*.—applied to accidents, these are nearly synonymous. Thus we say, it was *unlucky* I was not at home when my friend called, with whom I had serious business; things will go *cross* sometimes, but this was particularly *vexatious*, and I have seldom been more provoked than I am by this *perverse* accident. When these words are applied to persons, their meaning is more different: as, when a child is peevish, we say, he is *cross*; we call ourselves *unlucky*, when we do not succeed in our schemes; *perverse* signifies obstinate or headstrong; *vexatious* is not applied to persons.

To cross, *croiser*; to thwart, *traverser*; to obstruct, *obstruer*, *houcher*, *mettre obstacle*; to embarrass, *embarrasser*; to hinder, *empêcher*.—to *cross* or *thwart* is, as it were, to place some obstacle in the way; to *obstruct*, is to stop or block up; to *embarrass*, is to place in such a situation, that we know not how to act; to *hinder* is to prevent; ex. to be *unharrassed* by every trial which *crosses* our designs, and *thwarts* our schemes, will *obstruct* our progress through life, and *hinder* our enjoyment of it. Some instructors of mankind have thought it necessary to *cross* people in their infancy, by perpetually *thwarting* their intents, *obstructing* their little projects for petty amusement, and contriving incessantly to *hinder* enjoyments, not in themselves irregular, and *embarrass* designs not evil in their own natures. Though this be executed, however, by some a good mode of education; reason must condemn the principle as erroneous, while humanity rejects the practice as tyrannical.

Cruel, *cruel*; severe, *sévère*, *rigide*; harsh, *rude*, *dur*; tyrannical, *tyrannique*.—*cruelty* proceeds from an inhuman and barbarous disposition; *severity*, from a rigid and chilling one; *harshness*, from a rough and ungentle one; *tyranny*, from a despotic and arbitrary one. May we not call that country gentleman severe, who *harshly* condemns some hapless poacher to prison or to exile, for having knocked down a helpless hare, as she sat temptingly still, perhaps, between the furrows, and carried her home for his wife and children's dinner? A *cruel* or *tyrannical* disposition is so odious in itself, and may be of such extensive mischief to mankind, that we should early check in children those propensities to the first, which discover themselves in torturing insects and animals; and that tendency

to the second, which displays itself in domineering over play-mates and domestics.

To crush, *écraser*; to overwhelm, *accabler*.—to be *crushed* conveys an idea of a thing beat to pieces by the fall of an immense weight; *overwhelmed* is overpowered, whether by water or any other vast body; figuratively, we say, our hopes are *crushed*, we are *overwhelmed* with grief. When a gallant ship splits with the weight of waters on her bosom, how is the stoutest heart appalled, the liveliest hopes *crushed*, the most aspiring courage *overwhelmed*!

To cry, *crier*; to weep, *pleurer*.—shedding of tears is the general sense in which these words are understood; but to *cry* implies shedding of tears with a sorrowful noise; to *weep*, shedding tears in silence; children usually *cry*; grown persons *weep*; he who *weeps* in secret may be more distressed than he who *cries* aloud.

To cry, *crier*; to exclaim, *s'écrier*.—the first of these, besides the shedding of tears, means also, to use an expression of sudden surprise; in which sense it is synonymous with *exclaim*; but it signifies also to hawk goods about the streets and should any one call the London *cries* the exclamations of the city, all would laugh.

Cunning, *ruse*; device, *finesse*; *adresse*; artifice, *artifice*; trick, *tour*; stratagem, *stratagème*.—*cunning* is a lower kind of wisdom or art in conducting designs; *device* is an uncommon thought or contrivance; *artifice* is an unnatural method of executing designs; *trick* implies a kind of jugglery, which eludes the senses; *stratagem*, a disguised way of obtaining our ends: he must possess a large share of *cunning* who has never been deceived by the *artifices* of the crafty, nor cheated by the *tricks* of the knavish; an ingenious *device* pleases and surprises us. All *stratagems* are lawful in way; *cunning* is employed in using means, and must be accompanied by penetration; *artifice* generally makes use of studied dissimulation; a *trick* is commonly looked on as a fraud; and a *stratagem* is oftener illicit than otherwise.

Cure, *cure*, *guérison*; remedy, *remède*.—*remedy* seems rather applicable to the alleviation or relief of a malady; *cure*, to the re-establishment of health: thus, the best *remedy*, in the hooping cough, is change of air; the bark is a certain *cure* in fevers. The word *remedy* is often considered as the means; *cure*, as the effect: as, by the use of proper *remedies*, the *cure* was completed. *Cure* seems to have no other object than stubborn disorders, and those which proceed from constitution; whereas *remedy* has a view to slight complaints, and such as are of short duration. The more inveterate the disorder, the more difficult the *cure*; in many cases regular living is the best *remedy*.

Curious, *curieux*; inquisitive, *curieux*, *qui s'informe de tout*.—*curious* implies a desire of information, and an attentive observation in order to obtain it; *inquisitive*, supposes the asking many questions to satisfy that *curiosity*; a *curious* observation of the operations of nature may advance useful knowledge; he who is *inquisitive* about the affairs of others, too often neglects his own. We should be

careful that a genius for *curious* research, and honest inquiry into moral life, does not, by being improperly indulged, lead us on degeneration, as it is further followed, into a restless and impatient spirit, fatal to others' peace, and productive of none to the possessor.

Custom, coutume; habit, habitude; fashion, facon, maniere, mode:—*custom* is more ancient, what has been long practised is a *custom*; *habit* is more closely linked to us, and is the effect which *custom* produces on the mind and body; *fashion* is more universal, and is that which is generally practised. We should be careful not to follow bad *customs*, which will pass into *habits*, and become difficult, if not impossible, to be rooted out. There is sometimes more policy in conforming to a bad *custom*, than in being singular in some good things.

D.

DANGER, danger; peril, péril; hazard, hasard; risk, risque; venture, aventure:—the two first relate to the evil that may happen; the three last, to the good we may lose; but *peril* is properly used only on very serious occasions; *hazard* expresses something near; *risk*, something at a distance; *venture*, something farther off, relating to the possibility of success. Thus, we say, the *perils* of the ocean; a *danger* of death; at the *hazard* of his life; at the *risk* of becoming a beggar, he threw his whole fortune at a *venture*. The avaricious man, spurred on by interest, fears no *danger*; he risks his health and happiness; runs every risk that attends his profession; encounters every *fatigue*; and gladly *ventures* his all, for the which, if obtained, he would not have the quiet to enjoy.

Darkness, ténèbres; obscurity, obscurité:—*darkness* is a privation of light; *obscurity*, a want of brightness. Figuratively, a state of *darkness* means a state of ignorance; a life of *obscurity* means a life retired and unnoticed; the *obscurity* of an author, is when his meaning is not sufficiently clear. We say often of *darkness*, that it is thick; of *obscurity*, that it is great. He who lives in a state of *darkness* is useless to society, and dead, as it were, to mankind; he who lives in a state of *obscurity*, enjoys a serenity unknown to him who revels in the open world.

Death, mort; decease, décès; departure, trépas:—*death* is the most usual expression, and signifies, simply, extinction of life; *decease* is more studied, somewhat bordering upon the law, generally used when we speak of inheritance or succession; *departure* is a style more refined, and presents an idea of the passage from one life to another: the first of these words is used with respect to all creatures; the other two, to man only. A glorious *departure* is preferable to a shameful life. *Death* is the common lot of all things living. Succession does not take place till the moment of *decease*.

Dejection, abattement; melancholy, mélancolique; low-spirited, triste; dull, chagrin:—*dejection* is an abatement of mind, commonly caused by great affliction; *melancholy* denotes a mind filled with gloomy ideas, it is generally the effect of constitution; *low-spiritedness* usu-

ally proceeds from an imperfect state of health; *dullness* arises from discontent or disappointment, which robs the mind of its alacrity. Joy is opposed to *dejection*; cheerfulness, to *melancholy*; gaiety, to *low-spiritedness*; and sprightliness, to *dullness*. The mind in *dejection* is unhappy, not having sufficient strength and reason to get the better of it: *melancholy* will sometimes wear away by diversion and amusement; a person subject to *low spirits* should pursue a regular course of life, and a uniform way of living; *dullness* is increased by giving way to it: it is in our power to banish it whenever we please; and the duncy it throws on every company, one would imagine should be our greatest inducement to do it.

Delusion, erreur, prestige; illusion, illusion; phantom, fantôme:—a *delusion* is a believing that true, which is but a false appearance; an *illusion* seems rather to imply such false appearance: *illusion* is the cause; *delusion*, the consequence; a *phantom* is a spectre or ideal form, which haunts the imagination of some weak persons.

To derogate from, *décréditer, diminuer*; to disparage, *dépriser, décrier*:—both signify to lessen the value, but the first is used with a preposition after it; the second wants no preposition: ex. I do not mean to *disparage* his understanding, or *derogate* from his abilities.

Description, description; definition, définition:—*description* is a relation of the qualities and circumstances of a thing; *definition* is the minute description of a thing, showing its essential kind and difference; *definition* is more limited, *description* more extended: we say, a fine *description*, a studied *definition*.

Despondency, découragement; hopelessness, non-espérance; despair, désespoir:—*despondency* is a deep and settled dejection of mind; *hopelessness*, where we suffer without a prospect of relief; *despair*, the last stage of *despondency*: whatever may be the seeming *hopelessness* of our condition, the face of affairs may change, and we should never give way to *despondency* and *despair*.

Determination, détermination; resolution, résolution:—*determination* is an act of the judgment, and supposes examination; *resolution* is an act of the will, and supposes deliberation: the first shuts out suspense; the last, wavering. In science, we say the *determination* of a point, the *resolution* of a difficulty. Our *determinations* should be just, to avoid repentance; our *resolutions* fixed, to exclude variation. Nothing is more disagreeable, both to ourselves and others, than to be always *undetermined* in our affairs, and *irresolute* in our proceedings.

Detraction, détraction; defamation, diffamation:—injuring the reputation is the general idea of these two words; but *detraction* implies the taking off from a man's good name; *defamation*, the giving him a bad one. To be silent when asked the character of a worthy man, or by sly insinuations to raise suspicions against him, is *detraction*; to vilify him, by imputing to him inamous practices, is *defamation*. The one is an open and scurrilous way of injuring the reputation; the other, a close and toad-pole one. *Defamation* is punishable by human laws; *detraction* is not. Those accustomed to *detraction*, would fly the

thoughts of *defamation*, little imagining that both are equally bad, and considering them only as two different means working to the same end.

Difference, *différend*; *contest*, *contestation*; *dispute*, *dispute*; *quarrel*, *querelle*:—opposition of interests causes *differences*, which implies a coolness between friends; contrariety of opinions produces *contests*, which consist in warmly supporting opposite opinions; those opinions maintained and obstinately persisted in, form what we understand by *disputes*; harshness of disposition is the source of *quarrels*, which supposes rude and reproachful language. We make up the *difference*; we end the *contest* or the *dispute*; we appease the *quarrel*. Envy and covetousness make sometimes great *differences* for trifles; pride and obstinacy beget *contests*; prejudice, and want of attention to what is said, commonly prolong *disputes*; *quarrels*, for the most part, proceed more from disposition than animosity.

Difficulty, *difficulté*; *impediment*, *empêchement*; *obstacle*, *obstacle*; *obstruction*, *embarras*, *embarras*:—a *difficulty* embarrasses; an *impediment* stays; an *obstacle* resists; an *obstruction* stops us: we overcome the *difficulty*; we remove the *impediment*; we surmount the *obstacle*; we vanquish the *obstruction*. The two first seem to express something arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the two last, something from a foreign cause: thus, temptations are *impediments* in the way to virtue: nearness of kin is an *obstruction* to marriage: Philip found *difficulty* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest *obstacle* to his designs.

Discernment, *discernement*; *judgment*, *judgment*:—*discernment* is an acute and penetrating power, which distinguishes the nature and properties of things; *judgment* is a cool and deliberate faculty, which discovers the relation of things, and weighs their consequences: we say, a quick *discernment*; a sound *judgment*. When choice or determination with respect to the goodness or beauty of objects is in question, we should have recourse to those who have *discernment*; when we would take any step of consequence, we should take advice of such persons as have *judgment*.

Discourse, *discours*; *conversation*, *conversation*:—the general import of these words is the mutual intercourse of speech; but that of *discourse* implies serious or set talk upon any subject; *conversation*, such as is easy and familiar, and not confined to any particular topic. A *discourse* may be delivered by one; a *conversation* always supposes that two or more bear a part: we say a learned *discourse*, a cheerful *conversation*. The attention of men is so much scattered by dissipation, that, when together, exclusive of business, they seldom enter into any *discourse* that is improving; but their general *conversation* runs on things, in their nature trifling and impertinent.

Disgraceful, *honteux*; *scandalous*, *déshonorant*, *scandaleux*:—both these words express the effect of those actions that hurt the good name of those who commit them; with this difference, that a *disgraceful* action sullies

our reputation, and loses us the esteem of the worthy; a *scandalous* action destroys our honour, and draws on us the hatred and contempt of mankind. Should a man suffer his parents to live in indigence, while himself rolls in luxury, it would be *disgraceful*; should he suffer them to die of want, it would be *scandalous*. He who has the folly or the misfortune to do any thing *disgraceful*, should be very careful not to give himself any unbecoming airs: when we have been guilty of any thing *scandalous*, the best thing we can do, is to hide ourselves entirely from the eyes of the world.

To disperse, *répandre*, *disperser*; to scatter, *répandre*, *éparpiller*:—the first of these seems to imply the spreading abroad with some sort of order and care; the second, throwing about loosely and carelessly. By the invention of printing, the knowledge which was confined to the closets of the learned, is *dispersed* among mankind: he who scatters his wealth, without making a proper use of it, will one day come to want. When a family of children are come to years of maturity, they generally *disperse* themselves into various parts: it is almost impossible to carry a load of hay from one place to another, without *scattering* some of it.

Displeasure, *déplaisir*; *resentment*, *ressentiment*; *indignation*, *indignation*:—*displeasure* implies anger or ill-will for some offence committed; *resentment* is anger joined to a desire of revenge; *indignation* signifies anger joined to contempt. Ingratitude, or unmerited insult justly incurs our *displeasure*, yet ought they not to excite lasting *resentment* towards the guilty; but only such honest *indignation* against the vice, as may secure us from practising the like.

To dispute, *disputer*; to wrangle, *se quereller*:—these words cannot be exactly synonymous, since to *dispute* implies to argue with some fairness and civility; to *wrangle* is to argue with asperity and insolence. Difference of opinion causes *disputes*; a peevish and quarrelsome temper disposes men to *wrangle*. Were all *dispute*, all argument annihilated, falsehood would soon usurp the sovereignty; but a disposition towards *wrangling* is the bane of knowledge, and a torment to society.

To distinguish, *distinguer*; to separate, *séparer*:—we *distinguish*, what we want not to confound with another thing; we *separate*, what we want to remove from it. Objects are *distinguished* from one another by their qualities; they are *separated*, by the distance of time or place.

Dissolute, *dissolu*; loose, *dérégé*; riotous, *débauché*; *mad*, *adiviti*:—the two first imply, the being unrestrained by decency and decorum: we say, a *dissolute* life, *dissolute* company; *loose* morals, *loose* conversation; *riotous* signifies more turbulent and noisy: as a *riotous* mob; *riotous* mirth. In general, *loose* and immoral principles do not fail to display themselves in a *dissolute* and vicious life; and not unfrequently break out in *riotous* conduct, and acts of rebellion.

Distinguished, *distingué*; eminent, *éminent*; remarkable, *remarquable*; egregious, *parfaitement*:—the two first are applied only to good qualities; the third, to either good or bad; the fourth, to bad only: as

distinguished wisdom, virtue. &c. eminent learning, or abilities; *remarkable* for knavery, for sobriety, &c. an *egregious* blunder, an *egregious* fool. Though a lady may be distinguished as a pretty woman, she is not, for that reason, to expect to be celebrated as an eminent beauty; and if she wishes to be remarkable for the superior elegance of her dress, it is by no means necessary she should be such an *egregious* fool to every new fashion, as to be altering and changing after the caprices of others, less fit to lead the way than herself.

Divination, divination, sorcellerie; prediction, *prediction*:—*divination* brings hidden things to light, *prediction* foretells what will come to pass; the first regards things present and past; the second, things to come. V. Necromancy.

Dregs, lie, marc; sediment, *sediment, dépôt*:—*dregs* are gross; a *sediment* is fine: after the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*. We say, the *dregs* of wine, the *dregs* of melted tallow; the *sediment* of water: we say also, figuratively, the *dregs* of the people, to express the very lowest order.

To drop, to fall, to tumble, *tomber*:—whatever drops must in some measure fall; yet every thing that falls does not necessarily drop; since to drop signifies to fall precipitately, and is generally applied only to small things; as, the apples dropped from the tree; the knife dropped from my hand; also, to express the falling suddenly dead, we say, he dropped down dead; but we say, he fell from the ladder, or the tree; to tumble, is most commonly used to express voluntary falls, and tricks of agility.

Dubious, doubtful, douteux; uncertain, *incertain*:—all are used to express a fluctuating state; but the first is not much in use in conversation, we rather place *doubtful* in its stead; *incertain* seems more to regard the event of things; as, this being a *doubtful* case, the end of which is *uncertain*: we say also, things of a *dubious* nature; *dubious* case is one without proper arguments on either side. We must therefore give a hasty answer to a *dubious* question. In *doubtful* matters a wise man will keep to the safest side, even though he thereby renounce some *uncertain* and precarious advantages.

Ductile, ductile; flexible, *flexible*; pliable, *pliable*; yielding, *supple*; malleable, *malleable*:—*ductile* implies what may be drawn to any length; *flexible* and *pliable*, what bends with facility: these are applied either to things or dispositions: *yielding* relates chiefly to tempers, and signifies mild and complying. *Ductible* is used only to denote the quality in metals, of being easily beat out with a hammer: ex. how pleasing is a *ductile* mind, a *flexible* disposition, and *yielding* temper. In youth the limbs are *pliable*. Gold is the most *malleable* of metals.

Mute, qui ne peut pas parler; silent, *muet, qui ne parle pas*; mute, *muet, qui ne dit mot*:—the first of these implies incapacity or deprivation of speech; the others, a voluntary disuse of it: though *mute* seems to express more than *silent*; since we call him a *mute* man who says very little; but he who is *mute* speaks not all. A man may choose to be *silent* and sit *mute* in company, though not *dumb* by nature: we ascribe *silence* also to

inanimate things: as the *silent* stream; the *silent* grave, &c.

Durability, duration, durée:—*durability* respects the continuance; *duration* the length of it: we say, great or little *durability*; long or short *duration*: where there is great *durability* of texture, we may expect long *duration*. Sublunary happiness can be but of short *duration*, because in the world itself there is little *durability*.

Dusky, sombre; cloudy, *couvert*; obscure, *obscur*:—by *dusky*, we understand almost dark; by *cloudy*, the sky concealed by vapours; by *obscure*, the being deprived of light: ex. one *dusky* night, when the moon was concealed by *cloudy* vapours, I entered an *obscure* cavern. We use the latter term, also, to express want of clearness in an author, or an unnoticed condition; as *obscure* birth, an *obscure* passage in writing. *Dusky, cloudy*, and *obscure* will be our reasonings, on subjects above our powers of understanding; therefore the truest wisdom is shown in confining our researches to those points of knowledge which may benefit ourselves and others.

Duty, devoir; obligation, *obligation*:—*duty* implies something conscientious, and springs from a law; *obligation*, something absolute in practice; and arises from custom, or promise: we are said to fail in our *duty*, and to dispense with an *obligation*. It is the *duty* of a clergyman to carry himself modestly; and he is *obliged* to wear dark-coloured clothes. Polley finds less disadvantage in neglecting her *duty*, than in forgetting the least of her *obligations*.

E.

EARNESTNESS, application, zèle; eagerness, *empressement, passion*; avidity, *avidité*; ardour, *ardeur, chaleur*; vehemence, *véhémence*:—*earnestness* implies a steady and fixed attention; *eagerness*, a haste to devour; *avidity*, the same in a greater degree; *ardour*, warmth and energy; *vehemence*, a greater heat and violence. A man is said to seek knowledge with *earnestness*; to follow pleasure with *eagerness*; to thirst for power with *avidity*; to pursue a favourite scheme with *ardour*; to press an argument with *vehemence*.

Efficacious, efficace; effectual, *efficace, qui fait son effet*:—the latter term seems to express something more powerful than the former; the first gets the better of most obstacles; the last, of all: as, by an *efficacious* remedy, we put an *effectual* stop to the disease.

Effigy, effigie; image, *image*; statue, *statue*:—corporeal representation is the common idea of these three words; but an *effigy* is to supply the place of the real thing; an *image* is to show the attitude and design, but in miniature; a *statue* the same, as large as life. Persons who draw on themselves the popular odium, are sometimes hung in *effigy*; *images* are made of china, silver, &c. and set up by ways of ornament; *statues* are erected to kings, or heroes, in honour of them.

Elaborate, bien travaillé, soigné; well-wrought, *bien fait*; highly finished, *fini*:—the first of these is the elegant word, which the

others explain by periphrasis; we understand by them a work, on which much time and pains has been bestowed; but the first is more applicable to mental compositions: the others, to works of art or mechanism; we say of a picture, that it is *highly finished*; of an inlaid table, that it is *well-wrought*; of a treatise, that it is *elaborate*.

To elect, *élire*; to select, *faire choix de*; to choose, *choisir*—of two things we may *choose* one; but *select* always implies to single out from a greater number; to *elect*, is to fix on a person to fill a public station: a lady will tell you, she had no power to *choose* a partner in the dance; but the master of the ceremonies *selected*, for that purpose, a gentleman who was lately *elect* member of parliament.

Empire, *empire*; kingdom, *royaume*—the word *empire* conveys an idea of a vast territory, composed of various people; whereas, that of *kingdom* implies one more bounded, and more united. The world is well acquainted with the diversity of people and nations contained in the *empire* of Germany, the *empire* of Russia, the Ottoman *empire*; on the other hand, in those states that bear the name of *kingdom*, as England, Spain, &c. the division of provinces does not destroy the unity of the people. There is in *kingdoms* a uniformity of fundamental laws, and it is from this uniformity, or single government, that the words *king* and *kingdom* take their rise. But it is not the same with *empires*, or a part of which is sometimes governed by fundamental laws, very different from those by which another part of the same *empire* is governed; hence it is, that there are many sovereigns and *kingdoms* in the same *empire*.

Emulation, *émulation*; envy, *envie*—*emulation* is a desire to excel; *envy* is a repining at the excellence of others; *emulation* is laudable, as an incitement to worthy actions; but we should take care it does not degenerate into *envy*, which is the bane of happiness, and fabricates torments to itself, from the advantages of others. We should therefore be cautious of encouraging rivalry among children, or young persons; lest the *emulation* we excite, should produce *envy*; and lest a progress in arts and sciences should be ill obtained, at the too dear expence of purity and virtue.

End, *bout*, *fin*; extremity, *extrémité*—each of these words signifies the last of those parts which constitute a thing; but *extremity* supposes a situation and arrangement; *end* supposes a length only, and denotes the place where that length ceases: *extremity* is opposed to the centre; *end* to the beginning; thus we say, the *extremity* of a kingdom; the *end* of life.

Endeavour, effort, *effort*—*endeavour* is labour directed to some certain end; *effort* is a laborious *endeavour*; when we would accomplish a design, we use our *endeavours*; if we meet with obstacles in the way, we apply our utmost *efforts* to remove them.

To engage, *engager*; to oblige, *obliger*—to *oblige* implies something of force; to *engage*, rather something agreeable: duty and necessity *oblige* us; promises and good manners *engage* us: as, his business *obliges* him to rise early; his good humour *engages* one to love him. Convenience often *obliges* those who are abroad in the world to do things

they very much dislike. Complaisance *engages* those who are not very choice in their company, sometimes to enter upon bad actions.

To enlarge, *agrandir*; to increase, *augmenter*—the word *enlarge* is properly used to signify an addition of extent; *increase* is applicable to number, height, and quantity: we *enlarge* a town, a field, a garden, by extending their boundaries; we *increase* the inhabitants of a town, by adding to the number; we *increase* our riches, our expences, by adding a fresh quantity. Princes *enlarge* their renown, by widening the bounds of their dominions; and they are apt to think they at the same time *increase* their power; but in this they are sometimes mistaken; for such an *enlargement* may chance to produce only an *increase* of cares and troubles, which may end in their utter ruin.

Enmity, *inimicé*; rancour, *rancune*—*enmity* signifies open and declared hostility; *rancour*, secret ill-will, and malice brooding in the heart. It is better to live in avowed *enmity*, where we cannot be reconciled, than to harbour *rancour* in the breast.

Error, *erreur*; fault, *faute*; crime, *crime*—*errors* are involuntary *faults*, and result from want of information; *faults* are transgressions of the rules of duty, and arise from human weakness; *crimes* are actions against the laws of nature, and proceed from wickedness of heart. Superstitious ceremonies in religion are *errors*; the effects of anger, and intricate ofollanury, are *faults*; calumnies and assassinations, are *crimes*. We should pity *errors*, pardon *faults*, and punish *crimes*. F. M. take.

Event, *événement*; incident, *incident*, *cas*—*event* is applicable to things of great consequence; *incident*, to those of less importance. The first is mostly applied to states and governments; the second, to casualties in private life. Trivial *incidents* have sometimes been productive of important *events*. The revolutions of the state are *events* that determine the happiness of the people. Our life is full of *incidents* which the eye of prudence cannot foresee.

To excel, *exceller*; to be excellent, *être excellent*—to *excel* supposes comparison, and is being superior to all of the like kind; it excludes equals: *to be excellent* is being in the highest degree, without any comparison; it admits of equals. Thus we say, Garrick was an *excellent* actor; and so was Footes; Titian *excelled* in colouring; Michael Angelo in design. Persons who *excel* in any particular art, gain a name; the more *excellent* the meats, the more dangerous the eating.

Excursion, *excursion*, *vojage*; ramble, *courte promenade*; jaunt, *course*, *partie*—*excursion* supposes a pleasurable expedition to some distant place, determined on some time before; *ramble* implies an irregular roving in places unthought of, till the time we arrive there; by *jaunt* is understood a walk or journey, agreeable to the person who takes it, but considered with contempt, or as an act of levity, by others. We say innocent *excursions*; wild *rambles*; imprudent *jaunts*. *Excursions* are necessary to persons in a sedentary way of life, in order to unbind the mind and exercise the body. *Rambling* is an

endent sign of an unsteady disposition. *Jeux* in parties of pleasure have been often attended with calamitous consequences.

Excuse; pardon, *pardons*; forgiveness, *remission*—we make *excuse* for a slight offence; we ask *pardon* when the fault is greater; we implore *forgiveness* of our sins; the first is an apology in order to justify ourselves, and is founded on positiveness; the second is the mark of a good disposition, and is made in hopes of extenuation; the last to seek the vengeance of God, and declares resentment. *Excuse* is more used when we address our equals; *pardon*, to superiors; *forgiveness*, to Heaven. The good mind *excuses* every body; the good heart *pardons* readily; God judges more in *forgiveness* than revenge.

Experiment, *experience*; trial, *essai*; proof, *preuve*—*experiment* signifies the discovering an uncertain or unknown effect; *an essay* to determine the use of things; *trial* relates more to the quality of things, tending to distinguish, with certainty, whether they are good or bad. We make *experiments* in order to know; *trials*, to choose; *proof*, to be fully acquainted with. *Experiments* confirm our opinions, being the root of knowledge. *Trial* conducts our taste, being essential to satisfaction. *Proof* removes our fears, and is a remedy against error and imposture.

Extend, *étendre*; to stretch, *tendre*, *alonger*, *étirer*; to dilate, *dilater*:—the two first apply to spread forth to some length; but *stretch* seems to suppose more force employed, than *extend*; thus, we *extend* our hand to relieve the poor; we *stretch* it out to raise the fallen: to *dilate* implies to open or expand; as, *contemplation dilates* the mind, *it dilates* the heart; figuratively, we say, the hand *stretches*, who goes beyond the truth in a story; that he *extends* on a subject, when he draws it to unnecessary length; or that he *stretches* his arguments, till they become diffused and ineffectual.

Abundant, *surabondant*; redundant, *redondant*; superfluous, *superflus*:—by *exuberant*, we understand full and abounding; by *redundant*, an overflowing plenitude; by *superfluous*, a greater abundance than can be used or disposed of. It is said in some of the African fables, where they enjoy the warmth of a tropical sun, and experience enriching and *redundant* rains, the flowers are so *exuberant*, that our sailors have fainted from the *superfluous* fragrance.

Eye, *yeux*; sight, *vue*:—though the one is really the sense, the other the organ of that sense, yet are there cases, when they may be used indifferently: as, beautiful objects please the *eye* or the *sight*; my *sight* or my *eye* fails me: but when we say, I was within *sight* of London, I saw a strange *sight*, &c. we cannot use the word *eye*.

F.

FABLE, *fable*; apologue, *apologue*; allegory, *allegorie*; fiction, *fiction*:—are works of invention, designed to instruct and amuse. By *fable*, or *apologue*, we understand, that kind of writing which bestows character and language on brutes, or inanimate beings; de-

ducing from thence some moral or satire, for the instruction of mankind: but, *apologue* is not a word of familiar use; we substitute *fable* in its stead: *allegory* consists in conveying instruction by the personification of qualities and passions; *fiction* is any tale invented to amuse. Every *fiction* is not a *fable*, *apologue*, or *allegory*; yet may each of these be called *fiction*.

To fade, or *faner*; to wither, *se flétrir*:—to *fade* is to lose its bloom and freshness; to *wither* is to shrivel up, and die: a flower which is *faded* may recover, but that which is *withered* cannot. Beauty like a flower will *fade* through age, and may be *withered* suddenly by sickness or accident.

Famous, *fameux*; renowned, *renommé*; celebrated, *célèbre*; illustrious, *illustre*:—the first of these signifies to be much known and noticed for either good or bad qualities; the second implies raised from oblivion by fashion, or public taste; the third expresses a superior degree of abilities or knowledge; the fourth supposes a merit supported by dignity and glory. Thus we say, a *famous* actor, a *famous* gambler; a *renowned* warrior; a *celebrated* author; an *illustrious* prince. Erostratus, among the Greeks, set fire to the temple of Diana to make himself *famous*: he was rendered more so, by an order of the state, that his name should never after be mentioned, on pain of punishment. The Gobelins were so *renowned*, that their names live in the place where they worked, and in those works in which others imitate them. The duke of Malborough became *illustrious* by the many victories he obtained; his glorious actions are *celebrated* in history; as are the many court intrigues of his duchess.

Fantastical, *fantasque*; whimsical, *capricieux*; maggoty, *gâté*; quaint, *saucé*, *bizarre*:—*fantastical* implies a rambling from true taste, through excess of delicacy, or an unreasonable search after something better; *whimsical* means an affection of singularity; by *maggoty*, is understood great inconstancy, or sudden change of taste; *saucé* implies a certain oddity of humour, or a particular way of thinking. There cannot be a more despicable creature than the *fantastical* fop; he tricks out his charming self, in hopes of attracting the respect of mankind, but, on the contrary, meets only with scorn and contempt. The *whimsical* man, if his invention be fertile, is sometimes an object of present admiration, but, on serious reflection, is too frequently the subject of ridicule. A *maggoty* person is equally tiresome to himself and to others, as what pleases him one minute will often displease him the next. He who is *saucé*, is far more troublesome to himself than to others; for, being led away by his wild imagination, he fondly believes many things to be real, which are only ideal.

Farewell, *adieu*, *adieu*:—though these words are frequently put in place of each other, yet there is a striking difference between them. *Farewell*, which is a wish for the well-being of a thing, is applicable to whatever we take leave of: as *farewell* ye groves and streams, &c. but *adieu*, which is a recommendation to God, can, with propriety, be applied only to human creatures.

Fast, *vites*; hard, *fort*:—both signify quick motion; but *fast* denotes quickness without

force, *hard* quickness with violence: thus, to run, ride, or rain *fast*, implies a quicker motion than common; but to run, ride, or rain *hard*, some degree of force or violence: to work *fast*, means expeditiously; *hard*, laboriously: he who works *fast* will soon have done; he who works *hard* will soon be weary. *V. Nimble.*

Fault, *faute*; defect, *defaut*; imperfection, *imperfection*:—*fault*, while it denotes some want in the finishing of a work, supposes also, that it was owing to the workman; *defect* expresses something imperfect in the thing, without any relation to the maker of it; *imperfection* implies something of less consequence, and is used more properly in morality, than in physics or mechanics. Thus, the smoking of chimneys is a *fault* in houses, as attention in the builder may prevent it; when the beauty of a building is spoiled for want of room, it is a *defect*, which the builder could not prevent; and the involuntary failings of humanity are *imperfections*. *V. Error.*

To feel, *stater*; to handle, *manier*:—to feel is to touch slightly; to *hand'le* is to feel more thoroughly: we *feel* a column, to know if it be marble, or wood; we *handle* stuff, to know what strength it has, or what body it is of.

Fickle, *frivole*; inconstant, *inconstant*; unsteady, *leger*, *volage*; changeable, *changeant*:—the attachments of the *fickle* are slight; those of the *inconstant*, of short duration; the *unsteady* are eager to pursue many things; the *changeable* are in constant search of different ones. Men are commonly more *fickle* and *inconstant* than women; but women are more *unsteady* and *changeable* than men; the first err through indifference; the last through love of novelty: consequently it is a merit in men to persevere, and in women to resist.

Fiery, *de feu*, *violent*; fervid, *chaud*; flaming, *enflammé*; fervent, *servent*; ardent, *ardent*:—the three first imply a great degree of heat and violence; the two last, of earnestness: as, *fiery* persecution; *fervid* zeal; *flaming* love; *fervent* prayers; *ardent* wishes. The loud and *fervent* disputes among christians in the past centuries have had few, if any, ill consequences with regard to our holy church, whose most *ardent* well-wishers now perceive it has been ever more endangered by the mine than the battery. The *fiery* zeal and daring attacks of the levelers only called forth, on our part, a calm and steady opposition.

Figure, *figure*; form, *forme*; fashion, *façon*:—*figure* regards rather the design or outlines of a thing; *form* relates to the shape and construction, and results from the arrangement of parts; *fashion* rises from the ornaments and workmanship. In architecture, we seldom give a round *figure*, except to single pieces, and such as stand by themselves: the pagans represent the deity under all kinds of *forms*; the *fashion* of a work frequently exceeds the materials in value. We say of *fashion*, that it is either agreeable or disagreeable; of *form*, that it is either common or uncommon.

To find, *trouver*; to meet with, *rencontrer*:—we *find* things unknown, or which we sought after; we *meet with* things in our way, or which present themselves unsought for: ex.

during my long confinement, I found great relief in his company; looking into an ancient author, I met with a passage which pleased me much. The unfortunate find some resource in their afflictions; people who too readily contract friendships, are liable to meet with ingratitude.

Flat, *plat*, *fade*; insipid, *insipide*:—what is *flat* does not please the taste; what is *insipid* has no taste at all: the one wants the proper degree of seasoning; the other wants it entirely. In works of the mind, the *flat*, appearing to affect the graces, displeases; the *insipid*, wanting knowledge, tires.

Flock, herd, drove, *troupeau*:—these all signify a collection of animals, but custom has made it improper to use them promiscuously. We say, a *flock* of sheep or geese; a *herd* of swine, deer, or goats; a *drove* of oxen, or turkeys. It is the same when speaking of people; we appropriate particular classes, and say, a *crowd* of courtiers, a *mob* of blackguards; a *troop* of soldiers; a *company* of players; a *set* of servants; a *gang* of thieves.

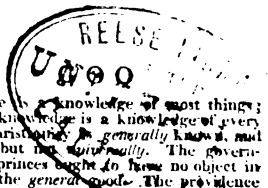
Footstep, *pas*; track, *pas*, *trace*:—*track* is more general, meaning any mark left on the way, of whatever passed; *footstep* is more limited, implying the print of a foot: thus, we say, the *track* of a horse, or a carriage; but, the *footsteps* of a man.

To fortify, *fortifier*; to garrison, *mettre garnison*:—we *fortify* a town, in strengthening it against attacks, by walls and works; we *garrison* it, by placing soldiers therein to defend it; and we say, to *fortify* strongly, to *garrison* largely. A town without a soldier or any one inhabitant may be *fortified*, but cannot be *garrisoned*: some *fortified* places require a greater number of men to *garrison* them than others.

Fortune, *fortune*; rank, *rang*; birth, *naissance*; family, *famille*:—by *fortune* we understand riches; by *rank*, nobility; by *birth*, noble parents; by *family*, a line of noble ancestors. A person of *fortune* may be without *rank*; one of *rank*, without high *birth*; one may be of high *birth*, who yet cannot with propriety be called a person of *family*. *Fortune* may be acquired by industry; *rank*, by national services; *birth* and *family* are due to the merit, or successes of our ancestors.

Frugality, *frugalité*; economy, *économie*:—*frugality* implies only discretion of expense; *economy* includes in its idea some kind of management, in order to eke matters out; *frugality* is a wise care to avoid extravagance in spending money; *economy* is a prudent regulation of affairs, to prevent waste. *Frugality* is generally the province of the husband, whose business is to take care his expenses do not exceed his income. *Economy* is principally the care of the wife, whose study is, by prudent management, if possible, to make up every deficiency.

Fuddled, *ivre*; drunk, *soué*; intoxicated, *enivré*:—all signify a state, where the reason is disturbed by liquor; but *fuddled* implies a less degree of inebriation; *drunk*, a greater. *Fuddled* is a word of vulgar use; in politer conversation, *intoxicated* supplies its place. We use the latter term sometimes figuratively: as, he is *intoxicated* with success. Half a pint of wine will make some men *drunk*, when others will drink a gallon, with-



not being in the least *judicial*. Good success will sometimes so *in atribute* a person as to take him off from his business, and render him disagreeable to all his acquaintances.

Furthermore, de plus; moreover, en outre; besides, d'ailleurs—*furthermore* is properly used, when we would add one more reason of the same nature with those before-mentioned; *moreover* is rightly placed, to add a reason of a different kind, to those that went before; *besides*, when we would strengthen, by a new reason, the force of those that were sufficient of themselves: ex. for a state to support itself those who govern should be moderate; those who ought to obey, governable; *furthermore*, the laws should be judicious. There will always be war among men, because they are naturally ambitious, and ruled by interest; *moreover* zeal for religion makes them rigid. Holy scripture teaches us the unity of the Godhead, and reason points it out to us; *besides* all nature makes us perceive it.

G.

GAIETY, gaieté; joy, joie—*joy* is a strong sensation of pleasure, too violent to be lasting; *gaiety* is natural to some people, and is a certain sprightliness proceeding from ease and health: *joy* is opposed to sorrow; *gaiety*, to gravity. It sometimes happens that the possession of a good, from which we expected a great deal of *joy*, gives us a great deal of uneasiness. It is often owing to a turn of imagination only, that the bitterest tears are succeeded by the greatest *gaiety*.

Gain, gain; profit, profit; lucre, lucre; emolument, emolument—*gain* seems to arise from something casual, and implies risk and hazard; for this reason, the word is in great use among gamblers and tradesmen; *profit* rather proceeds from lauds or industry; we say, the *profits* of the earth, of our labours, &c. *Lucre* is never used but by way of contempt: as, it is low and sordid to be always drawn by *lucre*. *Emolument* relates to commissions and employments, intimating as well the perquisites as the salaries annexed to them. Some persons are so particularly proud as to condemn all *gain* arising from play; many will idly call that *profit*, which has accrued by illicit means; the miser will sacrifice every thing for *lucre*; we do not always find the greatest honour in offices where there is the greatest *emolument*.

To gaze, regarder, contempler; to stare, regarder, fixement; envisager—both signify to fix the eyes, with wonder, upon an object; to look at it earnestly and intently: but *staring* implies looking with wonder and impudence; *gazing*, with wonder and respect. When we see any strange and unusual thing, we *gaze* upon it; to *stare* another in the face, has always been considered as a breach of good manners. The impudence of some fellows is so great, that they will *stare* a modest woman out of countenance; a man in love will sometimes *gaze* upon the object of his affections, till he almost loses his sight.

General, général; universal, universel—*general* implies a great number of particulars; *universal*, every particular: ex. *general*

knowledge is a knowledge of most things; *universal* knowledge is a knowledge of every thing. Christianity is generally known, and believed, but not *universally*. The government of princes ought to have no object in view but the general good. The providence of God is *universal*.

Genius, génie; talent, talent—both are born with us, and are a happy disposition of nature, by which we are qualified for some peculiar employment; but *genius* seems more internal, and possessed of the power of invention; *talent*, more external, and capable of execution: thus we say, a *genius* for poetry or painting; a *talent* for speaking or writing. Such as have a *genius* for mechanics, may have no *talent* for watch-making. V. *Invention*.

Genteel, propre; elegant, élégant—*genteel* implies something above the common run; *elegant* means beautiful and graceful: by a house *genteely* furnished, is understood, one containing every necessary, good and creditable; by *elegantly* furnished, is meant, with taste and fashion. By *genteel* carriage, or behaviour, we understand grace and politeness; *elegance* expresses a more finished good breeding.

To give, donner; to present, présenter; to offer, offrir—*to give* is generally used in a familiar sense; *to present*, in a respectful one; *to offer*, in a religious one. We *give* orders to our servants; we *present* petitions to princes; we *offer* prayers to God: we *give* what we would have received; we *present* what we think will be agreeable; we *offer* what we imagine will be acceptable.

Glory, gloire; honour, honneur—*glory* expresses something more distinguished than *honour*. *Glory* stimulates us to great and heroic actions; *honour* makes us avoid such as are mean and unworthy. An indifference to *glory* may pass unnoticed; but *honour* must influence all our proceedings. Quest of *glory* sometimes stimulates the soldier's courage, even to rashness; and notions of *honour*, in spite of fear, keep him often to his duty.

To go back, retourner; to return, revenir—we *go back*, to a place we had long left; we *return* to one where we have lately been; thus we say, he is *gone back* to his own country; he is *returned* home.

Gold, d'or; golden, d'or, doré—custom has converted the substantive *gold* into an adjective, and altered the sense of *golden*, which really means made of *gold*, into *gilt*: in this corrupted sense then I must consider them: the word *gold* relates to the metal of which a thing is made; *golden*, to the hue it bears: thus we say, a *gold* watch; a *gold* ring; the *golden* lion; the *golden* head. Yet we sometimes hear of a *golden* cup, for one made of *gold*: and should it be said thus, such a one stole a *golden* cup, from the sign of the *golden* lion, we must imagine that both were of the same materials.

Good-fortune, bonheur; prosperity, prospérité—*good-fortune* is the effect of chance, it comes unexpected; *prosperity* is the success of conduct, and comes by degrees. If a man becomes rich, by a large legacy, or a prize in a lottery, it is *good-fortune*; if by his industry and management, it is *prosperity*. Fools have sometimes *good-fortune*; wise men do

not always prosper. The capitol that was saved by the calling of geese, and not by the vigilance of the sentinels, is a piece of history more proper to show the *good-fortune* of the Romans, than their military government on that occasion; though, on all others, their wise conduct has contributed as much to their *prosperity*, as the valour of their soldiers.

Good-nature, bon naturel; good-humour, bonne humeur:—*good-nature* is that disposition, which partakes of the felicity of all mankind, and promotes the satisfaction of all within the reach of its ability; that relieves the distressed, comforts the afflicted, diffuses blessings, and communicates happiness as far as its sphere of action can extend. *Good-humour* is a cheerful, pleasing deportment, arising from gaiety of temper, a prosperous situation of affairs, or an affectation of popularity, joined to an affability of behaviour, which is the result of good-breeding, and a compliance with the taste of every company. *Good-nature* is constant and uninterrupted; *good-humour* is liable to be destroyed by ill-fortune, or cross accidents.

Goodness, bonté; righteoussness, droiture; virtue, vertu:—*goodness* seems rather to mean patience, or forbearance; *righteoussness*, justice and piety; *virtue* implies active beneficence, or heroic greatness; but we make a greater distinction between them, when we ask a friend to have the *goodness* to pull the bell; or when we praise the *virtues* of particular plants, in the cure of disorders: in these cases, we cannot use any other of the three substantives.

Great, grand; sublime, sublime:—when we say a work is *great*, we regard more the learning, or the nature of the subjects treated of; when we call it *sublime*, we consider the spirit and manner in which they are treated. Locke on Human Understanding is a *great* work; Milton's Paradise Lost is a *sublime* one. Studied words, known only to the learned, joined to profound and metaphysical reasonings, form the *great* or elevated style; expressions equally just and brilliant, joined to beautiful thoughts, finely and nobly turned, constitute the *sublime*.

To grow, croître; to increase, augmenter:—to *grow* implies the augmentation of a thing, by the nourishment it receives; to *increase* denotes the addition of a fresh quantity; thus, corn *grows*, the harvest *increases*; the trees *grow*, our revenues *increase*. The word *grow* signifies only the augmentation, independent of that which occasions it; the word *increase* gives us to understand, that the augmentation is caused by a fresh quantity, which casually joins it. Thus, to say that a river *grows* larger, is to say, only, that the water is risen, without expressing that it is become so by the arrival of an additional quantity of water; but to say that a river is *increased*, is to say that it is swelled by a fresh quantity of water.

H.

HANDSOME, beau, bien-fait; pretty, joli; beautiful, beau, agréable:—by a *handsome* woman, we understand one that is tall, graceful, and well shaped, with a regular set of

features; by *pretty*, one that is delicately made, and whose features are pleasing; by *beautiful*, a union of both. *Prettiness* conveys an idea of simplicity; *handsomeness*, of nobility; *beauty*, of majesty. In other things we say, a *beautiful* palace; a *handsome* house; a *pretty* cottage. *Beautiful* relates to something more serious and engaging; *pretty* to something more gay and diverting; for this reason we say, a *beautiful* tragedy, but a *pretty* comedy. A *beautiful* woman is an object of curiosity; a *handsome* woman, of admiration; and a *pretty* one, of love.

Happiness, bonheur; felicity, félicité; bliss, bonheur, félicité:—*happiness* denotes, properly, the pleasure we derive from the possession of health, wealth, honours, &c.; *felicity* expresses, rather, that state of the heart attained, which disposes it to find satisfaction in whatever it possesses; the idea of *bliss* relates chiefly to a future state of happiness. Satisfaction without, forms the *happiness* of man; satisfaction within, his *felicity*; *bliss* must be asked of God. The first is within the reach of riches; the second, of wisdom; the third, reserved for those whom the scripture calls the poor in spirit.

Harm, mal; hurt, dommage; mischief, malice, méchanceté; injury, injustice, tort; detriment, détriment:—*harm* and *hurt* relate more to the person or character, but *harm* seems to denote a small degree of evil; *hurt*, a greater; *mischief* applies chiefly to the person or property, and is supposed done with an ill intent; *injury* relates to the character or property; *detriment* is seldom used but with regard to property, and carries an idea of loss: by wounding a man, we do *harm* or *hurt* to his person; by speaking ill of him, we do *harm* or *hurt* to his character; by breaking his head, or setting fire to his house, we do him a *mischief*; by defaming him, or defrauding him of his goods, we do him an *injury*; by breaking a hedge, or trading down corn, we do a great deal of *detriment*.

Haste, hâte, précipitation; hurry, vitesse, empressement:—*haste* signifies speed, but *hurry* seems to imply a kind of agitation occasioned by *haste*: we sometimes speak of a *hurry* of spirits; but we can by no means use the word *haste* in its stead; as also in the following expression: do not put yourself in such a *hurry*, for the business requires no great *haste*.

Haughtiness, hauteur; disdain, dédain:—both denote a disposition that keeps us at a distance from those whom we think beneath us, either in birth, fortune, or abilities; with this difference, that *haughtiness* is founded upon the esteem a man has for himself; *disdain*, upon the contempt he has for others. We say a *haughtiness* of disposition, or deportment; looks, or words, of *disdain*. *Haughtiness* is seldom met with, but in persons of weak understanding, and those who have had a liberal education. There are vain people, who look upon *disdain* as a personal accomplishment, and who use it on all occasions, as a test of the merit they pretend to. V. Pride.

To have, avoir; to possess, posséder:—to *have* a thing, it is sufficient that it belongs to us; but, to *possess* it, it must be in our hands, and we have the liberty of disposing of it. Thus we *have* an estate, notwithstanding it is mortgaged for the benefit of the creditors; but, we

cannot be said to possess it, unless it be unincorporated.

To have a mind for, *avoir envie de*; to long for, *désirer ardemment*; to wish for, *souhaiter*; to hanker after, *souhaiter passionnément*:—we have a mind for, or long for, a present object; but the first seems attended with more knowledge and reflection, the second with more opinion and taste; we wish for things farther distant; we hanker after what has been taken from us. Princes sometimes have a mind to gratify their ambition at the expense of their future welfare. Pregnant women long for most things they see. Lazy people often sit down and content themselves with wishing for those things which they would presently obtain, if diligent and assiduous. Some children will hanker a long time after their nurses, and it is with the greatest difficulty they can be brought to forget them.

Healthy, *sain, bien portant*; wholesome, *salutaire, salubre*:—the first properly signifies possessing health; the second, promoting it: thus, when we say, a healthy plant, we mean one fresh and fine; by a wholesome plant, we mean one fit to eat: we say indeed, indifferently, healthy or wholesome air; but wholesome food, a healthy person, &c. We say also, wholesome advice, wholesome correction; were the other word substituted here, the phrase would not only be vulgar (as it certainly now is), but laughable.

Heavy, *pesant*; dull, *lourd*; stupid, *stupid*:—heavy is used to express slowness of intellect, or tedious and uninteresting writing, or conversation; dull implies want of comprehension, or defect of wit and sprightliness; stupid expresses a want of sense or contrivance; ex. he was always a heavy ind, therefore I am not surprised at the dullness of his compositions, but an amazed he should be so stupid as to publish them.

Heavy, *pesant, lourd*; weighty, *pesant, de poids*:—heavy is more applicable to that which loads the body; weighty, to that which burdens the mind. Thus we say, a heavy load, a weighty concern. Weak men find that heavy, which the strong find light. The administration of state affairs is too weighty a concern for one person to undertake.

Heaviness, *pe. anteur, lourdeur*; weight, *poids, pesanteur*:—heaviness is that ponderous quality in a body, which we feel; weight is the measure and degree of that quality: we say, in an undetermined sense, that a thing is heavy; but, positively, that it is of the weight of so many pounds, or ounces. A thousand circumstances prove the heaviness of the air; and the mercury determines its exact weight.

Heroism, *hérouisme*; firmness, *fermeté*; magnanimity, *magnanimité*:—heroism consists in the performance of great actions, for the sake of fame, or glory; firmness, in an unshaken steadiness of mind, amidst dangers and difficulties; magnanimity, in true greatness of mind, which performs heroic actions from the pure love of virtue. Though the heroism of Alexander the great was never controverted, yet he certainly showed little firmness, when the death of a favourite drove him nearly to distraction; and less magnanimity, when he crucified the physician who could not keep him alive.

High, *haut*; lofty, *élevé*:—lofty carries with it an idea of magnificence which high does not:

thus we say, a lofty room, the lofty cedar, but, a high house, a high tree. With respect to other things it is the same. Thus, it is in the power only of a severe fit of sickness, or a heavy stroke of adversity, to lower the high looks of the great, and the lofty imaginations of the proud.

To hinder, *empêcher*; to prevent, *prévenir*:—to hinder implies more active resistance; to prevent, more care and foresight; we hinder actions, we prevent consequences; ex. by hindering her from marrying that worthless fellow, her ruin might have been prevented. V. To cross.

Honesty, *honnêteté*; justice, *justice*; integrity, *intégrité*; fair-dealing, *équité, bonne foi*; uprightness, *droiture*; equity, *équité*:—honesty is the forbearing to wrong any one; justice, the deciding impartially between man and man; integrity, an exact regard to honour in all our actions; fair-dealing, an open and punctual honesty; uprightness, a conduct pure and unsullied; equity, a rendering to every one their due. Some of these words are more elegantly applied to persons, others to things; as, the honesty of an action; the justice of a cause; integrity of intention; the fair-dealing of a merchant; uprightness of heart; the equity of the laws.

To hope, *espérer*; to expect, *attendre*:—the first of these words denotes a trust of the accomplishment of our wishes borne up by some encouragement; the second regards the time of event, and intimates a certainty of its arriving. We hope to obtain things; we expect their coming. We never hope but for such things as we desire; we sometimes expect those we dislike or fear. What we hope for seems to be more a favour or a kindness; what we expect, more a duty or obligation. Thus, we hope for favourable answers to our demands; we expect such as are agreeable to our propositions.

Hound, *chien de chasse*; greyhound, *levrier*; harrier, *chien courant*; terrier, *basset*:—a hound is a dog of a remarkably quick scent, used in hunting hares or foxes; a greyhound is one formerly used to kill badgers, called grays, from whence the name; a harrier is so called from hunting the hare; as is the terrier from his pursuing the fox under ground, and fighting him there.

House, *maison*; tenement, *logis*:—a house signifies a dwelling distinct by itself; tenement, part of a house divided off for the use of another family: we say, a spacious magnificent house; a snug pretty tenement. Large houses, which the owners find difficult to let to one family, are frequently converted into small tenements, and let out to many.

Hovel, *chaumière*; shed, *appentis, hangar*:—a hovel is a small place with mud walls, to preserve things from the weather; a shed is a supported roof only, a place covered over-head, but open on the sides, generally erected as a dry standing-place for carts, &c.hovels are seldom seen but in country places; sheds frequently in towns. The poor in many parts of the country are reduced to the necessity of dwelling in huts very little better than hovels. Happy is the traveller, in bad weather, to take shelter, even under a shed.

Huge, *fort grand*; vast, *vaste*; enormous, *énorme*; immense, *immense*:—the import of these words is something unusually great; but huge and

not relate to more material objects; *enormous* and *immense*, to such as are ideal: *huge* implies greatness of bulk; *vast*, greatness of extent; *enormous*, greatness of size; *immense*, unlimited extension; thus, we say, a *huge* mountain; a *vast* desert; an *enormous* crime; the *immense* expense. There are some pronominatives so *huge* as to shock the eye that views them. The deserts of Arabia are so *vast*, that unless travellers carried their lodging and provision with them, they would perish before they reached their journey's end. The sins of the presumptuous wretch are so *enormous*, that he can have little hopes of salvation, but in the infinite mercies of an all-gracious God. So great is the *immensity* of the God-head, as to exceed the utmost stretch of human thought.

Humorous, gai, jovial; comical, comique; droll, drôle; ludicrous, plaisant, burlesque:—by *humorous*, we understand exciting laughter by odd images or conceits; *comical* implies something of more wit and subtlety; *droll* is rather applicable to tricks and quibbles; *ludicrous* is something ridiculous, which creates mirth by the strangeness of its appearance: ex. he entertained us highly by his *droll* manner of relating several *comical* stories; and particularly gave a very *humorous* account of the *ludicrous* appearance of an old coquette, whose head of hair was suddenly snatched off by her monkey, before a company of her admirers.

I.

IDIOTISM, imbecillité; folly, folie; simplicity, simplicité:—*idiotism* is a privation of intellect; *folly* wears the appearance of it, and is the acting in an irrational manner; *simplicity* generally means no more than artlessness and credulity. We see people, sometimes by reason of their great age, reduced to a state of *idiotism*; it is a *folly* to suffer ourselves to be drawn into actions, of which we may have cause to repent; *simplicity* is too often imposed on, by the artful and designing.

Idle, fainéant; indolent, indolent; lazy, paresseux; slothful, nonchalant; inactive, inactif:—an *idle* man will undertake nothing of consequence; an *indolent* one will undertake nothing at all; a *lazy* man will never go through with an undertaking; a *slothful* one will be very long in the completion of what he undertakes; an *inactive* man shuns labour and toil. The *idle* wants steadiness and attention; the *indolent* and *slothful*, will and emulation; the *lazy* and *inactive*, courage and resolution.

Imagination, imagination; idea, idée; thought, pensée; fancy, idée, imagination; notion, notion, idée:—*imagination* is, as it were, the field where our *ideas* are sown, which spring up in *thoughts*, blossom in *fancies*, and ripen into *notions*. The *idea* presents the object; *imagination* receives it; *thought* considers it; *fancy* paints it; and it becomes a *notion*. A boundless *imagination*, clear *ideas*, deep *thought*, a brilliant *fancy*, and just *notions*, are rarely centered in the same person.

Impertinent, impertinent; impudent, impudent; saucy, insolent, effronté:—*impertinent* signifies intruding and meddling with what no ways concerns us; *impudent* implies shamefulness and want of modesty; *saucy* means insolent and abusive. Men are *impertinent* through idleness and curiosity; *impudent*, through self-conceit and want of respect for others; *saucy*, through ill-breeding, and a quarrelsome temper.

Inclination, inclination; propensity, propension, penchant; bias, penchant, disposition:—*propensity* is stronger than *inclination*; *bias* than *propensity*: the first leads us to an object; the second draws us; the third drags us; *inclination* is greatly owing to education; *propensity*, to custom; *bias*, to constitution. We say, his *inclination* prompted him to pursue that study; he has a strong *propensity* to gaming; he has a natural *bias* to that way of life. *Inclination* is generally applied to good objects; *propensity*, to bad. Thus the charitable man is ever *inclined* to assist his neighbour. So depraved is human nature, that we have always a *propensity* to vice. Of two persons to be served, a foreigner and a countryman, we are generally *baised* in favour of the last.

Incredulous, incrédule; unbelieving, mécréant, infidèle:—though these words are alike in signification; yet custom has appropriated the first to general use; whereas the other is chiefly applied to matters of religion. Thus we say of one of atheistical principles: he is an *unbelieving* wretch. He who refuses his assent to known facts without the evidence of his senses is called an *incredulous* fellow.

Indisposition, indisposition; disease, incommodité; sickness, maladie, mal; distemper, mes; malady, maladie:—all signify disorder on the bodily functions; *indisposition* implies a slight derangement of health; *disease*, something more severe; *sickness* may be used in the same sense, but it is more generally applied to complaints of the stomach; *distemper* is mostly applied to brutes; *malady* is seldom used in conversation, but in physical treatises, is used equally to express dangerous or slight diseases. The plague, fever, and such epidemical *diseases* sometimes by waste more than the sword. *Distempers* among cattle are generally infectious. Devine displeasure hath often shown itself by a general *sickness*.

Innocence, innocence; simplicity, simplicité:—the first denotes purity, or freedom from vice; the second plainness, or freedom from superfluous ornament. Thus, when we speak of the *innocence* and *simplicity* of a fancy, by the first we understand their being free from guilt; by the second, void of art. When figurative, and applied to literary works, they are too commonly separated; for we admire the *simplicity* of many Latin poems, and some French or English ones, which cannot be celebrated for their *innocence*.

To inquire, s'enquérir, s'enquêter; to interrogate, interroger; to ask, demander:—*enquire* implies curiosity; *interrogate*, authority; *ask*, something more civil and respectful. We *inquire* about those things we would understand thoroughly; we *ask* a favour, we *ask* pardon; criminals are *interrogated* by the

judge. The words *inquire* and *interrogate* make sense by themselves; but to use the word *ask* with propriety, we must add the matter to it, that is, to make the sense perfect, we must mention the thing *asked*.

Insignificant, *de néant, nul*; trifling, *de rien, rien*; unimportant, *de peu d'importance*; light, *léger*; futile, *stérile*; nugatory, *frivole*.—are all much alike in general signification; yet the two last cannot properly be applied to persons, or characters. When we say, an *insignificant*, *trifling*, or *unimportant* character, we mean, one of no consequence; whereas, a *light* character implies one not free from respect. We say, *nugatory* reports; *futile* arguments; *light* reasoning; *unimportant* concerns; *trifling* conversations; *insignificant* people.

Inimutate, *insinuer*; to suggest, *suggerer*—we *insinuate* by cunning and address; we *suggest* by credit and artifice; we cover artfully what we would *insinuate*; what we would *suggest* we make of some consequence. *Insinuate* implies something delicate; *suggest*, frequently something fraudulent. In order to *insinuate*, we must consult both time and opportunity; in order to *suggest*, it is necessary to have ascendancy over the minds of persons. We often imagine that what others *insinuate*, was first thought of by ourselves. He who *suggests* evil to another, is more culpable than he who commits it.

Inolent, *insolent*; arrogant, *arrogant*; supercilious, *sourcilieux, préomptueux*; purse-proud, *fer de ses richesses*—*involent* relates chiefly to words and actions; *arrogant*, to inward pride and haughtiness; *supercilious*, to looks and deportment; by *purse-proud*, we understand one who values himself highly on account of his great wealth. Thus, we often see the *purse-proud* man, *arrogant* of his newly acquired consequence, receive his former companions with a *supercilious* air, and *involent* behaviour.

To institute, *instaurer*; to found, *fonder*; to establish, *établir*; to endow, *renter*—to *institute* is to contrive or lay the plan of a thing; to *found* is to begin the execution of such plan; to *establish* is to fix that plan upon a basis; to *endow* is to provide the necessaries for its subsistence. After universities were once *instituted*, colleges were *founded*, which have since been well *established*, by *endowments* honourable to our country.

Intention, *intention*; aim, *but*; view, *vue*; design, *déssein*; project, *projet*—*intention* is more secret and vague; *aim*, more fixed and certain; *design* seems to suppose something studied and methodical; *project* implies also a plan or arrangement, but relates rather to something more distant; *design*, to something more near; *view* regards the advantages we propose by our *design*. We say, a laudable *intention*, a noble *aim*, just *views*, a great *design*, a fine *project*. *Intention* is the soul of action, and the spring of true worth; *design* is the effect of reflection. The true christian has no other *aim* than heaven; no other *view* than to please God; no other *design* to complete than his own salvation. The union of all the states of Europe into one single republic, for general government, and the discussion of their particular interests, without changing the interior government peculiar to each of them, was a noble *project* of Henry

the fourth of France; but perhaps more difficult to execute than the *design* of universal monarchy, in which Spain was at that time busied.

To invent, *inventer*; to find out, *trouver, découvrir*—we *invent* new things, by the force of imagination; we *find out* those that are hidden, or unknown, by examination and study; the one denotes fertility of mind; the other, penetration. It is the principle of mechanics, to *invent* tools and machines; of physics, to *find out* causes and effects. The ventilator was *invented* by Dr. Hales; Harvey *found out* the circulation of the blood.

Invention, *invention*; ingenuity, *industrie*; originality, *originalité*; genius, *génie*—*invention* is applicable to every art or science, where any thing entirely new is produced; *ingenuity* is applied rather to petty contrivances, and subtlety of skill; *originality* relates more properly to works of learning and science, where the subject or manner of treating it are new; *genius* is more comprehensive, and implies great intellectual powers. We admire the *invention* of Shakspeare, the *ingenuity* of Waller, the *originality* of Cervantes, the *genius* of Newton.

J.

A JEST, *bon mot*; a joke, *balivernes*—both signify a merry conceit; but a *jest* seems to imply something of more wit, and to be the pleasant taunt of the two; a *joke* conveys an idea of something more low, and frequently consists in juggling tricks. It was formerly the custom for every sovereign to keep a fool for his entertainment, who was dignified with the name of *jester*, though his wit seldom rose above mere practical jokes.

Joining, *assembler*; union, *union*—*union* relates particularly to two different things which agree together; *joining* respects properly two distant things, which draw near to each other. We say, the *union* of hearts, the *joining* of hands; the *union* of colours, the *joining* of armies. That which is not *united*, is divided; that which is not *joined*, is separated. We *join* for the sake of company; we *unite* to form a society. The word *union* carries with it an idea of agreement and fitness; that of *joining* supposes some kind of motion. *Union* is often used in a figurative sense; but *joining*, only in the literal. *Union* is the support of families, and the power of states; the *joining* of many streams form great rivers.

Justness, *justesse*; precision, *précision*—*justness* prevents our running into errors; *precision* removes every thing that is useless; the first avoids all that is improper; the second, all that is unnecessary. *Precision* of discourse is usually a mark of the *justness* of the mind.

K.

TO keep, *tenir, garder*; to detain, *détenir*—we *keep* what we intend not to part with; we *de n'en* what we delay to restore; we *keep* that which is our own, we *detain* that which is another's. The miser *keeps* his mo-

ney; the debtor *deprives* the property of his creditors. The honest man finds a difficulty in *keeping* what he possesses; when the rogue finds none in *detaining* what he has taken.

Knowing, *savant, habile*; discerning, *judicieux, pénétrant*:—by a *knowing* man, we understand one well acquainted with the world, and the ways of mankind; by a *discerning* man, one of penetration and judgment. The *knowing* are sometimes taken in by a new deceit, which the *discerning* part of mankind would have seen through. The study of man will make a *person knowing*; but it requires great experience, and a long attention both to men and books, to render him *discerning*.

L.

TO *lacerate, lacerer*; to *tear, déchirer*; to *rend, déchirer, rompre*; to *break, rompre, casser*; to *split, fendre*:—the first of these words is chiefly a surgical term: as, a *lacerated* wound expresses the flesh being torn, without any bruise; to *tear*, is never applied to any thing brittle; we use the word *break* instead of it: thus, we say to *break* a bone, a dish, a stick, a sword, a window; but to *tear* one's clothes, paper, &c. to *rend*, implies to *tear* with violence: as, an earthquake will sometimes *rend* even mountains asunder; to *split* is to *break* in a perpendicular manner: as by violent tempests trees and even rocks are *split* in two.

To *lavish, déverser*; profuse, *somptueux*; prodigal, *prodigue*:—*lavish* signifies a wasteful and useless expence; *profuse* implies a still greater degree of it; *prodigal*, a squandering without restraint or bounds; we turn this last word into a substantive, to express a man given up to riot and excess. He who begins by being *lavish*, will soon become *profuse*, and finish with growing so completely *prodigal*, that no income will supply his wasteful extravagance.

Lay, lai; song, *chanson*; ballad, *ballade, vaudeville*:—a *lay* signifies properly a set of verses, expressive of complaints; a *song* is a poetic composition either sad or merry, intended to be sung, and commonly set to music; a *ballad* usually means a song printed on a small slip of paper, and sung about the streets.

Lean, maigre; meagre, *décharné*:—*lean* signifies want of fat; *meagre*, want of flesh; *leanness* is consistent with health, and is opposed only to corpulency or fatness; *meagreness* supposes a waste of body, owing either to a bad constitution, or want of food: the *lean* are usually strong; the *meagre*, commonly weak.

Learning, science, savoir; literature, *littérature*; erudition, *érudition*:—*learning* implies chiefly that knowledge we acquire by our studies at school; *literature* denotes polite learning, or the belles-lettres; but *erudition* signifies great depth of knowledge, particularly what is speculative. We say, sound *learning*; great *literature*; profound *erudition*. Without some degree of *learning*, it is impossible to pass well through the world. There was a time, when the nobility piqued themselves on being men

of *literature*. A taste for *erudition* will furnish infinite amusement for a tranquil and retired life.

Less. This word is commonly used in speaking of a number, where *fewer* would do better. *No fewer than a hundred* is not only more elegant than *no less than a hundred*, but more strictly proper.

Letter, lettre; epistle, *épître*:—custom has made the word *letter* of more general use than *epistle*; *letter*, being quite familiar, *epistle*, rather pedantic. When the matter relates to private correspondence, *letter* seems more proper; *epistle*, when the business is public: thus, we say, *letters* of friendship; *letters* of business. But, if these *letters* relate to public matters, or appear in print, we may, with elegance, call them *epistles*: as St. Paul's *epistles*; Ovid's *epistles*, &c.

Level, de niveau; smooth, *uni*:—*level* signifies free from hollows or risings; *smooth*, free from roughness: thus, a *level* country is one where there are neither hills nor valleys; a *smooth* piece of wood or marble, where the surface is perfectly even.

Libeller, libeller; defame, *difflamer*:—a *libeller* implies one who insults his superiors with reproaches; a *defamer* hurts the character, and injures the reputation of his equals, or even his benefactors. They are both punishable by the laws; but the *defamer*, who lets fly his venomous arrows at random, is the most dangerous of the two, and should be shunned as the pest of society.

To lie, To lay. These two verbs are as often confounded as *set* and *sit*; of which the occasion may be, that *lay* happens to be the preterperfect tense of the verb to *lie*; its participle is *lain*: ex. *I was lay this morning, and lay long a-bed. I lay two nights at Reading. I have lain in this bed above a dozen years.* Both the preterperfect and participle of *to lay*, are *laid*. *He laid the money down. I have laid a wager. The things are laid in order.*

Lie, mensonge; falsehood, *fausseté*:—the reverse of truth is the general idea of these two words; but that of *lie* supposes always something criminal, which *falsehood* does not. If questioned in a cause where honour and conscience require us to tell the truth, if we do not, we are guilty of a *lie*; if we deviate from truth, where there is no such obligation, it is no other than a *falsehood*. A *lie* is always sinful; there may be cases where *falsehood* is justifiable. A *lie* is an offence to God, and a disgrace to man; a beneficial *falsehood* is preferable to a destructive truth.

To lift, soulever; to *raise, lever*:—we *lift*, by taking a thing up from the place where it stood; we *raise*, by setting upright what was not in that position: we *lift* a chair, table, weight, &c.; we *raise* a ladder, mast, &c.

Light, lumière, clarté; brightness, *clarté, brillant, lustre*; splendour, *éclat, splendeur*:—*light* is the origin of *brightness*; *splendour*, the perfection of it: the intention of *light* is to make objects visible; that of *brightness*, to show them clearly; *splendour* gives them a lustre, and shows them in the greatest perfection. We say, the *light* of the dawn, the *brightness* of the morning; the *splendour* of the noon. We attribute *light* to the stars, *brightness* to the moon, and *splendour* to the sun.

To like, *aimer, trouver bon*; to approve, *approuver* — we like those things which are pleasing; we approve those which are advantageous: the heart *likes*; the judgment *approves*. We sometimes *like*, what upon reflection we by no means *approve*: we like suddenly; we *approve* after deliberation. We like all companions that are in themselves agreeable; but *choose* those, whose studies and habits are congenial to our own.

To linger, *languir, traîner*; to protract, *différer, prolonger* — both signify to draw out or lengthen: thus we say, a *lingering* poison; a *lingering* disease; *protracted* joys, or sufferings. When a person is worn with a *lingering* sickness, we say, he *lingers*, or has *lingered* long: as, he *lingered* till this morning, and then expired; nor could the skill of his physicians *protract* his life beyond that period. The *lingering* poison with which the Guinea-Blacks touch their arrows, and produce in those who are wounded by them long *protracted* and numerous diseases, is now at length found out to be no other than the putrid matter emanating from dead bodies.

Little, *petit, peu*; small, *petit, petite quantité* — the word *little* is in general used to imply a trifling part of a thing: as a *little* bread, wine, beer, &c.; when, if we use the word *small*, we must say a *small* quantity. We say a *small* house, table cup, &c.; a *little* man or woman: where it is opposed to thick, we use *small*, not *little*: as a *small* thread, line, twig, &c.

To live, *vivre, demeurer*; to dwell, *demeurer, habiter* — to live relates to the particular country, town, &c. we inhabit; to *dwell*, to the building in which we reside: we *live* in London, Bath, &c.; we *dwell* in a large house, a cottage, &c.: as, I *live* in the country all the summer, and have one of the prettiest *dwellings* imaginable. We may substitute *live* for *dwell*; but cannot, with propriety, use *dwell* in the place of *live*.

To lot, *destiny, destinée* — *lot* supposes distinctions and a method of decision; we attribute to it a hidden determination, which keeps us in doubt, till the instant it shows itself. *Destiny* forms designs, dispositions, and connections; we attribute to it knowledge, will, and power; its views are determined, and unalterable. *Lot* decides; *destiny* ordains. It is not the *lot* of every one to be born rich; we cannot change the decrees of *destiny*.

Loud, *haut, fort*; noisy, *bruyant*; clamorous, *qui crie*; turbulent, *turbulent*; stormy, *orageux*; vehement, *véhément*; blustering, *violent, furieux* — o. these, some are more properly applied to one thing, some to another; thus, *clamorous* and *vehement* cannot properly be applied to the weather; the first implying a strife of tongues, the second, an earnest and forcible manner of utterance; while *loud*, *noisy*, *turbulent*, *stormy*, *blustering*, may all be said of the wind and waves. Thus, in *stormy* weather at sea, the *loud* thunder and *blustering* winds strike terror into all on board, who, with *clamorous* tongues, try to be heard among the shock of waves, breaking over the vessel with *noisy* violence and *turbulent* excess, and with *vehement* agony implore that protection which Heaven alone can bestow.

To lower, *baisser*; to let down, *abaisser* — to *lower* implies to diminish the height of a thing; to *let down* regards things made to cover

others, and which, being lifted up, leave them uncovered: thus, we *lower* the head, the eyes; we *let down* the lid of a trunk, the eye-lids. The reverse of to *lower*, is to raise; that of to *let down*, is to lift up. To *lower* is used in the neuter sense; to *let down* is not. Rivers *lower* in the summer. Tall persons are obliged to *lower* their heads when they pass through small door-ways. It is dangerous to *let ourselves down*, as advantages are frequently taken of it. It is not a prince's *letting himself down*, even to familiarity, that acquires him the reputation of being good, but the mildness and equity of his government.

Lowly, *bas, écumé*; humble, *humble*; modest, *modeste*; meek, *débonnaire, doux*; bashful, *honteux, timide*; reserved, *réserve* — the *lowly* are free from ambition and aspiring thoughts; the *humble*, from pride and haughtiness; the *modest*, from vanity and self-conceit; the *meek*, from anger and revenge; *bashful* and *reserved* apply rather to the outward behaviour: the first is a strain proceeding from fear; the last, from caution: we are never *bashful*, but before those whom we regard as our superiors; we are frequently *reserved* before our inferiors.

Loyalty, *loyauté*; fidelity, *fidélité* — both signify a faithful and firm attachment; but the first is generally appropriated to the duty of the people to their sovereign; the second, to the engagements between friends and relations: ex. a prince, who wishes to preserve the *loyalty* of his subjects, must make their happiness his own. There is no happiness in the marriage state without mutual *fidelity*.

Lucky, *heureux, qui gagne*; fortunate, *fortuné*; successful, *heureux, qui a réussi*; prosperous, *heureux, qui prospère*; happy, *heureux, qui jouit* — unexpected good fortune is implied by *lucky*; the fulfilling of our wishes, by *fortunate*; the accomplishment of our schemes, by *successful*; the flourishing state of affairs, by *prosperous*; inward felicity and enjoyment, by *happy*. We say, Fortunio was a *lucky* fellow in getting a ten thousand pound prize in the lottery; but every one thought him still more *fortunate*, when possessed of twice that sum with a very agreeable wife; yet, though he has been *successful* in restoring his ancient family to a good estate lately lost to them, without much blame on their part, and has been for many years accounted a man singularly *prosperous*, one cannot call him a *happy* man, while his amiable wife languishes under a dangerous sickness.

Luxury, *lustre*; brilliancy, *brillant*; radiancy, *éclat* — these three words rise gradually one upon another, and mark the different degrees of the effect to light. *Lustre* seems possessed of polish only; *brilliancy*, of light; *radiancy*, of fire: the first shines, the second dazzles, the third glazes; ex. the *lustre* of her complexion; the *brilliancy* of her eyes; the *radiancy* of her diamonds. We seldom see the word *lustre* but in the literal sense; whereas we frequently use that of *radiancy*, and much more often that of *brilliancy*, in the figurative. In this sense, it is the force of truth, the energy of language, and the newness of the thoughts, that give *radiancy* to a discourse; whereas *brilliancy* arises from the beautiful turns and lively touches of an expression.

Luxury, *luxe*; voluptuousness, *volupté*; sensuality,

1s. *sensuality*; debauchery, *débauche*:—*luxury* signifies the giving one's self up to pleasure; *voluptuousness*, the being sunk in ease and excess; *sensuality*, gross corporal indulgence; *debauchery* implies a more riotous and shameless excess. Though these are, in general, all used in a bad sense, yet is *luxury* sometimes excepted: as, he who is sunk in *voluptuousness*, wallows in *sensuality*, or riots in *debauchery*, is a stranger to the greatest *luxury*, that of doing good.

M.

MALICIOUSNESS. *malice*; malignity, *malignité*:—the first implies full of malice, or intentional mischief, and is applied to persons: as *maliciousness* of temper, words, actions, &c.; the second signifies rather of a deadly and mortal nature, and applies to things as well as persons: as, the *malignity* of a distemper, or an intention, &c. Children should be discouraged from playing each other *malicious* tricks, lest such tempers should ripen into dispositions of that vile *malignity* which poisons what it cannot subdue, and saps the character it dares not arraign.

To manifest, *manifest*; to publish, *publier*; to proclaim, *proclamer*:—all imply, openly to make known; but to *manifest* signifies a proof of what is known, meaning to show incontestably; to *publish* denotes a general but simple declaration; to *proclaim* is to make known by a formal and legal publication: ex. he *manifested* his want of humanity, by *publishing* to the world those failings, which charity should have concealed even in an enemy. Peace will be *proclaimed* to-morrow. The *manifestos* of a state are usually *published* by formal *proclamation*.

Manners, *manières*; morals, *mœurs*:—*manners* regard rather the external behaviour; *morals*, the principles of conduct. We call a book of *morals*, one which teaches the *moral* duties, or those which relate to social life; by good *manners*, we generally understand civility, or politeness; by ill *manners*, the want or neglect of it; by good, or bad *morals*, the practice or neglect of the social duties.

Mariner, *marin*; sailor, *matelot*: such an, *homme de mer*:—all denote persons who live by the sea, or practise navigation; but *mariner* implies rather one who gets his livelihood by fishing, and seldom goes far from the coast; *sailor* respects more the common men in a ship, or those before the mast; *seaman*, the officers, boatswain, gunner, &c. *Señors* are generally ignorant of navigation, and work by the direction of others; *seamen* are supposed to understand it, being they who generally direct it; *mariners* have usually so much knowledge of it as serves their purpose. We say, an able *sailor*, an expert *seaman*, a bold *mariner*. The great hardships the poor *sailors* undergo, one would imagine, should be sufficient to endear them to their country. It is not every captain of a ship that is a good *seaman*. *Mariners* earn their bread very hard; not only being obliged to work more than other men, they are in daily danger of their lives.

Marriage, *mariage*; wedding, *noces*; nuptials, *épousailles*:—though these are nearly sy-

nonymous, yet are there expressions, where each has its distinct place assigned: thus we say, the *marriage* ceremony; *marriage* settlement; *wedding* dinner, clothes, ring; the celebration of the *nuptials*; the *nuptial* tie. &c. Ex. there is a treaty of *marriage* going forward in such a family, and I expect an invitation to the *wedding* dinner, as 'tis said these *nuptials* are to be celebrated with great festivity, and very few friends of the family will be left out.

Marshy, *marécageux*; boggy, *fangoux*:—*marshy* lands are those that lie low, and are watery; *boggy* lands, those that are full of quagmire. *Marshy* lands may be drained, and make fine meadows; *boggy* ones are wholly useless. In walking over the first we sink no deeper than our ankles; in passing over the second we may be entirely lost.

Matter, *matière*; subject, *sujet*:—*matter* is that which we use in a work; *subject* is that on which we work: the *matter* of a discourse consists in the words, phrases, and thoughts; the *subject* is that which we explain by those words, phrase, and thoughts. The reasonings, the passages of holy writ, the characters of passions, and the maxims of morality, are the *matter* of sermons; the mysteries of faith, and the precepts of the gospel, ought to be the *subject*.

Maturity, ripeness, *maturité*:—both imply a state of perfection; but we use the first, chiefly, as a figure of the second: thus, we say, the *ripeness* of corn, or of fruit; the *maturity* of schemes, or projects. If you gather fruit in a state of excessive *ripeness*, they will not stand the process of preserving. A wise man will not put his intents or schemes in execution, before they arrive at *maturity*.

Meat, *viette*; flesh, *chair*:—by the word *meat* is understood any kind of food; but *flesh* signifies only animal food: thus, we say, fish and vegetables are proper *meats* for Lent; the *flesh* of this partridge is very tender.

Melody, *mélodie*; harmony, *harmonie*; music, *musique*:—*melody* implies a melodious succession of simple sounds, so as to produce an agreeable and sometimes almost enchanting effect; meanwhile both co-operation and combination are understood to exist in the term *harmony*; *music* comprehends the two. *Melody* is to *harmony*, what innocence is to virtue; the last could not exist without the former, on which it is founded. The peculiar province of *melody* is to raise tender emotions in the breast; while that of *harmony* is to excite sublime devotion and rapturous sentiment. The sweetly soothing *melody* of the Italian *music* best effects the former; while the full *harmony* of the German is best suited to the latter. *Melody* is chiefly used speaking of vocal *music*; *harmony* means many parts combining to form composition.

Middle, *milieu*, *milieu*:—a thing is in the *middle* when it stands at an equal distance from the two extremes; it is in the *middle*, when in the centre of a great many: thus, we say, in the *middle* of a pond; in the *middle* of a crowd. There cannot be a more tormenting situation, than to hang in the *middle* between hope and fear; Providence sometimes has taken a man out from the *middle* of misfortunes, when he has seen no visible way of escaping.

Mildness, *douceur*; lenity, *indulgence*; mercy,

mildness:—by *mildness* we understand a meek and gentle disposition; by *lenity* an unwillingness to punish, or the punishing less severely than the nature of the offence might authorize; by *mercy* the pardoning offences, and remitting of punishment. The reverse of *mildness* is harshness; of *lenity*, severity; of *mercy*, cruelty. We should reprove with *mildness*, punish with *lenity*, and in judging the actions of others, incline to the side of *mercy*.

Mine, le mien; my own, le mien propre:—*my own* seems to imply a greater degree of property than *mine*: thus, a workman, to whom certain tools have been appropriated, for the work he is employed in, may say with propriety, these tools are *mine*, though they are not *his own*, being the property of his master. The expression *my own*, can only properly be used by the person in whom the sole right of a thing is vested.

Mischievous, malfaisant; noxious, nuisible; destructive, destructif, destrucieur; hurtful, dangereux; pernicious, pernicieux; baneful, venimeux, empoisonné, mortel:—*mischievous* implies full of tormenting tricks; *hurtful* and *pernicious* are applied to things of a dangerous nature; *noxious, destructive*, and *baneful* to those of a fatal tendency: thus, we say, a monkey is a *mischievous* animal; the lion a *destructive* one; the spider is a *noxious* insect; the laurel is a plant in its nature *hurtful*, and a distillation from it is not only *pernicious*, but actually *baneful*.

Misfortune, malheur; disaster, désastre; calamity, calamité:—the first of these is applied to casualties and outward circumstances; the second respects properly personal accidents; the third implies something more general. Ex. It is a *misfortune* to lose our money or friend; it is a *disaster* to fall, or be wounded; it is a *calamity* to find ourselves suddenly disgraced and ruined. We say, a great *misfortune*, a shocking *disaster*, a dreadful *calamity*. *Misfortunes* will happen to the best of men; we bring *disasters* frequently upon ourselves, through want of proper care; *calamities* are often sent by Heaven upon the wicked, to rouse them from their sinful lethargy.

Mist, brume; fog, brouillard:—by *mist* is understood a thin cloud hanging very low, or rain so extremely small as not to fall in drops; by *fog* is implied a moist vapour near the surface of the land or water, so thick as to obstruct the sight. A *mist* falls; a *fog* rises; a *mist* prevents us seeing things at a distance; a *fog* even those that are near. Some days are so extremely *misty* as to obstruct prospects; others so very *foggy* as to be unhealthy, and hinder the traveller in his way.

Mistake, méprise; error, erreur; misconception, méconnaissance, idée fautive:—a *mistake* is, properly, when one man or one thing is taken for another; *error* applies much wider, to all who deviate from the right, whether that deviation is or is not caused by a mere *mistake*; *misconception* is more a perversion of the head than any thing else: as, when we utterly mistake the meaning of another, it is a *misconception*. The senses are liable to *mistake*; the judgment, to *error*; the mind, to *misconception*.

Moment, moment; instant, instant:—a *moment* is not long; an *instant* is still shorter, and marks the shortest possible duration of time. A *moment* is sometimes taken for time in general:

as, every thing depends upon knowing the favourable *moment*; sometimes an *instant* too soon or too late, is all that makes the difference between success and misfortune. Every *moment* is dear to one who knows the true value of time; every *instant* of our life is a step nearer the grave.

Much less. These words are sometimes awkwardly used after the substantive *nothing*. In *his disposition there was nothing harsh, much less cruel*. Here the word *nothing* presents itself again to the hearer's imagination, and the speaker seems to say, in *his disposition there was nothing harsh, much less nothing cruel*. But this would make a sense contrary to what is intended. The words *any thing* should therefore be introduced. Ex. In *his disposition there was nothing harsh, much less any thing cruel*.

Mutual. This word is often improperly employed: it ought to be used only when we would signify that there is an interchange. If a man and woman have a love for each other, there is a *mutual* love between them; if two men have a friendship for each other, their friendship is *mutual*; but when a man has bestowed favours on several others, we shall hear him called their *mutual benefactor*: this is wrong; the proper expression is, *common benefactor*.

N.

NECROMANCY, nécromancie; divination, divination; enchantment, enchaînement:—the first means calling up the shades of dead men, to inform us of our future fate; the second professes a knowledge of futurity, by chiromancy, or by astological speculations, and are both impositions upon the credulity of mankind. Natural *enchantment*, or the power of fascination, does in some degree subsist: as the great serpents of India live by the powers of their eye, which they fix on small birds, so as to detain them on a twig till caught; and a mouse will run down the throat of a large toad confined in the same small room.

Neutrality, neutralité; indifference, indifférence:—the first is only applied properly, when speaking of nations and governments; in common and domestic affairs, we must use the second. Thus we say, during the whole of that war, Sweden and Denmark maintained a strict *neutrality*. He is so occupied by religious duties, that he looks with perfect *indifference* on worldly affairs.

New, nouveau; fresh, frais; recent, récent:—what has not yet been used, is *new*; what is not spoiled or stale, is *fresh*; what has just happened, is *recent*. We say of clothes, furniture, &c., that they are *new*; of topics, or arguments, that they are *fresh*; also of provisions, that are not salted, as *fresh water*, meat, fish, &c. We say of anecdotes, actions, occurrences, that they are *recent*. A thought is *new* by the turn we give it; *fresh*, by the sense it expresses; *recent* by the time of its production. *New* things carry with them a credible appearance; *fresh* matters are fool for titlers; we are more affected with *recent* stories than with those of long date.

Kindly, agréable, benoiant; quickly, promptement; speedily, diligemment, en diligence; swiftly, rapidement; byerement; fast, vite:—*kindly*

is seldom applied but to small things, and upon slight occasions: thus, we say of a rabbit, a squirrel, or a monkey, that they move about *nimbly*: *quickly* implies without delay or loss of time: as, be sure to return again *quickly*; I *quickly* found out his meaning: *speedily* denotes in great haste: as, a messenger arrived *speedily* from Madrid; I expect an answer *speedily*: *swiftly* applies most properly to a quick and gliding motion: thus we say, a horse runs, a bird flies, a ship sails *swiftly*: *fast*, we use to express our common actions: as, a man talks, a man eats, or walks *fast*.

Nigh, voisin; *near, proche*:—*near* seems to imply a less distance than *nigh*. Though *near* may be used on all occasions, yet there are many cases when we cannot properly use *nigh*: thus we say, *near* home, a *near* relation, not *nigh*; but *nigh* or *near* such a place: the latter, however, is the word in most general use. When we come *nigh* to such a place, we shall be *near* home.

Not, pas; *no, point*:—the first often denies a thing in part only, or with limitation; the second always absolutely, and without reserve. Thus when we say, he has *not* money, he has *not* patience, we mean he has not enough; but when we say, he has *no* money, *no* patience, we mean he has none at all. For this reason, *not* is generally used with those words that mark the degree, either of quality or quantity; as *much, very, one*, and the like: as, poets commonly have *not much* money, and indeed are *not very* solicitous about it; it frequently happens they have *not one* penny in their pocket.

Notes, notes; *remarks, remarques*; *observations, observations*:—*notes* imply a shortness and precision; *remarks*, a choice and distinction; *observations*, something more deep and critical. Change of customs and manners make *notes* often necessary to understand an author; *remarks* are sometimes useful to elucidate obscure passages; learned and historical *observations* make antiquity more known.

Now, maintenant; *instantly, à l'instant*; *immediately, immédiatement*; *at present, à présent*; *this instant, tout à l'heure, sur le champ*; *presently, présentement*:—the doing a thing *now*, expresses the taking it in hand at that very instant; *instantly*, implies without any perceptible intervention of time; *immediately*, means we count delay; *at present*, at the time in which we speak; *this instant* is sometimes used to express the time just past; as, he was here *this instant*; sometimes a future time, though near, as, I will go *this instant*; by *presently*, is understood in a short time.

Nugatory, frivoles; *thin, minces*; *slight, léger*; *flimsy, qui n'a point de corps*; *futile, futile*:—one would suppose these adjectives might apply to any thing of a texture nearly approaching to aerial; yet, custom appropriates them to particular matters: thus, we say, a silk is *slight*, *not nugatory*; a thin muslin is *flimsy*, *not futile* mode of dress; but we say, indifferently, *futile* or *flimsy* arguments; *nugatory* or *slight reports*. V. Insignificant.

O.

TO *oblige, obliger*; to *constrain, contraindre*; to *compel, nécessiter, forcer*; to *torment, forcer*:

—the last of these words rises upon the third as the third does upon the second, and the second upon the first; each of them implying an opposition to liberty. To *oblige* relates to duty or necessity, intimating a power leading, the inclinations; to *constrain* implies an opposition which makes us determine against our inclinations; to *compel* alludes to power and authority, which makes us act in contradiction to our will; to *force* supposes contrary efforts of a vigorous action, which we cannot resist: ex. gratitude *obliged* me to it; I was *constrained* to yield to his arguments; he was *compelled* to relinquish the pursuit; he was *forced* into that measure. V. To engage.

Obsequiousness, complaisance; *flattery, flatteries*; *adulation, adulation*:—*obsequiousness* implies a fawning servile behaviour; *flattery* is a commendation beyond the truth; *adulation* is yet a higher degree of flattery: as, he continued his *obsequious* behaviour, and *flattering* speeches, till she became the dupe of his *adulation*.

Ocean, océan; *sea, mer*; *main, pleine mer, haute-mer*:—by *sea* is understood a large body of water, confined by the land within certain bounds; by *ocean*, a much larger body, whose utmost limits are not known: thus, we say, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic *sea*; but the Western, the Atlantic, the Pacific *oceans*; the *main* is but a poetic word for the *ocean*; so again the wide *sea*, the vast *ocean*.

Old, vieux; *ancient, ancien*; *antique, antique*:—A thing is *old* which has long been; *ancient*, when it has been some time *old*; *antique*, when it has been long *ancient*. We say, an *old* man, an *old* garment; an *ancient* author or history; an *antique* medal, or statue. That which is recent, is not *old*; that which is new, is not *ancient*; that which is modern, is not *antique*. As we grow *old* we decrease in strength, but gain more experience. *Antiqueness* makes fashions disagreeable; but adds splendour to nobility. *Antiquity* destroys the proofs of history, and weakens credit; but renders monuments of greater value.

Oratory, l'art oratoire; *eloquence, l'éloquence*; *rhetoric, la rhétorique*:—*oratory* relates rather to the power of persuasion, and prevailing over the hearts of the hearers; *eloquence* implies fluency and elegance of speech; it is shown chiefly in description, and exerts its power over the hearer's imagination; *rhetoric* comprises both, reducing them to an art, and prescribing rules for their acquirement. The silent *eloquence* of tears is sometimes able to persuade, beyond the greatest powers of *oratory* or skill in *rhetoric*.

Ordinary, ordinaire; *common, commun*:—*ordinary*, we may best apply when the repetition of actions is in question; *common*, when a multitude of objects; thus, dissimulation is an *ordinary* thing at court; motes are *common* in a new. These words are used also to express little or no value: what is *ordinary* has nothing to distinguish it; what is *common* has nothing to make it sought after.

Ornament, ornement; *embellishment, embellissement*; *decoration, décoration*:—*ornament* seems to imply more solid value than the other two: thus, we say, a man truly virtuous is an *ornament* to human nature; arts and sciences are the *embellishments* of life; *decoration* appears the most light and superficial; as, titles and honours are but the *decorations* of life.

to over-reach, *attraper*; to cheat, *duper*, *tricher*; to defraud, *tramer*, *frustrer*; to deceive, *trabuser*; to trick, *tricher*, *flouter*:—to over-reach implies to impose on another in a bargain, or to make him pay more for a thing than it is worth; to *cheat* is chiefly used to express gaining the advantage in games of chance, by unlawful practices; to *defraud* is to obtain goods or money under false pretences; to *deceive* is to make another believe any thing true, which is really false; to *trick* is to rob a man by artful contrivances, or ruse de main.

P.

PAIR, *paire*; *brace*, *paire*; couple, *couple*:—all mean two of a sort; yet custom obliges us to say a pair of pigeons; a brace of woodcocks; a couple of chickens; also, a pair of coach boxes; a pair of gloves, stockings, &c.; a brace of greyhounds, carp, partridges, or pheasants; a couple of eggs, oranges, &c. Should we change the words, we should render ourselves ridiculous.

Particular, *particulier*; peculiar, *particulier*, *propresingular*, *singular*:—each implies odd and differing from the general custom; yet we cannot use them indifferently: for instance, to say, such a one is a very singular fellow, the antique fashion of his dress gives him a very particular appearance, which he descends upon with a vein of humour peculiar to himself; but we cannot change the situation of these words without great impropriety.

Party, *parti*; faction, *faction*:—by party we understand a body of men confederated together, in support of their opinions against others; by *faction*, a set of men leagued together, against the state, or government of a country: to use the word *party*, also, to signify a company, as, a hunting party, a fishing party; a party of soldiers; but *faction* always implies rebellion. Unfortunate that nation that is rent by factions; for whatever party gains the ascendancy, the rest are sure to be sufferers, and the constitutions of the country leave it in such a state of weakness, that it is long before it recovers its former strength.

People, *gens*; persons, *personnes*:—the word *people* is so general, that it cannot be connected with a determinate number: for instance, four, five, or six people is improper; we should use the word *persons*: as, to be pleasant to table none should be admitted but *people* of good humour, nor should there be more than seven or eight *persons*: in order to describe a company, we should know the quality of the *people*, and the number of *persons* present. In all governments we find ill-affected *people*; and there are always, among a number, some discontented *persons*.

Perfect, *parfait*; finished, *fini*, *achevé*; complete, *explet*, *accompli*:—*perfection* regards properly the beauty which arises from the design and construction of a work; *finishing*, that which arises from the care of the workman; *completion* depends upon the want of nothing: the first excludes all defect; the second shows attention to the minutest article; the third respects more the totality of parts. We may easily make a thing complete, and with much

pains finish it, but after all it may not be perfect.

Piercing, *perçant*; penetrating, *pénétrant*:—*piercing* seems to be executed by a sudden glance, it implies great strength of light; *penetrating* is making way gradually, it denotes great force of attention. A *piercing* mind sees things even through the veils that cover them; it is difficult to conceal truth from it; it will not suffer itself to be deceived. A *penetrating* mind stops not at the surface, but reaches to the bottom of things; it is not easy to deceive it, neither will it suffer itself to be amused.

Pile, *tas*; heap, *monceau*:—both signify a quantity of things together one upon another; but *pile* implies rather things put up with some regularity; *heap*, things thrown without order: as, a pile of wood; a heap of rubbish. We say, a pile of bricks, when they are the materials prepared for building; a heap of bricks, when they are the remains of a fallen edifice.

Pillar, *pilier*, *pilastre*; column, *colonne*:—by *pillar* is understood a supporter of some roof; by *column*, a round pillar: thus, every column is a pillar, though every pillar is not a column. In most buildings, where the beauty of the architecture is studied, columns are generally insulated; whereas square pillars are, for the most part, set within a wall, showing only a fourth or fifth part of their thickness.

Pity, *pitié*; compassion, *compassion*; commiseration, *commiseration*:—*pity* seems rather used with regard to persons we have some knowledge of; *compassion* is more general, and applies equally to those we know, as to those we do not know; to *commiserate* implies a fellow-feeling, or bearing part in another's woe: thus, we pity a friend in distress; we commiserate the misfortunes of a stranger; we commiserate the sorrows of those we love. *Pity* seems most applicable to the first emotions we feel, at the sight or description of an object in distress, arising from tenderness of heart. *Compassion* seems to result from reflection on the unmerited calamities of another, springing from the truest benevolence. *Commiseration* arises from sympathy.

Plant, *plante*; herb, *herbe*:—a *plant* is any vegetable production arising from seed, but seems confined to such as are not very large; *herbs* are those plants whose stalks have no woody substance in them: thus, cabbages, artichokes, &c. are plants; grass, parsley, &c. are herbs. The knowledge of plants is both useful and entertaining; there are many medicinal qualities in herbs.

Pleasure, *plaisir*; delight, *délice*:—*pleasure* implies an agreeable sensation which affects the mind, heart, or senses; *delight* is that sensation, excited in a more lively and forcible manner: thus, we take pleasure in the conversation of a friend; we are delighted with the harmony of a concert. We say of a person, that he gives himself up entirely to pleasures; that he enjoys the delights of the country: here pleasures relates more to personal practice, as customs, pastimes, and recreations; delights, more to the charms which are furnished by nature, art, and opulence, such as pleasing habitations, studied conveniences, and choice company.

Poverty, *pauceté*; indigence, *indigence*; want, *dénué*; need, *besoin*; necessity, *nécessité*:—

poverty is that situation of fortune, in which we are deprived of the conveniences of life; *indigence* is a degree lower, where we want the necessaries; *want* seems rather to arrive by accident, and implies a scarcity of provisions, more than a lack of money; *need* and *necessity* relate chiefly to the relief or assistance we expect; but *need* seems less urgent than *necessity*. Content is the best companion in *poverty*; diligence, the best remedy against *indigence*; prudence, against *want*; the rich are often in *need* of the services of the poor; *necessity* is the mother of invention.

Prebend, prebendes; prebendary, prebende.—*prebend* implies a certain stipend granted to the clergy, in cathedral churches; *prebendary* denotes properly the person who receives that stipend: the first should be used to mark the office; the second, the dignitary filling that office.

Proface, preface; prelude, prolude; prologue, prologue; exordium, exortie.—though these words equally signify an introduction to something which is to follow, yet their propriety depends upon their places. Thus we say, the *preface* to a book; the *prelude* to a piece of music; the *prologue* to a play; the *exordium* to a rhetorical composition.

Prepossessed, prepossesed; opinionated, opiniatre; obstinate, obstine; infatuated, infatue; headstrong, titu.—to be *prepossessed* implies a mind strongly prejudiced, which causes us to think what we have preconceived the best, paying little regard to the opinions of others; in one *opinionated*, this folly seems the effect of an overfondness for his own notions, and contempt for those of others; *obstinacy* springs from a perverseness which will never give way; *infatuated* is to be, as it were, folly-struck, whereby inflexibility is caused by the captivity of reason; *headstrong* intimates a blind determination, that stops its ears to every argument, and renders a man ungovernable. A person *prepossessed* follows his own opinion, after some examination of that of others; he who is *opinionated* follows his own notions, without listening to those of others; *obstinately* pursues its own way, in spite of opposition, may often through mere caprice; *infatuation* acts so strongly, as in some measure to obscure the light of reason, and leads a man into the grossest errors; the *headstrong* person acts through a spirit of opposition, and seldom leaves his course, till he has completed his ruin.

Prerogative, prerogatives; privilege, privilege.—*prerogative* relates to honour and personal preference; it arises principally from subordination, or from the relation which persons bear among themselves; *privilege* implies some advantage from interest or office; proceeding from the grant of a prince, or the laws of a society: birth gives *prerogatives*, offices give *privileges*.

Pride, orgueil; arrogance, arrogance; vanity, vanite; presumption, presumption; haughtiness, hauteur.—*pride* is inordinate self-esteem; *arrogance* is *pride* attended with contempt of others; *vanity* is self-esteem for some trifling advantage; *presumption*, a blind confidence in ourselves; *haughtiness*, a proud and insolent carriage and behaviour. *Pride* is bred in the heart, and discovers itself by *haughtiness* of deportment, and *arrogance* of speech; va-

nity would engross all the attention of others; and *presumption* finally imagines it has power to do every thing. The greatest pain we can give the *proud* and *haughty* man, is by laying his defects before his eyes; we cannot hurt the *arrogant* so much as by silent contempt; we cannot mortify a *vain* man more than by paying no attention to those qualities he prides himself in; in order to confound the *presumptuous*, we need only desire him to put his vain designs into execution.

Primary, primitive, premier; primitive, primitif.—the first implies the height in rank or dignity, the second, in antiquity: thus we say, the *primary* planets, to distinguish them from their satellites; *primary* affections (in the scholastic sense), in opposition to *secondary*, not *primitive*; we say, the *primitive* church, *primitive* hospitality, manners, &c.

Principle, principe; tenet, opinion; motive, motifs.—*principle* implies the sentiments and morals; *tenet*, the particular doctrines and opinions on which *principle* is founded; *motive*, the impulse which urges to action. Thus we say, his *principles* are excellent; although some *tenets* which he holds are not quite defensible; yet it is certain his *motives* for writing on that side of the question are free from vice or interest.

Prospect, aspect; view, vue.—the sight of something distant is the general idea of these words; but that of *view* seems to imply a sight more extensive than that of *prospect*, and to contain less variety: thus we say, the pleasing *prospect* of the neighbouring villages; the fine *view* of distant mountains; also, a confined *prospect*, an extended *view*.

To no purpose, inuvement, vainement; ineffectually, sans effet, inutilement; in vain, en vain.—we work to *no purpose*, when we meet not with the reward we expected; *ineffectually*, when what we have done answers not the end proposed; *in vain*, when our work is of no use whatever. This work will be compared to *no purpose*, if it meets not with the approbation of the public; *ineffectually*, if it shows not the true meaning of words; and *in vain*, if it is found to be neither useful nor instructive.

To purpose, to propose, se proposer.—to *propose* signifies to make an offer or a proposal of; to *purpose* signifies to intend, to design. How different are these two senses! and how wrong is it then to make so little use as we do of the verb to *purpose*, and so often to employ *propose* in its stead? Thus we hear people say, I *propose* taking a house in the country, I *propose* spending the winter in town; when they should say, I *purpose* taking a house in the country, I *purpose* spending the winter in town.

To put, mettre; to place, placer.—to *put* has a more general sense, and signifies simply to lay or deposit; to *place* has a more particular meaning, and implies, to *put* orderly and in a proper situation: we *put* columns to support an edifice; we *place* them with symmetry.

To puzzle, embarrasser, donner à penser; to perplex, embarrasser, mettre en peine; to confound, confondre, déconcerter; to embarrass, embarrasser; to bewilder, égarer, perdre; to entangle, embarrasser, entortiller; to ensnare, attraper.—though these words are used syno-

anymously every day; yet in strictness they should be appropriated nearly thus: a hard question *puzzles* a man; a variety of choice perplexes him; one is *confounded* by a loud and sudden dissonance of sounds in a still night; *embarrassed* by a weight of clothes or valuables, if making escape from fire or pursuit; *travellered*, if running into a wood for safety; *entangled* among the briars, if it is dark; perhaps caught by accident in a trap and to *ensnare* the wolves.

Q.

To *quake*, *trembler*; to tremble, *trembler*; to shudder, *trembler*, *frissonner*, *frémir*; to shake, *secouer*, *renuier*; to shaver, *frissonner*; *briver*:—the first of these is always used either in a sublime or ludicrous sense: as, an *earthquake* is perhaps the most awful of terrestrial images; and when we say, any one *quakes* with fear or cold, it is in a battering way: for the rest, we *tremble* with fear; *shudder* with horror; *shake* or *shiver* with cold; but the two last are often used in an active sense: thus, we *shake* a tree, or *shake* hands; we *shiver* the glasses to pieces. Quality, *qualité*; fashion, *bonne façon*, *bon ton*:—though we sometimes say, indiscriminately, people of *quality*, or people of *fashion*; yet, in their proper signification, the first means the nobility, the other the gentry. The pride and folly of the world is grown to so great a pitch, that persons in trade are continually apeing people of *fashion*; and those of *fashion*, people of *quality*.

R.

To *ratify*, *ratifier*; to confirm, *confirmer*; to settle, *arranger*, *fixer*, *déterminer*:—to *ratify* implies to bind by a fresh tie; to *confirm* is to strengthen by new evidence; to *settle* is to fix in a permanent state: thus we say, reports are *ratified*; treaties *ratified*, and affairs *settled*. Our church willingly *confirms* him, who has *settled* in himself a fixed intention, solemnly to *ratify* at years of discretion the covenant made in his name by his sponsors at his baptism. To *ratify*, *prêt, facile*; easy, *aisé*:—both denote that which is done without difficulty: the first implies freedom from obstacles, and oppositions; the second, a happy structure and formation: thus, we say, a *ready* entrance, when nothing stops the passage; an *easy* entrance, when it is large and commodious; or, of a man, that he has a *ready* wit, is *ready* of access; and of a man, that it is *easy*; as, also, an *easy* shape, or behaviour, &c. The two adverbs *easily* and *readily* have one difference peculiar to themselves: thus, we cannot say, of a man, that he comprehends *readily* and pardons *easily*; but, that he comprehends *easily*, and pardons *readily*. Reason, *raison*; judgment, *jugement*; understanding, *entendement*; sagacity, *sagacité*:—with regard to the difference between them, *sagacity* seems, *rea* on weighs, and *judgment* distinguishes; while *understanding* seems to comprehend them all: *sagacity* is inferior to the best, and implies cunning; it is frequently ascribed to animals, who can have no claim to the other faculties. It requires *sagacity* to

trace the labyrinths of science; clearness of *reason* and strength of *understanding*, to comprehend them thoroughly; a sound *judgment* to make a useful application of our knowledge.

To regard, *regard*; value, *prix*; esteem, *estime*; veneration, *vénération*; respect, *respect*:—*regard* is a good opinion conceived of any one; that good opinion, increased by services received, is *value*; reverence, paid to superior worth or station, constitutes *respect*; *esteem* is a union of affection and *respect*; *vénération*, of *esteem* and reverence. Being born in the same country claims *regard*; good offices make us set a *value*; virtue and worth create *esteem*; age and merit, *vénération*; rank and dignity, *respect*.

To regard, *regarder*; to concern, *concerner*; to touch, *toucher*:—a thing, in which we have never so small a part, may be said to *regard* us; that in which we have a nearer interest, to *concern* us; that which sensibly affects us, to *touch* us. Many people make themselves uneasy at what does not *regard* them; meddle with what nowise *concerns* them; and yet are indifferent to those things which *touch* them nearly. To *regard* seems more applicable when our interest is in question; to *concern*, when speaking of things committed to our care and conduct; to *touch*, when it respects our honour or fortune. The ill behaviour of a servant to a customer *regards* the master, as it affects his interest. It *concerns* a man to be punctual in the discharge of his duty. The behaviour of an ambassador *touches* always more or less the honour of the prince he represents.

Regular, *régulier*; methodical, *méthodique*:—*regular* implies something more minute and particular; we are *regular* in our conduct; *methodical* in our affairs. A *regular* man is careful of his reputation, he runs into no excess; a *methodical* one does every thing by rule, his time is parcelled out, and in his most indifferent actions he observes the most scrupulous exactitude. With respect to the manner of their *regular* persons are always admired; *methodical* persons are frequently laughed at.

Religion, *religion*; worship, *culte*:—both imply our duty to God; but *religion* has a more extensive, *worship* a more limited sense; the first denotes the knowledge and belief of God, as well as the homage we pay to him; the second applies chiefly to our public adoration of him; as, we should be careful to keep up a due sense of *religion* in our minds, by a regular attendance on public *worship*.

Religious, *religieux*; pious, *pieux*; devout, *dévot*:—*religious* signifies a careful observance of the worship of God, and a due sense of the importance of religion; *pious* implies impressed with zeal for the honour of God, and reverence for his laws; *devout* denotes rather a serious external behaviour in the practice of religion. Where there is no integrity, there is no *religion*; he who fails in his respect for *religious* worship, fails in *piety*; *devotion*, unless sincere, is mocking the Most High.

To remark, *remarquer*; to observe, *observer*:—to *remark* implies taking notice with attention, in order to remember; to *observe* means to watch with examination, in order to judge: a traveller *remarks* the most striking objects he sees; a general *observes* all the motions of his enemy. We may *observe*, in order to *remark*; but custom will not admit of an inver-

of the phrase; thus, some will *observe* the conduct of others, only in order to *remark* their faults.

To *reprove*, *blâmer*, *reprendre*; to reprimand. *reprimander* — to *reprove* signifies to blame another, and point out his fault; to *reprimand* is to blame with more severity and authority; we *reprove* a friend; we *reprimand* a child, or a servant. To *reprove* is more used with respect to the faults of the mind; to *reprimand*, with regard to the manners and conduct. We sometimes *reprove* one who knows better than ourselves; no one has a right to *reprimand* but superiors.

Resolution, *résolution*; **courage**, *courage*; **valour**, *valeur*; **bravery**, *bravoure*; **intrepidity**, *impétuosité* — *resolution* implies firmness of mind; *courage*, a readiness to meet danger; *valour* denotes an active courage; *bravery*, fearlessness; *intrepidity*, a heroic contempt of danger. *Resolution* supports us in action; *courage* makes us advance; *valour* makes us execute; through *bravery* we expose ourselves to danger; we would sacrifice ourselves, through *intrepidity*. *Resolution* either banishes fear, or surmounts it; it will not admit a falling back; but is staunch on all occasions. *Courage* is impatient to attack; it undertakes boldly, and is not lessened by difficulty. *Valour* acts with vigour; it gives no way to resistance; but pursues its enterprise in spite of opposition. *Bravery* knows no fear; it runs nobly into danger, and prefers honour to life itself. *Intrepidity* encounters the greatest perils with the utmost coolness, and dares even present death.

To *return*, *rendre*; to *surrender*, *remettre*; to *restore*, *restituer* — we *return* what has been lent or given us; we *surrender* what we have in pledge or charge; we *restore* what we have taken or stolen; thus, we *return* money which has been lent us, or presents we have received; we *surrender* the ribbon of an order, the staff of command, &c. to a prince; we *restore* the estate and honours of an accused person, when found innocent. We ought to *return* punctually, to *surrender* faithfully, and to *restore* wholly. We borrow with an intent to *return*; we take a thing in charge, with a view of *surrendering* it again; but we seldom take with a design to *restore*.

Reverse, *opposé*; **contrary**, *contraire* — both denote opposition: thus we say, sickness is the *reverse* of health; youth, of age; vice is the *contrary* of virtue; he is quite the *reverse* of what he was; he acts *contrary* to his interest. His father designs him for the church; I think on the *contrary* he should make him a lawyer. To make a proper sense the words should be thus appropriated; if on the *contrary* you *reverse* them, you destroy the sense.

Rich, *riche*; **wealthy**, *qui a de grands biens*; **opulent**, *opulent* — these expressions are used indiscriminately to denote large possessions, but we use the first to signify fulness of perfection, when neither of the other two can be employed: as *rich* soups, *rich* wine, *rich* ground, a *rich* language, dress, perfume, &c. The *rich* owe their enjoyments to the labour of the poor; the *wealthy* should not oppress the indigent; the *opulent* should relieve the wants of the necessitous.

Ridicule, *ridicule*; **derision**, *derision*. *raire* — *ridicule* implies mockery, or scornful increment;

derision, sportive insult. We *ridicule* in order to show another his fault, and induce him to amend; we never *deride*, but with the utmost contempt: a friend will sometimes *ridicule*; none but an enemy *derides*. If we have done any thing deserving *ridicule*, we should endeavour to retrieve our character, lest we become the *derision* of all who know us.

Right, *droit*; **justice**, *justice* — *right* is the object of *justice*, and that which is due to every one; *justice* is the conformity of our actions with *right*; it is to render to every one his due: thus, God has a right to the homage of his creatures, and, in *justice*, we ought to render it to him. He who labours, has a *right* to a recompense, and *justice* forbids it should be withheld from him. It is consistent with the laws of *justice* to use the same means in support and defence of our *rights*, as are often employed to attack them.

Riot, *émeute*, *désordre*; **tumult**, *tumulte*; **uproar**, *vacarme* — *riot* and *tumult* convey an idea of great disorder; *uproar*, of some great noise. *Tumult* implies the rising of many people; *riot*, the disturbance of a smaller number; an *uproar* may be occasioned by a single person. *Tumults* and *riots* are always attended with such *uproars* as alarm a peaceable neighbourhood. Houses of debauchery are subject to *riots*; a *tumult* often happens in ill-policed cities.

To *rise*, to get up, *se lever* — to change the posture from recumbent to erect, is the true meaning of the verb to *rise*; whereas to *get up* implies rather to climb: thus, we *rise* from our bed; we *rise* from our seat; we *get up* stairs; we *get up* a ladder.

Rogue, *fripon*; **sharp**, *flou*, *escroc*, *chevalier d'industrie*; **thief**, *voleur* — all take what does not belong to them; but the *rogue* steals in secret, he pilfers; the *sharp* steals by fitness, he overreaches; the *thief* steals by every means, he robs by force and violence. The *rogue* fears to be discovered; the *sharp*, to be known again; the *thief*, to be taken.

Rough, *rué*; **rugged**, *raboteux* — *roughness* is a small degree of *ruggedness*; *ruggedness* a great degree of *roughness*; smooth is the reverse of *rough*, level of *rugged*; we say, a *rough* hand; a *rugged* road.

Rustic, *rustique*; **rural**, *champêtre* — both signify partaking of, or resembling, the country; but *rural* implies something pleasing; as a *rural* mansion, a *rural* prospect, is one adorned with trees and fields; *rustic* denotes something rude and clownish; as *rustic* manners, a *rustic* swain. The perfection of retirement, and a country-retreat, is to have *rural* simplicity, united with elegance; *rusticity*, which offends by its coarseness, should be banished.

S.

SATIRE, *satire*; **lampoon**, *paquinade* — *satire* is general, being a poem wherein the follies and vices of the times are severely censured; a *lampoon* is personal, or a poem containing invectives against one person in particular: a *satire* is commendable, written with an intent to reform; a *lampoon* is scurrilous, designed only to vex. The lash of *satire* has been often

found more beneficial to a state, than the scourge of power. The writer of a lampoon may be well compared to a bee, whose sting wounds but slightly, and whose malicious act is sure to be punished by the whole swarm.

School, école, pensions; academy, *académie, collège*:—*school* implies a place of discipline and instruction; *academy*, a place where the sciences are taught: the first seems appropriated to the teaching of children, the second to that of youth; *schools* begin the education; *academies* finish it.

To see, voir; to perceive, *apercevoir*:—objects that lie open before us, or whose duration is long, are *seen*; those that pass by quickly, or are hid in some measure from the eye, are *perceived*: we *see* the face, and by that *perceive* the disposition of the heart; in a crowded court, those who stand forward are *seen* by the prince; while those behind are scarcely *perceived* by him.

To see, voir; to look at, *regarder*; to behold, *contempler*; to view, *examiner*:—we *see* whatever strikes the sight; we *look at* an object, when we purposely cast our eye upon it; we *behold* it, when we look with attention; we *view* it, when we survey it narrowly. We *see* clearly or confusedly; we *look at* with pleasure; we *behold* with wonder; we *view* with care and exactness. We *see* all objects before our eyes; we *look at* those which excite our curiosity; we *behold* such as cause our admiration; we *view* those we are desirous to examine. The eyes open to *see*; turn to *look at*; fix themselves to *behold*; and move all ways to *view*.

Sentiment, sentiment; opinion, *opinion*; thought, *pensée*:—are all used to express ideas; *sentiment* is more certain; it is a belief raised by solid or apparent reasons: *opinion* is more doubtful; it is a judgment built on some foundation: *thought* is still less certain, springing from conjecture. *Sentiment* is more proper when the subject is taste; *opinion*, when talking of science; *thought*, when speaking of the actions and affairs of great men: as, that Homer is an excellent poet, is the *sentiment* of every man of learning. It is the general *opinion* that the sun is the centre of our planetary system. The *thought* of his approaching nuptials at present occupies all his attention. We say also a man or woman of *sentiment*, to express a person of decency and refinement.

Sequel, suite; conclusion, *conclusion*:—*sequel* is the latter part; *conclusion*, the close: the *sequel* is part forus the story; the *conclusion* puts the finishing stroke to it. In order to pass a right judgment on what we hear, we must attend to the *sequel*, and wait till the *conclusion*. The *sequel* continues, the *conclusion* ends. A story is unintelligible without its *sequel*, but not so without its *conclusion*: the *conclusion* being comprehended in few words; the *sequel* requiring many.

Should, il faut; ought, *on doit*; it is necessary, *il est nécessaire*:—the first implies an obligation of complaisance, custom, or personal interest: thus we *should* not offend the company we are in; we *should* follow the fashion; we *should* know a man before we trust him. The second denotes an obligation of reason and good sense: thus, we *ought* to submit to those who know better than ourselves; we *ought* to serve those who have served us. The third expresses an essential and indispensable obligation: as, it

is necessary to love God, in order to be saved; it is necessary to be complaisant to please.

Sign, signe; signal, *signal*:—a *sign* makes known, and is sometimes natural; a *signal* gives notice, and is always voluntary. The appearances of the face are commonly the *signs* of what passes in the heart; the hoisting of a flag is a *signal* from one ship to another. We make ourselves understood by the deaf by *signs*; we convey our meaning by *signals* to those at a distance.

Silly, sot, niais; ignorant, *ignorant*:—a man is *silly* through want of understanding; *ignorant* through want of knowledge. *Silly* is always taken in a general sense: as, he is a *silly* fellow, that is, one deficient in reason; but a man is sometimes *ignorant* of one thing, though very knowing in another. Some people, by a *silly* manner of speaking or acting, expose themselves, perhaps undeservedly, to the imputation of *ignorance*.

Situation, situation; condition, *condition*; state, *état*:—*situation* respects chiefly outward circumstances; *condition*, the nature or property of a thing; *state*, our health, or well-being: ex. he is in a deplorable *condition*, owing to his ill *state* of health, and the bad *situation* of his affairs. Such is the *condition* and vicissitude of human life, that the most prudent men have often found themselves in perplexing *situations*; and, from a *state* of happiness, have as it were, fallen into abjectness and misery.

To slip, glisser; to slide, *glisser*:—both imply a gentle, almost imperceptible motion; but to *slide* is generally voluntary: thus, we *slide* on the ice; we *slide* down a hill; but *slip* is commonly accidental, and implies a fall. We sometimes use the word *slip* figuratively: thus, to *slip*, or make a *slip*, is to commit a slight fault.

Sloth, fainéantise; laziness, *paresse*; sluggishness, *nouçalance*:—*sloth* implies utter inactivity, and aversion to work; *laziness*, a fear of trouble and fatigue; *sluggishness*, a dull heavy manner of acting. The *slothful* will not work at all; the *lazy* are drawn to it with difficulty; the *sluggish* are slow through the whole operation. *Industry* is the reverse of *sloth*; activity, of *laziness*; expedition, of *sluggishness*. He who is *slothful* is a murderer of time; *laziness* is its own punishment: a *sluggish* person is fit for no kind of employment, seldom doing any thing well he undertakes.

Social, social; sociable, *sociable*:—*social* relates rather to a christian-like disposition; *sociable*, to a familiar one. Goodness of heart makes a man *social*, sweetness of temper makes him *sociable*. Humanity, beneficence, friendship, &c. are *social* virtues; good-nature, good-humour, condescension, &c. are the qualities that render us *sociable*.

Soil, sol; earth, *terre*; ground, *terrain*:—*soil* is of different kinds, as a gravelly, sandy *soil*, &c. we also use it to express the country where we were born, and call it our native *soil*: *earth* has a more extensive sense, signifying the globe we inhabit; and sometimes only the solid parts of it, in opposition to water: the *ground* always means the superficies of the *earth*; we say, he is the wisest man on *earth*; before we sow we must till the *ground*.

To be sorry for, être fâché de; to regret, *regretter*:—we are *sorry* for the misfortunes of another, we *regret* his absence: the first is the ef-

fect of pity; the second, of attachment: we are sorry for the losses of others; we regret our own grief: grief occasions our sorrow; repentance, our regret. A court-favourite, in prosperity, is the object of envy, but when he falls into disgrace, no one is sorry for him. Those princes who are most commended during their life, are not always most regretted after their death.

Speech, *parole*; language, *langue*; tongue, *langue*; idiom, *idiôme*; dialect, *dialecte*, *patois*:—speech implies the power of utterance; *langue*, the mode of it: as, the English, French *langue*, &c.; *tongue* signifies the same as *langue*, but is rather a scientific word; except that, to express our native *langue*, we say our mother-tongue; *idiom* implies the particular cast of expression and turn of discourse in a language; *dialect* is the corruption of it, which generally prevails in the provinces distant from the capital.

Spring, *source*; source, *source*; fountain, *fontaine*; well, *puits*:—spring is properly applied to the issuing of water from the earth; *source*, to the head of a river; *fountain*, to those artificial springs contrived for ornament; *well* implies a spring which lies deep, where a pit is dug to reach it. The waters of medicinal springs have sometimes restored health when all other means have failed. The source of the Nile remained long undiscovered. Among the ancients, *fountains* were worshipped as a kind of divinities. There are some burning wells which take fire from the flame of a lighted candle. The three first are frequently used figuratively: thus, *passions* are the springs of action; vice is the source of woe; God is the fountain of all goodness.

To stay, *rester*; to remain, *demeurer*:—both imply a cessation of progression; but to stay seems to mark less duration than to remain: ex. I stayed to give him every information, that no doubts might remain in his breast. Stay seems also less determinate than remain: as, he remained a month in the country; he stayed longer than we expected. A good servant, when sent on a message, stays as short a time as possible. When we have given offence, we should endeavour to make such an atonement, that the offended party may not remain dissatisfied.

Steeple, *clocher*; spire, *flèche*; tower, *tour*:—each means a high building, raised above the main edifice; but *steeple* is more general; *spire* and *tower*, more particular: *steeple* implies the turret of a church, of what form soever; *spire*, a steeple rising taper to the top; *tower*, a square steeple. The steeple of St. Bride's church London, is a spire; that of St. Andrew, a tower. The words *steeple* and *spire* are never applied but to churches; *tower* is used with respect to other large edifices. Formerly, palaces and gentlemen's seats were commonly built with towers. Spires are generally created upon towers; bells are usually hung in steeples; weathercocks are commonly fixed on spires.

Storm, *orage*; tempest, *tempête*: we use the word *storm*, to denote any violence of weather; but, to determine our meaning, we say, a storm of wind, hail, &c.: the word *tempest* is understood to be the utmost violence of the wind; should this excess of wind be attended with rain, thunder, and lightning, it then becomes a storm; tempests are more dreadful at sea than storms. Words cannot describe the distresses of seamen, when out in tempestuous weather.

Stormy weather is generally succeeded by serene.

Strong, *fort*; robust, *robuste*; stout, *vigoureux*; sturdy, *valide*:—strength is chiefly owing to the construction of the muscles; a little man is stronger sometimes than a greater: *robustness* carries with it an idea of lustiness, is less subject to infirmities, and much owing to constitution: by stout we understand of a large make, and great strength of bones; by sturdy we mean stout with a degree of hardness. We use the word strong also, speaking of liquors, tastes, or smells, to signify powerful. *Strength* gives a man an advantage over his enemies; *robustness* lends him an air of dignity and authority; *stoutness* makes him admired; *sturdiness* is accompanied with an air of meanness.

Study, *étude*; knowledge, *savoir*, *connaissance*; wisdom, *sagesse*:—study is an attentive inquiry into the nature of things; knowledge is the being acquainted with things by means of study; science signifies the several branches of knowledge; wisdom is a quality of the mind, which enables us to apply our knowledge to good and useful purposes. To make any progress in science, we must early accustom ourselves to study. The knowledge of ourselves is the truest wisdom.

To study, *étudier*; to learn, *apprendre*:—to study implies a steady application in search of knowledge; to learn, that application attended with success. We study in order to learn; we learn by dint of study. People of great vivacity learn easily, but are unapt at study; we learn many things without study; others we study without being able to learn. Those are not wisest who have studied most; but those who have learnt most. The time of our youth is the time of study; but it is in a more advanced age, when we truly can be said to learn; it is then only we have capacity to digest what we have before laid up in the memory.

Sullen, *sour*; sour, *rechigné*; churlish, *grossier*; surly, *hargné*:—by sullen we understand an unsocial disposition; sour expresses a still greater degree of ill humour; churlish implies a quarrelsome temper; surly, an increased degree of it: thus we say, a sullen girl is likely to end her days a sour old maid; and a churlish boy gives intimation of being at the close of life a surly old bachelor.

To swear, *juré*; to make oath of, *faire serment de*:—custom has made the word *swear* to signify the profane and illegal use of God's name in common conversation; whereas, to make oath of is to use the divine name solemnly, on legal occasions, in confirmation of the truth. In courts of judicature we are required to make oath of every thing we have to say; he who swears upon every occasion gives us to understand that his bare word is not to be credited.

T.

TALE, *conte*; novel, *nouvelle*; romance, *roman*; story, *histoire*:—each imply an entertaining relation of adventures. The three first are supposed to be fabulous and made public; the last may be either true or feigned, either in print or told by word of mouth. By tale is meant a short narrative of some single adventure; by novel, an amusing history made up of many adventures; by romance, a collection of wild adventures in love and war. Tales

ought to be well related; *novels*, well invented; *romances*, well carried on; *stories*, well told. *Tales*, if attended with good morals, are not only amusing, but instructive. *Novels* are of use only to entertain; they waste the time usually, without making the least improvement. *Romances* spoil the taste of young people, who, by an attention to them, attempt to prefer the marvellous to the natural and simple truth. A droll *story*, told with humour, is a great enlivener of company.

To *teach*, *enricher*; to instruct, *instruire*:—to *teach* implies to give lessons, and is properly applied to the arts and sciences; to *instruct* has rather a relation to the conduct of life, and success of affairs; it is therefore in its proper place, when speaking of any thing that concerns either our duty or our interest. Professors *teach* in public schools those who come to learn; a father *instructs* his children how they ought to live in the world. It requires great knowledge to *teach* others; experience and abilities, to *instruct*.

To *tell*, *dire*; to disclose, *découvrir*, *ouvrir*; to reveal, *révéler*; to divulge, *divulguer*; to discover, *découvrir*, *dénoncer*:—to make known that which is unknown, is the common signification of these words; but, to *tell* is simply to relate things with a design to inform; to *disclose* is to show what was before concealed; to *reveal* is to lay open a secret; to *divulge* is to do the same publicly; to *discover* is to declare a person to have done a thing, which he was not thought the author of: ex. when he *told* me this, I *disclosed* my mind to him; I *charged* him not to *reveal* the secret, since the *divulging* it might be attended with fatal consequences, by *discovering* the part you had taken in the affair. So great an itch have some persons for prattling, that they *tell* every individual thing they hear. Confidants too often *disclose* the intrigues they are entrusted with. Confessors *reveal* sometimes, by their imprudence, the confession of penitents. The *divulging* of a secret has often done more harm than any other one thing whatever, as it is impossible to smother what once has been blazed abroad. If we would not be *discovered*, we should be careful to have no witness of our actions.

To *take* *ney*, *tendance*; course, *course*; drift, *direction*:—all imply a direction in consequence of motion; but must be differently appropriated: thus we say, a bowl has a *tendency* to such a point; the ship keeps her *course* to the westward; the wind sends the snow in large *drifts*. In a figurative sense also, the literal meaning ought to be followed: as, the *tendency* of those volumes is bad, because the *course* of every argument goes to prove a position evil in itself; it is to be hoped, however, this was not the author's original intention, but rather an accidental *drift*.

To *think*, *penser*; to study, *songer*; to muse, *méditer*:—we *think* quietly and orderly, to be thoroughly acquainted with our object; we *study* with inquietude, to attain our wishes; we *muse* merely to pass away the time agreeably. The philosopher *thinks* on the arrangement of his system; a person in difficulty *studies* for expedients to get out of it; the solitary lover *muses* on his mistress. To *think* seems but the exercise of the mind; to *study*,

its labour; to *muse*, its recreation. Obscure things frequently appear clear to those who know not how to *think* properly; they comprehend, but are not able to explain. It is an act of prudence to *study* to avert such evils as threaten us. The pleasure of *musings* is perhaps most agreeable, but less useful.

To *pour*, in order to, *à fin de*:—the word to seems to denote a nearer view; the expression *in order to*, one farther off; we are introduced to a prince, to make our court, *in order to* obtain his favours. The word *to* seems to agree best, when what we do, in view of some other thing, is almost certain to take effect; the expression *in order to*, appears to be used with most propriety, when the thing we have in view may not be the immediate consequence; we fire cannon against a besieged place, *to* make a breach, *in order to* oblige the enemy to surrender.

To tolerate, *tolérer*; to suffer, *souffrir*; to permit, *permettre*:—we *tolerate* a thing, when, having sufficient power, we do not hinder it; we *suffer* it, by raising no opposition; we *permit* it, when we authorise it by formal consent. *Tolerate* and *suffer* are never used but with respect to bad things; *permit* relates either to good or bad; thus, we are sometimes obliged to *tolerate* certain evils, in order to prevent worse; we should never *suffer* ourselves to be influenced by bad example. Human laws never will *permit* what the divine law forbids, but sometimes forbid what the other will *permit*.

Trade, *netier*; business, *commerce*; profession, *profession*:—*trade* implies a manual occupation; *business*, rather such an occupation as consists chiefly in buying and selling; *profession*, such as results from the lucrative use of the sciences. Thus, the occupations of a carpenter, taylor, baker, &c. are *trades*; those of a linen-draper, mercer, haberdasher, &c. are *businesses*; those of a physician, counsellor, musician, &c. are *professions*. In point of rank, *profession* takes place of *business*, *business* of *trade*. V. Trade.

Traffic, *traff*; trade, *netier*, *commerce*; commerce, *commerce*, *négoce*:—*traffic* relates more to the exchange of merchandize, and chiefly of trifling commodities; *trade*, to buying and selling merchandize among ourselves; *commerce* denotes rather negotiating with other countries. We say, a great *traffic*; considerable *trade*; extensive *commerce*. We *traffic* with nations that have not the use of money, by bartering one kind of merchandize for another. *Trade* is looked upon by the wisest of men to be the support of every state. The great and extensive *commerce* that England holds with other nations, enables her to carry on long and expensive wars.

Tranquillity, *tranquillité*; peace, *paix*; calm, *calme*:—*tranquillity* respects a situation free from trouble, considered in itself; *peace*, the same situation, with respect to any causes that might interrupt it; *calm*, with regard to a disturbed situation going before, or following it. A good man enjoys *tranquillity* in himself; *peace*, with others; and *calm*, after a storm. Uneasy people have no *tranquillity* in their families; litigious persons are hardly ever at *peace* with their neighbours; after a state of trouble, we enjoy a *calm* with greater satisfaction.

Translation, *traduction*; version, *version*:—*translation* relates to the turning into modern language; *version*, into ancient: thus, the English Bible is a *translation*; the Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Syriac Bibles, are *versions*. *Translations*, to be perfectly good, should be neither more nor less ornamented than the originals. The ancient *versions* of Scripture have acquired almost as much authority as the Hebrew text.

Truck, *truc*; barter, *échange*; exchange, *échange*: the last means, in a general sense, the *exchanging* one thing for another; the other two denote the kinds or methods of exchange; *truck* is used mostly for such serviceable things as are moveable, as the *trucking* of horses, watches, &c.; *barter* is a more mercantile expression, and intimates the *exchange* of different commodities by way of traffic. Thus, the natives of Guiana are so little acquainted with the value of gold, that they hold commerce with other nations, by *bartering* it away for glass, and other trifling ornaments.

Truth, *vérité*; veracity, *vérité*:—these words are not certainly exactly synonymous, since we cannot use them indifferently. *Truth* is the contrary to falsehood; *veracity* seems rather an adherence to truth: thus, the man on whose word we may rely, we call a man of *veracity*, not of *truth*; we enjoin a child to tell the *truth*, not the *veracity*; we say, you may depend on the *truth* of what he says, as I am well persuaded of his *veracity*.

U.

UGLY, *laide*; frightful, *effroyable*; hideous, *hideux*; deformed, *déformé*:—*ugly* signifies void of beauty; *frightful*, such a degree of ugliness as shocks us; *hideous* supposes something which fills us with horror; *deformed* is used only to express a crooked or faulty shape or figure. It must be confessed, that many an *ugly* man or woman are very agreeable, and display sometimes powers of pleasing, unbestowed even on the beautiful. Lord Bacon says, *deformed* people are good to employ in business; because they have a constant spur to great actions, that by some noble deed they may rescue their persons from contempt. Experience does in some sort prove his assertion; many men famous in history having been of this class.

Uncertainty, *incertitude*; doubt, *doute*; suspense, *suspens*:—*uncertainty* arises when the event of things is unknown; *doubt*, when the mind knows not how to choose; *suspense* is an undetermined state, when the mind is held in expectation. We are in *uncertainty* with respect to the success of our proceedings; in *doubt* what step to take; in *suspense*, when we are withheld from acting by a delay of certainty. *Uncertainty* requires caution; *doubt*, consideration; *suspense*, patience.

Universe, *univers*; world, *monde*:—by the *universe*, we understand all created things; by the *world*, chiefly the earth which we inhabit: thus we say, while we live in the *world*, we must in some degree conform to its customs. We sometimes call America, as last discovered, the *new world*; the rest of the earth, the *old world*. We say also, figuratively, the wicked,

the *polite world*. *Universe* has no plants; but we call the planets, the *worlds* which move round the sun.

V.

VACANT, *vacant*; empty, *vide*; void, *vide*, *vide*:—though they signify equally unfilled, yet they cannot be used promiscuously but we say, a *vacant* place, a *vacant* seat; an *empty* room, an *empty* bottle; *void* of care, *void* of amusements: the latter is sometimes a substantive; thus, we call a large empty space a *void*. Haueglagh was nearly *empty* last night; I never saw so many boxes *vacant*: indeed, in the town were not *void* of all other amusements in summer, it would be oftener unfilled than it is.

Valley, *vallon*; dingle, *fond*; vale, *vallée*; dell, *fond*, *creux*; dale, *vallon*:—*vally* implies a narrow space situated between two hills; *vale*, a more extended space; *dale* means rather low lands: the words *vale* and *dale* are oftenest used in poetry. A *dingle* is in a pretty country, just what a dimple is in a pretty face; a *dingle* is an unexpected little valley in a flat country; a *dell* is that *dingle* ornamented.

Value, *valeur*, *prix*; worth, *prix*, *mérite*:—*value* arises from the intrinsic goodness of things; *worth*, from the estimation of them. Of two things, the most useful is most *valuable*; that of greatest price is *worth* most. We never know the true *value* of health, till attacked by sickness. The real *worth* of a character is best seen in adversity. *V. Regard*.

Very, *bien*, *fort*, *très*; extremely, *très*, *extrême*:—*ment*:—both imply a great degree of any thing; but the last is the most forcible expression. *Very* marks an extraordinary degree; but *extremely*, a degree to admiration: thus we say, men are *very* wicked; Providence is *extremely* kind. Besides this distinction, *very* does not suit well but in the literal sense; *extremely* may be used ironically: thus when we say, a man is *very* wise, we mean that he is truly wise; but we may say in raillery, he is *extremely* wise, in not pursuing what he is sure not to obtain; or *extremely* patient, in taking a blow he has not spirit to return.

To vex, *vexer*; to torment, *tourmenter*; to harass, *harrasser*:—to *vex* seems rather applicable to disquieting the mind; we are *vexed* to see those we love follow bad courses. *Torment* relates more to corporeal suffering; the Indians *torment* the prisoners they take in war. To *harrass* implies great fatigue; we are *harrassed* by a multiplicity of affairs.

Vigilant, *vigilant*; watchful, *attentif*; circumspect, *circuspect*:—*vigilant* implies attention joined to diligence, or a readiness for action; *watchful* denotes attention and observation; *circumspect*, attention and caution. We say, the saint is *vigilant*; the soldier, *watchful*; the miser, *circumspect*. The *circumspect* character trusts wholly to his own quick and comprehensive sight; the *vigilant* spirit deadens each feeling of sense, by continual mortification; the *watchful* guardian of his country's happiness defies attack, and despises conspiracy; he is always constant at his post.

To vindicate, *venger*; to justify, *justifier*; to support, *supporter*; to maintain, *maintenir*:—the two first seem rather to imply clearing from

reproach or blame; the two last, strengthening or bearing up: ex. I took great pains to *vindicate* his character and *justify* his proceedings, and used all my interest to *support* his credit and *maintain* his cause. We *vindicate* what has been attacked, *justify* what has been censured, *maintain* what has been controverted, and *support* what was in danger of falling.

The vulgar, *le vulgaire*; the populace, *la populace*, *la foule*; the mob, *la foule*, *la canaille*:—by the *vulgar*, we understand those whose coarseness of manners and incoherence of behaviour preclude them from admission into elegant or civil society; the *populace* implies that *vulgar* assembled, through curiosity, at processions, executions, &c.; the *mob* is the name we give them, when collected together for riotous or mischievous purposes.

W:

WAVES, *vagues*; surges, *vagues*; billows, *flots*:—*waves* are as applicable to rivers as to the sea, and are the natural effect of the fluidity of the water, and leave the idea of a calm; *surges* are proper only to the sea, imply swollen *waves*, and mark some degree of agitation; *billows* proceed from a more violent motion, consequently denote a greater agitation; they break into white foam, and are attended with no little roar. We cut through the *waves*; are lifted by the *surges*; tossed and dashed by the *billows*. We say, the curling *waves*, the swelling *surges*, the foaming *billows*.

Warmth, *chaleur*; heat, *ardeur*; fervency, *ferveur*:—the first is a degree of the second, mild and friendly; the second is the first, kindled into rage, by violent motion. They keep the same places in our minds, when used in allusive significations: as, the *warmth* of affection or friendship; the *heat* of passion or party. *Fervency* is more frequently used in a religious sense: as, the *fervency* of devotion, the *fervency* of zeal. *Warmth* is in some measure necessary; it makes us punctual in the exercise of our duty, through a sense of gratitude and affection; *heat* has a dangerous tendency, causing quarrels and animosities; *fervency* will, if not kept within due bounds, drive men into enthusiasm.

To wait, *attendre*; to stay, *rester*:—are in some cases synonymous: as, *wait* or *stay* for me: but in general, *wait* implies to *stay* in expectation of something: as, I *stayed* late at the play last night, because I *waited* till the crowd was gone; I shall *stay* in town longer than usual this year, as I mean to *wait* the arrival of my brother.

Way, *voie*, *chemin*; road, *chemin*, *route*:—*way* is more extensive and general than *road*, and implies the passage from place to place, whether through the high *road* or not; *route* is more limited and particular, and means the beaten *way* of travellers, from one town or city to another. Which, says a traveller, is the best *way* to Hampton? either the Home-low or Kingston *road* is good, says the guide; but the shortest *way* is across the fields, and the pleasantest *way* is by water. Figuratively we say, diligence with perseverance is the

high *road* to preferment: a strict adherence to the principles of christianity is the direct *way* to heaven.

Ways, *voies*; means, *moyens*:—we go the *ways*, we use the *means*. *Ways* are the methods we take; *means* what we put in execution to succeed. The first word enfolds in its idea honour and probity; the last pays little or no regard but to the end aimed at: thus, good *ways* are those which are just; good *means*, those which are sure: simoniacal practices are very bad *ways*, but very good *means* of obtaining benefices. We frequently find both speakers and writers annexing the singular number to the word *means*, which is a glaring absurdity, since it is evidently plural; thus, liberality, say they, is a sure *means* of becoming popular.

Wearry, *ennuyé*; tired, *lassé*; fatigued, *fatigué*:—a too frequent repetition of the same thing *wearies*, and at length *tires*; excess of labour *fatigues*. We are *wearry* with waiting, *tired* with ill success, *fatigued* with pursuing. When we are *wearry* of a thing, we lack spirits to complete it; when *tired*, we are totally unable to finish it; when *fatigued*, we want strength to go through it as we would. In a figurative sense, a petitioner grows *wearry* through his impatience; *tired*, through his perseverance; and *fatigued*, through his importunities.

Weight, *poids*, *importance*; influence, *influence*; sway, *autorité*, *puissance*:—in the sense of having power over the minds of others, *weight* implies prevalence, though small; *influence* seems to possess more force; *sway* is more absolute: ex. pleasure has some *weight* with him; ambition possesses still more *influence* over him; but interest rules him with the most unbounded *sway*. Superiority of rank and reason gives *weight*; it is commonly by persuasion that it acts: attachment to persons contributes much to the *influence* they have over us; it is by solicitation it prevails: the art of finding out and taking advantage of the weakness of men forms the *sway* we bear over them; it is by watching their motion that we succeed.

Wild, *savage*, *farouche*; ungovernable, *indocile*, *inamenable*, *indisciplinable*; licentious, *licencieux*; lawless, *dirigé*:—by *wild* we understand disorderly and irregular; by *ungovernable*, that cannot be kept under any management or restriction; *licentious* implies the having broke through all the restraints of decorum; *lawless*, the bidding defiance to law and order. We say, he was strangely *ungovernable* when a boy, and expelled the academy for his *wild* pranks; at present, I hear he has joined a set of *lawless* wretches, and leads a most *licentious* life.

Wisdom, *sagesse*; prudence, *prudence*:—*wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper; *prudence* prevents our speaking or acting improperly. *Wisdom* is more knowing; *prudence*, more wary. A *wise* man employs the most proper means for success; a *prudent* man the safest, for not being brought into danger. The first, in order to attain its ends, searches out the best paths to follow; the second, that it may not miss its aim, tries to discover the bad ways, in order to avoid them.

With, *avec*, by, *par*:—both these particles express the connection between some instrument, or means, of affecting an end, and the agent who employs it; but *with* expresses a

more close and immediate connection; *by*, a more remote one. We kill a man *with* a sword; he dies *by* violence. A criminal is bound *with* ropes *by* the executioner. "By these," said formerly the Scottish nobles to their king, drawing their swords, "we acquired our lands, and *with* these we will defend them."

Word, *mot*; expression, *expression*; term, *terme*:—a *word* is a single part of speech; its signification is determined by use: an *expression* is a certain mode of speech which rises from thought, and is more or less beautiful according to its particular turn: *expression* represents the meaning; a *word* expresses the idea we employ to form that meaning; a *term* is a particular cast of language: as, *terms* of art, *terms* in law, physic, &c. The purity of language depends upon its *words*; the precision upon its *terms*; the brilliancy, upon its *expressions*. Elaborate discourses require the *words* to be truly English, the *terms* proper, and the *expressions* noble.

Y.

YET, *cependant*; in the mean while, *cependant*; however, *pourtant*; nevertheless, *neanmoins*:—*yet* assures with firmness, in spite of opposition; *in the mean while* affirms, only, against contrary appearances; *however* distinguishes two things which seem opposite; *nevertheless* affirms a thing by exception: ex. though all men are in arms against truth, *yet* does not this prevent its triumphing; some parents are very strict with their children, and *in the mean while* indulge themselves in every thing their heart can wish. Addison was a wretched speaker; he was, *however*, an excellent author. Churchill was a bad liver, *nevertheless* he did some service to his country by ridiculing vice, and lashing venality.

DICTIONNAIRE

DES

SYNONYMES,

OU ACCEPTIONS DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE,

5

SUIVI D'UN TABLEAU DE SES DIFFICULTÉS,

ET DE LEURS SOLUTIONS, EXTRAITES DES GRAMMAIRES LES PLUS ESTIMÉES.

A B A

A.

ABAISSEMENT, *abaisement; bassesse, basness:* — l'*abaisement* volontaire où l'ame se tient est un acte de vertu; l'*abaisement* où on la retient est une humiliation passagère qu'on oppose à sa fierté, afin de la réprimer; mais la *bassesse* est une disposition ou une action incompatible avec l'honneur: l'*abaisement* de la fortune, de la condition des hommes, est l'effet d'un événement qui a dégradé le premier état; la *bassesse* est le degré le plus bas et le plus éloigné de toute considération. On peut aussi appliquer ces deux termes à la manière de s'exprimer. L'*abaisement* du ton le rend moins élevé, moins vif, plus soumis; la *bassesse* du style le rend populaire, trivial, ignoble.

Abaïsser, *to abase; rabaisser, to bring lower; ravalier, to debase; avilir, to vilify;* humilier, *to humble*:—*abaisser* exprime une action modérée; *rabaisser*, une action plus forte; *ravalier*, un changement profond. Les imperfections *abaïssent*; les défauts *rabaisent*; les torts *humilient*; les bassesses *ravalent*; les crimes *avilissent*; le grand homme peut être *humilié, ravalé*; mais non pas *avili*; sa gloire le suit dans l'*humiliation*; sa grandeur le relève, quand on le *ravale*; sa vertu le déiend de l'*avilissement*. L'homme modeste *s'abaïsse*; le simple se *rabaisse*; le faible se *ravale*; le lâche *s'avilit*; le pénitent *s'humilie*.

Abandonnement, *abandonment;* abdication, *abdication;* renoncation, *renunciation;* démission, *resigning;* désistement, *disistance*:—l'*abandonnement*, l'*abdication*, et la *renoncation* se font; le *désistement* se fait et se donne; la *désistance* se donne. On *abandonne* ses biens; on fait *abdication* de sa dignité, de son pouvoir; on *renonce* à ses droits et à ses prétentions; on se *désiste* de ses charges, on se *désiste* de ses poursuites.

Abandonner, *to abandon;* délaïsser, *to forsake*:—*abandonner* se dit des choses et des personnes; *délaïsser* ne se dit que des personnes; nous *abandonnons* les choses dont nous n'avons pas

A B O

soin; on est *abandonné* de ceux qui doivent être dans nos intérêts; on est *délaïssé* de tous ceux qui peuvent nous secourir.

Abattre, *to pull down;* démolir, *to demolish;* renverser, *to throw down;* ruiner, *to ruin;* détruire, *to destroy*:—*abattre*, c'est jeter à bas, ce qui était élevé; *démolir*, c'est rompre la liaison d'une masse construite; *renverser*, c'est coucher par terre ce qui était sur pied, changer entièrement la situation d'une chose, mettre le haut en bas; *ruiner*, c'est faire tomber par morceaux; *détruire*, c'est dissiper entièrement l'apparence et l'ordre des choses. On *abat* une maison, on *démolit* des palais, on *renverse* des murailles. Les édifices, les états, la santé se *ruinent*; on *détruit* des villes, des empires.

Abdiquer, *to abdicate;* se démettre, *to resign*:—c'est en général quitter un emploi, une charge; *abdiquer* ne se dit que des postes considérables, et suppose de plus un abandon volontaire; *se démettre* peut s'appliquer aux petites places comme aux grandes, et suppose la contrainte.

Abhorrer, *to abhor;* détester, *to detest*:—ces deux mots ne sont guères d'usage qu'au présent, et marquent également des sentimens d'aversion dont l'un est l'effet du goût naturel, ou du penchant du cœur, et l'autre est l'effet de la raison ou du jugement; on *abhorre* ce qu'on ne peut souffrir; on *déteste* ce qu'on désapprouve et ce que l'on condamne. Une ame bien placée *abhorre* tout ce qui est bassesse et lâcheté; une personne vertueuse *déteste* tout ce qui est crime ou injustice.

Abolir, *to abolish;* abroger, *to abrogate*:—*abolir* se dit des coutumes, et *abroger*, des lois. Le non-usage suffit pour l'*abolition*; il faut un acte pour l'*abrogation*. Les nouvelles pratiques font que les anciennes *s'abolissent*. La puissance despotique *abroge* souvent ce que l'équité avait établi.

Abominable, *abominable;* détestable, *detestable;* exécration, *execrable*:—ce qui est *abominable* excite l'aversion, la terreur; ce qui est *détestable*, la haine, le soulèvement; ce qui est *exécration*, l'indignation, l'horreur. L'hypocrisie est un vice *abominable*; l'avarice est un vice *détestable*; le fanatisme barbare est un vice ex-

errable. La ruine de Carthage fut d'une politique *détestable*; la destruction des Templiers d'une politique *abominable*, la massacre de la Saint Barthélemy, de la politique la plus *exécrable*. La gradation qui existe entre ces mots est très-bien observé dans l'exemple suivant : un mets est *détestable* lorsqu'il est si mauvais qu'on ne peut le manger qu'avec répugnance et dégoût ; un mets est *abominable* lorsqu'il est si *détestable* qu'on le rejette de la bouche, ou qu'il excite des nausées ; un mets est *exécrable* lorsqu'il est si *abominable* que l'idée seule en fait bondir le cœur, et qu'à peine la dernière nécessité déterminerait le désespoir à en user. En matière de goût, d'art, de littérature, on se sert encore de ces termes, mais souvent hors de sens et par une exagération ridicule.

Abrégé, abridgment; sommaire, summary; epitome, epitome.—L'*abrégé* est la réduction d'un ouvrage ; le *sonnaire* indique les principales choses contenues dans l'ouvrage ; on le place ordinairement à la tête de chaque chapitre ou division ; l'*épitome* est plus succinct que l'*abrégé*.

Abrogation, abrogation; dérogation, derogation.—La *dérogation* laisse subsister la loi antérieure qu'elle enfreint ; l'*abrogation* l'annule.

Absorber, to absorb; engloutir, to swallow.—le premier a rapport à la destruction ; le second exprime quelque chose qui enveloppe, emporte, et fait disparaître. Le feu *absorbe*, l'eau *engloutit*.

Abstension, renoucement; renonciation, renoucement (law-terms).—La *renonciation* se fait par l'héritier naturel ; l'*abstension*, par celui à qui l'hérédité est dévolue par le testateur.

Abstrait, abstracted, absent of mind; distrait, inattentive.—les idées intérieures rendent *abstrait* un objet extérieur rend *distrain*. La rêverie produit des *abstractions*; la curiosité cause des *distractions*. Une nouvelle passion, si elle est forte, ne manque guère de nous rendre *abstrait*; il est bien difficile de n'être pas *distrain*, quand on nous tient des discours ennuyeux, et que nous entendons dire d'un autre côté quelque chose d'intéressant.

Académicien, academician; académiste, academician.—les sciences et les beaux-arts sont le partage de l'*academicien*; les exercices du corps occupent l'*academiste*.

Avoir accès, to have access; aborder, to come up to; approcher, to approach.—on a *accès* où l'on entre ; on *aborde* les personnes à qui l'on veut parler ; on *approche* celles avec qui l'on est souvent. Il est noble de donner un libre *accès* aux honnêtes gens ; mais il est dangereux de le donner aux étourdis. La belle éducation fait qu'on n'*aborde* jamais les dames qu'avec un air de respect, et qu'on en *approche* toujours avec une sorte d'aisance assaisonnée d'égarde.

Accidentellement, accidentally; fortuitement, fortuitously.—dans tous les cas, ce qui arrive *accidentellement* est un événement qui survient contre votre attente ; ce qui arrive *fortuitement* est un événement extraordinaire, qui paraît être au-dessus de toute prévoyance, parce qu'il tient à des causes absolument inconnues.

Accompagner, to accompany; escorter, to escort.—on *accompagne* par égards ou par amitié ; on *escorte* par précaution. Nombreuse *compagnie*, forte *escorte*.

Accompli, accomplished; parfait, perfect.—ce qui est *parfait* a toutes les qualités nécessaires ;

ce qui est *accompli* a de plus toutes les qualités accessoires. Une femme qui est bonne épouse, bonne mère, bonne ménagère, est une femme *parfaite*; l'esprit, les talents, les grâces, les agréments, joints à ces qualités, en font une femme *accomplie*. Grandisson est le héros de roman le plus *accompli*; pourquoi donc est-il si peu goûté ? parcequ'il est *trop parfait*. On vous dit qu'il n'y a point d'homme *parfait*; et tout aussitôt on vous cite des personnes *accomplies*. La raison a sa langue et le monde la sienne.

Accorder, to adjust; concilier, to conciliate.—*accorder* suppose la contestation ; *concilier* ne suppose que l'éloignement. On *accorde* les différends, on *concilie* les esprits. On se *concilie* les cœurs par des paroles et des manières flatteuses ; l'uniformité de sentiment les *accorde*; dans le premier cas ils ne sont que disposés favorablement ; dans le second ils sont étroitement unis.

Accorder, to accord; raccommode, to accommodate; réconcilier, to reconcile.—on *accorde* les personnes qui sont en contestation ; on *raccommode* celles que des différends ont séparées, indisposées ; on *réconcilie* les ennemis.

Achever, to complete; finir, to finish; terminer, to end.—l'idée caractéristique d'*achever* est la conduite de la chose jusqu'à son dernier période ; celle de *finir*, l'arrivée de ce période ; celle de *terminer*, la cessation de la chose. Les esprits légers commencent beaucoup de choses sans en *achever* aucune. Les personnes extrêmement prévenus en leur faveur ne donnent guère de louanges aux autres, sans *finir* par un correctif satyrique. Ne peut-on pas douter de la sagesse de ces lois qui, au lieu de *terminer* les procès, ne servent qu'à les prolonger ?

Acquiescer, to acquiesce; céder, to yield; se rendre, to submit.—on *acquiesce* par amour de la paix ; on *cède* par déférence ou par nécessité ; on *se rend* par faiblesse ou par conviction.

Acre, acrid; âpre, harsh.—le premier exprime une impression piquante ; le second dit quelque chose de rude qui provient d'un défaut de maturité. *Âpre* se dit au figuré pour marquer l'excès d'ardeur et d'avidité pour certaines choses. On dit d'un joueur, qu'il est *âpre* au gain, au jeu. *Âpre* s'emploie aussi figurément, en parlant d'une personne dont les manières sont choquantes et rudes.

Acrimonie, acrimony; âcreté, acridité.—*acrimonie* exprime une qualité active et mordicante des humeurs ; *âcreté* convient à plusieurs sortes de choses : c'est une sorte de sauteur qui produit une impression trop piquante.

Acteur, actor; comédien, comedian.—au propre, *acteur* s'applique à la tragédie et à la comédie, mais plus particulièrement à la première ; l'*acteur* tragique n'est appelé *comédien* que par mépris ; l'*acteur* comique ne peut s'offenser de l'épithète, mais le nom d'*acteur* lui donne un grand relief. Au figuré, l'*acteur* agit ; le *comédien* imite, contrefait. Le terme d'*acteur* peut se prendre en bonne ou en mauvaise part ; celui de *comédien* ne se prend jamais qu'en mauvaise part.

Action, action; acte, act.—l'*acte* est le produit de l'*action*. On marque les degrés de l'*action* qui annoncent l'énergie, on marque le nombre des *actes* qui forme l'habitude. On dit une *action* vive, véhément, impétueuse ; le feu, la chaleur de l'*action* : une puissance qui reste

En influence, sans mouvement, a perdu son *actus*. On dit un *acte*, divers *actes* d'une telle espèce: la répétition des *actes*, d'avarice décelé l'avarice: nous appelons fou celui qui fait plusieurs *actes* de folie. Nos *actions* sont nos *œuvres* proprement dits; nos *actes* ne sont que des opérations de nos facultés. Il résulte de là que l'*action* marque mieux l'intention, le dessein, et reçoit les qualifications morales plutôt que l'*acte*. Nous faisons des *actes* de foi, d'espérance, de charité; ces *actes* ne sont que des émissions, des déclarations, des aveux de nos sentimens, et non pas des *actions*. Nous péchons par pensée, par parole, par *action*. La pensée n'est qu'un *acte*, et l'*action* est une œuvre: l'*action* entraîne l'*acte*: l'*acte* ne nécessite que l'*action* pris dans ce nouveau sens. Dans le style judiciaire, une *action* est une poursuite, un procès; et un *acte* n'est qu'une signification, une pièce.

Bonnes actions, *good actions*; bonnes œuvres, *charitable offices*:—les *bonnes actions* sont faites par un principe de vertu; les *bonnes œuvres* ont pour principe la charité envers le prochain. C'est une *bonne action* que de faire la guerre au vice; soulager les malheureux, visiter les malades, &c. c'est faire de *bonnes œuvres*. Toute *bonne œuvre* est une *bonne action*; mais toute *bonne action* n'est pas une *bonne œuvre*.

Actuellement, *actually*; à présent, *at present*; présentement, *presently*; maintenant, *now*:—*at present* indique un temps présent, par opposition à un autre plus indéfini; *présentement* signifie dans le moment, sans délai; *actuellement* exprime l'instant où l'on parle, où l'*action* se fait; *maintenant* désigne la continuation d'une chose, la liaison d'une partie à une autre.

Adage, *adage*; proverbe, *proverb*:—le *proverbe* est une sentence populaire, ou un mot familier et plein de sens; l'*adage* est un proverbe piquant et plein de sel. Il n'y a que du sens et de la précision dans le *proverbe*; il y a de l'esprit et de la finesse dans l'*adage*: le *proverbe* instruit, l'*adage* excite. La sagesse d'une nation est toute contenue dans ses *proverbes*; on trouve surtout son esprit dans ses *adages*.

Adhérent, *adherent*; attaché, *attached*; annexé, *annexed*:—*adhérent* exprime une union naturelle; *attaché* suppose des liens; *annexé* ne marque qu'une jonction morale. Les branches sont *adhérentes* au tronc; les voiles sont *attachées* au mât; il y a des emplois que l'on a *annexés* à d'autres, pour les rendre plus considérables. Au figuré, *adhérent* s'emploie substantivement, et ne se dit qu'au pluriel, et en mauvaise part: il signifie alors ceux qui sont du parti d'un autre. On est *attaché* par les liens de l'amitié, par ceux de l'intérêt, &c. L'air faufaron est *annexé* à la fausse bravoure, comme la modestie au vrai mérite.

Adjectif, *adjective*; épithète, *epithet*:—l'*adjectif* est nécessaire pour compléter le sens de la proposition; l'*épithète* n'est souvent qu'utile: elle sert à l'agrément, à l'énergie du discours. L'*adjectif* appartient à la grammaire; et à la logique; l'*épithète* appartient à la poésie et à l'éloquence. Retrancher d'une phrase l'*adjectif*, elle est incomplète, ou c'est une autre proposition; retrancher-en l'*épithète*, la proposition pourra rester entière, mais déparée ou affaiblie.

Admettre, *to admit*; recevoir, *to receive*:—on *admet* quelqu'un dans une société particulière;

on le *reçoit* à une charge. Le premier est une faveur; le second est en conséquence d'un droit. On *admet* dans sa familiarité et sa confiance; on *reçoit* dans les maisons et dans les sociétés. Les ministres étrangers sont *admis* à l'audience du prince, et *reçus* à sa cour.

Administration, *administration*; gouvernement, *government*, régime, *established rule*:—le *gouvernement* dirige la chose publique; le *régime* est la règle établie par le gouvernement; l'*administration* est la manière d'exécuter ce qui est ordonné par le *gouvernement* et réglé par le *régime*.

Adorer, *to adore*; honorer, *to honour*; révéler, *to revere*:—on *adore* Dieu, on *honore* les saints, on *révère* les reliques; on *adore* une maîtresse, on *honore* les hommes gens, on *révère* les personnes d'un mérite distingué. *Adorer* emporte l'idée de dépendance, d'obéissance, de dévouement; on *honore* par les attentions, les égaris, les politesses; *révérer* suppose une haute estime.

Adoucir, *to edulcorate*, *to sweeten*; mitiger, *to mitigate*; modérer, *to moderate*; tempérer, *to temper*:—on *adoucit*, en introduisant quelque chose de doux; on *mitige*, en rendant moins sévère; on *modère*, en retenant dans les limites; on *tempère*, en diminuant l'excès. *Mitiger* n'est pas en usage au propre; les trois autres se disent au propre comme au figuré. On *adoucit* les acides, &c. l'aigreur du caractère, &c.; on *mitige* l'austérité d'un institut, &c.; on *modère* les passions, tout ce qui sort des justes bornes; on *tempère* en diminuant la force pour affaiblir l'effet.

Adresse, *address*; dextérité, *dexterity*; habileté, *skill*:—la *dextérité* a plus de rapport à la manière d'exécuter les choses; l'*adresse* en a davantage aux moyens de l'exécution; l'*habileté* regarde plus le discernement des choses mêmes.

Adresse, *address*; souplesse, *suppleness*; finesse, *finesse*; ruse, *trick*; artifice, *artifice*:—l'*adresse* emploie les moyens, elle demande de l'intelligence; la *souplesse* évite les obstacles, elle veut de la docilité; la *finesse* insinue d'une façon insensible, elle suppose de la pénétration; la *ruse* trompe, elle a besoin d'une imagination ingénieuse; l'*artifice* surprend, il se sert d'une dissimulation préparée. Les trois premiers termes se prennent plus souvent en bonne part que les deux autres. Il faut qu'un négociateur soit *adroit*; qu'un courtisan soit *souple*; qu'un général soit *rusé*; qu'un juge-criminel use quelquefois d'*artifice* dans les interrogations.

Adulateur, *adulator*; flatteur, *flatterer*; flagorneur, *sycophant*; louangeur, *praiser*, *commendator*:—le *louangeur* loue pour louer; le *flatteur*, pour plaire; l'*adulateur* met dans la flatterie de la fausseté; le *flagorneur* loue à chaque instant et avec maladresse.

Adverbe, *adverb*; phrase adverbiale, *adverbial phrase*:—quand il s'agit de mettre un acte en opposition avec l'habitude, l'*adverbe* marque l'habitude; la *phrase adverbiale* indique l'acte. Un homme peut se conduire *sagement* sans que toutes ses actions soient faites avec *sagesse*.

Affectation, *affectation*; affecterie, *affectation*:—l'*affectation* a pour objet les pensées, les sentimens; l'*affecterie* ne regarde que les petites manières. On tombe dans l'*affectation* en courant après l'esprit; et dans l'*affecterie* en recherchant les grâces. Il n'y a guère de pe-

tits-mâtres sans affectation, ni de petites-mâtres sans affecterie.

Affecter une chose, *to affect a thing*; se piquer d'une chose, *to pique one's self on a thing*;—on se pique en soi, on affecte au-dehors. Celui qui se pique d'être brave, croit être tel, à telle opinion de lui-même; celui qui l'affecte veut le paraître. On peut se piquer et affecter tout ensemble; on se pique aussi sans affecter, et l'on affecte sans se piquer. Vous vous piquez d'être homme d'honneur, et vous ne l'êtes pas; vous ne l'affichez pas, vous n'en faites pas gloire. L'hypocrite affecte les vertus de l'homme de bien; et certes il ne se pique pas de les avoir.

Affermer, *to farm*; louer, *to let*:—**affermir** se dit des biens ruraux; *to let* se dit des logemens, ustensiles et animaux de labour.

Affermir, *to strengthen*; assurer, *to assure*:—on affermit par de solides fondemens, ou par de bons appuis; on assure par la position, ou par des liens qui assujettissent. Au figuré, l'évidence des preuves et la force de l'esprit affermissent le sage dans sa façon de penser contre le préjugé des erreurs vulgaires. L'équité et les lois sont les seuls principes sur lesquels le citoyen puissant assure sa conduite.

Affliction, *affliction*; chagrin, *chagrin*; peine, *pain*:—la mort d'un père nous afflige; la perte d'un procès nous donne du chagrin; le malheur d'une personne de connaissance nous cause de la peine. L'affliction abat; le chagrin donne de l'humeur; la peine attriste pour un moment.

Affligé, *afflicted*; fâché, *sorry*; attristé, *grieved*; courtoisé, *veiled*; mortifié, *concerned*:—on est affligé de la perte de ce qu'on aime, d'une maladie; on est fâché d'une perte au jeu, d'un contre-temps; on est attristé des accidens qui arrivent sous nos yeux; on est courtoisé d'une calamité générale, de voir ses projets manqués; on est mortifié par un déshonneur, des mépris, des ironies. Les personnes sensibles s'affligent plus facilement que les indifférentes. Les petits esprits sont fâchés de peu de chose. Ceux qui ont du penchant à la mélancolie s'attristent aisément. L'ardeur de la passion et la vivacité du désir, font qu'on est courtoisé quand on ne réussit pas. Plus on a de vanité, plus on a occasion d'être mortifié.

Affranchir, *to enfranchise*; délivrer, *to deliver*:—**affranchir** est, à la lettre, donner la franchise; et **délivrer**, rendre la liberté. L'un désigne un acte d'autorité, de puissance; l'autre ne demande qu'une voie de fait. On **affranchit** un esclave qui est à soi; on **délivre** un prisonnier qu'on tire des mains de l'ennemi. On **affranchit** une terre d'une redevance, d'une charge; on **délivre** un pays d'ennemis, de brigands, &c. On **affranchit** d'un devoir, d'un droit, d'un tribut; on **délivre** d'un poids, d'un fardeau, d'un travail, d'un mal, d'une peine. On s'**affranchit** de l'étiquette d'un cérémonial, des craintes puériles, des préjugés populaires; on se **délivre** des incommodes, des curieux, des censeurs; mais en se **délivrant** d'un censeur, on ne s'**affranchit** pas de la censure. Une nation peut s'**affranchir** d'une domination tyrannique; il ne lui est pas si facile de se **délivrer** des ennemis de l'anarchie.

Affris, *horrors*; trances, *trance*; angoisses, *anguish*, *pangs*:—marquent de violentes crises; mais le premier a une expression si forte et si pleine, qu'il se refuse aux épithètes que les

autres admettent. On dit de grandes trances, de grandes angoisses; on ne dit pas de grandes affris. La force des trisons, le desordre, l'aveuglement alternatif des sens et des idées, les gestes égarés d'une horreur invincible, les soubresauts de l'effroi et de la douleur, annoncent et caractérisent les affris. Un tremblement universel, une stupeur insupportable, la rigidité des fibres, l'inertie des facultés de l'âme, des sens engourdis ou glacés, sont les symptômes et les signes propres des trances. L'oppression, la suffocation, l'éboulement, les palpitations de cœur, les agitations excessives, marquent et distinguent les angoisses.

Affreux, *dreadful*; horrible, *horrid*; effroyable, *frightful*; épouvantable, *horrid*, *grim*:—qualificatif à l'excès et en mal, mais en mal provenant d'une conformation laide ou d'un aspect déplaisant. **Affreux** et **horrible** ont un rapport plus précis à la difformité; **effroyable** et **épouvantable**, à l'énormité: ce qui est **effroyable** inspire le dégoût, l'éloignement; une chose **horrible** excite l'aversion; l'**effroyable** fait peur, on n'ose en approcher; l'**épouvantable** cause l'étonnement, la terreur, on le fuit. Tous s'emploient au figuré comme au propre.

Affront, *affront*; insulte, *insult*; outrage, *outrage*; avanie, *contumely*:—l'**affront** est un trait de reproche ou de mépris lancé en face de quelqu'un; l'**insulte** est une attaque faite avec insolence; l'**outrage** ajoute à l'insulte un excès de violence, qui irrite; l'**avanie** est un traitement humiliant, qui expose au mépris public.

Agir, *to act*; faire, *to do*:—**agir** exprime simplement l'action; **faire** embrasse le dessein, l'ouvrage entier. On **fait** une chose, on **agit** pour la faire. Le mot **agir** est quelquefois l'objet du mot **faire**. L'ambitieux, pour faire réussir ses projets, ne néglige rien; il **fait** tout **agir**.

Agrandir, *to aggrandize*; augmenter, *to augment*:—**agrandir** a rapport à l'étendue; **augmenter**, au nombre, à l'abondance. On **agrandit** une ville, une cour, un jardin; on **augmente** le nombre des citoyens, sa dépense, ses revenus. En **agrandissant** son terrain, on **augmente** son bien. Le riche **agrandit** ses domaines qu'en resserrant ceux du pauvre; le pouvoir **agrandit** jamais que par la diminution de la liberté.

Agreable, *agreeable*; délectable, *delectable*:—le premier convient pour tout ce qui peut plaire à l'esprit, et pour toutes les sensations de l'âme; le second ne se dit que de ce qui regarde la sensation du goût, ou de ce qui naît de la mollesse.

Agriculteur, *agriculturist*; cultivateur, *liber*; colon, *planter*:—trois mots qui dérivent de la même racine latine, *colere*, honorer, cultiver, habiter. L'**agriculteur** aime, professe, honore le labourage, le travail des champs, la culture de la terre. Le **cultivateur** est adonné à la cultivation, cultive la terre, la travaille. On appelle **colons** ceux qui vont s'établir dans un autre pays, et fonder une colonie; et l'adjectif particulière de ce mot est celle du paysan, de l'homme de la terre. Ainsi, l'**agriculteur** cultive l'agriculture; le **cultivateur**, la terre; le **colon**, le pays. Le premier est attaché à l'art; le second, à un domaine; le troisième, aux champs.

Aimer, *to love*; chérir, *to cherish*:—le dernier exprime plus d'attachement, de tendresse, et

d'attention. *Aimer* se dit des personnes et des choses; *cherir* ne se dit que des personnes, ou de ce qui fait en quelque sorte partie de la nôtre; nous cherissons nos idées, nos préjugés, et même nos erreurs, nos illusions. L'ayant *cherir* est quelquefois celui de la famille qui aime le moins son père et sa mère.

Aimer mieux, to chose rather, aimer plus, to like better;—impliquent préférer; mais *aimer mieux* ne marque qu'une préférence d'opinion; et *aimer plus*, une préférence de choix et de goût. De deux objets dont on aime mieux l'un que l'autre, on préfère le premier pour rejeter le second; si l'on aime plus l'un que l'autre, on n'en rejette aucun; on est attaché à tous les deux, mais plus à l'un qu'à l'autre.

Ajouter, to add; augmenter, *to augment*;—on ajoute une chose à une autre; on augmente la même. En ajoutant un corps de logis à un autre, on augmente la maison. Bien des gens ne font pas scrupule pour augmenter leur bien, d'y ajouter celui d'autrui. L'ambition augmente avec la fortune; on n'est pas plutôt revêtu d'une dignité, que l'on pense à y en ajouter une autre.

Air, air; manières, manners;—l'air semble être né avec nous; les manières viennent de l'éducation. Il y a à toutes choses un bon air qui est nécessaire pour plaire; ce sont les belles manières qui distinguent l'honnête homme. L'air dit quelque chose de plus fin; il prévient. Les manières disent quelque chose de plus solide; elles engagent. Tel qui déplaît d'abord par son air, plaît ensuite par ses manières. On dit se donner un air, affecter des manières; composer son air, étudier ses manières.

Air, air; mine, mien; physionomie, physiognomy;—l'air dépend non-seulement du visage, mais encore de la taille, du maintien, et de l'action. L'air avantageux est le propre du petit-maitre.—La mine ne dépend qu'icelui que du visage; d'autres fois elle dépend aussi de la taille. L'humeur aigre n'est pas incompatible avec la mine douce. Un homme de bonne mine peut être un homme de peu de valeur.—La physionomie se considère dans le seul visage; elle a plus de rapport à ce qui concerne l'esprit, le caractère, les événements de l'avenir, voilà pourquoi on dit une physionomie heureuse, une physionomie spirituelle. La plupart des hommes ont leur ame peinte dans leur physionomie.

Ais, board; planche, plank;—le mot *planche* exprime purement et simplement une étendue, une surface plane, unie, et ordinairement plus longue que large. *Ais* est le mot propre et technique; car la *planche* est proprement un ais considéré dans sa largeur, et par sa surface; mais s'il ne sert qu'à servir ou à contenir, et qu'il soit placé de champ, il n'est qu'un ais. Le mot d'ais ne s'emploie que dans le sens littéral, et ne se dit que de planches de bois; celui de *planche* s'emploie encore dans le labourage, dans la gravure, et même dans le sens figuré. Il est plus hardi que sage de faire la *planche* pour les autres.

Aises, ease; commodités, conveniences;—les aises disent quelque chose qui tient de la mollesse; les commodités, quelque chose qui tient de l'opulence. Les gens délicats aiment leurs aises; les personnes de goût recherchent leurs commodités.

Aise, glad; content, content; pleased; ravi, ra-

vished, overjoyed;—expriment la situation agréable de l'ame. Le premier, comme plus faible, se fait appuyer de quelque augmentatif. Nous sommes bien aises des succès qui ne nous regardent qu'indirectement; l'accomplissement de nos propres desirs nous rend content; la forte impression du plaisir fait que nous sommes ravis.

Aisé, easy; aisé, facile; facile;—facile suppose une intelligence; aisé s'arrête à l'opération. Une chose est aisée, en elle-même, quand elle nous laisse à l'aise; elle est facile, par rapport à nous, quand nous pouvons la faire sans peine sans efforts. Un habit qui ne gêne pas, est aisé, une entrée est facile, lorsque rien n'arrête au passage. Un chemin est aisé, lorsqu'on y marche sans peine; lorsqu'on le trouve sans peine, il est facile. Les manières, les airs, les mouvements sont aisés, e. à d. libres, dégagés, sans contrainte; le cœur, l'humeur, le caractère sont faciles, e. à d. disposés à faire des actes de bonté, d'indulgence.—Tout est facile au génie; l'habitude rend tout aisé; un problème est facile à résoudre; une machine est aisée à exécuter. Des vers sont aisés, par l'arrangement des mots; ils sont faciles, par l'arrangement des idées et le naturel des expressions; ceux-là se lisent bien, ceux-ci coulent de source.

Ajustement, *attire; parure, finery*;—ce qui appartient à l'habillement complet est ajustement; ce qu'on ajoute d'apparat et de superflu est parure. L'un se règle par la décence et la mode; l'autre par l'éclat et la magnificence.

Alarme, alarm; effroi, start; terreur, terror; frayeur, fright; épouvante, dismay; crainte, fear; peur, dread; appréhension, apprehension;—designent tous des mouvements de l'ame occasionnés par l'apparence ou par la vue du danger. L'alarme naît de ce qu'on apprend; l'effroi, de ce qu'on voit; la terreur, de ce qu'on imagine; la frayeur, de ce qui surprend; l'épouvante, de ce qu'on présume; la crainte, de ce que l'on reconnaît son infériorité, sa faiblesse; la peur vient d'un amour excessif de sa propre conservation; et l'appréhension, de l'incertitude de l'avenir.

Alarmé, alarmed; effrayé, frightened; épouvanté, dismayed;—designent l'état actuel d'une personne qui craint. Épouvanté est plus fort qu'effrayé; effrayé dit plus qu'alarmé. On est alarmé d'un danger qu'on craint; effrayé d'un danger qu'on a couru sans s'en apercevoir; épouvanté d'un danger présent.

Alléger, to make lighter; amenuiser, to make thinner;—se disent de la diminution qui se fait dans tous les sens du volume d'un corps. Alléger, que les ouvriers prononcent communément éagier, se dit des grosses pièces comme des petites; amenuiser ne se dit que des petites. On allège une poutre ou une planche; on amenuise une planche et non une poutre.

Aller à la rencontre; aller au devant, To go and meet one. On va à la rencontre de quelqu'un, par pure amitié; par curiosité, par politesse; on va au devant de quelqu'un, par déférence, par éréction, pour l'honneur.

Alliance, alliance; ligue, league; confédération, confederation; coalition, coalition;—l'idée d'union car. étérise tous ces termes. L'alliance est une union d'amitié et de convenance; la ligue, une union de desseins et de forces; la

confédération, une union d'intérêt et d'appui; la *coalition* une réunion d'opposans. *L'alliance* se contracte ordinairement entre deux ou plusieurs puissances; la *ligue* suppose toujours plusieurs personnes, et souvent même un très-grand nombre—on y admet des souverains et des particuliers; la *confédération* se forme plus ordinairement entre des particuliers; étant le recours de la faiblesse, elle est toujours plus ou moins nombreuse; à mesure qu'elle devient considérable, elle se rapproche de la *ligue*; la *coalition* est une *confédération* momentanée entre des partis, même contre qu'elle dessein nuisible à tous.

Allures, habits; démarches, *ways*:—ces-ci ont pour but quelque chose d'accidentel, quelque avantage qu'on veut se procurer; celles-là quelque chose d'habituel, elles servent à conserver ou à cacher nos plaisirs. La décence doit régler nos *allures*; l'intérêt et la prudence doivent conduire nos *démarches*. On dit, avoir des *allures*, faire des *démarches*.

Allonger, to lengthen, to eke; prolonger, *to prolonger, to proroger*:—*allonger*, c'est ajouter à l'un des bouts, ou étendre la matière; *prolonger*, c'est reculer le terme; *proroger*, c'est maintenir l'autorité, l'exercice, au delà de la durée prescrite. On *allonge* une robe, un discours; on *prolonge* une avenue, une affaire; on *proroge* une loi, une assemblée. *Proroger* le parlement (d'Angleterre), c'est en remettre la tenue à un certain jour.

Amant, lover; amoureux, *wooer*:—il suffit d'aimer, pour être *amoureux*; il faut témoigner qu'on aime, pour être *amant*. On devient *amoureux* d'une femme dont la beauté touche le cœur; on se fait *amant* d'une femme dont on veut se faire aimer. Quelquefois on se déclare *amant* sans être *amoureux*. C'est toujours la passion qui rend *amoureux*; la raison ou l'intérêt peut rendre *amant*.

Amant, lover; galant, *wooer*:—l'*amant* parle au cœur; ainsi ce mot annonce quelque chose de plus permis et de plus honnête que l'autre. Un homme se fait *amant* d'une personne qui lui plaît; il devient le *galant* de celle à qui il plaît. Les *amans* font honneur aux dames; les *galans* leur font plaisir.

Amasser, to hoard; entasser, *to heap, to accumulate*; accumuler, *to accumulate*; amonceler, *to heap up*:—*amasser*, faire un amas; *entasser*, mettre en tas; *accumuler*, élever jusqu'au comble; *amonceler*, mettre en monceau. On *amasse* du fruit de l'argent, des provisions; on *entasse* sou sur sou, des livres, des marchandises, victoires sur victoires; on *accumule* des héritages, des richesses, des arrérages, crime sur crime; on *amoncelle* des ruines, des cadavres. *au figuré*, la prévoyance *amasse*, l'avarice *entasse*, l'avidité insatiable *accumule*, et après avoir accumulé, elle *annonce*.

Ambassadeur, ambassador; envoyé, *envoy*; député, *deputy*:—l'*ambassadeur* et l'*envoyé* parlent et agissent au nom de leur souverain; mais le premier le représente, le second ne paraît que comme ministre autorisé. Les fonctions de *député* sont celles d'un agent; il ne parle qu'au nom de quelque société subalterne.

Amitié, friendship; amour, *love*; tendresse, *tenderness*; affection, *affection*; inclination, *inclination*:—sont des mouvemens du cœur favorables à l'objet vers lequel ils se portent. Les deux premiers l'emportent sur les autres par la véhémence du sentiment; mais l'*amour*

agit avec plus de vivacité, l'*amitié* avec plus de constance. L'*amitié* se forme, avec le temps, par l'estime, par la sympathie de l'humeur; l'*amour* se forme sans examen et sans réflexion; il est pour l'ordinaire l'effet d'un coup d'œil. L'*ami* souffre l'*amant*; mais l'*amant* est toujours inquiet de l'*ami*. La *tendresse* est moins une action qu'une situation du cœur; elle en rabat la fierté, en amollit le courage et va quelquefois jusqu'à la faiblesse; la sensibilité en fait le caractère; la joie, les larmes en sont des suites assez fréquentes. L'*affection* est moins forte que l'*amitié*, et plus tranquille que l'*amour*; elle est la suite avec ordinaire de la parenté et de l'habitude. L'*inclination* n'est pas dans le cœur une situation décidée; c'est plutôt une disposition à aimer, qui vient d'un agrément, ou du corps, ou de l'esprit; cultivée, elle peut devenir ou *amant* ou *amitié*.

Amour, love; galanterie, *gallantry, courtship*:—marquent le penchant d'un sexe pour l'autre; cependant l'*amour* est plus vif que la *galanterie*, il a pour objet la personne, il s'empare brusquement du cœur; la *galanterie* est une passion plus voluptueuse que l'*amour*, elle a pour objet le sexe, elle attaque moins le cœur que les sens.

Amour, love; amourette, *amour*:—la différence qu'il y a du sérieux au badin fait celle de l'*amour* et de l'*amourette*; celle-ci amuse, celle-là occupe.

Amuser, to amuse; divertir, *to divert*:—*divertir*, c'est détourner son attention d'un objet; l'usage n'a de plus attaché à ce mot une idée de plaisir; *amuser* n'importe pas toujours l'idée de plaisir, mais seulement l'absence de l'ennui. On va à la promenade pour s'*amuser*; à la comédie pour se *divertir*. Le *divertissement* est vous fait faire autre chose que ce que vous sésiez; l'*amusement* vous empêche de faire ce que vous faites, ou ce que vous devez faire. *Amuser* c'est occuper légèrement l'esprit; *divertir*, c'est l'occuper agréablement.

An, year; année, *year*:—le mot *an* est particulièrement affecté au calcul; le mot *année* est plus propre à être qualifié; de là vient qu'on dit un *an*, deux *ans*, trois *ans*, &c.; une *année* frile, une *année* stérile, un heureux *annee*.

Nos ancêtres, *our ancestors*; nos aïeux, *our forefathers*; nos pères, *our progenitors*: s'appliquent aux personnes de notre nation qui ont précédé le temps auquel nous vivons. Le siècle de nos pères a touché au nôtre; nos aïeux les ont devancés; nos ancêtres sont les plus reculés de nous.

Ancêtres, ancestors; prédécesseurs, *predecessors*:—ceux à qui l'on succède, le premier est relatif à l'ordre politique. Nous succédons à nos ancêtres par voie de génération, leur sang coule dans nos veines; nous succédons à nos prédécesseurs par voie de substitution, leurs emplois ont passé de leurs mains dans les nôtres.

Anciennement, antiently; jadis, *in old times*; autrefois, *formerly*:—marquent le temps passé; mais anciennement le désigne comme réel, jadis, qui n'est que du style familier, le désigne comme simplement détaché du présent; autrefois le désigne, non-seulement comme détaché, mais encore comme différent du présent.

Anc, ass; igno rant, *ignoramus*:—l'un et l'autre ne savent rien; l'*âne* par disposition d'esprit, parcequ'il ne peut apprendre; l'*ignorant*, par défaut d'instruction, parcequ'il n'a point ap-

pris. *L'antérie* est un défaut qui vient de la nature du sujet; *l'ignorance*, un défaut que la paresse entraîne.

Annéantir, to annihilate; détruire, *to destroy* :—ce qu'on détruit cesse de subsister, mais il en peut rester des vestiges; ce qu'on *anéantit* disparaît tout-à-fait. Le temps *détruit* tout; c'est un plaisir de voir un orgueilleux *anéanti* par un plus superbe que lui.

Assesse, bourrique, sic-ass :—la femelle d'un âne. *Assesse* la présente dans l'ordre de la nature; *bourrique*, comme bête de somme. Au figuré, le second se dit d'une personne non instruite, comme ou femme; le premier ne se dit jamais, même d'une femme.

Animal, animal; bête, *brute*; brute, *brute* :—*animal* est un terme générique, qui signifie littéralement l'être qui respire; la *bête* est l'être qui mange; ce mot est bien défini dans ce proverbe vulgaire: il est *bête* à manger du foin. *Brute* est un terme de mépris, qui ne s'applique qu'à une mauvaise part; c'est proprement l'être qui broute; il s'abandonne à son penchant comme la *brute*. Le mot *animal* désigne un règne particulier de la nature, par opposition à *végétal* et à *minéral*. Le mot *bête* caractérise une classe d'animaux, par opposition à l'homme. Le mot *brute* indique les sortes de bêtes livrées à l'instinct le plus grossier, par opposition à celles qui montrent de l'intelligence. On renchérit sur la qualification de *bête*, en disant *bête brute*. On traite un homme d'*animal*, pour lui reprocher sa grossièreté, sa rudesse; il pèche par les formes. On le traite de *bête*, pour lui reprocher son incapacité, son ineptie; il pèche par le fond. On l'appelle *brute*, quand on veut peindre la déraison complète, l'extrême bêtise; il pèche à la fois par les formes et par le fond.

Annuler, to annul; infirmer, *to reverse*; casser, *to revoke*; révoquer, *to revoke* :—un ruis de loi, se disent des actes; mais les deux derniers se disent aussi des personnes. On *annule* des actes législatifs, des réglemens, des obligations, une procédure. *Infirmer* suppose un pouvoir supérieur, qui *infirme* les jugemens, les sentences d'un tribunal inférieur. *Casser* emporte l'idée de pouvoir absolu, d'autorité souveraine; on *casse* un arrêt, un officier; dit des personnes, *casser* renferme une idée accessoire d'ignominie. *Casser* est *à gages*, expression figurée, qui se dit d'un amant congédié, d'un agent qu'un renvoie, d'un maître qu'on abandonne. *Revoquer* suppose le droit d'établir; *revoquer* des actes, c'est déclarer qu'ils restent comme non avens. On *révoque* une loi, un intendant, un procureur, des pouvoirs; ce mot n'emporte aucune idée d'ignominie.

Antérieur, anterior; antécédent, *antecedent*; précédent, *precedent* :—*antérieur*, qui est avant un autre; *antécédent*, qui va avant; *précédent*, qui va devant. *Antérieur* exprime une comparaison, et demande un régime, que l'on sous-entend quelquefois; *antécédent* et *précédent* marchent sans régime. *Antérieur* porte l'idée d'une priorité de temps, et par extension il désigne une priorité de situation; une époque *antérieure*; la face *antérieure* d'un bâtiment. *Antécédent*, terme purement didactique, peut bien marquer priorité de temps, mais sert plutôt à indiquer priorité d'ordre, de rang, de place, &c. avec un rapport d'influence; en grammaire, par ex: celui d'un mot qui entraîne un régime, ou demande un complément. *Précédent* détermine une priorité ou

de temps ou d'ordre; mais une priorité immédiate: le siècle *précédent* est celui qui s'est écoulé immédiatement avant celui dont on parle; les autres sont antérieurs. *Antérieur* est opposé à postérieur; *antécédent* l'est à conséquent, subséquent; *précédent* l'est à suivant.

Antiphrase, antiphrasis; contre-vérité, *contrary meaning* :—*l'antiphrase* veut dire sens contraire; la *contre-vérité*, pensée contraire. Par *l'antiphrase*, on feint de dire le contraire de ce qu'on veut dire; par la *contre-vérité*, on feint de penser le contraire de ce qu'on pense en effet. *L'antiphrase* est un tour grammatical, une figure de mots; la *contre-vérité*, un tour d'esprit, un jeu de pensées. L'intention fait la *contre-vérité*; la diction, *l'antiphrase*. Si, par ironie, on appelle brave un homme lâche; c'est une *antiphrase*: si l'on disait de Cicéron qu'il ne parlait pas bien Latin; ce serait une *contre-vérité*. Les mots *Eumenides*, *Pont-Euxin* sont des *antiphrases*.

Antre, antre, denz, cavern, cavern; grotte, *gratto* :—l'idée première de ces trois termes est celle de trou, creux, vide. *L'antre* emporte l'idée d'enfoncement, de profondeur, sa propriété relative est de dérober à la vue, d'environner de ténèbres. La *caverne* emporte l'idée de capacité, de voûte; celle d'un creux énorme; dont la propriété relative est de couvrir, de protéger, de défendre de tous côtés. La *grotte* emporte l'idée d'une cavité, d'un réduit, ni aussi noir que l'*antre*, ni aussi vaste que la *caverne*; dont la propriété relative est de prêter unabri temporaire.

Apothéose, apotheosis; déification, *deification* :—*L'apothéose* est un acte de vénération et de reconnaissance, par lequel les empereurs Romains étaient, après leur mort, transmis au nombre des Dieux. La *deification* est l'acte d'une imagination superstitieuse et errative. Les Egyptiens, par exemple, *deifiaient* tout, jusqu'aux loufs et aux oignons.

Appaiser, to appease; calmer, *to calm* :—se disent des personnes et des choses. *Appaiser* a lieu pour ce qui vient de la force, de la violence; *calmer*, pour ce qui vient du trouble, de l'inquiétude. On *apaise* la colère, la fureur des flots, les cris d'un enfant, des séditions, des émeutes, des ennemis, des querelles, des différends, les remords de la conscience; on *évague* l'agitation du sang, les peines d'un ami et ses craintes, les scrupules de la conscience, le ressentiment, les soupçons, les passions, la douleur.

Appât, bait; leurre, *allurement*; piège, *snare*; encheûtre, *ambush* :—on montre l'*appât* et le *leurre*, on cache le *piège* et l'*encheûtre*, mais dans la même vue. Les deux premiers agissent pour nous tromper, l'un sur le cœur, par les attraits; l'autre sur l'esprit, par les fausses apparences. Le *piège* et l'*encheûtre* attendent que nous y donnions, sont par ignorance, soit par inattention; on est pris dans l'un, surpris par l'autre.

Appeler, to call; évoquer, *to call forth or up*; invoquer, *to invoke* :—on *appelle* les hommes et les animaux; ils vivent avec nous sur la terre; on *évoque* les mânes des morts, les esprits infernaux; ils sont censés être dans le sein de la terre; on *invoque* la divinité, les puissances célestes, et tout ce qu'on regarde comme au-dessus de soi.

Appeler, to call; nommer, *to name* :—c'est dire le nom d'une personne, ou lui donner un nom. *Appeler* renferme l'idée d'un signal pour faire

voir; mais comme en *appelant*, il est assez ordinaire que l'on nomme les personnes, on a dit *appeler* dans le sens de *nommer*. Comment l'*appelez-vous*? Comment se *nomme-t-il*? On ne *nomme* les gens que par leurs noms, ou propres ou patronymiques; on les *appelle* ou par leurs noms ou par leurs qualités, &c. Vous *nommez* Tibère, et vous l'*appelez* monstre; vous *nommez* Louis XII, et vous l'*appelez* le père du peuple. Le président le Boulanger se *nommait* Montigny; il fut *appelé* le Boulanger par le peuple, en reconnaissance des secours qu'il lui avait procurés dans une disette; sa famille, après lui, s'est *nommée* le Boulanger. Tel qui s'*appelle* le comte ou le marquis, n'oserait *nommer* son père.

Applaudissemens, *applaudes*; louanges, *praises*: —s'appliquent aux louanges et aux choses; néanmoins les *applaudissemens* sont plus propres aux choses; et les *louanges*, aux personnes. On *applaudit* en public, et au moment que l'action se passe; on *loue*, dans toutes sortes de circonstances, les absens comme les présens.

Application, *application*; méditation, *meditation*; contention, *intencens of thought*: —différens degrés de l'attention que l'on donne aux objets dont on s'occupe. L'*application* est une attention suivie et sérieuse; la méditation, une attention détaillée et réfléchie; la *contention*, une attention forte et pénible.

Apposer, *to adapt, to lay; appliquer, to apply, to lay*: —*appliquer*, c'est imposer une chose sur une autre; *apposer* n'est que du style de pratique. On *appose* le sceau; on *applique* un emplâtre sur le mal, des feuilles d'or sur l'ouvrage, un soufflet sur la joue.

Appréciation, *appraisement, appraisement; estimation, estimation; évaluation, valuation, rating; prisee, rating by an auctioneer*: —l'*estimation* se fait par experts, et se dit de toutes sortes d'objets; la *prisee* se fait par huissier, et se dit des meubles; l'*évaluation* se fait des choses qui consistent en poids, nombre, et mesure; l'*appréciation* se fait de marchandises dont les parties ne sont pas connues de prix.

Apprécier, *to appraise; estimer, to estimate, to value; priser, to value, to rate*: —apprécier, c'est juger du prix courant des choses; *estimer*, c'est juger de leur valeur intrinsèque; *priser*, c'est mettre un prix à ce qui n'en a pas encore. Se disent au figuré comme au propre, et conservent à peu près les mêmes caractères de distinction. On *apprécie* les personnes et les choses, par la considération de l'inutilité dont elles sont dans le commerce de la vie; on les *estime* par leur propre mérite; on le *priser* par le cas qu'on témoigne en faire.

Apprendre, *to learn; s'instruire, to instruct one's-self*: —on *apprend* d'un maître, en écoutant ses leçons; on *s'instruit* par soi-même, en faisant des recherches.

Apprêté, *studied; composé, composed, made; affecté, affected; affecté, full of affectation*: —l'homme *apprêté* est recherché dans ses manières et dans ses discours; l'homme *composé* est grave, froid, réservé, circonspect, et recherché dans son air et sa contenance; l'homme *affecté* n'a point la modération, la mesure qu'il convient de garder; l'homme *affecté* se distingue par de petites manières recherchées. La précieuse est *apprêtée*; la prude *conposée*; la petite maîtresse *affectée*; la mignardière *affectée*.

Apprêter, *to get ready; préparer, to prepare; dis-*

poser, *to dispose*: —travailler à mettre une chose en état. Le premier renferme une idée d'industrie et de recherche, et annonce une exécution prochaine; le second, une idée de prévoyance et de diligence, et annonce une exécution future; le troisième une idée d'intelligence et d'ordre, et annonce une exécution projetée. On se *dispose* à partir, quand on songe à son départ; on se *prépare* à partir, quand on en est à la veille; on s'*apprête* à partir, quand on en est au moment.

Approbation, *approbation; agrément, agreement; consentement, consent; ratification, ratification; adhésion, adhesion*: —énonce et tous le concours de la volonté d'une personne à la volonté d'une autre. *Approbation* a un sens plus général, se rapporte aux opinions de l'esprit et aux actes de la volonté; *agrément* ne se rapporte qu'aux actes de la volonté; l'un et l'autre peuvent s'*appliquer* au présent, au passé, et à l'avenir. *Consentement* et *ratification* sont deux termes consécutive, relatifs aux actes de la volonté; le premier ne s'*applique* qu'au présent et à l'avenir; le second ne se dit que du passé. *Adhésion* n'a rapport qu'aux opinions et à la doctrine. L'*approbation* dépend des lumières de l'esprit, et suppose un examen préalable. L'*agrément*, le *consentement*, et la *ratification* dépendent uniquement de la volonté, et supposent ni intérêt ni autorité. L'*adhésion* n'est qu'un acte de la volonté, et suppose intérêt ou amitié.

S'*approprier, to appropriate to one's-self; s'arroger, to arrogate to one's-self; s'attribuer, to attribute to one's-self*: —se faire un droit, ou du moins une prétention. S'*approprier*, se rendre propre, prendre pour soi ce qui ne nous appartenait pas. S'*arroger*, réclamer avec hauteur ce qui n'est pas dit, ou plus qu'il n'est dit. S'*attribuer*, prétendre à une chose, se l'adjuger, se l'*appliquer* de sa propre autorité. L'homme avide s'*approprie*; l'homme vain s'*arroge*; l'homme jaloux s'*attribue*. Ce qu'on s'*approprie* peut être revendiqué ou retiré; ce qu'on s'*arroge* peut être disputé ou vaincu; ce qu'on s'*attribue* peut être contesté ou réclamer.

Appui, *prop; soutien, stay; support, support*: —l'idée commune à ces trois mots est celle de maintenir; mais l'*appui* fortifie, on le met tout auprès; le *soutien* porte, on le place dessous; le *support* aide, on le met à un des bouts. Au figuré, l'*appui* a plus de rapport à la force et à l'autorité; le *soutien*, au crédit et à l'habileté; le *support* à l'affection et à l'amitié.

Appuyer, *to support, to lean; accoter, to prop*: —affermer, maintenir, assurer un corps par le moyen d'un autre. On *appuie* un mur; on *accote* un arbre. Celui-ci est du style familier, et se dit en jardinage, en marine, &c. l'autre s'emploie au propre et au figuré; tous les deux se disent dans le sens réfléchi, et même absolument. Pourquoi s'*appuyer* sur un autre, quand on est assez fort pour se soutenir soi-même? Le petit-maître ne se place jamais qu'il ne s'*accote*. Un malade ne peut guère se tenir debout sans s'*appuyer*.

Arme, *arm; armure, armour*: —une et l'autre se vent au soldat dans le combat; l'*arme*, pour attaquer ou pour se défendre; l'*armure*, pour défendre quelque partie de son corps; aussi dit on une *armure* de tête, une *armure* de cuissis; ce mot emporte l'idée de détail; mais quand on parle des différentes *armures* collectivement ou en général, on se sert du mot *d'armes*.

Armes, arma; armoires, coat of arms :—signes symboliques, qui distinguent les personnes, les familles, les peuples, &c. Le blason est la science des *armoiries*, et non celle des *armes*; *armoiries* est le mot propre de la science; *armes*, celui de l'usage commun. Les *armoiries* sont spécialement les *armes* peintes, enluminées, étalées pour la représentation et la décoration. Les *armes* peintes sur les anciens vitraux sont des *armoiries*; de même que celles qui sont peintes sur les drapeaux, les enseignes, les pavillons, pour servir de signes et de zendes. On dit ordinairement *armes*, lorsqu'il s'agit de l'elles *armes* en particulier, ou du blason de ces *armes*; ainsi l'on dit les *armes* d'Angleterre, d'Espagne, &c.

Aromate, aromata; parfum, perfume :—l'*aromate* est le corps d'où s'échappe une odeur; le *parfum* est la senteur qui s'échappe d'un corps; mais il se dit aussi du corps odorant, au lieu qu'*aromate* ne se dit jamais de l'odeur. Tout *aromate* est ou peut être *parfum*; mais tout *parfum* n'est pas *aromate*. L'*aromate* appartient uniquement au règne végétal; les *parfums* sont tirés des différents règnes. Le *parfum* ne s'aromatise qu'à l'odorat; l'*aromate* ôte l'odorat et le goût; il sert à la cuisine et dans la pharmacie, comme à la parfumerie. On cueille les *aromates*, et on fait des *parfums*. Le parfumeur vend des *parfums*; le droguiste, des *aromates*.

Arracher, to pull off, to snatch; ravir, to ravish :—ces deux mots ont une origine commune, qui marque la rudesse, la force. *Arracher*, c'est tirer à soi, et enlever avec violence un objet qui résiste et se défend; *ravir*, c'est prendre, enlever par un tour de force ou d'adresse, un objet qui ne se défend pas ou qui est mal défendu. On *arrache* un arbre, une dent, un clou; on *ravir* des biens, une proie, des choses mal gardées. Au figuré, ils conservent la même idée. L'importunité *arrache* un consentement; la subtilité *ravir*.

Artisan, artisans; artiste, artist; ouvrier, worker, workman :—l'idée commune de ces mots est de travailler aux arts, et de s'occuper de la main. Le mot *artisan* est générique, c. à d. embrasse tous les genres d'arts; mais dans le dessein ordinaire, il se dit d'un homme de métier, c. à d. qui exerce un art mécanique, par opposition à celui d'*artiste*, que l'on donne à ceux qui exercent les arts libéraux. Les maçons, les cordonniers, les tailleurs, &c. sont des *artisans*; les peintres, les sculpteurs, les architectes, &c. sont des *artistes*. L'*ouvrier* est celui qui fait un ouvrage de longue; c'est un homme de peine et de travail. L'*artiste* professe et dirige; l'*artisan* professe et entreprend; l'*ouvrier* pratique et exécute.

Asile, argilium; refuge, a shelter :—l'*asile* est un lieu de sûreté, d'où l'on ne peut être arraché; le *refuge* est un *asile* contre un danger pressant. Dans l'*asile* on est hors de danger; dans le *refuge* on n'échappe qu'à la poursuite.

Ass, enough; suffisamment, sufficiently :—regardez également la quantité; mais *assez*, la quantité qu'on veut avoir; *suffisamment*, celle qu'on veut employer. L'avare n'en a jamais *assez*; le prodigue n'en a jamais *suffisamment*.

Associer, to associate; agréger, to aggregate :—on *associe* à des entreprises; on *associe* et on *aggrège* à un corps. On *associe* quelqu'un à un corps ou à un emploi, pour qu'il en partage les travaux, les soins, les avantages. On *aggrège* quelqu'un à un corps, pour qu'il

jouisse des prérogatives et des honneurs qui y sont attachés. Quant aux choses, on *associe* celles qui se conviennent, s'amalgament, se combinent pour former un tout. On *aggrège* celles qui se rassemblent, s'accumulent, de manière à former un tas, une masse.

Assujettissement, subitement; sujétion, subjection :—ces mots désignent la dépendance, l'obligation, la gêne, ou la contrainte. La *sujétion* est l'action d'être tenu dessous; l'*assujettissement* est ce qui tient dessous. Par la *sujétion*, on est sujet; ce qui n'exprime que la dépendance, la soumission; par l'*assujettissement*, on est assujéti; ce qui marque le joug, la contrainte. L'*assujettissement* dit quelque chose de plus fort, de plus impérieux; il lie, force, fixe, contraint; la *sujétion* attache, oblige, gêne, détremine. Les lois, les coutumes, les bien-séances imposent des *assujettissements*; les actions, les devoirs imposés par les lois sont des *sujétions*.

Assurer, to assure; affirmer, to affirm; confirmer, to confirm :—c'est vouloir marquer la certitude d'une chose. On se sert du ton de la voix, ou d'une certaine manière de dire les choses, pour les *assurer*. On emploie le serment pour *affirmer*, dans la vue de détruire tous les soupçons désavantageux à la sincérité. On a recours à une nouvelle preuve ou au témoignage d'autrui pour *confirmer*; c'est un renfort qu'on oppose au doute.

Astronomie, astronomer; astrologue, astrologer :—le ciel est l'objet de leurs études; mais l'*astronomie* connaît le cours et le mouvement des astres; l'*astrologue* raisonne sur leur influence. L'un explique ce qu'il sait, et mérite l'estime des savaux; l'autre débite ce qu'il imagine, et cherche l'estime du peuple.

Attache, tie; attachement, attachment :—*attache*, lien, ce qui attache; *attachement*, liaison, ce par quoi on est attaché. *Attache* se dit au figuré, comme au propre; *attachement* ne se dit qu'au figuré. L'*attache* vient de quelque cause que ce soit; l'*attachement* vient du cœur. On a de l'*attache* pour la maison qu'on habite; de l'*attachement* pour les personnes avec qui l'on vit.

Attaquer quelqu'un, to attack one; s'attaquer à qui l'on, to attack one, to encounter one :—l'idée commune est celle d'attaque; mais *attaquer* n'exprime qu'une simple attaque, l'oppression, la provocation, un acte d'hostilité; *s'attaquer* annonce une résolution décidée d'attaquer, de choquer, d'offenser. On disait autrefois *attacher* au lieu d'*attaquer*; et *s'attaquer* à quelqu'un a conservé ce sens de *s'attacher* à quelqu'un, de s'en prendre à lui, de s'acharner, s'acharner contre lui, avec l'idée particulière d'attaque et d'offense. Pourquoi m'*attaquez-vous* quand je ne vous dis rien? Pourquoi *vous attaquez-vous* à moi si vous êtes tombé en me heurtant? Le tyran qui *s'attache* à tout ce qu'il craint, invite tout ce qui le craint, à l'*attaquer*, pour le prévenir.

Attention, attention; exactitude, exactness; vigilance, vigilance :—l'*attention* fait que rien n'échappe; l'*exactitude*, qu'on n'omet rien; la *vigilance*, qu'on ne néglige rien. Il faut de la présence d'esprit pour être *attentif*; de la mémoire pour être *exact*; de l'action pour être *vigilant*. Nous devons avoir de l'*attention* à ce qu'on nous dit; de l'*exactitude* dans ce que nous promettons; de la *vigilance* sur ce que nous est confié. L'homme sage est *attentif* à sa conduite, *exact* à ses devoirs, *vigilant* sur ses intérêts.

Atténuer, to attenuate; broyer, to bray; pulvériser, to pulverize :—diviser en molécules plus petites. Le premier se dit des fluides condensés ou coagulés; il faut fondre et dissoudre pour *atténuer*; les deux autres se disent des solides; *brayer* marque l'action, *pulvériser* marque l'effet.

Attraction, attraction; traction, drawing :—*traction* se dit d'une des puissances qui tirent par le moyen d'une corde, &c.; *attraction* de l'action qu'un corps exerce pour attirer à lui sans intermédiaire. La *traction* d'un chariot par un cheval; *l'attraction* du fer par l'aimant.

Attrait, attractions; appas, alluement; charmes, charms :—ces trois mots n'ont point de singulier dans le sens où ils sont synonymes, c. à d. quand ils marquent le pouvoir qu'a sur le cœur, la beauté, l'agrément, et tout ce qui plaît. Les *attrait* prévalent favorablement, et nous attirent; les *appas* flattent les sens et nous séduisent; les *charmes* s'emparent de nous, et nous enchantent. Les *attrait* sont toujours l'ouvrage de la nature. Les *appas* sont ou simples et naturels, ou apprêtés et factices; ce mot se prend toujours en bonne part, à moins qu'on n'y joigne une épithète qui les flétrit, comme trompeurs, perdus, &c. Les *charmes*, comme les *attrait*, ne tiennent rien de l'art; le fard les affaiblirait plutôt que de les relever. L'homme a de grands *attrait* pour les belles âmes; la fortune a de puissans *appas* pour tout le monde; la gloire a des *charmes* invincibles pour les cœurs ambitieux.

Attribuer, to attribute; imputer, to impute :—mettre une chose sur le compte de quelqu'un. La lui *attribuer*, c'est la mettre sur son compte, par une assertion simple, comme sa chose propre; la lui *imputer*, c'est la rejeter sur lui, en lui en appliquant le mérite ou le dé mérite. On *attribue* un ouvrage à celui que l'on en croit l'auteur; on *impute* un événement à celui que l'on préjuge en avoir été la cause, comme éloignée ou indirecte. *Imputer* se prend en mauvais part.

Avant, before; devant, before :—marquent le premier ordre dans la situation; mais *avant* est par l'ordre du temps, *devant* est pour l'ordre des places. Nous venons *après* les personnes qui passent *avant* nous; nous allons *derrière* celles qui passent *devant*. Le plus tôt arrivé se place *avant* les autres; le plus considérable se met *devant* eux.

Avare, covetous, niggardly; avarecieux, avaricious :—*avare* convient mieux lorsqu'il s'agit de l'habitude et de la passion même de l'avarice; *avarecieux*, lorsqu'il n'est question que d'un acte ou d'un trait particulier de cette passion. Le premier a mépris la grâce dans le sens substantif; le second dans le sens adjectif; c'est un grand *avare*; c'est un mortel *avarecieux*. Qui ne donne jamais, passe pour *avare*; qui donne trop peu, s'attire l'épithète d'*avarecieux*. L'*avare* se refuse toutes choses; l'*avarecieux* ne se les donne qu'à demi. *Avarecieux* ne s'emploie qu'au propre, et toujours en mauvais part; *avare* se dit au figuré, mais avec un régime, et qu'il se prend en bonne part. Il est *avare* du temps; un général *avare* du sang du soldat.

Avertissement, advertissement; avis, advice; conseil, counsel :—le but de l'*avertissement* est d'instruire ou de réveiller l'attention; l'*avis* et le *conseil* ont tous l'instruction pour but, mais dans la vue de faire agir ou parler. Le *conseil* diffère de l'*avis*, en ce qu'il emporte

avec lui une idée accessoire de supposition d'état, soit de génie, et quelquefois tout les deux ensemble.

Aveu, avowal; confession, confession :—l'*aveu* suppose l'interrogation; la *confession* tient un peu de l'accusation. On *avoue* ce qu'on a envie de cacher; on *confesse* ce qu'on a tort de faire. Il vaut mieux faire un *aveu* sincère, que de s'excuser de mauvaise grâce; il ne faut pas faire sa *confession* à toutes sortes de gens.

A l'aveugle, in a blind manner; aveuglement, blindly :—expressions figurées; la première signifie un défaut d'intelligence; la seconde un abandon des lumières de la raison. *Être à l'aveugle* n'est pas éclairé; qui agit *aveuglement* ne suit pas la lumière naturelle; le premier ne voit pas; le second ne veut pas; quelquefois ne peut pas voir.

Augure, augury; présage, presage :—on l'*augure* pour un objet; mais l'*augure* est l'usage que l'on s'en forme, d'après certaines données; le *présage* est et le signe qui l'annonce, et la conjecture que l'on tire de ce signe. Nous *augurons* que les choses n'*augurent* pas de bien; nous *présageons*, et nous *présageons*. On dit des *augures*; on voit et l'on tire des *présages*.

Avoir, to have; posséder, to possess :—pour avoir une chose, il suffit qu'elle appartienne; pour la posséder, il faut pouvoir en disposer. On a des revenus; on *possède* des trésors. On n'est pas toujours le maître de ce qu'on *avait*; l'est de ce qu'on *possède*. Un *avare* peut avoir des richesses dans ses coffres, mais il n'est pas le maître; ce sont elles qui *possèdent* son cœur et son esprit. Quand on a la connaissance d'un art, on en suit les règles; quand on le *possède*, on donne des règles à suivre.

Aussi, also, too; encore, besides, more :—vient davantage de la comparaison, et marque qu'il y a de la conformité, de l'égalité; lors que le corps est malade, l'esprit l'est aussi. *Encore* a plus de rapport au nombre et à la quantité, il ajoute, augmente; quand il n'y en a pas assez, il en fait *encore*. L'*avare* est non-seulement libéral, mais *encore* prodigue.

Aussi, so; c'est pourquoi, therefore, ainsi, &c. :—[locutions qui servent à lier une phrase avec une autre.] Ce parvenu s'*est* élevé haut; *aussi* est-il tombé bien bas; *c'est pourquoi* il est tombé bien bas; *ainsi* il est tombé bien bas; leur signification est à peu près semblable; mais *aussi* a quelque chose de plus énergique; *c'est pourquoi*, quelque chose de plus raisonné; *ainsi* quelque chose de plus modéré et de plus vague.

Austère, austere; sévère, severe; rude, harsh, rough :—on est *austère* par la manière de vivre; *sevère*, par la manière de penser; *rude*, par la manière d'agir. On n'est *austère* que pour soi; on n'est *rude* que pour les autres; mais on peut être *sevère* pour soi et pour les autres.

Autorité, authority; puissance, dominion; pouvoir, power :—l'idée propre d'*autorité* est celle de supériorité, d'ascendant, de domination d'empire; telle que l'*autorité* du pape, de la loi, de la raison, des preuves, &c. L'idée propre de *puissance* est celle de force et de faculté; et c'est le sens que ce mot conserve dans toutes ses applications, en morale, en politique, &c. L'idée de *puissance* est celle d'action et d'exécution; cette idée est relative à celle d'*autorité* et de *pouvoir*. Avec l'*autorité*, on a un *pouvoir* juste ou injuste; la voie de droit; avec la *puissance*, on a

un pouvoir physique ou exécutoire—la voie de fait. Par le premier, l'autorité exerce son droit; par le second, la puissance exerce son action.—L'autorité git dans la domination; la puissance dans les forces de tout genre; le pouvoir, dans l'énergie de l'une et de l'autre. L'autorité est le droit du plus grand; la puissance, celui du plus fort; le pouvoir, l'agent de l'un et de l'autre.

Autorité, authority; pouvoir, power; empire, empire.—marquer ce qu'on peut sur l'esprit d'un autre. L'autorité laisse plus de liberté dans le choix, le pouvoir a plus de force, l'empire est plus absolu.

Axiome, axiom; maxime, maxim; sentence, sentence, sentiment; apophthegme, apophthegm; aphorisme, aphorism; axiome, proposition digne d'être reçue par elle-même, sans une autorité étrangère; est le flambeau de la science. Maxime, proposition sublime, digne d'être gravée profondément dans l'esprit; est une grande règle de conduite. Sentence, proposition d'un grand sens, chose profondément pensée; est une espèce d'oracle. Apophthegme, parole excellente, mot remarquable; est un éclat d'esprit, de raison, de sentiment. Aphorisme, discours qui renferme en très-peu de mots toutes les propriétés d'une chose; est la substance d'une doctrine.—Exemple d'un axiome: la puissance du prince n'est que la puissance de la loi—d'une maxime: plus on peut, moins on doit se permettre—d'une sentence: un boisseau de perles ne vaut pas un boisseau de riz—d'un apophthegme: quel est l'être le plus extraordinaire? un tyran—d'un aphorisme: trois choses constituent la bonne éducation; vouloir, respecter, obéir.

B.

BARILLARD, chatterer, talker; bavard, prattler, babblers.—l'un et l'autre ont la fureur de parler. Le mot de *barillard* exprime une abondance fatigante de paroles; celui de *bavard*, un flux de bouche désagréable. Le *barillard* parle trop, et dit des riens; le *bavard* en dit trop, et veut tenir le dé de la conversation. Il y a de la futilité et de l'enfantillage dans le *barillard*; de l'importance et même de la tyrannie dans le *bavard*. Celui-là dit tout ce qu'il sait; celui-ci, ce qu'il sait et ce qu'il ne sait pas. On ne dira point son secret à un *barillard*; on ne fera point sa société d'un *bavard*. Il y a quelquefois un joli *babil*; il n'y a jamais qu'un sot *bavardage*.

Badaud, cockney; benêt, bushy; niais, simpleton; nigaud, ninny.—l'idée commune de ces mots est celle d'enfance ou de puérilité. Le *badaud* a la bouche béante, il est toujours à admirer, à considérer. Le *benêt* est si bon, si bête, qu'il en est bête; il trouve tout bien. Le *niais* est neuf, naïf, novice, comme un enfant. Le *nigaud* est un innocent, qui ne sait que baguenauder, s'amuser à des bagatelles. Le caractère du *badaud* est la sottise, il semble qu'il n'ait jamais rien vu; celui du *benêt* est une excessive bonhomie, il se prête à tout ce qu'on veut; celui du *nigaud* est la puérilité, l'ineptie; il ne sait ni se mettre à sa place, ni mettre les choses à la leur; le *niais* ne l'est souvent que faute de connaissances; avec de l'usage et de l'expérience, il peut fort bien se dénoiser.

Bâillement, yawning; hiatus, gaping.—

l'idée commune de ces deux mots est l'émission de plusieurs sons non articulés. Le mot *bâillement* exprime particulièrement l'état de la bouche pendant l'émission de ces sons; et le mot *hiatus*, l'espèce de cacophonie qui en résulte. L'*hiatus* est donc l'effet du *bâillement*.

Baisser, to lower; abaisser, to let down.—on *baisse* ce qu'on veut placer plus bas, ou ce dont on veut diminuer la hauteur; on *abaisse* des choses faites pour en couvrir d'autres. On *baisse* une poutre, les voiles d'un navire, un bâtiment, les yeux, la tête; on *abaisse* le dessus d'une cassette; les paupières; sa coiffe, sa robe.

Balancer, to balance; hésiter, to hesitate.—lorsqu'il y a des objets à peser, on *balance*, on flote, on penche tantôt d'un côté, tantôt de l'autre; lorsqu'il y a des obstacles à vaincre, on *hésite*, on est suspendu; au moment d'aller en avant, on regarde en arrière. Dans le premier cas, on ne sait que faire; dans le second, on n'ose pas faire. Le doute, l'incertitude fait *balancer*; la crainte, la faiblesse fait *hésiter*.

Ballotter, to lisp; bégayer, to stutter; bredouiller, to stammer.—onomatopées qui expriment trois vices de prononciation. Celui qui *ballotte*, ne parle que du bout des lèvres; celui qui *bégaye*, ne parle pas de suite; celui qui *bredouille*, roule précipitamment ses paroles les unes sur les autres. La timidité *ballotte*; l'ignorance *bégaye*; la précipitation *bredouille*.

Banqueroute, breaking; faillite, failure.—faire *banqueroute*, c'est disparaître de gré ou de force du commerce, par impossibilité de payer; faire *faillite*, c'est se déclarer hors d'état de payer. La *banqueroute* exprime la cessation du commerce; la *faillite* la chute du commerce; le premier est le plus odieux.

Barbare, barbarian; sauvage, savage.—tous les *sauvages* sont *barbares* à notre égard et dans notre langue; mais tous les *barbares* ne sont pas *sauvages*; par le mot de *barbares*, on entend des infidèles, des idolâtres.—À l'égard des choses, il faut encore distinguer *barbare* de *sauvage*: le premier va à la cruauté et à la férocité; le second, à la retraite et à l'éloignement; mœurs *barbares*, vie *sauvage*. *Barbare* est opposé à *poli* dans le langage; *sauvage* est opposé à *poli* dans le commerce de la vie.

Barbarisme, barbarism; solécisme, solecism.—fautes contre la langue; le premier consiste à employer des mots ou des expressions inconnus et inusités; le second, à construire contre les règles de la grammaire les mots connus et usités. La fureur du néologisme produit beaucoup de *barbarismes*; l'ignorance de la langue, beaucoup de *solécismes*.

Bas, base; abject, abject; vil, vile.—ce qui est *bas* manque d'élevation; ce qui est *abject* est dans une grande bassesse; ce qui est *vil*, dans un grand décri. On ne considère pas ce qui est *bas*; on rejette ce qui est *abject*; on rebute ce qui est *vil*. L'homme *bas* est méprisé; l'homme *abject*, rejeté; l'homme *vil*, dédaigné. On dit le *bas* peuple, une *abjecte* populace, une *vile* canaille.

Bataille, battle; combat, combat.—la *bataille* est une action plus générale, et précédée de quelque préparation; le *combat* est une action plus particulière, et souvent imprévue. Le *combat* a plus de rapport à l'action de se battre; ainsi l'on peut dire: à telle *bataille* le *combat* fut opiniâtre et fort chaud.

Battre, to beat; frapper, to strike.—pour *battre* il

fait redoubler les coups; pour *frapper* il suffit d'en donner un. On n'est jamais *battu* qu'on ne soit *frappé*; mais on peut être *frappé* sans être *battu*.

Beau, beautiful; joli, pretty.—le *beau* est grand, noble, et régulier: on l'admire, on l'aime, il attire. Le *joli* est fin, délicat, et mignon: on le loue, on le goûte, il plaît. Le premier est la règle du goût, le second en dépend. On jette sur ce qui est *beau* des regards plus fixes et plus curieux: on regarde d'un œil plus éveillé et plus intrigué ce qui est *joli*.

Beaucoup, much; plusieurs, many.—ces deux mots regardent la quantité des choses: mais *beaucoup* est d'usage soit qu'il s'agisse de calcul, de mesure, ou d'estimation; et *plusieurs* n'est jamais employé que pour les choses qui se calculent. Ainsi on dira: *beaucoup* de fous; *beaucoup* de terrain; *beaucoup* de mérite; *plusieurs* personnes; *plusieurs* vues; *plusieurs* qualités. L'opposé de *beaucoup* est peu: l'opposé de *plusieurs* est un.

Bien, bien est; béni, hallowed.—deux participes différens du verbe *bénir*, et qui ont deux sens différens. *Béni* a un sens moral et de louange; *béni*, un sens légal et de consécration. L'homme charitable ou les pauvres sont *bénis* de Dieu; du pain *béni*.

Béni, benign; doux, mild; humain, humane.—*béni* marque l'inclination à faire du bien; *dit* a indiqué un caractère d'humeur qui rend sociable; *humain* dénote une sensibilité qui sympathise aux maux d'autrui. On dit, un âtre *béni*; une femme *douce*; un homme *humain*. Un homme *benin* ne se dit que dans un sens ironique.

Bête, blockhead; stupide, dolt; idiot, idiot.—tous les trois manquent d'esprit; mais on est *bête* par défaut d'intelligence, *stupide* par défaut de sentiment, *idiot* par défaut de connaissance.

Boue, blunder; méprise, mistake; erreur, error.—celui qui voit mal fait des *boues*; celui qui se trompe dans le choix commet une *méprise*; celui qui se trompe dans l'application de ses intentions, commet une *erreur*. La *boue* vient d'un défaut de réflexion; la *méprise*, d'un défaut de connaissance; l'*erreur*, d'un défaut d'attention.

Bien, much; beaucoup, much.—*bien* s'emploie devant un adjectif au positif ou au comparatif; *beaucoup* ne s'emploie que devant le comparatif. *Bien* devant un adjectif est synonyme de *très* ou *fort*, et signifie *very*: très-sage, bien sage; c'est donc devant le comparatif qu'il est synonyme de *beaucoup*: bien plus sage, beaucoup plus sage. *Bien* et *beaucoup* peuvent aussi s'employer devant des substantifs. On dit également: il a *bien* de l'argent; il a *beaucoup* d'argent. *Bien* sert là d'adverbe, il modifie le verbe, et n'a point de régime; *beaucoup* est un vrai nom (*bellu copia*) qui est régi par le verbe, et qui régit le mot suivant.

Bienfaisance, beneficence; bienveillance, benevolence.—la *bienfaisance* est le désir de faire du bien; la *bienveillance* est l'action même.

Bienfait, kindness; grâce, favour; service, service; bon office, good office; plaisir, pleasure.—expriment tous quelque acte relatif à l'utilité d'autrui; mais le mot *office* a besoin d'une épithète qui indique s'il est pris en bonne ou mauvaise part. La *bienfaisance* verse des *bienfaits*; la *faveur* distribue des *grâces*; le *bien* rend des *services*; la *bienveillance* in-

spire de *bons offices*; la *complaisance* fait des *plaisirs*.

Blessure, wound; plaie, sore.—la *blessure* est la marque d'un coup reçu; la *plaie*, l'ouverture faite à la peau, soit par le coup, soit par la malignité des humeurs. La *blessure* n'est quelquefois qu'une contusion; la *plaie* suppose nécessairement une séparation dans les chairs. La *blessure* produit une *plaie*. Au figuré, *blessure* signifie tort, déshonneur, mal fait à l'honneur, à la réputation, au repos. On donne le nom de *plaie* à des maux beaucoup plus grands que de simples *blessures*, aux grandes afflictions, à des pertes funestes, aux vives douleurs.

Bluette, spark; étincelle, flake of fire.—la *bluette* pâle, faible, luit dans les cendres ramuées, et s'évanouit presque aussitôt; l'*étincelle* ardente, éclatante, jaillit, pétille, produit souvent l'incendie. On dit des *bluettes* d'esprit, des *étincelles* de génie.

Bois, cornes, horns.—ornemens ou défenses élanées qui sont sur la tête de certains genres d'animaux. La *corne* est permanente, elle ne tombe que par accident; le *bois* tombe dans une saison réglée, et ensuite il repousse; la *corne* est simple, le *bois* est rameux. Le cerf, l'élan, le daim, la renne, &c. ont des *bois*; le bœuf, le buffle, le bouc, la chèvre, &c. ont des *cornes*.

Boiter, to limp, to be lame; clocher, to halt, to hobble.—*boiteux*, qui a une hanche déboitée, et par conséquent une démarche contrefaite ou difforme; *clocher* vient de la racine *clo*, qui signifie taillé, rogné, raccourci. Ainsi *boiter* c'est marcher avec une sorte de vacillation, le corps est ou paraît être déhanché, dégingandé, déboité; *clocher*, c'est marcher en se jetant sur un côté trop court, de manière que le corps est ou paraît être tronqué, mutilé, inégal. *Boiter* ne s'emploie qu'au propre, *clocher* s'emploie très-bien au figuré. On dit qu'un vers *cloche*, qu'une comparaison *cloche*, pour indiquer un défaut de justesse, d'égalité, de parité, de mesure. Quelques auteurs ont dit: un vers *boiteux* (qui pêche par la mesure); un esprit *boiteux* (qui bronche et s'égare). Autrefois on disait *clap* pour *boiteux*: les *aveugles* et les *claps*. De-là sont venus les mots *claper*, *clapin-clapant*, *clapiner*, *éclapé*, pour exprimer la démarche pénible d'un homme qui traîne la jambe, qui frappe ses pas, qui bat la terre en marchant.

Bonheur, good luck; prospérité, prosperity.—le *bonheur* est l'effet du hasard; il se dit du mal qu'on évite, et du bien qui survient. La *prospérité* est le succès de la conduite: elle n'est d'usage qu'à l'égard du bien que les soins procurent. On dit du *bonheur*, qu'il est grand; de la *prospérité*, qu'elle est rapide. Les fous ont quelquefois du *bonheur*; les sages ne *prospèrent* pas toujours.

Bonheur, good luck; chance, chance.—termes relatifs aux événements ou aux circonstances qui peuvent rendre un homme content de son existence. *Bonheur* est plus général que *chance*, il embrasse tous ces événements. *Chance* n'a guère de rapport qu'à ceux qui dépendent du pur hasard. On peut nuire ou contribuer à son *bonheur*. La *chance* est hors de notre portée: on ne se rend point *chanceux*, on l'est ou on ne l'est pas.

Bonté, goodness, bounty; bienfaisance, beneficence; bienveillance, benevolence; bienigne,

Bénignité; débouannereté, meekness:—la bonté est l'inclination à faire du bien; bornée au désir de vouloir du bien, elle est *bienveillance*; dans l'exercice et la pratique, elle est *bienfaisance*, une des premières vertus sociales; douce, facile, indulgente, propice, généreuse, elle est *bénignité*; avec une grande facilité, la plus tendre clémence, la patience, la longanimité, la mansuétude qui part du cœur, elle est *débouannereté*. Il n'y a pas un siècle que le mot *bienfaisance* est en crédit; on a négligé celui de *bénignité*; celui de *débouannereté* est presque entièrement perdu, parcequ'il exprime une bonté, une facilité poussée jusqu'à l'exces, jusqu'à la faiblesse, et qu'ainsi on en a fait un défaut.

Bord, bank; côte, coast; rive, brink; rivage, shore:—le bord touche l'eau; la côte s'élève au-dessus; la rive et la côte sont ses limites; le rivage est une rive étendue. La mer seule a des côtes; la mer, les fleuves, les grandes rivières ont des rivages; toutes les eaux courantes ont des rives; toutes les eaux ont des bords.

Boulevard, bulwark; rempart, rampart:—le rempart présente une fortification simple; le boulevard, une fortification composée, compliquée, ajoutée au rempart. Aux entrées d'un état il faut des boulevards; aux places moins importantes, des ramparts suffisent.

Bout, end; extrémité, extremity; fin, finis, end:—le bout répond à un autre bout; l'extrémité, au centre; et la fin, au commencement. On dit: le bout de l'allée. L'extrémité du royaume. La fin de la vie. On parcourt une chose d'un bout à l'autre; on pénétre de ses extrémités jusques dans son centre: on la suit depuis son origine jusqu'à la fin.

Bref, court, short:—bref ne se dit qu'à l'égard de la durée; le temps seul est bref. Court se dit à l'égard de la durée et de l'étendue: la matière et le temps sont courts. Le long est leur opposé: on prolonge le bref; on allonge le court.

Brouiller, to mix, to disturb; embrouiller, to embolish, to confuse:—brouiller, c'est mettre le trouble; embrouiller, c'est mettre les choses dans un état de trouble; e. à d. on veut presque toujours déranger les choses quand on les brouille, au lieu que, quand on les embrouille, on voulait souvent les arranger. Brouiller, c'est quelquefois ce qu'il faut, on brouille des drogues, des oufs; embrouiller, c'est toujours le contraire de ce qu'il faut; on embrouille que par ignorance ou par malice. Brouiller se dit à l'égard des personnes et des choses; embrouiller, ne se dit qu'à l'égard des choses qui demandent, figurément, de l'ordre, de la clarté.

C.

CABALE, cabal; complot, plot; conspiracy, conspiracy; conjuration, conjuration:—la cabale est l'intrigue d'un parti ou d'une faction, pour tourner à son gré les événements. Le complot est le concert clandestin de quelques personnes, pour détruire par un coup décisif et inopiné, ce qui leur fait peine; l'idée dominante de ce mot est celle d'une entreprise compliquée, enveloppée, sourde, formée en cachette. La conjuration est une trame sourde pour abattre un pouvoir odieux. La

conjuration est une association, une confédération pour opérer, par des entreprises violentes, une révolution. La cabale a pour objet d'emporter la faveur, le crédit, l'ascendant, l'empire; de disposer des emplois, des charges, des grâces, des récompenses. Le complot a pour objet de nuire; ses vues sont toujours criminelles. La conspiration a pour objet d'opérer un changement, plutôt en mal qu'en bien, plutôt dans les affaires publiques que dans les choses privées; ce mot ne se prend pas toujours en mauvaise part, son dessein est qu'il étoit de favoriser et de servir. La conjuration a pour objet d'opérer un grand changement, une révolution d'état ou dans l'état.

Cacher, to conceal; dissimuler, to dissemble; déguiser, to disguise:—on cache par un profond secret ce qu'on ne veut pas manifester. On dissimule par une conduite réservée ce qu'on ne veut pas faire apercevoir. On déguise par des apparences contraires ce qu'on veut dérober à la pénétration d'autrui.

Caducité, decay; décrépitude, decrepitude:—décrépitude ne se dit que des êtres animés, et proprement de l'homme; caducité peut se dire des choses inanimées: la caducité d'un bâtiment, d'une fortune. La caducité est une vieillesse avancée et infirme, qui mène à la décrépitude; celle-ci est une vieillesse extrême, agonisante, qui mène à la mort.

Calculer, to calculate; supputer, to suppute, to reckon; compter, to compute, to count:—calculer, c'est faire des opérations arithmétiques; supputer, c'est assembler, combiner des nombres; compter, c'est faire des dénombrements, des énumérations.—On compte dès qu'on nombre: un enfant compte d'abord sur ses doigts, un, deux, trois; il ne suppute pas encore, tant qu'il ne peut pas dire, un et deux font trois, &c.; à plus forte raison il est loin de calculer. Supputer ne se dit guère qu'au propre; calculer et compter se disent au figuré. Calculer, c'est combiner, raisonner; compter, c'est faire état de, faire fond sur, croire, se proposer, estimer, réputer.

Calendrier, calendar; almanach, almanack:—l'indication des mois, des jours, des fêtes, n'est que l'objet du calendrier; l'almanach contient, de plus, des observations astronomiques, &c.

Capacité, capacity; habileté, ability:—il faut de la capacité pour entreprendre; de l'habileté pour réussir; de la capacité pour commander en chef, de l'habileté pour commander à propos.

Carnacier, ravenous; carnivore, carnivorous:—carnivore signifie proprement qui mange de la chair; et carnacier, qui en fait sa nourriture. Le premier annonce le fait, la coutume; le second indique l'appétit naturel, l'habitude constante. Le lion, le tigre, le loup sont des animaux carnaciers; l'homme, le chien, le chat, sont des animaux carnivores.

Casser, to break; rompre, to break; briser, to break to pieces:—on casse du bois, du verre, en le frappant, le heurtant. On rompt du fer, en le faisant céder, fléchir, enfoncer, ployer sous le poids; on brise une pierre, une statue, en la frappant à grands coups, en l'écrasant, en la divisant d'une manière violente jusqu'à la destruction.

Caution, bail; garant, security; répondant, surety:—la caution s'oblige à satisfaire à un engagement ou à indemniser, si celui qu'elle cautionne manque de foi ou de fidélité; le ga-

rant s'oblige à faire jouir de la chose vendue; le *répondant* s'oblige à réparer les torts de celui dont il répond. La *caution* s'engage pour des intérêts pécuniaires; le *garant*, pour des possessions; le *répondant*, pour des dérangements. Le premier s'engage à payer; le second à poursuivre; le troisième à dédommager. La *caution* donne un second débiteur; le *garant*, un défenseur; le *répondant*, un recours. On est *caution* d'une personne; on est *garant* d'un fait; on *répond* d'un événement. *Garantir* ne se dit que des choses.

Certain, *certain*; sûr, *sûre*; assuré, *assured*:—les premiers principes sont *certain*: ce que la raison démontre est *certain*. Les règles générales sont *sûres*: ce que l'épreuve vérifie est *sûr*. Les fortunes sont *assurées* dans un bon gouvernement: un événement peut être *assuré* par l'attestation de témoins oculaires. On est *certain* d'un point de science; on est *sûr* d'une maxime de morale; on est *assuré* d'un fait ou d'un trait d'histoire.

Certes, *indeed*; certainement, *certainly*; avec certitude, *with certainty*: La phrase adverbiale, avec *certitude*, désigne que l'on a les motifs les plus puissants pour assurer, ou les raisons les plus fortes de croire et de dire une chose dont on est certain. L'adverbe *certainement* désigne la conviction, la persuasion où l'on est. *Certes* est une affirmation tranchante et absolue, qui annonce la conviction la plus intime. On sait une chose avec *certitude*, sans aucun doute; on l'affirme *certainement*, sans crainte; et *certes*, on la garantit en homme qui répond de la chose, et qui doit être cru. Ces trois adverbies, avec *certitude*, *certainement*, *certes*, répondent à ces trois autres, avec *vérité*, *vraiment*, *en vérité*, et suivent la même gradation.

Chagrin, *chagrin*; tristesse, *sorrow*; mélancolie, *melancholy*:—le *chagrin* vient du mécontentement et des tracasseries de la vie; l'humeur s'en ressent. La *tristesse* est causée par les grandes afflictions; le goût des plaisirs en est éteint. La *mélancolie* est l'effet du tempérament; les idées sombres dominent.

Chanceler, *to totter*; vaciller, *to reel*; à stagner:—expriment le défaut d'être mal assuré. Ce qui *chancelle* n'est pas ferme; ce qui *vacille* n'est pas fixe. Le corps de l'ivrogne *chancelle*; sa langue *vacille*. L'esprit qui ne sait pas se tenir dans le parti qu'il a pris, *chancelle*; celui qui flotte d'un parti à l'autre, *vacille*: le premier manque de fermeté et d'assiette; le second, de force et de constance. On trouve dans l'histoire beaucoup de trônes *chancelans*, et de gouvernements *vacillans*.

Chancier, *to grow musty*; moisi, *to grow mouldy*:—termes qui expriment tous deux un changement à la surface d'un corps qu'une fermentation intérieure dispose à la corruption. *Chancier* se dit des premiers signes de ce changement; *moisi* se dit du changement entier.

Charge, *charge*; fardeau, *burthen*; faix, *load*:—la *charge* est ce qu'on peut porter. Le *fardeau* est ce qu'on porte. Le *faix* ajoute à l'idée de *fardeau* une certaine impression sur ce qui porte: de-là on dit: plier sous le *faix*. La *charge* est forte; le *fardeau* est lourd; le *faix* accable.

Charme, *charm*; enchantement, *enchantment*; sort, *spell*:—le mot de *charme* emporte l'idée d'une force qui arrête les effets ordinaires et naturels des causes. *Enchantement* se dit pour ce qui regarde l'illusion des sens. *Sort* en-

ferme l'idée de quelque chose qui nuit, ou qui trouble la raison. Tous les trois marquent l'effet d'une opération magique, que la religion condamne, que la politique suppose, et dont la philosophie se moque. Il n'y a plus que le peuple aujourd'hui qui croie que l'on peut *charmer* un fusil, *enchanter* les gens, et jeter un *sort* sur quelqu'un.

Chasteté, *chastity*; continence, *continence*:—deux termes également relatifs à l'usage des plaisirs de la chair. La *chasteté* est une vertu morale qui prescrit des règles à l'usage de ces plaisirs; la *continence* est une autre vertu qui en interdit absolument l'usage. Tel est *chaste* qui n'est pas *continent*; et réciproquement tel est *continent* qui n'est pas *chaste*; alors la *continence* n'est plus qu'un métier. L'âge rend les vieillards nécessairement *continens*; il est rare qu'il les rende *chastes*.

Châtier, *to chastise*; punir, *to punish*:—on *châtie* celui qui a fait une faute; on veut le rendre meilleur. On *punit* celui qui a fait un crime; on veut qu'il serve d'exemple. Les pères *châtient* leurs enfans; les juges sont *punir* les malfaiteurs.

Le chaud, *hot, heat*; la chaleur, *heat, warmth*:—la *chaleur* fait le *chaud*. On dit dans le discours, un *chaud* lourd, étouffant; une *chaleur* ardente, brûlante. Le *chaud* est un air qui accable; la *chaleur* un feu qui dévore.

Chétif, *sorry*; mauvais, *bad*:—l'inutilité et le peu de valeur rendent une chose *chétive*: les défauts et la perte de son mérite la rendent *mauvaise*. Un *chétif* sujet est celui qui n'est propre à rien; un *mauvais* sujet est celui qui se laissant aller à un penchant vicieux, ne veut pas travailler au bien. En fait de choses d'usage, comme habits, &c. *chétif* enchérit sur *mauvais*.

Cheval, *horse*; coursier, *steed*; rosse, *jade, rit*:—le mot de *cheval* est le nom simple de l'espèce, sans aucune autre idée accessoire; le mot *coursier* renferme l'idée d'un cheval courageux et brillant; le mot de *rosse* ne présente que l'idée d'un cheval vieux et usé, ou d'une nature chétive. *Coursier* et *rosse* peuvent se passer tous deux d'épithète; mais *cheval* en a absolument besoin, pour distinguer un *cheval* d'un autre. *Coursier* se dit, en poésie, d'un cheval de monture, ou des *chevaux* d'un char; *rosse* n'est de mise que dans le style familier ou dans le burlesque.

Choisir, *to choose*; préférer, *to prefer*:—*choisir*, c'est prendre une chose au lieu d'une autre. *Préférer*, c'est mettre une chose au dessus d'une autre. On *choisit* ce qui paraît plus agréable, ce qui plaît davantage; on *préfère* ce qui paraît plus digne, ce qu'on estime davantage.

Choisir, *to choose*; opter, *to take*:—on *opte* en se déterminant pour une chose, parce qu'on ne peut les avoir toutes; on *choisit* en comparant les choses, parce qu'on veut avoir la meilleure.

Choisir, *to choose*; faire choix, *to make choice of*:—*choisir* se dit ordinairement des choses dont on veut faire usage; *faire choix* se dit proprement des personnes qu'on veut élever à quelque dignité, charge, ou emploi. *Choisir* marque la comparaison; *faire choix* la simple distinction.

Choix, *choice*; élection, *election*:—*choix* se dit d'ordinaire dans une signification active; *élection*, dans une signification passive. L'*élection* d'un tel, marque celui qui a été élu: le *choix*

d'un tel, marque celui qui choisit. Le choix est un acte de discernement, il suppose comparaison ; l'élection est un concours de suffrages. Toute élection devrait être faite en vertu d'un choix ; car être renfermé dans sa signification l'idée du choix ; c'est en cela qu'il est synonyme de choisir ; ce qui l'en distingue, c'est qu'il n'y a que le supérieur qui fasse choix en choisissant ; et que ce sont des égaux, des inférieurs même qui élisent.

Chouer, *to shuck* ; heurt r, *to knock* :—expriment le coup plus ou moins fort que se donnent deux corps en se rencontrant ; mais *heuter* est *choquer* rudement. On peut *heuter* légèrement, mais on ne peut pas *heuter* légèrement. On *chaque* les verres à table ; s'ils se heurtent, ils se brisent-à-plain.

Ciel, *heaven* ; paradis, *paradise* :—le ciel est le séjour de la gloire ; le paradis, celui de la béatitude. C'est Dieu qui fait le ciel ; c'est le bonheur céleste qui fait le paradis. Le paradis est dans le ciel.

Circospection, *circumspection* ; considération, *consideration* ; regards, *regard* ; ménagemens, *attention* :—la *circospection* a lieu dans le discours ; la *consideration*, dans la manière de traiter les gens ; les regards ne permettent pas de manquer à rien de ce que la bienséance ou la politesse exige ; les ménagemens sont pour éviter de choquer ou de faire de la peine, et pour tirer avantage. L'esprit du monde ne ne connaît pas ceux devant qui l'on parle ; on la *considération* pour l'âge, le rang, &c. et pour les gens en place ; d's regards pour les dames et les personnes intéressées à ce dont il est question ; et que l'on use de ménagemens avec celles qui sont d'un commerce difficile ou d'un système opposé.

Circostance, *circumstance* ; conjoncture, *conjuncture* :—annoncent la disposition, l'état particulier des choses qui doivent influer sur un événement. *Circostance*, l'état d'être autour ; *conjoncture*, la disposition à se joindre ; la *circostance* est donc ce qui accompagne la chose ; la *conjoncture*, ce qui a du rapport avec elle ou de l'influence sur elle. La *conjoncture* est un assemblage de *circostances* ; ainsi la *circostance* est une particularité de la *conjoncture*. Les *conjonctures* préparent et présagent le succès d'une guerre ; une *circostance* imprévue fait perdre ou gagner une bataille. Un bon esprit tire avantage des *conjonctures* ; un esprit délié tire parti des *circostances*.

Cité, *city* ; ville, *town* :—les mots *cité*, *citoyen*, signifient proprement ceux qui vivent ici ; et le mot *ville* signifie *habitation*. La ville est l'enclave de murailles, ou la population renfermée dans cette enclave. La *cité* est le peuple d'une contrée, ou la contrée même, gouvernée par les memes lois, les memes magistrats. La *ville*, les maisons, les murs de Carthage rasés, la *cité* ou le corps civil restait encore. La *cité* peut donc être dispersée dans plusieurs villes ou villages. La *ville* est à la *cité* ce que la maison est à la famille ; la *ville* peut être répandue comme la famille ; la *ville* est renfermée comme la maison. La *cité* a des citoyens ; la *ville*, des bourgeois. Aujourd'hui on donne le nom de *cité* à la ville capitale, ou au chef-lieu d'une peuplade, et dans le style relevé, à toutes les villes qui sont distinguées des autres par leur grandeur, leur opulence, leur population, leur célébrité.

Citer, *to quote* ; alléguer, *to all'ge* :—on cite les

auteurs ; on allégue les faits, les raisons. On cite, pour s'autoriser, pour s'appuyer ; on allégue pour se maintenir, pour se défendre.

Civilité, *civility* ; politesse, *politeness* :—la *civilité* est un témoignage extérieur et sensible des sentimens intérieurs et cachés ; la *politesse* ajoute à la *civilité* ; c'est un cérémonial qui a ses règles de convention ; elle consiste à dire et à faire tout ce qui peut plaire, avec des manières nobles et délicates. Un simple paysan peut être *civil* ; la *politesse* suppose de l'éducation.

Civisme, *patriotic zeal* ; patriotisme, *patriotism* :—par le *patriotisme*, on aime sa patrie ; par le *civisme*, on se consacre à elle. Le *civisme* est la conduite ; le *patriotisme* est le sentiment qui la dirige.

Clarté, *clearness* ; perspicuité, *perspicuity* :—deux qualités qui contribuent également à rendre un discours intelligent. La *clarté* tient aux choses memes que l'on traite ; elle naît de la distinction des idées ; la *perspicuité* dépend de la manière dont on s'exprime ; elle naît des bonnes qualités du style.

Cloître, *cloister* ; convent, *convent* ; monastère, *monastery* :—leur idée commune est celle de séparation du monde. Cloître, lieu clos, enclos ; convent, autrefois convent, lieu d'assemblée ; monastère, habitation de moines. L'idée propre de cloître est donc celle de clôture ; l'idée propre de convent, celle de communauté ; l'idée propre de monastère, celle de solitude. Celui qui fait avec le monde un divorce absolu, s'enferme dans un cloître ; celui qui renonce au commerce du monde, se met dans un convent ; celui qui fuit le monde, se retire dans un monastère.

Clore, *to close* ; fermer, *to shut* :—l'idée propre de clore est de serrer et de joindre étroitement ; celle de fermer est de former une barrière, une défense, une garde. Clore dit quelque chose de plus vaste, de plus strict, de plus stable. Un ville est *close* de murailles, un jardin est *close* de murs, un champ est *close* de haies. On ferme un passage, des portes, une trappe. On ferme ce qui était ouvert ; on close ce qui était sans enceinte. Une fenêtre peut être fermée, sans être bien close ; il n'y a point d'issue dans ce qui est close.

Clystère, lavement, remède, *clyster*, *injection* :—*clystère* n'a plus lieu que dans le burlesque ; *lavement*, que dans les auteurs ; on ne dit plus que remède.

Cœur, *heart* ; courage, *courage* ; valeur, *valour* ; bravoure, *bravery* ; intrépidité, *intrepidity* :—le cœur bannit la crainte, ou la suraonte ; le courage est impatient d'attaquer ; la valeur agit avec vigueur et ne cède pas à la résistance ; la bravoure ne connaît pas la peur ; elle court au danger ; l'intrépidité affronte et voit de sang froid le péril le plus évident. Le cœur soutient dans l'action ; le courage fait avancer ; la valeur fait exécuter ; la bravoure fait qu'on s'expose ; l'intrépidité fait qu'on se sacrifie.

Colère, *anger* ; courroux, *wrath* ; emportement, *passion* :—la colère dit une passion plus intérieure et de plus longue durée ; le courroux est une dans son idée quelque chose qui tient de la supériorité, et qui respire la vengeance ; l'emportement n'exprime qu'un mouvement extérieur qui éclate, qui fait beaucoup de bruit, mais qui passe promptement.

Colère, *passionate* ; colérique, *irascible* :—colère marque le fait ; colérique, l'inclination. Un

l'homme est *colère*, et il a l'*humeur colérique*. L'*humeur colérique* vend *colère*; on peut être *colérique* sans être *colère*.

Colorer, to colour; colorier, to lay on the colour with propriety. *Colorer*, c'est rendre un objet sensible par une couleur déterminée; *colorier*, c'est donner à chaque objet le *coloris* qui lui convient. On *colore* une liqueur; on *colorie* un tableau.

Commandement, commandment; ordre, order; précepte, precept; injonction, injunction; jussion, command.—le mot de *commandement* exprime avec plus de force l'exercice de l'autorité: on commande pour être obéi. Celui d'*ordre* a plus de rapport à l'instruction du subalterne; on donne des *ordres*, pour qu'ils soient exécutés. Celui de *précepte* dit quelque chose de moral qu'on est obligé de suivre. Celui d'*injonction* désigne plus proprement le pouvoir dans le gouvernement. Celui de *jussion* marque plus positivement l'arbitraire, et enferme une idée de despotisme.

Commerce, commercer, trade; négoce, negotiation, trading; trafic, traffic, dealing.—le *commerce* est l'échange de valeurs pour valeurs égales; le *négoce* est le travail exercé au service du *commerce*; le *trafic* est ce *négoce* qui fait circuler ou passer de lieux en lieux tel un tel objet particulier de commerce. Une nation, un pays fait le *commerce* de ses productions et de ses fabrications: une maison, une compagnie fait un *négoce*: un simple revendeur fait le *trafic*. Le producteur, le cultivateur est donc l'auteur du *commerce* et le vrai *commerçant*; le *négociant* est un agent très-utile du *commerce*; le *trafiquant* est un agent du *négoce*, attaché à telle espèce de *commerce*: comme le *commerce* des soies, des laines, &c. Au figuré, le mot *commerce* sert toujours à désigner une communication réciproque de pensées, de lettres, de services, &c.: le *commerce* du monde, de la vie; le *commerce* des savans, de deux amis, &c.: ce mot se prend en bien ou en mal; un *commerce* licite ou illicite, bon ou mauvais, &c. Mais le mot *négoce* présente toujours quelque chose d'odieux: un usurier fait un vilain *négoce*. Il en est de même du mot *trafic*, il importe l'idée de vénalité, il désigne des pratiques mauvaises et intéressées.

Complaire, plaire, to please.—*complaire*, c'est s'accommoder au sentiment, au goût, à l'humeur de quelqu'un; acquiescer à ce qu'il souhaite, dans la vue de lui être agréable; *plaire*, c'est effectivement être agréable, à force de déférence et d'attention. Le premier est un moyen pour parvenir au second.

Complaisance, complaisance; déférence, deference; condescendance, condescension.—la *complaisance*, c'est se plaire à faire ce qui plaît aux autres; la *déférence*, c'est se porter volontiers à préférer les sentimens des autres aux siens; la *condescendance*, c'est se prêter à la satisfaction des autres. Par la *complaisance*, on fait le sacrifice de ses volontés, de ses goûts, de ses commodités, de ses jouissances; par la *déférence*, on renonce à son avis, à ses opinions, à ses prétentions, à ses desseins; par la *condescendance*, on se relâche de sa sévérité, de ses droits, de sa supériorité, de sa liberté. Un mari a de la *complaisance* et de la *condescendance* pour sa femme; la femme a de la *déférence* pour son mari; ils ont l'un et l'autre de la *condescendance* pour leurs enfans.

Complicé, complicité; impliqué, involved.—les affaires ou les faits sont *complicés* les uns avec les autres, par leur mélange et par leur dépendance. Les personnes sont *impliquées* dans les faits ou dans les affaires, lorsqu'elles y trempent, ou qu'elles y ont quelque part.

Conclusion, conclusion; conséquent, consequent; conséquence, consequence.—ces termes désignent également des idées dépendantes de quelques autres idées. Dans un raisonnement, la *conclusion* ou le *conséquent* est la proposition déduite de celles que l'on y a employées comme principes, et que l'on nomme prémisses; la *conséquence* est la liaison ou la connexion de la *conclusion* avec les prémisses. La *conclusion* d'un ouvrage en est quelquefois la récapitulation, ou le sommaire de la doctrine que l'on y a établie.

Concupiscence, concupiscence; cupidité, cupidity; avidité, avidity; convoitise, covetousness.—la *concupiscence* est la disposition habituelle de l'âme à désirer les biens et les plaisirs sensibles; la *cupidité* en est un désir violent; l'*avidité*, un désir insatiable; la *convoitise*, un désir illicite.

Condition, condition; état, state.—la *condition* a plus de rapport au rang que l'on tient; l'*état*, à l'occupation ou au genre de vie dont on fait profession. Les richesses nous font aisément oublier le degré de notre *condition*, et nous détournent quelquefois des devoirs de notre *état*.

Consérer, to confer; déférer, to defer.—on dit l'un et l'autre en parlant des dignités et des honneurs que l'on donne. *Consérer* est un acte d'autorité; c'est l'exercice du droit dont on jouit; *déferer* est un acte d'honnêteté, c'est une préférence que l'on accorde au mérite.

Confiseur, confiturier, confectioyer.—tous deux ont rapport aux confitures: le *confiseur* les fait; le *confiturier* les vend.

Confère, fellow, member; collègue, collegue; associé, partner.—l'idée d'union est commune à ces trois termes. Les *confères* sont membres d'un même corps, religieux ou politique; les *collègues* travaillent conjointement à une même opération; les *associés* ont un objet commun d'intérêt. Il faut bien vivre avec ses *confères*, s'entendre avec ses *collègues*, et respecter les intérêts de ses *associés*.

Connexion, connexion; connecté, connectivity.—la *connecté* ne dénote qu'un simple rapport qui est dans les choses, et la *connexion* énonce une liaison effective établie entre les choses: par la *connecté*, les choses sont faites pour être ensemble; par la *connexion*, elles le sont: la *connecté* présente des liens; la *connexion* les note. Deux idées, deux propositions ont de la *connecté*; leur *connexion* forme un jugement, un raisonnement. Quoiqu'il existe une *connecté* entre les différentes parties de l'administration d'un état, il y a quelquefois si peu de *connexion* entre elles, qu'elles se heurtent, se traversent, se combattent les unes les autres.

Consentement, consent; permission, permission; agrément, agreement.—le *consentement* se demande aux personnes intéressées dans l'affaire; la *permission* se donne par les supérieurs. Il faut avoir l'*agrément* de ceux qui ont quelque autorité ou quelque inspection sur la chose dont il s'agit.

Consentir, to consent; acquiescer, to acquiesce; adhérer, to adhere; tomber d'accord, to agree.

— nous *consentons* à ce que les autres veulent, en l'agréant ou en le permettant; nous *acquiesçons* à ce qu'on nous propose, en l'acceptant et en nous y conformant; nous *adhérons* à ce qui est fait et conclu par d'autres, en l'autorisant et en nous y joignant; nous *tombons d'accord* de ce qu'on nous dit, en l'avouant et en l'approuvant.

Consommer, *to consummate*; consommer, *to consume*.—*consommer*, c'est achever, accomplir, mettre en sa perfection; on *consomme* un ouvrage, une affaire. En termes de jurisprudence, on dit, *consommer* son droit, quand le droit qu'on a en quelque chose a eu son effet. Faire *consommer* de la viande, c'est la faire tellement cuire que toute la substance soit dans le bouillon. *Consommer* désigne aussi le grand usage que l'on fait de certaines choses, de certaines denrées: on *consomme* des fourrages, du bois, des provisions de bouche. On dit qu'un homme est *consommé* en science, pour dire qu'il est fort savant. *Consumer*, c'est dissiper, détruire, user, réquie à rien. Le temps *consume* toutes choses; il a *consumé* tout son bien en débauches. La rouille *consume* le fer; il se *consume* en procès, en dépenses. Il se *consume* en regrets; l'ennui le *consume*; cette maladie le *consume*. Se *consumer* d'ennui et de tristesse. Le feu *consume* le grand édifice en deux heures. Le substantif de *consommer* est *consumation*; celui de *consumer* est *consumption*.

Constance, *constancy*; fermeté, *firmness*, *steadiness*.—la *fermeté* est le courage de suivre ses dessein et sa raison. La *constance* est une persévérance dans ses goûts. On peut être *constant* avec une ame pusillanime et un esprit borné; mais la *fermeté* ne peut être que dans un caractère plein de force, d'élévation, et de raison.

Constant, *constant*; ferme, *firm*, *steady*; inébranlable, *unshakable*; inflexible, *inflexible*.—*ferme* désigne un courage qui ne s'abat point; *inébranlable*, un courage qui résiste aux obstacles; et *inflexible*, un courage qui ne s'amolli point. Un homme de bien est *constant* dans l'amitié; *ferme* dans les malheurs; et, lorsqu'il s'agit de la justice, *inébranlable* aux menaces, et *inflexible* aux prières.

Conte, *tale*; fable, *fable*; roman, *romance*, *novel*.—un *conte* est une aventure feinte, qui regarde la vie privée; une *fable* est une aventure fautive, qui regarde la vie publique; un *roman* est une suite de plusieurs aventures supposées; une vie illustre ou extraordinaire fait le sujet de la fiction. On dit: le *conte* de la Matrone d'Ephèse; la *fable* de la Papesse Jeanne; le *roman* de Cléopâtre. Les *contes* doivent être bien narrés; les *fables*, bien inventées; les *romans*, bien suivis.

Continuation, *suite*, *continuation*.—termes qui désignent la liaison et le rapport d'une chose avec ce qui la précède. On donne la *continuation* de l'ouvrage d'un autre; et la *suite* du sien. On dit: la *continuation* d'une vente; la *suite* d'un procès. On *continue* ce qui n'est pas achevé; on donne une *suite* à ce qui l'est.

Continuation, *continuance*; continuité, *continuity*.—*continuation* est pour la durée; *continuité*, pour l'étendue. On dit la *continuation* d'un travail, d'une action; la *continuité* d'un espace, d'une grandeur; la *continuation* d'une

même conduite; la *continuité* d'un même édifice.

Continuel, *continual*; continu, *continued*.—il n'y a point d'interruption dans ce qui est *continuel*; il n'y a point de division dans ce qui est *continu*. On dit: un jeu *continuel*; des pluies *continuelles*: une fièvre *continue*; une basse *continue*.

Continuer, *to continue*; persévérer, *to persevere*; persister, *to persist*.—*continuer*, c'est simplement faire comme on a fait jusque là; *persévérer*, c'est continuer sans vouloir changer; *persister*, c'est persévérer avec constance ou opiniâtreté. Ainsi *persévérer* dit plus que *continuer*; et *persister*, plus que *persévérer*. On *continue* par habitude, on *persévère* par réflexion, on *persiste* par attachement.

Continuer, *to continue*; poursuivre, *to pursue*.—*continuer* marque simplement la suite du premier travail; *poursuivre* marque, avec la suite, une volonté déterminée et suivie d'arriver à la fin: on *continue* son voyage après avoir séjourné dans une ville; on le *poursuit* nonobstant les dangers de la route, les difficultés des chemins, et les inconvénients de la saison.

Contraindre, *to constrain*; forcer, *to force*; violent, *to compel*.—ces trois mots enchérissent l'un sur l'autre: *contraindre* marque une atteinte donnée à la liberté; *forcer* exprime une attaque portée à la liberté; *violenter* donne l'idée d'un combat livré à la liberté. Il faut quelquefois user de *contrainte* à l'égard des enfans; de *force* à l'égard du peuple; de *violence* à l'égard des libertins.

Contravention, *contravention*; désobéissance, *disobedience*.—ces termes désignent en général l'action de s'écarter d'une chose qui est commandée: la *contravention* est aux choses; la *désobéissance*, aux personnes: la *contravention* à un règlement est une *désobéissance* au souverain.

Contre, *against*; malgré, *in spite of*.—on agit *contre* la volonté ou *contre* la règle; et *malgré* les oppositions. L'homme de bien ne fait rien *contre* sa conscience: le scélérat commet le crime *malgré* la punition qui y est attachée.

Contre, *against*; malgré, *in spite of*; nonobstant, *notwithstanding*.—*contre* marque une opposition de contrariété formelle, soit à l'égard de l'opinion, soit à l'égard de la conduite. L'homme sage ne parle point *contre* la vérité; ni le politique, *contre* les opinions communes. *Malgré* exprime une opposition de résistance soutenue, soit par voie de fait, soit par d'autres moyens. *Malgré* ses soins et ses précautions, l'homme subit toujours sa destinée; l'am. du philosophe reste libre, *malgré* les assauts de la multitude. *Nonobstant* ne fait entendre qu'une opposition légère, à laquelle on n'a point d'égard. La force a fait et fera le droit des puissances, *nonobstant* les protestations des faibles. Le scélérat ne respecte point les temples; il y commet le crime *nonobstant* la sainteté du lieu.

Contrefaçon, *counterfeiting*; contrefaçon, *falsification*, *simulation*.—la *contrefaçon* est l'action de contrefaire; le *contrefaçon* est l'effet de cette action.

Contrevenir, *to contravene*; enfreindre, *to infringe*; transgresser, *to transgress*; violer, *to violate*.—*contrevenir*, c'est agir contre les ordres; *enfreindre*, c'est agir contre des engage-

méans ; *transgresser*, c'est outrepasser les bornes fixées par les lois ; *violier*, c'est agir contre les lois les plus sacrées. On *contrevient* par indiscipline ; on *enfreint* par infidélité ; on *transgresse* par licence ; on *viole* par de grands excès. La *contravention* est faute, délit ; l'*infraction* est défection, improbité ; la *transgression*, désobéissance, crime ; la *violation*, énormité, forfait.

Contrition, *contrition* ; repentir, *repentance* ; remords, *remorse* :—*contrition*, terme de théologie, signifie déchirement, brisement de cœur ; le *repentir* est la peine, le chagrin d'avoir fait une chose ; *remords*, morsure redoublée, signifie ressentiment déchirant. La *contrition* regarde le péché, elle est dans le cœur ; le *repentir* regarde toute espèce de faute, il est dans l'ame ; le *remords* regarde le crime, il est dans la conscience. Le *remords* porte le coupable au repentir ; le *repentir* porte le chrétien à la *contrition*. La *contrition* est l'acte le plus touchant du cœur humain ; le *repentir* est l'aveu forcé de nos torts, de notre faiblesse, de notre ignorance ; le *remords* est un des plus grands malheurs, et la plus terrible épreuve de la vie.

Convention, *convention* ; consentement, *consent* ; accord, *accord* :—le *consentement* est la cause de la *convention*, et l'*accord* en est l'effet. La *convention* vient de l'intelligence entre les parties ; le *consentement* suppose de la liberté ; l'*accord* produit la satisfaction réciproque. Deux particuliers, d'un commun *consentement*, ont fait ensemble une *convention*, au moyen de laquelle ils sont d'*accord*.

Conversation, *conversation* ; entretien, *talk* ; colloque, *colloquy* ; dialogue, *dialogue* :—*conversation* désigne des discours entre gens égaux, sur toutes les matières que présente le hasard. *Entretien* marque des discours sur des matières sérieux, choisies exprès pour être discutées, et par conséquent entre des personnes dont quelqu'une a assez de lumières ou d'autorité pour décider. *Colloque* caractérise particulièrement les discours prémédités sur des matières de doctrine et de controverse, et conséquemment entre des personnes instruites et autorisées par les parties opposées. *Dialogue* désigne la manière dont s'exécutent les parties d'un discours lié ; il peut également s'appliquer aux trois espèces que l'on vient de définir. Le *dialogue* doit être joué et sans apprêt, dans les *conversations* ; sérieux, grave, et suivi dans les *entretiens* ; clair, raisonné, travaillé, éloquent même et pathétique dans les *colloques*.

Conviction, *conviction* ; persuasion, *persuasion* :—la *conviction* est l'effet de l'évidence, qui ne trompe jamais ; ce dont on est *convaincu* ne peut être faux. La *persuasion* est l'effet des preuves morales, qui peuvent tromper ; on peut être persuadé de bonne foi d'une erreur très-réelle. La *conviction* n'est pas susceptible de plus ou de moins ; la *persuasion* au contraire peut être plus ou moins forte.

Convier, *inviter*, *to invite* :—*convier* signifie proprement manger ensemble ; *inviter*, aller dans la même voie. L'un et l'autre signifient aussi engager à un repas ; mais *convier* le signifie littéralement ; et *inviter*, par extension. L'action de *convier* est une invitation amicale, amicale, pressante ; on *convie* ses amis, on *invite* des gens de connaissance. On *convie* à un festin, à des noces ; il y a nombre de *convives* ; on *invite* une personne à dîner, à souper. Les *compagnons*, les *corps* sont *con-*

viés à une cérémonie, à une fête ; un *convive*, un *physicien* est *invité* à une recherche, à une expérience. La *beauté* *invite* à aimer ; tout nous *convie* à nous aimer.

Coquette, *coquetry* ; galanterie, *galantry* :—tous les deux expriment un vice qui a pour base l'appétit machinal d'un sexe pour l'autre. La *coquetterie* cherche à faire naître des desirs ; la *galanterie*, à satisfaire les siens. La *coquetterie* est un honteux dérèglement de l'esprit ; la *galanterie* est d'ordinaire un vice de complexion. Une femme *galante* veut qu'on l'aime, qu'on réponde à ses desirs ; il suffit à une *coquette* d'être trouvée aimable et de passer pour belle. Ce qui domine dans la première, c'est la passion, le plaisir, ou l'intérêt ; et dans l'autre, c'est la vanité, la légèreté, la fausseté.

Correction, *accuracy* ; exactitude, *exactness* :—ces deux termes sont également relatifs à la manière de parler ou d'écrire ; mais la *correction* consiste dans l'observation scrupuleuse des règles de la grammaire et des usages de la langue ; l'*exactitude* dépend de l'exposition fidelle de toutes les idées nécessaires au but que l'on se propose ; la *correction* tombe sur les mots et les phrases ; l'*exactitude* sur les faits et les choses.

Corriger, *to correct* ; reprendre, *to reprove* ; reprendre, *to reprimand* :—*corriger* montre la manière de rectifier le défaut ; *reprendre* se fait qu'il s'agit de relever la faute ; *reprimer* en porte l'idée de punition ou de mortification. Il faut *corriger* avec intelligence, *reprendre* avec honnêteté ; et *reprimer* avec bonté et sans aigreur.

Cosmologie, *cosmology* ; cosmographie, *cosmography* ; cosmologie, *cosmology* :—ces deux mots ont une racine commune qui signifie monde. La *cosmologie* est la science de la formation du monde ; la *cosmographie* est la description du monde ; la *cosmologie* raisonne sur l'état actuel du monde ; la première est conjecturale ; la seconde, purement historique ; la troisième, expérimentale.

Couler, *to run*, *to flow* ; rouler, *to roll*, *to glide* ; glisser, *to slide*, *to glide* :—*couler* marque le mouvement de tous les fluides ; *rouler*, c'est se mouvoir en tournant sur soi-même ; *glisser*, c'est se mouvoir en conservant la même surface appliquée au corps sur lequel on se meut. Couleur, *colour* ; coloris, *colouring* :—le blanc, le bleu, le rouge sont des *couleurs* ; le pâle, le clair, le foncé sont des *nuances* ; le *coloris* est le tout ensemble ; c'est l'art d'imiter les *couleurs* des objets naturels, relativement à tous les aspects de leur position.

Tout d'un coup, *all at once*, tout à coup, *all at sudden* :—n'ont qu'une synonymie matérielle. *Tout d'un coup* veut dire tout en une fois ; *tout à coup*, en un instant. Ce qui se fait *à coup* ne se fait point par degrés ; ce qui se fait *tout à coup* n'est ni prévu ni attendu.

Couple, *couple* ; paire, *pair* :—on désigne ainsi deux choses de même espèce. Un *couple*, masculin, se dit de deux personnes unies ensemble par amour ou par mariage, ou de deux animaux unis pour la propagation. On dit un *couple* heureux, un beau *couple* d'amans. Un *couple* de pigeons est suffisant pour peupler un vol. Un *couple*, au féminin, se dit de deux choses quelconques d'une même espèce, qui ne vont point ensemble nécessairement, et qui ne sont unies qu'accidentellement. On le dit même des personnes et des animaux, de

qu'on ne les envisage que par le nombre. Comme une *couple* d'œufs, une *couple* de pigeons, de chapons, &c. Une *paire* se dit de dix choses qui vont ensemble par une nécessité d'usage, comme les bas, les souliers, les gants, les manchettes, les boucles, &c. ou d'une seule chose nécessairement composée de deux parties qui font le même service, comme des ciseaux, des lunettes, des pincettes. Une *couple* se dit de six animaux pour en marquer le nombre. Une *paire* se dit aussi de six animaux, mais quand on y ajoute l'idée d'une association nécessaire pour une fin particulière. Ainsi un boucher achète une *couple* de bœufs, parcequ'il en veut deux ; et un laboureur en achète une *paire*, parcequ'il veut les atteler à la même charrue.

Courage, courages; bravoure, bravery; valeur, valours; vaillance, vaillancesse—le mot *vaillance* a vieilli, et le mot *valeur* l'a remplacé ; cependant on l'emploie encore en poésie, à cause de son harmonie et de son nombre. Chacun de ces termes annonce cette grandeur et cette force d'âme que les événements ne troublent point, et qui suit face avec armée à tous les accidens : le *courage* est dans tous les événements de la vie ; la *bravoure* n'est qu'à la guerre ; *valeur*, par-tout où il y a un péril à affronter, et de la gloire à acquies. — Le *courage* est plus propre au général ; la *bravoure* est plus nécessaire au soldat. La *bravoure* est d'ins le sang ; le *courage* est dans l'âme ; la première est une espèce d'instinct, le second est une vertu. La *bravoure* est un mot un peu impétueux, qu'elle est moins réfléchi ; le *courage* est d'autant plus intrépide, qu'il est mieux raisonné. Le *vaillant* peut conquérir de *courages* ; le *courageux* est toujours maître d'avoir de la *valeur*.

Coutume, coutumes; habitude, habit—la *coutume* regarde l'objet ; elle le rend familier. L'*habitude* a rapport à l'action même ; elle la rend facile. Un ouvrage auquel on est *accoutumé*, coûte moins de peine. Ce qui est tourné en *habitude* se fait presque naturellement, quelque fois même involontairement.

À couvert, under a covert or shelter; à l'abri, sheltered, protected—à *couvert* de signe quelque chose qui cache ; à *l'abri* quelque chose qui défend. À *couvert* du soleil, à *l'abri* du vent, à *couvert* des poursuites, à *l'abri* des insultes.

Craindre, to fear; appréhender, to apprehend; redouter, to dread; avoir peur, to be afraid—l'expression pour le mal ou le danger de courage fait *craindre* ; l'incertitude du succès fait *appréhender* ; la défiance des forces fait *redouter* ; les peintures de l'imagination font *avoir peur*.

Croyance, credence, credentia; croyance, belief—ces deux mots sont dérivés de la même racine (*credere*) ; mais ne sont nullement synonymes. *Croyance* signifie ce qu'on *croit*, la *croyance* des chrétiens ; et *créance* ce que l'on confie ; d'où est venu le mot *créancier*. Un ambassadeur présente ses lettres de *créance* (*credentia*, letters of *credence*), par lesquelles son prince fait connaître qu'on peut ajouter foi à celui qui est chargé de les rendre ; dans ce sens *créance* a trait plutôt synonyme de *confiance*.

Croût, credit; faveur, favour—le *croût* est la facilité de déterminer la volonté de quelqu'un, en vertu de l'ascendant qu'on a sur son esprit ; la *faveur* est la facilité que l'on trouve dans

une personne, elle est fondée sur sa disposition à obéir. Le *croût* est une puissance qu'on exerce sur autrui, ou l'a dans ses loins ; la *faveur* est un sentiment de bienveillance, quelquefois même une faiblesse de celui qui se livre à vous, il est dans son cœur. On dit la *faveur* du prince, la *faveur* du peuple, et non le *croût* ; parce que cette *faveur* est une suite du *croût* que l'on a sur le prince, sur le peuple. On souffre le *croût*, mais on ne pardonne pas la *faveur* ; le *croût* fait des envieux, la *faveur* ne fait que des ennemis. Par le *croût*, on écarte un concurrent, on accable un ennemi ; par la *faveur*, on élève sa famille ; d'ailleurs on fait des hommes importants. On tombe du *croût* dans le discredit ; de la *faveur* dans la disgrâce.

Creuser, to dig, to hollow; approfondir, to deepen—dans le sens propre, *approfondir*, c'est *creuser* plus avant ; c'est *creuser* encore pour parvenir à donner plus de profondeur à l'exécution. Dans le sens figuré, ces mots conservent la même analogie et la même différence. *Creuser* a plus de rapport au travail et à la progression lente des découvertes ; *approfondir* tient plus du succès, et désigne mieux le terme du travail.

Cré, cry; clamor, clamour—le dernier de ces mots ajoute à l'autre une idée de ridicule par son objet ou par son excès. Le sage respécie le *cri* public, et ne prise les *clameurs* des sots.

Critique, critique; censure, cenures; critique, s'applique aux ouvrages littéraires; censure, aux ouvrages théologiques; aux propositions de doctrine, aux mœurs. Dire d'un système, qu'il est mal conçu; d'un principe, qu'il est faux; c'est censurer; prouver que la chose est ainsi; c'est critiquer. Il faut critiquer avec goût, et avec modération.

Croître, to grow; augmenter, to augment—l'idée propre de *croître* est l'élevation ; les mots addition, de hauteur, présentent celle d'*augmentation*. Ainsi *croître* est grandir, acquies plus de hauteur ou de longueur, avec la consistance ou grandeur proportionnée ; *augmenter*, c'est s'agrandir dans quelque sens que ce soit, devenir plus considérable. *Croître* a par lui-même un sens déterminé et complet ; il n'est pas de même d'*augmenter*, dont il faut fixer le sens par une addition expresse ou indiquée. Les plantes, les animaux *croissent*, et ils deviennent plus grands ; les sciences *augmentent* (de *pris*), un mal *augmente* (de *force*). C'est la chose même qui *croît*, c'est sa quantité ou sa qualité qui *augmente*. La rivière *croît*, elle hausse ; la rivière *augmente*, elle grossit ou s'étend. Un enfant *croît* ; une famille *augmente*. Au figuré, *croître* se dit des objets qui emportent l'idée de hauteur, d'élevation ; *augmenter* est plus propre pour les objets qui réveillent l'idée contraire. L'ambition, l'orgueil, la fierté *croissent* ; la bassesse, l'humilité, la simplicité *augmentent*. A mesure que le luxe *croît*, la misère *augmente*. La force *croît* avec l'adolescence ; la faiblesse *augmente* avec la vieillesse.

Croix, crosses; peines, pains; afflictions, affliction—le mot de *croix* est du style dévot ; la Providence distribue des *croix* au chrétien pour l'éprouver. Les *peines* sont une suite de la situation et de l'état où l'on se trouve. Les *afflictions* enlèvent sur les *peines* et sont plus fâcheuses ; elles naissent des accidens qui surviennent dans la vie.

Croyance, belief; foi, faith—la *croyance* des vé-

riés révélés constitue la *fol*. Les choses auxquelles le peuple ajoute *foi*, ne méritent pas toujours que le sage leur donne sa *croiance*. La *croiance* est une persuasion déterminée par quelque motif que ce puisse être. La *foi* est une persuasion déterminée par la seule autorité de celui qui a parlé.

Cure, *cure*; guérison, *recovery*:—on fait une *cure*; on procure une *guérison*. On dit de la *cure*, qu'elle est belle; alors le succès fait honneur à celui qui l'a entreprise. On dit de la *guérison*, qu'elle est prompte et parfaite; c'est tout ce que l'on doit désirer dans la maladie. On dit de toutes les deux, qu'elles sont faciles ou difficiles.

D.

DANGER, *danger*; péril, *peril*; risque, *risk* or *hazard*:—le *danger* est une disposition des choses telle qu'elle nous menace de quelque dommage; le *péril*, une rude épreuve par laquelle on passe avec un grand danger; le *risque*, une situation glissante dans laquelle on court des hasards. Le *danger* menace ou de près ou de loin; ainsi on le craint et on le fuit. Le *péril* est présent, pressant, imminent, et terrible; on le redoute et on se sauve. Le *risque* expose plus ou moins; on le court donc, et on se promet un bon succès. Un général court le *risque* d'une bataille, et il est en *danger* de la perdre, si ses soldats l'abandonnent dans le *péril*.

Dans, *in*:—lorsqu'il s'agit du lieu, *dans* a un sens précis et défini: on est *dans* la chambre, *dans* la maison, *dans* la ville, quand on n'en est pas sorti, ou qu'on y est rentré. *En* a un sens vague et indéfini: on est *en* ville, lorsqu'on n'est pas à sa maison; on est *en* campagne ou *en* province, quand on a quitté la ville. On met *en* prison; on met *dans* les cachots. Lorsqu'il est question du temps, *dans* marque plus particulièrement celui qu'on exécute les choses, et *en* marque plus proprement celui qu'on emploie à les exécuter. La mort arrive *dans* le moment qu'on y pense le moins, et l'on passe *en* un instant de ce monde à l'autre. Lorsque ces mots sont employés pour indiquer l'état ou la qualification, *dans* est ordinairement d'usage pour le sens particularisé, et *en*, pour le sens général. Ainsi l'on dit: vivre *en* liberté; vivre *dans* une entière liberté. Etre *en* fureur; être *dans* une fureur extrême. Tomber *en* léthargie; tomber *dans* une profonde léthargie.

Débris, *wreck*; décombres, *rubbish*; ruines, *ruins*:—on dit les *débris* d'un vaisseau, les *décombres* d'un bâtiment, les *ruines* d'un palais ou d'une ville. *Décombres* et *ruines* ne se disent que de ses édifices; *ruines* supposent que l'édifice détruit est considérable, ou que ce qui en reste peut encore indiquer ce que l'édifice avait été. On peut réparer les *ruines*; mais on ne peut pas réparer les *décombres*. Celui-ci ne se dit qu'au propre; *débris* et *ruines* se disent au figuré; mais *ruine* s'emploie plus souvent au singulier qu'au pluriel. On dit, les *débris* d'une fortune brillante; la *ruine* de l'état, du commerce, &c. On dit d'une femme âgée, qui a été belle dans sa jeunesse: son visage offre encore de belles *ruines*.

Décadence, *decay*; déclin, *decline*; décroissance, *decrease*:—la *décadence* est l'état de ce qui va,

tombant; le *déclin* de ce qui va, baissant; le *decours* de ce qui va, décroissant. On dit la *décadence* d'un édifice, des fortunes, des lettres, des empires, de tout ce qui est sujet à des vicissitudes: on dit le *déclin* du jour, de l'âge, de la maladie, de ce qui n'a qu'une certaine durée, et qui s'affaiblit vers sa fin: on dit le *decours* de la lune, des maladies, des choses assujetties à l'accroissement ou au décroissement. *Décadence* ne se dit guère qu'au figuré; *decours*, au propre; *déclin* seul se dit au moral comme au physique.

Décence, *decency*; bienséance, *becomingness*; convenance, *conveniency*:—la *décence* est la manière dont on doit se montrer, pour être considéré, approuvé, honoré; la *bienséance*, celle dont on doit être dans la société, pour y être bien, à sa place, et comme il faut; la *convenance*, celle dont on doit disposer, arranger, assortir ce qu'on aît, pour s'accorder avec les personnes, les choses, les circonstances. La *décence* regarde l'honnêteté morale; la *bienséance*, l'honnêteté civile; la *convenance* pure s'attache aux choses moralement indifférentes en elles-mêmes. La *décence* a ses lois, elle ordonne; la *bienséance* a ses règles, elle dirige; la *convenance* a ses raisons, elle détermine. On ne dit pas les *décences*; mais on dit la *bienséance*, les *bienséances*; et l'on dira plutôt les *convenances* que la *convenance*. La *décence* annonce l'honnête pur et modeste; les *bienséances* annoncent l'honnête honnête et poli; les *convenances*, l'honnête poli et sage.

Décence, *decency*; dignité, *dignity*; gravité, *graveness*:—ces trois termes désignent également les égards qui régissent la conduite et déterminent le maintien. La *décence* renferme les égards que l'on doit au public; la *dignité*, ceux que l'on doit à sa place; la *gravité*, ceux que l'on se doit à soi-même.

Décider, *to decide*; juger, *to judge*:—ces mots désignent en général l'action de prendre son parti sur une opinion douteuse ou réputée telle. On *decide* une contestation et une question; on *judge* une personne et un ouvrage. Les particuliers et les arbitres *decident*; les corps et les magistrats *jugent*. On *decide* qu'il faut à prendre un parti; on *judge* qu'il en prendra un.

Décision, *decision*; résolution, *resolution*:—la *décision* est un acte de l'esprit, et suppose l'examen; la *résolution* est un acte de la volonté, et suppose la délibération. Nos *décisions* doivent être justes, pour éviter le repentir; nos *résolutions* doivent être fermes, pour éviter les variations. En fait de science, on dit: la *décision* d'une question; la *résolution* d'une difficulté.

Découragement, *discouragement*; accablement, *dehully*, *dejection*; abattement, *langour*:—l'*accablement* du corps vient de maladie ou de fatigue; l'*accablement* de l'esprit est un état de l'âme qui succombe sous le poids de ses peines. L'*abattement* est une langueur que l'âme éprouve à la vue d'un mal qui lui arrive; le *discouragement*, une faiblesse qui ôte le courage nécessaire pour finir une entreprise commencée.

Découvrir, *to discover*; déceler, *to disclose*; dévoiler, *to unveil*; révéler, *to reveal*; déclarer, *to declare*; manifester, *to manifest*; divulguer, *to divulge*; publier, *to publish*:—*decouvrir* signifie ôter ce qui couvre; *deceler*, indiquer ce qu'on éclairait; *devoiler*, enlever le voile; *re-*

On retire de dessous le voile ; *déclarer*, mettre au clair, au jour ; *manifester*, mettre sous la main, en évidence ; *dévoiler*, rendre vulgaire, commun ; *publier*, rendre public, faire connaître à tout le monde.

Découvrir, to discover; trouver, to find.—on découvre ce qui est caché ou secret, soit au moral soit au physique ; et on trouve ce qui ne tombe pas de soi-même sous les sens ou dans l'esprit. La terre a dans son sein des mines et des sources, on les découvre sur sa surface, des plantes, des animaux, on les trouve. On découvre un voleur qui se cachait ; on trouve un voleur qui fuyait. Lisez un ouvrage excellent, vous y trouvez de grands beautés ; r lisez-le avec soin, vous en découvrirez de nouvelles. Découvrir est le fruit d'une recherche ; trouver, celui du travail. Il faut de la subtilité, de la pénétration, pour découvrir ; il faut de l'invention, de l'imagination pour trouver.

Décret, decrees; loi, law.—le décret a besoin d'une sanction pour faire loi ; la loi est absolue.

Décrier, to decry; décréditer, to discredit.—tous deux blessent la considération dont jouissait l'objet sur qui tombe cette attaque ; le premier va directement à l'honneur ; le second au crédit. On décrie une femme, en disant d'elle des choses qui la font passer pour une femme peu régulière. On décrédite un marchand, un homme d'affaires, en publiant qu'il est ruiné. La jalousie et l'esprit de parti ont souvent décrié les personnes, pour venir plus aisément à bout de décréditer leurs opinions.

Défaite, defeat; déroute, rout.—ces mots désignent la perte d'une bataille faite par une armée ; déroute ajoutée à défaite, et désigne une armée qui fuit en désordre, qui est totalement dissipée.

Défendre, to defend; soutenir, to support; protéger, to protect.—on défend ce qui est attaqué ; on soutient ce qui peut être attaqué ; on protège ce qui a besoin d'être encouragé. On dit, à fondre une cause, soutenir une entreprise, protéger les sciences et les arts. On est protégé par ses supérieurs ; on peut être défendu et soutenu par ses égaux. On est protégé par les autres ; on peut se défendre et se soutenir par soi-même.

Défendre, to defend; justifier, to justify.—l'un et l'autre veulent dire, travailler à établir l'innocence ou le droit de quelqu'un. Justifier suppose le bon droit, ou au moins le succès ; défendre suppose seulement le désir de réussir. L'innocence a rarement besoin de se défendre, le temps la justifie presque toujours.

Défendu, forbid; prohibé, prohibited.—ces deux mots désignent en général une chose qu'il n'est pas permis de faire, en conséquence d'un ordre ou d'une loi positive ; ils diffèrent en ce que prohibé ne se dit guère que des choses qui sont défendues par une loi humaine et de police. La prohibition est défendue ; et la contrebande, prohibée.

Détense, defence; prohibition, prohibition; inhibition, inhibition.—la détense empêche de faire ce qui nuit ou offense ; la prohibition empêche de faire ce qu'on pourrait faire ; l'inhibition empêche de faire ce qui se ferait irrégulièrement. Défense est le terme générique ; prohibition est du style réglementaire ; inhibition, du style de chancellerie. L'autorité défend comme elle ordonne ; la police prohibe comme elle autorise ; la justice inhibe comme elle maintient.

Dégoûtant, disgusting; fastidieux, tedious.—on

qualifie ainsi tout ce qui cause une sorte de répugnance. Dégoûtant va plus au corps qu'à l'esprit ; fastidieux au contraire va plus à l'esprit qu'au corps. Ce qui est dégoûtant cause de l'aversion ; ce qui est fastidieux cause de l'ennui. Le blanc et le rouge, dont les timbres croient se ressembler, ne sert à la fin qu'à les rendre dégoûtants ; et les minauderies, ou élans mettent quelquefois tant d'art, les rendent fastidieuses.

Degré, step; marche, stair.—degré indique la hauteur des divisions d'un escalier ; marche marque le giron de chacune de ces divisions. Les degrés sont égaux ou inégaux, selon que les hauteurs en sont égales ou inégales. Les marches sont égales ou inégales, selon que les girons en sont également ou inégalement étendus. On monte les degrés, on se tient sur les marches.

Déguisement, travestissement, disguise.—tous les deux désignent un habillage ou un costume extraordinaire, différent de celui qu'on a coutume de porter. Déguisement suppose une difficulté d'être reconnu ; et travestissement, l'intention de ne l'être pas. On se déguise pour aller au bal ; un magistrat, habillé en homme d'épée, est travesti. On déguise ses pensées, ses vues, ses démarches, la vérité ; on travestit un ouvrage.

Déguiser, to disguise; travestir, to burlesque.—déguiser, c'est substituer aux apparences ordinaires et vrais des apparences extraordinaires, de manière que l'objet ne soit pas reconnu, du moins facilement. Travestir, c'est substituer au vêtement propre un vêtement étranger, de manière que l'objet ne soit pas reconnu pour ce qu'il est. Travestir signifie donc un vêtement contraire au costume, et déguiser, une forme contraire aux formes naturelles ou habituelles. On déguise sa voix, ses traits, sa démarche, mais on ne les travestit pas. On se déguise pour paraître une autre personne ; on se travestit pour paraître un autre personnage ; ainsi, l'espion se déguise, le comédien se travestit. Le fard est un déguisement, la mode un travestissement continué. Ces mots s'emploient au figuré ; on déguise, en cachant la chose sous des apparences trompeuses ; on travestit, en présentant la chose sous des apparences singulières. Un bouffon travestit un ouvrage d'esprit ; un hypocrite déguise ses vues et sa corruption. Le flatteur est un canard acquiescent ; le parvenu, un Crispin travesti.

Délibérer, to deliberate; opiner, to opine; voter, to vote.—délibérer, c'est exposer la question, et discuter les raisons pour et contre. Opiner, c'est dire son avis et le motiver. Voter, c'est donner son suffrage quand il ne reste plus qu'à recueillir les voix. La première opération exige de l'attention ; la seconde, du bon sens ; la troisième, de l'équité. On écoute la délibération ; on pèse les opinions ; on compte les voix.

Délicat, delicate, nice; délié, fine, artful.—la sensibilité de l'âme produit le délicat ; la finesse de l'esprit, la souplesse, l'artifice, amènent le délié. Le mot délicat ne peut se prendre qu'en bonne part ; celui de délié se prend en bonne ou en mauvaise part, selon les circonstances.

Au demeurant, as for the rest; au surplus, moreover; au reste, besides; du reste, besides.—au demeurant a le sens d'après tout, d'après tout cela, et sert à conclure. Voilà mon avis, dit-on ; au demeurant, c'est à vous à prendre une résolution. Au surplus suppose une série, une

gradation de choses au-dessus de laquelle on en ajoute quelque autre. Rappelez-vous des nouvelles qui se débitent, on ne dit pas dire; au plus je ne les garantis pas. Au reste désigne d'une manière vague, ou sans idée successive, ce qui reste à dire; au reste, que n'importe l'opinion d'un personnage que je nie; pas. Du reste le nombre d'un reste, qu'en ce que ce qui annonce n'est pas un même genre que ce qui précède; il suit le même office que d'un autre côté, d'une autre part, avec l'idée particulière de *reste*, et il compare une sorte d'exceptions, de contrastes, d'opposition entre ce qu'on dit et ce qu'on veut dire.

Déclarer, to declare, to declare—*déclarer* a rapport au lieu où l'on habite; *legis*, à l'édification ou à son serf-tin. On *declare* à la ville, à la campagne; on *age* dans une maison, dans un état, etc.

Déclarer, to declare, to remain—*déclarer* veut dire ne pas quitter le lieu où l'on est, quoiqu'on en ait le pouvoir; et *each* implique une nécessité indispensable de ne pas bouger de l'endroit. La sentence de *to*, à son poste; le *devoir* *donne*, le long temps à l'église.

to make, to do, to do, to do, to do, to do—*to make*, *to do*, *to do*, *to do*, *to do*—on *make* par économie, pour unir parti des matériaux et de l'emplacem. ou pour réparer. On *do* et par complaisance de laisser subsister un moment de la vindicte publique. On *do* *to do* par prévention, pour mettre une place hors de la loi. On *do* *to do* dans toutes sortes de vu set par toutes sortes de moyens, pour ne pas laisser subsister.

Démonstration d'amitié, demonstration of friendship, témoignage d'amitié, testimony of friendship—la *démonstration d'amitié* est plus extérieure; elle paraît aux yeux de tous; aux maîtres, aux amis, aux parents, à ses proches, à ses amis, à un accord obligent. Le *témoignage d'amitié*, au contraire, est plus intérieur et va au solide. C'est une *démonstration d'amitié*, que d'embrasser son ami; c'est un *témoignage d'amitié*, que de prendre ses intérêts.

Dénonciateur, denunciator; délateur, delator; accusateur, accuser—*l'accusateur*, intègre se comme partie, poursuit le criminel; le *dénonciateur*, zélé pour la loi, fait connaître le coupable; le *delator*, ennemi dangereux, rapporte tout ce qu'on laisse échapper de non conforme aux ordres, à l'esprit du ministère public. *L'accusateur* est ordinairement un homme intègre; le *dénonciateur* un homme indigné; le *delator* un homme vado. Il est des occasions où l'on ne peut s'empêcher d'approuver l'*accusateur*, et de louer le *dénonciateur*; mais il n'y a aucune où le *delator* ne paraisse méprisable.

Dénouement, unravelling; catastrophe, catastrophe—leur rapport commun est la conclusion d'une action dramatique. Le *dénouement* défait le nœud; la *catastrophe* fait la révolution. Le *dénouement* termine l'intrigue, c'est la dernière partie de la pièce; la *catastrophe* termine l'action, c'est le dernier événement de la fable. Le *dénouement*, par ses développemens successifs, amène la *catastrophe*; la *catastrophe* complète le *dénouement*. Celui-ci fixe le cours des choses; l'autre en change la face. L'art est dans le *dénouement*; l'effet, dans la *catastrophe*.

Dense, deney; épais, thick—*épais* est l'opposé de *mince*; *dense* est l'opposé de *rare*. Une

planche est *épaisse* d'un pouce; l'or est plus *dense* que l'argent.

Dénué, destitute; dépourvu, deprived—l'homme *dénué* est comme *nu*, laisse *nu*, mis à *nu*; l'homme *dépourvu* est *dépourvu*, mal *pourvu*. *Dénué* marque un dépouillement, une privation entière et absolue; *dépourvu*, un manque, une disette plus ou moins grande, par le défaut de provision ou de moyen. *Dénué* ne se dit qu'au figuré; et *dépourvu* a les deux sens. L'homme *dénué* de biens est dans la misère; l'homme *dépourvu* est dans le besoin. On dit: *dénué* d'esprit, et *dépourvu* de sens commun. *Dénué* demande toujours un régime, mais *dépourvu* s'en passe très-bien; on dit: un marché *dépourvu*, une maison *dépourvue*.

Dépouiller une chose, to strip one's self of a thing; se dépouiller d'une chose, to strip one's self of a thing—ne croyez pas que pour *stripe* et *strip* on se dépouille de sa grandeur, on en est *dépouillé* l'orgueil. Pour qu'un sot, considéré en dignité (ce qui arrive quelquefois), et fier de sa dignité (ce qui doit naturellement arriver), se *dépouille* de sa morgue, il faut que qu'il *do*, *do*, sa sottise (et c'est ce qui ne peut pas arriver).

Dépravation, depravation; corruption, corruption—la *dépravation* dégrade, déforme, dénature; la *corruption* gâte, décompose, dissout. La *dépravation* du goût donne de la répugnance pour les aliments ordinaires, et l'appétence de choses mauvaises et nuisibles; la *corruption* produit un changement considérable dans la substance, et tend à la putréfaction ou à la destruction de la chose. Au moral, elle a un physique, la *dépravation* marque un défaut de régularité, de rectitude, d'ordre; la *corruption*, un défaut de pureté, de sainteté. Il faut redresser ce qui est *dépravé*; purifier ce qui est *corrompu*. La *dépravation* est plus ou moins manifeste et révoltante; la *corruption*, plus ou moins profonde et mortelle.

Déprimer, to undervalue; déprimer, to depress; dégrader, to degrade—*déprimer*, faire peu de cas, et *dépriser*, ne faire aucun cas, sont les composés de *primer* faire cas. *Déprimer* est presser pour abaisser, pousser de haut en bas; *dépriser* n'est point un composé de *primer*, car il signifie ôter, contester, refuser non seulement la primauté, la supériorité, l'excellence; mais en général tout avantage dont on jouit dans l'opinion des autres: il ne s'emploie qu'au figuré. *Dégrader*, c'est ôter un grade, rejeter dans un degré bas, un rang inférieur; c'est destituer, déposer une personne en dignité. *Dégrader* de noblesse, des armes. Il signifie aussi *déteriorer*, laisser *dépriser*. Ces trois mots, quoique synonymes, diffèrent en ce qu'ils enlèvent l'un sur l'autre. *Déprimer* implique une simple opinion dans la personne, le prix de la chose, ou le rabai de ce prix; *déprimer*, une forte envie de nuire dans la personne, la bonne opinion établie de la chose, la destruction de cette bonne opinion; *dégrader*, une sorte d'arrêt ou une force majeure de la part de la personne, une distinction honorable dans la chose, la privation flétrissante de cet honneur. L'ingrat *déprime* les bienfaits; le méchant *déprime* la vertu; l'impie *dégrade* la Divinité.

Dérégation, derogation; abrogation, abrogation—opposition à l'autorité d'une loi; mais la *dérégation* laisse subsister la loi antérieure; l'*abrogation* l'annule absolument.

Désallier, to disparage; mésallier, to mismatch: — *désallier* dit moins et dit autre chose que *mésallier*. *Dis* et *des* dans la composition des mots expriment la disconvenance, la diversité, l'éloignement; et *mis* et *mes* marquent le mal, la contrariété, l'opposition. Se *désallier*, c'est ne pas s'allier bien ou selon les convenances particulières d'état et d'éducation; et se *mésallier* c'est s'allier mal, ou contre les règles de bienséance et d'honneur établies dans la société. Un homme de cour et une fille de robe se *désallient*, sans se *mésallier*; un maître qui épouse sa servante se *mésallie*. Il y a de la sottise à se *désallier*, et de la bassesse à se *mésallier*. *Désallier* et *mésallier* s'emploient au figuré. Des caractères qui ne s'accordent pas ensemble se *désallient*. Des vertus se *mésallient* avec des vices, qui les combattent toujours.

Désapprouver, to disapprove; improprouver, to impropose; réproûver, to reprove: — *désapprouver*, c'est n'être pas pour, juger autrement; *improprouver*, c'est être contre, s'opposer, blâmer; *réproûver*, c'est s'élever contre, rejeter hautement, proscrire. On *désapprouve* ce qui ne paraît pas bien, bon, convenable. On *improprouve* ce qu'on trouve mauvais, répréhensible, vicieux. On *réproûve* ce qu'on juge odieux, détestable, intolérable.

Désert, desert; inhabité, uninhabited; solitaire, solitary: — un lieu *désert*, c'est un lieu négligé; il est vide et inculte. Le lieu *inhabité* n'est pas occupé; il est sans habitants, même sans habitations. Le lieu *solitaire* n'est pas fréquenté; il est tranquille, on y est seul.

Déserteur, deserter, run-away; transige, deserter, turncoat: — le terme de *transige* ajoute à celui de *déserteur* l'idée accessoire de passer au service des ennemis. Le *déserteur* est un infidèle, l'autre est un traître.

Déshonnête, dishonest, unchaste; malhonnête, unvirt, faithless: — *déshonnête* est contre la pureté; *malhonnête* est contre la civilité, et quelquefois contre la bonne foi, contre la droiture. Des pensées, des paroles *déshonnêtes*, sont des pensées, des paroles qui blessent la chasteté et la pureté. Des actions, des manières *malhonnêtes*, sont des actions, des manières qui choquent les bienséances du monde, l'usage des honnêtes gens, la probité naturelle, et qui sont d'une personne peu polie et peu raisonnable. *Déshonnête* ne se dit guère que de choses. *Malhonnête* se dit également des personnes et des choses.

Désoccupé, unemployed; désœuvré, who does no work, idle: — l'homme *désoccupé* n'a point d'occupation; et l'homme *désœuvré* ne fait œuvre quelconque; l'homme *désoccupé* a du loisir, et l'homme *désœuvré* est tout oisif. On est souvent *désoccupé*, sans être *désœuvré*. L'homme actif et laborieux, quand il est *désoccupé*, ne demeure pas *désœuvré*.

Déssein, design; projet, project: — le *projet* est un plan ou un arrangement de moyens pour l'exécution d'un *déssein*. Le *déssein* est ce qu'on veut exécuter. Les *projets* sont beaux; les *désseins* sont grands. Quelquefois les *projets* échouent, et l'on ne peut pas venir à bout de son *déssein*. Les têtes à grands *désseins*, les esprits féconds en beaux *projets*, sont sujets à donner dans la chimère.

Déssein, design; volonté, will; intention, intention: — la *volonté* est une détermination fixe; l'*intention* est un mouvement ou un penchant de l'ame; le *déssein* est une idée adoptée et

choisie. Les *volontés* sont plus connues et plus précises; les *intentions*, plus cachées et plus vagues; les *désseins*, plus vastes et plus raisonnés.

Destin, fate; destinée, destiny: — le *destin* est ce qui destine ou prédestine; la *destinée* est la chose, ou la suite des choses, qui est destinée, prédestinée; ce à quoi on est *destiné*. Le *destin* veut, et ce qu'il veut est notre *destinée*; l'un désigne la cause, l'autre l'effet. Le *destin* est contraire ou propice; la *destinée* heureuse ou malheureuse. Le sage se soumet au *destin* et remplit sa *destinée*. On se plaint du *destin*, et on accuse le *destin* de ses maux.

Détail, account; détails, accounts: — *détail* signifie division, énumération, distribution par parties, par le menu, par petites mesures, en petit; le *détail* est l'action de *détailler*. Le pluriel de ce mot a un sens différent du singulier. Le *détail*, ou (comme on aurait dû dire pour lever toute équivoque) le *détaillément*, est l'action de considérer, de prendre, de mettre la chose en petites parties ou dans les moindres divisions; les *détails* sont ces petites parties, ou ces petites portions ou divisions telles qu'elles sont dans l'objet même. On fait le *détail* et non les *détails* d'une histoire, d'une affaire, d'une aventure, &c. On en fait le *détail* en rapportant, en parcourant, en présentant les *détails* de la chose jusques dans ses plus petites particularités. Le *détail* est votre ouvrage; c'est votre récit *détaillé*; les *détails* sont de la chose, c'est ce que vous avez *détaillé*, ce qu'on peut *détailler*.

Détroit, strait; défilé, defile; gorge, narrow path; col, neck; pas, pass: — tous ces mots signifient passages étroits. *Détroit* n'a point d'autre signification. Les *détroits* de Magellan, de Gibraltar, &c. Ce sont des lieux serrés, étroits, où l'on passe difficilement. *Défilé* est un lieu où l'on ne peut passer qu'à la file, à la suite des uns des autres. C'est un terme de guerre. *Gorge* est l'entrée d'un passage étroit dans des montagnes, ou même entre deux collines. *Col*, en géographie, est un creux ou un passage long et étroit qui s'éclaircit dessus et dessous, à l'entrée et à la sortie. *Pas* est le seul de tous qui emporte avec lui la signification de passage, mais de passage étroit, difficile à passer. On dit le *pas* de Calais, le *pas* de Suze, &c. le *col* de Limon dans les Alpes, le *col* de Pertus dans les Pyrénées.

Devancer, to go before; précéder, to precede: — *devancer* c'est aller avant, en avant; *précéder*, passer en avant, au-dessus. *Devancer* désigne une différence d'activité, de progrès; *précéder*, une différence de place et d'ordre. On *devance* en prenant les devans pour gagner de vitesse; on *précède* en prenant ou en ayant le pas, de manière à être à la tête. Dans un combat les plus braves *précéderont*, s'ils sont libres; les plus ardents et les plus impétueux *devanceront* les autres. Au figuré, le disciple peut *devancer* le maître, c. à d. le surpasser en mérite, en talent; mais il ne le *précède* pas. *Devancer* marque une supériorité de diligence, de vitesse, de moyen, de succès; *précéder*, une supériorité de rang, de place, d'ordre, de prérogative. Ces mots marquent aussi un rapport de temps; *devancer* désigne une antériorité d'action, d'arrivée, de succès; *précéder* une priorité d'existence, de possession, d'ordre. Hésiode a *précédé* Homère; Sylla *devança* Marius dans la tyrannie.

Devin, diviner; prophète, prophète :—le *devin* découvre ce qui est caché; le *prophète* prédit ce qui doit arriver.

Devoir, duty; obligation, obligation :—*devoir* signifie proprement avoir une dette; ainsi le *devoir* est ce à quoi on est *obligé*; l'*obligation* est l'engagement, l'assujettissement où l'on est. C'est ici tient essentiellement à la loi par le sens comme par son étymologie. La loi nous impose l'*obligation*, et l'*obligé* en regarde le *devoir*. On est tenu par l'*obligation*, et on est tenu à un *devoir*. L'*obligation* désigne l'autorité qui lie; et le *devoir*, le sujet qui est lié. Le *devoir* présuppose l'*obligation*. On est dans l'*obligation* de faire une chose, et le *devoir* est de la faire; c'est l'*obligation* qui lie; c'est un *devoir* qu'elle lie.

Dévoit, piety; dévotion, devout :—de *voit*, voué, on a fait *dévoit*, *dévoûé*; de *voit*, dévotion; de *voit*, *devoitieux*, qui signifie proprement parlant *dévoit*. La terminaison *ieux* marque la passion, le penchant, l'habitude, le goût, la plénitude, la perfection, l'excès, et même l'étalage. Le *dévoit* n'a qu'une simple dévotion; le *dévotieux* a une dévotion plus sentie et mieux exprimée, quelquefois aussi affectée et minutieuse. Epicure n'était pas *dévoit*; mais dans les temples il était fort *dévotieux*.

Diable, devil; démon, demon :—*diable* se prend toujours en mauvais part; il est enfermé dans son idée quelque chose de laid et d'horrible; c'est un esprit malin tant qu'il tente et corrompt la vertu. On entend par *démon* un fort génie, qui entraîne hors des bornes. Il se dit quelquefois en bonne part. La méchante té est l'apparage du *diable*. l'excès est du *démon*.

Diaphane, diaphanous; transparent, transparent :—le corps *diaphane* est celui à travers lequel la lumière brille; et le corps *transparent*, celui à travers lequel les objets paraissent. L'eau, de sa nature, est *diaphane*; mais l'eau d'un ruisseau pur, clair, et limpide, qui laisse voir le sable et les cailloux sur lequel il roule, est *transparent*. *Diaphane* ne se dit guère que dans le sens propre; *transparent* se dit également au figuré. Un homme est *transparent*, quelque soin qu'il prenne pour se cacher et se rendre impénétrable.

Dictionnaire, dictionary; vocabulaire, vocabulary; glossaire, glossary :—*vocabulaire* et *glossaire* ne s'appliquent qu'à des nomenclatures sans explications; *dictionnaire* comprend les *dictionnaires* de langues, les *dictionnaires* historiques, ceux des sciences et des arts, et exige des définitions. Un *vocabulaire* peut n'être pas alphabétique; *glossaire* ne s'applique guère qu'aux séries de mots peu connus.

Difamatoire, defamatory; diffamant, defaming :—*diffamant*, *diffamatoire* se dit de ce qui attaque la réputation d'autrui, tel qu'un libelle. Ce qui est *diffamant* est un obstacle à la gloire, fait perdre l'estime, et attire le mépris. Ce qui est *diffamant* est une tache honnête, fait perdre l'honneur, et attire l'aversion.

Différence, difference; diversité, diversity; variété, variety; bigarrure, variegation :—la *différence* suppose une comparaison que l'esprit fait des choses; la *diversité* suppose un écartement que le goût cherche dans les choses; la *variété* suppose une pluralité de choses non ressemblantes; la *bigarrure* suppose un assemblage mal assorti, formé par le caprice,

adopté par le mauvais goût. On dit: la *différence* des mots; la *diversité* des mets; la *variété* des objets. La *bigarrure* des couleurs et des ornemens fait des habits ridicules.

Différence, difference; inégalité, inequality; disparité, disparity :—le terme *différence* s'étend à tout ce qui distingue les êtres que l'on compare. C'est un genre dont l'*inegalité* et la *disparité* sont les espèces. L'*inegalité* marque la *différence* en quantité; et la *disparité*, la *différence* en qualité.

Difficulté, difficulty; obstacle, obstacle; empêchement, impediment :—la *difficulté* embarrassé; l'*obstacle* arrête; l'*empêchement* résiste. On dit: lever la *difficulté*; surmonter l'*obstacle*; ôter ou vaincre l'*empêchement*. La *difficulté* naît de la nature même de la chose. L'*obstacle* vient d'une cause étrangère. L'*empêchement* dépend d'une loi ou d'une force supérieure.

Déformité, deformity; laidure, ugliness :—la *déformité* est un défaut remarquable dans les proportions; et la *laidure*, un défaut dans les couleurs ou dans la superficie du visage. *Déformité* se dit à l'égard de tout défaut dans les proportions convenables à chaque chose, aux batimens, aux formes des places et des jardins, aux tableaux, au style. Mais *laidure* ne se dit guère que des hommes ou des meubles. Dans le sens moral ces deux mots conservent la même différence que dans le sens physique. C'est pourquoi l'on dit: la *déformité* du vice, et la *laidure* du péché.

Diffus, diffuse; prolixe, prolix :—le *diffus* se répand en paroles qui délayent la pensée; le *prolixe* s'étend en mots qui affaiblissent l'expression.

Diligent, diligent; expéditif, expeditious; prompt, quick :—celui qui est *diligent*, ne perd point de temps; celui qui est *expéditif*, ne remet pas à un autre temps l'ouvrage qui se présente; celui qui est *prompt*, travaille avec activité. La paresse, les délais, la lenteur sont les défauts opposés à ces trois qualités.

Prier de dîner, to ask to stay at dinner; prier à dîner, to engage to dine; inviter à dîner, to invite to dinner :—*prier*, en général, suppose moins d'appareil qu'*inviter*; et *prier de dîner*, en suppose moins que *prier à dîner*. *Prier* marque plus de familiarité; et *inviter*, plus de considération; *prier de dîner* est un terme de rencontre et d'occasion; *prier à dîner* marque un dessein précédé. Quand on *prie de dîner*, c'est sans appareil. Quand on *prie à dîner*, l'appareil ne doit être qu'un meilleur ordinaire. Quand on *invite à dîner*, l'appareil doit sentir l'écœnomie.

Discernement, discernment; jugement, judgment :—le *discernement* sert à distinguer les choses; le *jugement*, à les apprécier. Si le *discernement* est éclairé, il rend les idées justes; si le *jugement* est sage, il rend la conduite prudente. Les arts et les sciences veulent du *discernement*; le gouvernement et la politique demandent du *jugement*. Qui n'a point de *discernement*, est une bête; qui manque tout à fait de *jugement*, est un étourdi.

Disert, fluent; éloquent, eloquent :—ces deux termes caractérisent également un discours d'apparat. Le discours *disert* est facile, clair, pur, élégant, et même brillant; mais il est faible et sans feu. Le discours *éloquent* est vigoureux, animé, persuasif, touchant, il émeut, il élève l'âme et la maîtrise. Supposez à un homme *disert* du nerf dans l'expression, de l'élevation dans les pensées, de la chaleur

- dans les mouvements; vous en ferez un homme eloquent.
- Distribution, di cretion;** réserve, *reservedness*:—la *discretion* fait que nous ne faisons et ne disons que ce qui est conforme aux bienséances; la *reserve* nous fait abstenir de tout ce qui blesse les convenances; la première agit; la seconde est purement passive.
- Disposition, dispo sition, inclination, tendency;** aptitude, *aptiness, aptitude*:—les *dispositions* indiquent des qualités propres à favoriser le succès de la chose; l'*aptitude*, les qualités nécessaires pour l'exécuter avec succès. Avec des *dispositions* on peut devenir propre à la chose; avec de l'*aptitude* on y est propre.
- Dispute, dispute;** altercation, *altercation*; contestation, *contest*; débat, *debate*:—*dispute* se dit d'une conversation entre deux personnes qui diffèrent d'avis sur une même matière; elle se nomme *altercation*, lorsqu'il s'y mêle de l'aigreur. *contestation* se dit d'une dispute entre plusieurs personnes, ou entre deux personnes considérables sur un objet important, ou entre deux particuliers pour une affaire judiciaire. *Debat* est une contestation tumultueuse entre plusieurs personnes.
- Dispute, dispute;** démêlé, *strife*; différend, *difference*; querelle, *quarrel*:—la contrariété d'opinions sur une matière générale et purement scientifique, produit la *dispute*; des prétentions d'intérêts sur une matière particulière occasionnent des *démêlés*; la *dispute* s'échauffe par le désir de paraître plus habile; le *démêlé* survient par le désir de se faire un droit. On a, d'un *différend*; on détermine une *dispute*; on appaise une *querelle*; on finit un *démêlé*.
- Distinction, distinction;** diversité, *diversity*; séparation, *separation*:—ces termes supposent plusieurs objets. La *distinction* est opposée à l'identité; il n'y a point de *distinction* où il n'y a qu'un même être. La *diversité* est opposée à la similitude; il n'y a point de *diversité* entre des êtres absolument semblables. La *separation* est opposée à l'unité; il n'y a point de *separation* entre des êtres qui en constituent un seul.
- Distinguer, to distinguish;** séparer, *to separate*:—on *distingue* ce qu'on ne veut pas confondre; on *separe* ce qu'on veut éloigner. Vouloir trop se *distinguer* des personnes avec qui nous devons vivre, c'est leur donner occasion de se *separer* de nous.
- Distinguer, to distinguish;** discerner, *to discern*; démêler, *to discern*:—on *distingue* un objet par ses apparences, et lorsqu'on a assez de lumière pour le reconnaître; on le *discerne* à ses signes exclusifs, et lorsqu'on le *distingue* de tout autre objet avec lequel il pouvait être confondu; on le *démêle* à des signes particuliers, qui le *distinguent* dans la foule des objets, avec lesquels il se trouve communément mêlé, et lorsqu'on l'en sépare. On *distingue* un sot dans une société, soit qu'il parle, soit qu'il se taise; on *discerne* le flateur d'un ami, si on ne se flatte pas soi-même; on *démêle* les affections actuelles d'une personne, lorsqu'on observe bien sa physionomie.
- Distraindre, to distract;** détourner, *to turn aside*; divertir, *to divert*:—*distraindre* c'est tirer dans un autre sens, retirer de, attirer ailleurs; *détourner*, tourner hors, hors de, donner un autre tour, changer le sens. *Divertir*, tourner diversément, diriger vers un autre but, faire changer d'objet. On *distraind* des deniers, des papiers, des effets, &c. en les ôtant de leur

place, en les séparant du reste, en les mettant à part; on les *détourne*, en les mettant hors de portée, à l'écart; on les *divertit*, en les supprimant, en se les appropriant, en les dissipant. Au figuré on dit *distraindre*, *détourner*, *divertir* d'un travail, d'une occupation, d'une entreprise, d'un dessein. Il suffit d'interrompre l'attention de quelqu'un pour le *distraindre* de son travail; il faut l'occuper, du moins pendant un temps, d'autre chose, pour l'en *détourner*; il faudrait le lui faire oublier ou abandonner, en l'occupant de toute autre chose, pour l'en *divertir*. Celui qui n'est pas *distraind*, est encore plein de sa chose, en pensant à une autre; celui qui est *détourné*, n'est plus à sa chose; celui qui est *diverti* est loin de sa chose. Une cause légère *distraind*; une cause forte, une sollicitation importune, *détournent* des objets importants, des raisons déterminantes, *divertissent*.

Diviser, to divide; partager, *to partake*:—*diviser* c'est diviser des choses unies; *partager* c'est faire les parts, couper les parts. On *divise* l'année en mois, les ans en jours, la sphère en cercles, le cercle en degrés. On *partage* le pain entre les coadjuteurs, un héritage entre les cohéritiers, les bénéfices entre les intéressés, le bien entre les associés. Au moral, la *division* marque la méintelligence et l'opposition entre les personnes et les choses; le *partage*, la différence ou la diversité. Des esprits *divisés* se choquent les uns les autres; des esprits *partagés* s'éloignent les uns des autres. Des prétentions contraires nous *divisent*, des goûts différents nous *partagent*.

Divorce, divorce; répudiation, *repudiation*:—par *divorce* on entend la séparation des deux époux; par *repudiation* le renvoi de l'un par l'autre. Le *divorce* se fait par un consentement mutuel, à l'occasion d'une incompatibilité mutuelle; la *repudiation* se fait par la volonté, pour l'avantage d'une des deux parties, indépendamment de la volonté et de l'avantage de l'autre. *Divorce* se dit par extension, pour exprimer une division entre amis; et, en morale, le renoncement à certaines habitudes, à des compagnies, au vice, au monde. *Repudiation* est un mot de jurisprudence, et ne s'emploie qu'au propre.

Diurne, diurnal; quotidien, *quotidian*; journalier, *daily*:—ce qui est *diurne* revient régulièrement chaque jour, et en occupe toute la durée; ce qui est *quotidien* revient chaque jour, mais sans en occuper toute la durée, et sans autre régularité que celle du retour; ce qui est *journalier* se répète comme les jours, mais varie de même; il peut en occuper ou n'en pas occuper toute la durée. On dit, pain *quotidien*, fièvre *quotidienne*; l'expérience *journalière*, des occupations *journalières*, un travail *journalier*; et l'on ne pourrait employer les termes de *diurne* ou de *quotidien*, qui excluraient l'idée de variation. Cette idée est si propre au mot *journalier*, que l'on dit une humeur *journalière*, pour dire une humeur changeante. Quelquefois on dit *journalier* pour *diurne*, le mouvement *journalier* du ciel, au lieu du mouvement *diurne*, parce qu'on fait abstraction de la régularité; mais on ne peut jamais dire *journalier* pour *quotidien*.

Docte, learned; docteur, *doctor*:—le premier est une qualité; le second est un titre. Être *docte*, c'est être véritablement savant et habile. Être *docteur*, c'est non-seulement être ha-

bile homme, mais avoir donné de sa science certaines preuves par lesquelles on ait obtenu ce titre. Aujourd'hui le mot de *docteur* est fort au-dessous de celui de *doctes* parce que quelques gens, ne soutenant pas leur nom par leur science, se sont trouvés *docteurs* sans être *doctes*; ce qui a suffi pour ravaler un titre si beau.

Don, gift; présent, present:—*don* exprime l'action de donner gratuitement, ou la chose gratuitement donnée, par opposition à ce qu'on donne pour prix, pour salaire; *présent* signifie le don présent; ce qu'on donne en *don*, ce qu'on donne de la main à la main. Un père fait quelquefois à ses enfans des *dons*; ses enfans lui offrent quelquefois des *présens*. Un riche fera généralement des *dons* aux pauvres; un pauvre fera cordialement de petits *présens* à un riche. Le *don* est le genre; et le *présent*, l'espèce. Le *présent* est le *don* qu'on présente à la gratuité forme le caractère propre du *don*; et la présentation, la nuance particulière du *présent*. On envoie, on porte, on offre un *présent*; on fait un *don*, on l'accorde, on donne en pur *don*. On accepte le *don*, on reçoit le *présent*. On fait plutôt *don* de choses utiles, et *présent* de choses agréables; c'est pourquoi l'on dit, les *dons* de Cérès, les *présens* de Flore.

Donner, to give; présenter, to present; offrir, to offer:—*donner* est plus familier; *présenter* est toujours respectueux; *offrir* est quelquefois religieux. Nous *donnons* aux dominiques, nous *présentons* aux princesses; nous *offrons* à Dieu. On *donne* à une personne afin qu'elle reçoive; on lui *présente* afin qu'elle agrée; on lui *offre* afin qu'elle accepte. Les biens, le cœur, l'estime se *donnent*; les respects se *présentent*; les services personnels s'*offrent*.

Douleur, pain; mal, ache:—ces deux mots marquent une sensation disgracieuse qui fait souffrir; mais la *douleur* dit quelque chose de plus vil. Le plaisir est l'opposé de la *douleur*, et le bien l'est du *mal*. La *douleur* est souvent regardée comme l'effet du *mal*; jamais comme la cause. On dit une *douleur* aiguë, un *mal* violent.

Douleur, grief; chagrin, sorrow; tristesse, sadness; affliction, affliction; désolation, desolation, melancholy:—*douleur* se dit des sensations désagréables du corps, et des peines de l'esprit ou du cœur; les quatre autres ne se disent que de ces dernières. Le *chagrin* peut être intérieur; la *tristesse* se laisse voir au dehors; la *tristesse* peut être habituelle; le *chagrin* a toujours un sujet particulier. L'idée d'*affliction* ajoute à celle de *tristesse*; celle de *douleur*, à celle d'*agitation*; celle de *désolation*, à celle de *douleur*.

Dout, ux, doubtful; incertain, uncertain, unsteady; irrésolu, irresolute:—*douteux* ne se dit que des choses; il se rapporte aux choses passées ou présentes. *Incertain* se dit des personnes et des choses; il se rapporte à l'avenir. *Irrésolu* ne se dit que des personnes; il tient au caractère. Le sage doit être *incertain* à l'égard des opinions *douteuses*; il ne doit jamais être *irrésolu* dans sa conduite.

Droit, upright; debout, up:—on est *droit*, lorsqu'on n'est ni courbé ni penché; on est *debout* lorsqu'on est sur ses pieds. La bonne grâce veut qu'on se tienne *droit*; le respect fait quelquefois tenir *debout*.

Droit, right; justice, justice:—le *droit* est l'objet de la *justice*, c'est ce qui est dû à chacun.

La *justice* est la conformité des actions avec le *droit*, c'est rendre et conserver à chacun ce qui lui est dû.

Droit canon, the canon law; droit canonique, the canonical law:—le *droit canon* est proprement le *droit* appelé ou intitulé *canon*; le *droit canonique* est l'espèce particulière de *droit* résultant des *canons*. Le *droit canon* est le corps, le code, la législation même des *canons*; le *droit canonique* est le sujet traité, la matière éclaircie, la chose établie par les *canons*. Le *droit canon* est ce qui règle, ordonne; le *droit canonique* est ce qui est réglé, ordonné. On décide par le *droit canon* une question de *droit canonique*. Le *droit canon* se dit, lorsqu'il s'agit de la chose, du droit, de l'autorité, de la science en général; le *droit canonique*, lorsqu'il s'agit de particularités, de détails, de discussions, relatives à ce droit. Le *droit canon* se dit par opposition au *droit civil*.

Durable, durable; constant, constant:—ce qui est *durable* ne cesse point; ce qui est *constant* ne change point.

Durant, pendant, during:—ces deux prépositions ont pour idée accessoire le temps. *Durant* exprime un temps de durée. *Pendant* ne fait entendre qu'un temps d'époque. Les ennemis se sont cantonnés *durant* la campagne. Le fourni fait *pendant* l'été les provisions dont elle a besoin *durant* l'hiver.

Durée, duration; temps, time:—ces mots diffèrent en ce que la *durée* se rapporte aux choses; et le *temps*, aux personnes. On dit, la *durée* d'une action, et le *temps* qu'on met à la faire. On dit d'un prince: la *durée* de son règne a été longue ou courte; a été de tant d'années; le *temps* de son règne a été heureux ou malheureux pour ses peuples; il est arrivé tel événement *durant* le *temps* de son règne.

E.

EBAHI, aghast; ébaubi, amazed; émerveillé, astonished; stupéfait, dismayed:—ces termes sont familiers; *ébaubi* est même populaire et vieux. *Ebahi*, qui a la bouche béante; *ébaubi*, qui ne fait plus que balbutier; *émerveillé*, qui regarde une chose comme une merveille; *stupéfait*, qui reste immobile, qui est dans un état de stupeur. On est *ébaubi* par la surprise qui nous fait tenir la bouche béante; *ébaubi*, par une surprise qui nous étourdit, nous déconcerte; *émerveillé*, par une surprise qui nous attache avec une espèce de charme; *stupéfait* par une surprise qui semble nous ôter l'usage de l'esprit et des sens, comme si nous étions stupides.

Ebauche, rough draught; esquisse, sketch:—l'*ébauche* est le commencement d'un ouvrage, c'est la première forme qu'on lui donne. L'*esquisse* n'est qu'un modèle incorrect de l'ouvrage même, qu'on a tracé légèrement, qui ne contient que l'esprit de l'ouvrage qu'on se propose d'exécuter. Donnez à l'*esquisse* toute la perfection possible, vous en ferez un modèle achevé; donnez à l'*ébauche* toute la perfection possible, l'ouvrage même sera fini. *Esquisse* dit toujours moins qu'*ébauche*; quoiqu'il soit peut-être moins facile de juger de l'ouvrage sur l'*ébauche* que sur l'*esquisse*.

S'ébouler, to fall down; s'écrouler, to tumble down.—*s'ébouler* est tomber en roulant cour-

une boule; *s'érouler* est tomber en roulant avec précipitation et fracas. Une bataille se en se partant par mottes; un rocher *s'éroule* en se brisant et roulant dans sa chute inapertuement. Celui qui excuse sous un court risque d'y être enseveli par des *châtiments*; et lui qui bâtit sur des fondemens faux, court risque d'être écrasé par l'éboulement de sa maison.

Ébullition, éfferveescence, *effervescent*, fermentation, *fermentation*:—L'ébullition est le mouvement d'un corps qui bout; l'effervescent, le mouvement qui s'opère dans un mélange de liquides; la *fermentation* est le mouvement interne qui s'exerce dans un liquide dont les parties se décomposent. L'eau bouillante est en *ébullition*; le fer dans l'acide s'effervesce; la bière *fermente*. Au lieu de *effervescent* se dit du zèle subit et de tout des esprits pour quelque objet déterminé, vers lequel ils se portent avec une espèce de chaleur. La *fermentation* se dit de la division de s'esprits des prétentions opposées des partis. L'effervescent des esprits s'entend sans *fermentation*; mais il n'y a point d'effervescent ou dans les esprits sans quelque fermentation.

Échange, to *exchange*; troquer, to *trade*; permuter, to *exchange*:—on échange des marchandises, des terres, des personnes, des faits, des années, des prisonniers, des dettes, des ouvrages d'industrie, des choses mobilières, on troque des marchandises, mais proprement des meubles, des bijoux, des chevaux, des ustensiles; *troquer* c'est lorsqu'il n'y a point eu d'argent déboursé; le *trade* se fait en argent, il exclut l'argent; le commerce des sauvages se fait par *troque*. *Permuter* ne se dit qu'en matière bénéficiale, des titres et biens méristiques.

Échapper, avoir échappé, to *have escaped*:—une chose, pé désigne une chose faite par inadvertance; avoir *échappé* désigne une chose qu'on a oublié de faire. Ce mot n'est *échappé* c'est-à-dire, j'ai prononcé ce mot sans y penser, j'ai oublié de vous le dire; ou j'ai oublié de vous le dire; ou j'ai oublié de vous le dire. Le cerf *est échappé* aux chiens, j'ai entendu que les chiens ne l'ont point atteint ni aperçu. Le cerf *est échappé* aux chiens, j'ai entendu que les chiens l'ont vu et serré de près, mais qu'il s'est tiré du péril par agilité ou autrement.

Éclaircir, to *clear*; expliquer, to *explain*; développer, to *unfold*:—on *éclaircit* ce qui étoit obscur. On *explique* ce qui étoit difficile à entendre. On *développe* ce qui renferme plusieurs idées. Les *éclaircissements* répandent de la clarté; les *explications* éteignent l'intelligence; les *développemens* étendent la connaissance.

Éclairé, enlightened; clairvoyant, perspicacious:—l'homme *éclairé* ne se trompe point; il sait. Le *clairvoyant* ne se laisse pas tromper; il distingue. L'étude rend *éclairé*; l'esprit rend *clairvoyant*.

Éclairé, enlightened; clairvoyant, perspicacious; informé, informed; homme de génie, a man of genius:—termes relatifs aux lumières de l'esprit. *Eclairé* se dit des lumières acquises; *clairvoyant*, des lumières naturelles. Ces deux qualités sont entre elles comme la science et la pénétration. L'homme *éclairé* sait ce qui s'est fait; l'homme *clairvoyant* de voir

ce qui se fera. L'un a beaucoup lu dans les livres; l'autre sait lire dans les choses. L'homme *éclairé* se décide par les autorités; l'homme *clairvoyant*, par des raisons. *Il sait* se dit, comme *éclairé*, des lumières acquises; avec cette différence, que l'homme *éclairé* connaît les choses, et que l'homme *clairé* sait de plus en faire une application convenable. Il y a mille hommes *éclairés* pour un homme *clairé*; et cent hommes *clairvoyants* pour un homme *éclairé*. *Éclairé* en fait l'application; l'homme *clairé* n'ignore ni les choses en elles, ni les principes qu'on en a déduits, ni les applications qu'on en a faites; il sait tout, mais il ne produit rien.

Éclat, *éclat*; brillant, brillancy; lustre, lustre:—l'éclat enchérit sur le brillant, et le brillant sur le lustre. *Éclat* tient du feu; le brillant, de la lumière; et le lustre, du poli. Un discours a de l'*éclat*, par la vérité, la force, et la nouveauté des pensées; il a du brillant, par le tour et la délicatesse de l'expression; par le choix des mots, la concision des termes, et l'arrangement de la phrase, on donne du lustre à ce qu'on dit.

Eclipser, to *eclipse*; obscurcir, to *obscure*:—ces deux mots ne sont synonymes qu'au figuré; ils diffèrent alors en ce que le premier dit plus que le second. Le faux mérite est *obscurci* par le mérite réel, et *éclipsé* par le mérite éminent.

Économie, economy; ménage, house-keeping; épargne, saving; parcimonie, parsimony:—l'*économie* est le système du gouvernement d'une fortune pour sa conservation et son amélioration; le *ménage* est l'économie qui régit les consommations intérieures; l'*épargne* restreint les dépenses; la *parcimonie* est une *économie* rigoureuse, qui réduit les dépenses, pour faire de petites *épargnes*. L'*économie* et le *ménage* peuvent être mal entendus; l'*épargne* et la *parcimonie* peuvent être immodérées, car l'*épargne* peut dégénérer en avarice, et la *parcimonie* en lésine.

Écriture, bill, label; épigraphe, motto; inscription, inscription:—l'*écriture* n'est qu'un morceau de papier ou de carton sur lequel on écrit quelque chose en grosses lettres, pour donner avis au public. L'*inscription* se grave sur la pierre, sur le marbre, sur des colonnes, sur un mausolée, sur une médaille, ou sur quelque autre monument public, pour conserver la mémoire d'une chose ou d'une personne. L'*épigraphe* est une sentence courte placée au bas d'une estampe, ou à la tête d'un livre, pour en désigner le sujet ou l'esprit.

Écrivain, writer; auteur, author:—ces deux mots s'appliquent aux gens de lettres qui donnent au public des ouvrages de leur composition. Le premier ne se dit qu'à ceux qui ont donné des ouvrages de belles-lettres, ou de moins il ne se dit que par rapport au style. Le second s'applique à tout genre d'*écriture* indistinctement; il a plus de rapport au fond de l'ouvrage qu'à la forme; de plus il peut se joindre par la particule *de* aux noms des ouvrages.

Échouer, to *efface*; raturer, to *erase*, to *scratch*; rayer, to *cross*; biler, to *strike out*:—*raayer* est moins fort qu'*effacer*; et *effacer* dit moins que *raturer*. On *raye* un mot, en passant simple-

ment une ligne dessus; on l'efface lorsque la ligne passée dessus est assez forte pour empêcher qu'on ne lise ce mot aisément; on le rature, lorsqu'on l'efface si absolument qu'on ne peut plus le lire; ou même lorsqu'on se sert d'un autre moyen que la plume, comme d'un couteau, d'un grattoir, &c. Le mot *buffer* est absolument du style d'arrêt; on ordonne, en parlant d'un accusé, que son écrivain soit *buffé*. *Effacer* est du style noble, et s'emploie en ce cas au figuré: *effacer* le souvenir.

Effectivement, *effectively, really*; en effet, *in effect*:—le premier est plus d'usage dans la conversation; il sert à appuyer une proposition; le second sert de plus à opposer la réalité à l'apparence.

Effigie, *effigy, image, image; figure, statue; portrait, portrait*.—L'effigie tient la place de la chose même; l'image en représente simplement l'idée; la *figure* en montre l'attitude et le dessin; le *portrait* en est la ressemblance. On pend en *effigie*; on peint des *images*; on fait des *figures*; on grave des *portraits*. *Effigie* et *portrait* ne se disent que des personnes; *image* et *figure* se disent des personnes et des choses. *Portrait* se dit, dans le sens figuré, des descriptions que les orateurs et les poètes font des personnes, des caractères, ou des actions.

Effrayant, *frightful*; épouvantable, *dreadful*; effroyable, *effrayable*; terrible, *terrible*:—ces mots désignent en général tout ce qui excite la crainte. *Épouvantable* est plus fort qu'*effrayant*; *effroyable* est plus fort qu'*épouvantable*. Ces trois mots se prennent toujours en mauvaise part; *terrible* peut se prendre en bonne part, et supposer une érainte mêlée de respect. On dit: un cri *effrayant*, un bruit *épouvantable*, un monstre *effroyable*, un dieu *terrible*. La pierre est une maladie *terrible*: les douleurs qu'elle cause sont *effroyables*; l'opération est *épouvantable* à voir; les seuls préparatifs en sont *effrayants*.

Egal, *to equal*; égaliser, *to equalize*:—mais *égaler* signifie proprement être ou devenir égal; *égaliser* veut dire faire ou rendre égal. Alexandre s'était proposé d'*égaler* en tout la gloire de Bacchus. On peut dire, au moral, que l'amour, le jeu, le vice *égalent* les hommes; mais, au physique, on dit: *égaliser* les fortunes, les conditions, les lots, de même que l'on dit *égaliser* un terrain.

Egards, *regard*; ménagemens, *respect, discretion*; attentions, *consideration*; circonspection, *circumspection*:—ces mots désignent en général la retenue qu'on doit avoir dans ses procédés. Les *égards* sont l'effet de la justice; les *ménagemens* sont l'effet de l'intérêt; les *attentions* sont l'effet de la reconnaissance ou de l'amitié; la *circonspection* est l'effet de la prudence.

L'égoïste, *the egoist*; l'homme personnel, *the selfish man*:—l'égoïste est l'homme qui parle sans cesse de lui; l'homme personnel est celui qui rapporte tout à lui, à sa personne, ou qui n'est conduit que par son intérêt personnel. Ainsi l'égoïste ne parle que de lui; et l'homme personnel ne songe qu'à lui. Le premier se met toujours au milieu de la scène; et le second, au centre des choses. L'égoïste, tout occupé de lui-même, veut vous occuper de lui; l'homme personnel, quelquefois occupé de vous, ne s'en occupe que pour lui. L'égoïste est un fléau dans une assemblée, l'homme personnel est votre ennemi particulier, et celui de

la société en général. L'égoïste peut autrefois quelque chose, il n'est pas méchant; l'homme personnel n'aime que lui, c'est un mauvais cœur. *Elaguer, to prune*; émonder, *to lop*:—*élaguer* signifie proprement couper, retrancher; *émonder*, nettoyer, approprier. La signification usitée de ces mots est celle d'éclaircir ou de dégarnir un arbre. *Elaguer* un arbre, c'est en retrancher les branches superflues et inutiles. *Emonder* un arbre, c'est le rendre proprement agréable à la vue. Au figuré, on dit *élaguer* un discours, un poème, un ouvrage d'esprit, par la raison qu'il peut y avoir dans ces ouvrages des inutilités, des superfluités, une vaine surabondance qui en affaiblit ou même le prix; mais on ne dit pas les *émonder*, par la raison qu'il ne s'agit pas de les rendre propres et nets.

Élargissement, *enlargement*; élargissement, *enlargement*:—*élargissement* se dit de tout ce qui est plus spacieux, plus étendu en étendue. L'*élargissement* d'un canal, d'une route, d'une maison, d'un jardin, d'un chemin, &c. *Élargissement* se dit de ce qui est ajouté pour *élargir*, et ne se dit que des meubles, des vêtements. L'*élargissement* d'un rideau, d'une chemise, d'une veste, &c.

Élégance, *elegance*; éloquence, *eloquence*:—l'*élégance* donne à la pensée un tour noble et poli; l'*éloquence*, un tour vif et persuasif. La première s'attache plus à la beauté des mots, et à l'arrangement de la phrase; la seconde à la force des termes, et à l'ordre des idées. L'*élégance* fait les beaux parleurs; l'*éloquence*, les grands orateurs.

Élève, *pupil*; disciple, *disciple*; écolier, *scholar*:—ces trois mots s'appliquent en général à celui qui prend des leçons de quelqu'un; voici les nuances qui les distinguent. Un *disciple* est celui qui prend des leçons d'un maître, en lisant ses ouvrages, ou qui s'attache à ses sentiments. Newton et Descartes ont eu des *disciples*, même après leur mort. L'*élève* et l'*écolier* prennent des leçons de la bouche même du maître; mais l'*élève* reçoit des instructions plus détaillées. L'*écolier* veut simplement connaître l'art qu'il apprend; l'*élève* veut être en état d'exercer ensuite la profession qu'il a apprise. *Écolier* ne se dit, lorsqu'il est senti, que des enfans qui étudient dans les collèges, ou de ceux qui prennent des leçons de danse, de musique, d'écriture, &c. Un maître d'armes, un peintre, ont des *écoliers*: ils peuvent aussi faire des *élèves* qui deviendront maîtres à leur tour. On enseigne des *arts*, on fait des *élèves*, on se fait des *disciples*. L'*élève* n'est jamais du style noble.

Élocution, *elocution*; diction, *diction*; style, *style*:—le *style* a plus de rapport à l'auteur; la *diction*, à l'ouvrage; et l'*élocution*, à l'art oratoire. On dit le bon *style* d'un auteur; on dit d'un ouvrage, la *diction* en est bonne; d'un orateur, il a une bonne *élocution*.

Éloge, *encomium, eulogy*; louange, *praise*:—*éloge* signifie littéralement un discours sur quelque objet; *louange* signifie l'action d'élever, d'exalter. L'*éloge* est le témoignage avantageux que l'on rend au mérite, le suffrage qu'on lui donne, le jugement favorable qu'on en porte; la *louange* est l'hommage qu'on lui rend, l'honneur qu'on lui porte, le tribut qu'on lui paye dans ses discours. L'*éloge* met le prix au mérite; la *louange* en est une récompense. L'*éloge* est plus fort de choses; la *louange* est plus forte en paroles. L'*éloge* loue mieux; la

louange loue plus. L'éloge conserve des faits ; la *louange* exalte les personnes. L'éloge sans motif n'est qu'une *louange*. La justice éternelle distribue les vrais *éloges* ; la flatterie prodiguera des *louanges*. L'éloge est raisonnable, réfléchi, fondé en titre, passé par la critique. La *louange* peut être vague, générale, gratuite, précieuse. L'éloge est opposé à la satire ; la *louange*, à l'injure.

Écartier, to remove; écartier, *to scatter;* mettre à l'écart, *to put aside;* *écarter* est plus fort que *scatter*. Un prince doit *écarter* de soi les traites, et en *écarter* les flatteurs. *Écartier* est plus fort que *mettre à l'écart*. Un juge doit *écarter* toute prévention, et *mettre à l'écart* tout sentiment personnel.

Émaner, to come from; découler, *to flow from;* *émaner* désigne la source d'où les choses partent ; *découler* indique le canal par où elles passent. *Émaner* se dit des exhalaisons ; *découler* se dit des fluides. Les odeurs *émanent* du corps ; il *découle* du sang par une blessure ; on dit qu'un tel arrêt est *émané* ou sorti d'un tribunal, et qu'il *découle* d'un principe une foule de conséquences.

Emblème, emblem; devise, *device;* l'*emblème* est un symbole plus général ; la *devise* est un symbole déterminé à une personne. Le premier suppose souvent une comparaison entre des objets de même nature ; le second porte sur une métaphore. Les paroles de l'*emblème* ont toutes seules un sens plein et achevé ; les paroles de la *devise* ne s'entendent bien, que quand elles sont jointes à la figure.

Empire, empire; règne, *reign;* *empire* a une grâce particulière. Lorsqu'on parle des peuples ou des nations ; *régné* convient mieux à l'écart des princes ; ainsi l'on dit : l'*empire* Romain ; le *régné* des Césars. On dit d'un père qu'il a un *empire* despotique sur ses enfans ; d'un maître, qu'il exerce un *empire* cruel sur ses valets ; d'un tyran, que la vertu gémit sous son *empire*. Une femme est malheureuse sous l'*empire* d'un jaloux. On dit : le *régné*, et non l'*empire* de la vertu ou du vice.

Empire, empire; royaume, *kingdom;* le mot d'*empire* marque une domination de commandement ; celui de *royaume*, une domination de l'administration. Le premier fait naître l'idée d'un état vaste et composé de plusieurs peuples ; le second marque un état plus borné, et fait sentir l'unité de la nation dont il est formé. Ainsi l'on dit : l'*empire* de France, l'*empire* de Russie. Les *royaumes* d'Espagne, d'Angleterre, &c.

Emplette, purchase; achat, *buying;* le mot d'*emplette* emporte avec lui une idée particulière de la chose achetée ; et celui d'*achat* tient plus de l'action d'acheter. On dit : une *emplette* utile, une *emplette* de goût ; ce que l'on ne peut pas dire du mot *achat*. On dit aussi faire *emplette* d'habits, de bijoux, de meubles, &c. Mais pour des objets considérables, comme des terres, des fonds, des maisons, le mot d'*achat* est celui qu'il faut employer.

Emplir, to fill; remplir, *to fill up;* *emplir* exprime proprement l'action continue par laquelle on comble entièrement la capacité d'une chose. *Remplir* signifie proprement *emplir* de nouveau ; il signifie aussi achever d'*emplir*. On *emplit* tout de suite une bouteille de vin ; un étang se *remplit* d'eau par des crues successives.

Emporter le prix, to obtain a prize; remporter le prix, *to obtain the prize;* *emporter le prix,*

c'est obtenir une récompense, un avantage, un honneur ; *remporter le prix,* c'est obtenir tel prix, la récompense, la couronne qui avoit été mise au concours. On *emporte le prix* d'un art, en surpassant les autres qui l'ont exercé ; on *remporte le prix* d'un poëse ou de dessin, en traitant mieux que les autres concurrents un sujet donné.

Empreindre, to imprint; imprimer, *to print;* *empreindre* signifie *imprimer*, par l'application d'un corps sur un autre, la figure, l'image des traits sensibles de ce corps. Vous *imprimez* un mouvement à un corps, des sensations à un être animé, des leçons dans l'âme, &c. ; toutes choses que vous ne sauriez rigoureusement *empreindre*, car elles n'ont pas de figure. Pour *empreindre*, il faut *imprimer* de manière que l'impression laisse l'*empreinte* ou l'image de la chose. En marchant, vous *imprimez* un mouvement à l'air ; vos pas restent *empreints* sur la terre. Un tonneau gâté *imprime* sa mauvaise qualité au vin ; l'effigie du prince est *empreinte* sur la monnaie. Un ouvrage est *imprimé* et non *empeint*, mais les caractères d'un imprimerie restent *empreints* sur le papier.

Emulation, emulation; rivalité, *rivalry;* *emulation* exprime multitude, pluralité, concours, et se prend en bonne part. *Rivalité* signifie littéralement le droit ou l'acte de puiser de l'eau au même ruisseau, et désigne par analogie la poursuite du même objet. On appelle *rivaux* ceux qui tirent du même ruisseau des eaux dont la dérivation occasionne entre eux de fréquens débats. L'*emulation* ne désigne que la concurrence ; et la *rivalité* dénote le conflit. Il y a *emulation* quand on court la même carrière ; et *rivalité* quand les intérêts se combattent. Deux *émules* vont ensemble ; deux *rivaux* vont l'un contre l'autre.

Émule, rival; émulateur, *emulator;* on est *émule* de ses pairs ou compagnons ; on est *émulateur* de quelque personnage distingué ; l'*émule* a des *émules* ; l'*émulateur* a des modèles. L'*émule* tâche de surpasser son *émule*, l'*émulateur* tâche d'imiter son modèle.

Enchaînement, concatenation; enchaînement, *chain, linking;* *enchaînement* ne s'emploie qu'au figuré. On dit : un *enchaînement* de malheurs ; l'*enchaînement* des causes, des circonstances ; l'*enchaînement* des idées, des propositions qui forment un raisonnement. *Enchaînement* ne se dit qu'au propre. Des anneaux, des fils, des cordons et autres objets semblables, entraînés les uns dans les autres, forment une *enchaînement*.

Encore, more, still, besides; aussi, *also, too;* *encore* a plus de rapport au nombre et à la quantité ; sa propre énergie est d'ajouter et d'augmenter. Quand il n'y en a pas assez, il en faut *encore* ; l'amour est non-seulement libéral, mais *encore* prodigue. *Aussi* tient davantage de la similitude et de la comparaison ; sa valeur particulière est de marquer de la conformité et de l'égalité dans les choses. Lorsque le corps est malade, l'esprit l'est *aussi* ; ce n'est pas seulement à Paris qu'il y a de la politesse, on en trouve *aussi* dans la province.

Endurer, passive; patient, *patient;* *endurer*, qui endure, qui souffre avec patience, avec constance, des duretés, des injures, des persécutions de la part des hommes. *Patient*, qui pâtit, qui souffre avec modération, avec dou-

œur, sans agitation, sans murmure, quelque genre de peine que ce soit. *Patient* est le genre, *endurant* est l'espèce.

Energie, energy; force, force.—relativement au discours, *forte* est dit moins qu'*énergique*. Celle-ci s'appuie principalement aux discours qui pèchent et au caractère du style. On dit d'un orateur qu'il joint la *force* au raisonnement à l'*énergie* des expressions; on dit aussi, une *parole énergique*, d'un *style fort*.

Enfant, infant; puéril, puérile.—la qualification d'*enfant* s'applique aux personnes; celle de *puéril*, à leurs discours ou à leurs actions. On dit qu'un discours est un *enfant*, et tout ce qu'il dit est *puéril*. Le premier désigne un défaut de maturité; le second un défaut d'éducation.

Enfanter, to bring forth; accoucher, to be delivered; enfanter, to beget;—enfanter ne s'emploie que rarement; c'est un terme dogmatique: la vierge *enfantera* un fils; et un terme de mythologie: jaissait terre *enfant* des géans au titon. *Accoucher* a uniquement rapport à la femme. *Engendrer* se dit également pour les deux sexes. Au figuré, ces trois mots signifient également produire. *Enfanter* se dit des ouvrages de la plume ou de la main: est auteur *enfant* plusieurs volumes chaque année. *Accoucher* s'emploie pour les productions de l'esprit, et renferme l'idée de difficulté: un poète qui vient d'*accoucher* d'une épopée n'a rien de plus pressé que d'en faire part au public. On se sert d'*engendrer* pour ce qui est l'effet de l'humour: c'est un *facteur* qui *engendre* pas mélancolie.

Enfin, in fine, à la fin, at last; finalement, finally;—enfin ou *enfin* signifie en finissant, pour finir, pour conclusion, en un mot. *À la fin* signifie après tout cela, au bout du compte, en dernière analyse, pour résultat des choses. *Finalement* signifie *en fin finie*, ou *à la fin finie*, pour dernière conclusion, définitivement. *Finement* est vieux et populaire.

Enflé, swelled, gonflé, puffed up; bouffi, bloated; hirsoufflé, blown, windy, inflated;—enflé offre l'idée d'un fluide dans le corps; *gonflé*, l'idée particulière d'une forte tension par plénitude; *bouffi*, l'idée d'une enflure grosse, mais avec quelque chose de flasque qui donne au corps un faux embonpoint; *hirsoufflé*, l'idée d'une enflure, sur-tout de la peau, du témoignent. En monde, un homme plein de lui-même, d'orgueil, de vanité, est *enflé*, *gonflé*, *bouffi*. Un style est *enflé*, *bouffi*, *hirsoufflé*, mais il n'est point *gonflé*. Le style est *enflé*, dès qu'il tend à donner soit dans les pensées, soit dans les paroles, une trop haute idée de la chose. Il est *bouffi*, lorsqu'il sort tout-à-coup du sujet, et qu'en affectant beaucoup de grandeur et de force, il décline beaucoup de faiblesse et de lâcheté. Il est *hirsoufflé*, lorsqu'il n'est rempli que de mots, de grands mots, vides de sens et d'idées. *Bouffi* présente l'image désagréable d'un corps malade; au lieu que *hirsoufflé* ne présente que celle d'un corps vide de substance.

Ennemi, enemy; adversaire, adversary; antagoniste, antagonist;—les ennemis se haïssent; les *adversaires* se poursuivent par intérêt; l'éloignement des *antagonistes* ne vient que de leur différente façon de penser. Les premiers font la guerre; les seconds plaident; les troisièmes disputent.

Enoncer, to enunciate; exprimer, to express;—énoncer demande les qualités de l'élocution;

son mérite est dans la diction ou le langage choisi. *Exprimer* demande les qualités de l'interprète: son principal mérite consiste dans le parfait rapport des termes avec les idées, d'un langage avec la chose. Ainsi Platon ne sersit *énoncer* l'innocence d'Alcibiade *exprimer*. Le peuple s'*énonçait* qu'il n'y avait rien qu'il ne s'exprimât; parce qu'il sentait vivement, et qu'il savait peu.

Enquêter, to enquire; s'informer, to inform oneself;—enquêter, c'est faire des enquêtes; des recherches plus ou moins diligentes, curieuses, étendues ou profondes, pour acquiescir à une commission ample ou exacte, ou même la certitude de la chose. *S'informar*, c'est s'abandonner à chercher, demander des lumières, des éclaircissements pour savoir ce qui est. *S'enquêter* dit plus que *s'informer*, comme *querir* dit plus que *chercher*, et *rechercher* plus que demander. *S'enquêter*, c'est s'efforcer, fouiller en dedans, dans le fond; *s'informer* n'exprime point ces idées. A force de *s'enquêter*, on découvre; à force de *s'informer*, on apprend.

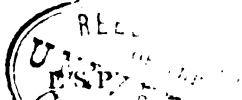
Enseigner, to teach; apprendre, to learn; instruire, to instruct; informer, to inform; faire savoir, to make known;—enseigner, c'est donner des leçons; *apprendre*, donner des leçons dont on profite; *instruire*, mettre au fait de détails; *informer*, avertir des événements; *faire savoir*, rapporter fidèlement. *Enseigner* et *apprendre* ont rapport à ce qui cultive l'esprit; *instruire*, à ce qui est utile à la conduite; *informer* renferme une idée d'autorité à l'égard des personnes qu'on *informe*, et de dépendance, à l'égard de celles qui sont l'objet de l'*information*; *faire savoir* satisfait la curiosité.

Entendre, to hear, to hearken; écouter, to hear, to listen; ouïr, to hear, to oyer;—entendre, c'est être frappé des sons; *écouter*, c'est prêter l'oreille pour les entendre. Quelquefois on n'*entend* pas quoiqu'on *écoute*; souvent on *entend* sans *écouter*. On dit d'un homme qu'il ne *marque* une sensation plus confuse. Il n'est guère d'usage qu'au participe passé. On a qu'il *entend* ou *parle* sans avoir *entendu* ce qui a été dit.

Entendre, to understand; comprendre, to comprehend; concevoir, to conceive;—entendre a rapport à la valeur des termes dont on se sert; *comprendre*, à la nature des choses qu'on explique; *concevoir*, à l'ordre et au dessein de ce qu'on propose. On *entend* les langues; on *comprend* les sciences; on *conçoit* ce qui regarde les arts. Il est difficile d'*entendre* ce qui est énigmatique, de *comprendre* ce qui est abstrait, d'*en concevoir* ce qui est confus.

Entendre raillerie, to take a joke very well; entendre la raillerie, to have a knack for raillery;—entendre raillerie, c'est prendre bien ce qu'on nous dit, c'est ne s'en point fâcher, c'est non seulement savoir souffrir les railleries, mais aussi les détourner avec adresse, et les repousser avec esprit. *Entendre la raillerie*, c'est entendre l'art de railler, comme *entendre la poésie*, c'est *entendre* l'art et le génie des vers.

Entier, entire, whole; complet, complete;—une chose est entière, lorsqu'elle n'est ni mutilée, ni brisée, ni partagée. Elle est *complète* lorsqu'il ne lui manque rien, et qu'elle a tout ce qui lui convient. On dira: cette feuille de papier est *entière*: ce livre est *complet*. Occuper une maison *entière*: avoir un appartement *complet*.



Entièrement, *entirely*; en entier, *entire*:—*entièrement* modifie le verbe, l'action exprimée par le verbe. *En entier* modifie la chose, l'objet sur lequel tombe cette action. Quand on a fait *entièrement* une chose, la chose est faite *en entier*, on n'a plus rien à faire. J'ai lu *entièrement* cet ouvrage, c'est-à-dire, que ma lecture est achevée. Je l'ai lu *en entier*, c'est-à-dire, que j'ai lu l'ouvrage tout entier. *En entier* indique aussi ce qui se fait tout à la fois, en un seul coup; *entièrement* désigne une succession d'actes, ou une action dont les influences divisées se portent sur divers objets. Une ville est *entièrement* engloutie par plusieurs secousses de tremblement de terre; par une seule ouverture subite de la terre, elle est engloutie *en entier*.

Environner, *to surround*; environner, *to environs*; encadrer, *to girdle*, *to encompass*; enclore, *to inclose*:—*environner* et *environner* donnent l'idée générale et commune de mettre une chose autour d'une autre, de l'enfermer dans toute sa circonférence. *Encadrer*, c'est renfermer une chose dans une ceinture, l'enfermer dans toute sa circonférence, comme d'une ceinture, de manière que n'étant nulle part ouverte ou découverte, d'un côté ses limites soient fixes, et de l'autre son accès soit défendu. *Enclore*, c'est enfermer une chose comme dans un rempart, former tout autour une clôture, de manière qu'elle soit cachée, défendue, garantie, impénétrable. On *entoure* et on *environne* une ville de murs; et l'on dit de même une ville est *entourée* de murailles; *enclore* une ville de murs. On *environne* et on *entoure* les personnes sans les *encadrer*, sans les *enclore*. On fait *entourer* des fossés une forêt; on fait *enclore* un jardin, un champ est *entouré* de haies. Ce qui *entoure* touche de plus près à la chose qu'il *entoure*; tandis que ce qui *environne* peut être plus ou moins éloigné. Un anneau *entoure* le doigt, un bracelet *entoure* le bras, une bordure *entoure* un tableau, des diamans *entourent* un portrait, des fossés *entourent* un château, une rivière *entoure* une île. Les cieux *environnent* la terre, des satellites *environnent* une planète, des places fortes *environnent* un état, divers peuples *environnent* une nation, des eaux *environnent* un pays.

Envier, *to envy*; avoir envie, *to long*:—*envier* marque un mouvement de jalousie ou de vanité; *avoir envie*, un mouvement de cupidité ou de volupté. Les subalternes *envient* l'autorité des supérieurs; les enfants *ont envie* de tout ce qu'ils voient. On *envie* le bonheur de quelqu'un; on a *envie* d'un mets.

Envier, porter envie, *to desire*:—c'est désirer une chose de sorte de chagriner ce qui est en la possession d'un autre. On *envie* les choses, on *porte envie* aux personnes.

Épanchement, *pouring out*; effusion, *effusion*:—*épancher*, c'est verser en penchant, en inclinant doucement, répandre goutte à goutte. *Effusion*, c'est un écoulement abondant, un débordement, une profusion, une prodigalité. *L'effusion* est plus vive, plus abondante, plus connue que *l'épanchement*. Par une meurtrissure, il se fait un *épanchement* de sang; il y aura *effusion* par une large plaie. Au figuré on dit souvent *l'épanchement* et *l'effusion* du cœur. Un cœur sensible cherche à se soulager par des *épanchements*; un cœur trop plein, à se décharger par des *effusions*.

Épître, *epistle*; lettre, *letter*:—*littre* se dit géné-

ralement de toutes celles que l'on écrit ordinairement, et de celles qui ont été écrites par les auteurs modernes, ou dans des langues vivantes; comme les *Lettres de Symplicien*, de *Montesquieu*, de *Chesterfield*, &c. *Épître* se dit des lettres écrites par les anciens, dans les langues mortes; on dit les *Épîtres de Cicéron*, de *Sénèque*, de *Plinius*. Par exception, on dit quelquefois les *Lettres de Cicéron*, et de *Plinius*. On appelle *épîtres* délicieuses, les lettres que l'on met à la tête des livres pour les dédier. On donne le nom d'*épîtres* aux lettres écrites en vers, qui ont le caractère de celles d'*Horace*; comme les *Épîtres de Despreaux*, de *Roisseau*.

Équivoque, *equivocness*, *equivocation*; ambiguïté, *ambiguity*; double sens, *double meaning*:—*l'équivoque* a deux sens, l'un naturel, qui est entendu de ceux qui écoutent; l'autre détourné, qui n'est entendu que de la personne qui parle. *L'ambiguïté* a un sens général, susceptible de diverses interprétations, de sorte qu'on a peine à décider la pensée précise de l'auteur; elle est souvent l'effet d'une confusion d'idées. Le *double sens* a deux significations naturelles et convenables; par l'une, il se présente naturellement pour être entendu de tout le monde; par l'autre, il fait une allusion, pour être entendu que de certaines personnes. Le *double sens* est d'un esprit fin; la multiplicité et la profondeur se ont introduit l'équivoque.

Erre, *to wander*, *to rove*; vaguer, *to ramble*:—*errer*, c'est aller ça et là, sans suivre de route certaine. *Vaguer*, c'est *errer* d'une manière vague et vaine. À l'aventure. *Vaguer* est presque inné. Des peuples *errants* ne se fixent nulle part; ils changent souvent de lieu; des peuples *vagabonds* ne s'arrêtent pas. Celui qui *erre*, va sans savoir son chemin; celui qui *vague*, va toujours sans savoir où. Sans but, sans objet, on *erre*, on *vague*, au gré des vents.

Érudit, *erudite*, *doct*, *learned*; savant, *learned*:—ces trois termes supposent des connaissances acquises par l'étude. *L'érudit* et le *docte* savent des faits dans tous les genres de littérature; *l'érudit* en sait beaucoup, le *docte* les sait bien. Le *docte* et le *savant* connaissent avec intelligence. Le *docte* connaît des faits de littérature, qu'il sait appliquer; le *savant* connaît des principes dont il sait tirer les conséquences. Ces trois termes se disent des personnes; il n'y a que *docte* et *savant* qui se disent des ouvrages. On peut pas d'un ouvrage qu'il est *érudit*, mais qu'il est *simple d'érudition*. On dit un *docte* commentaire, un *ouvrage érudit*.

Escali, *stairs*; degré, *montée*, *steps*:—*escalier* est devenu aujourd'hui le seul terme d'usage; *dégré* ne se dit plus que par le bourgeois; et *montée*, par le petit peuple.

Espérer, *to hope*; attendre, *to expect*:—*espérer* signifie littéralement, voir en avant, dans l'avenir, et par une restriction reçue, prévoir quelque chose d'heureux. *Attendre* signifie être attentif, s'appliquer, avoir le spirit tendu vers ce qui doit arriver. Un accusé *espère* un jugement favorable; et il *attend* son jugement. On *espère* une grâce, une faveur; on *attend* une visite, un payement. On *espère* d'obtenir les choses; on *attend* qu'elles viennent.

Espoir, *hope*; espérance, *hope*:—*l'espérance* s'étend sur tous les genres de bien que nous désirons d'obtenir. *L'espérance* s'adresse proprement à cette sorte de biens, dont nous désirons le

plus ardemment la possession, et dont la privation serait pour nous un malheur. L'espérance est, suivant Aristote, le songe d'un homme éveillé: l'espérance est l'aliment de l'homme passionné.

Eprit, *mind, wit; raison, reason*; bon sens, *good sense*; jugement, *judgement*; entendement, *understanding*; conception, *conception*; intelligence, *intelligence*; génie, *genius*:—on dit de l'esprit, qu'il est fin et délicat; de la raison, qu'elle est sage et modérée; du bon sens, qu'il est droit et sûr; du jugement, qu'il est solide et sain; de l'entendement, qu'il est profond et clairvoyant; de la conception, qu'elle est nette et prompte; de l'intelligence, qu'elle est habile et pénétrante; du génie, qu'il est heureux et fécond. Un galant homme ne se pique point d'esprit, s'attache à avoir de la raison, veille à ne se point écarter du bon sens, travaille à former son jugement, exerce son entendement, cherche à rendre sa conception juste, se procure en toutes choses le plus d'intelligence qu'il peut, et suit son génie. L'esprit est nécessaire dans le commerce des dames; la raison, dans les cercles d'amis; le bon sens, avec tout le monde; le jugement, dans la société des grands; l'entendement, avec les politiques et les courtisans; la conception, pour goûter les conversations instructives et savantes; l'intelligence, avec les ouvriers et dans les affaires; le génie, avec les gens à projets et à dépense. La sottise est l'opposé de l'esprit; la folie, l'est de la raison; l'extravagance, l'est du bon sens; l'étourderie, l'est du jugement; l'imbecillité, l'est de l'entendement; la stupidité, l'est de la conception; l'incapacité, l'est de l'intelligence; et l'incapacité, l'est du génie.

Etournement, *astonishment*; surprise, *surprise*; consternation, *consternation*:—l'étournement est dans les sens; la surprise, dans l'esprit; la consternation, dans le cœur.

Etourdissement, à l'étourdissement, *giddiness*:—celui qui agit étourdissement, agit en étourdi, comme un étourdi qu'il est: celui qui agit à l'étourdissement, agit à la manière des étourdis, comme s'il était étourdi.

Etouffer, *to choke; suffoquer, to suffocate*:—étouffer, c'est empêcher les poumons de recevoir l'air et de le rejeter alternativement; c'est la respiration, vous étouffez. Suffoquer, c'est boucher le canal de la respiration; un fétu arrêté dans la trachée artère, suffoque. Tibère fut étouffé sous un tas de couvertures. Sémèque fut suffoqué par la vapeur d'un bain chaud. Étouffer se dit figurément pour détruire, faire cesser, empêcher qu'une chose n'éclate. On étouffe un bruit, une affaire, une rébellion; on étouffe ses passions, ses sentiments, ses remords. Suffoquer n'est usité que dans le sens propre.

Etroit, *narrow; strict, strict*:—étroit est l'opposé de large. On dit au physique étroit et non ardu; un habit étroit; une voie étroite; une église étroite, &c. Étroit, au figuré, sert à désigner des relations intimes, ou de fortes liaisons; alliance étroite, étroite amitié, correspondance étroite, étroite familiarité, &c. Strict ne s'emploie pas dans ce sens. On dit le sens étroit ou strict d'une proposition, un droit strict ou étroit, devoir étroit ou strict, une obligation stricte ou étroite, &c. Étroit signifie alors rigoureux, sévère, et c'est la signification propre de strict. Étroit est du discours

ordinaire; strict, du style des théologiens, des philosophes, des juriconsultes.

S'évader, *to steal away; s'échapper, to escape*; s'enfuir, *to run away*:—s'évader se fait en secret; s'échapper, suppose qu'on a déjà été pris, ou qu'on est près de l'être; s'enfuir ne suppose aucune de ces conditions. On s'évade d'une prison; on s'échappe des mains de quelqu'un; on s'enfuit après une bataille perdue. Il faut de l'adresse et du bonheur pour s'évader; de la présence d'esprit et de la force pour s'échapper; de l'agilité et de la vigueur pour s'enfuir.

Eviller, *to awake; réveiller, to awake*:—éveiller se dit proprement par rapport à une heure réglée; réveiller, par rapport à un temps extraordinaire. Un homme qui a coutume de se lever à cinq heures du matin, et qui ne veut pas dormir davantage, dira à ses gens ne manquez pas de m'éveiller à cinq heures. Une personne qui a une affaire en tête, dira en se couchant, s'il vient des lettres cette nuit qu'on ne manque pas de me réveiller. On dit aussi un grand bruit m'a réveillé; ce qui marque quelque chose d'irrégulier et de subit.

Eviller exprime l'action simple de tirer de l'état de sommeil, et d'amener à l'état de veille: réveiller exprime par la force commandée de la particule *re*, la réitération ou le redoublement d'action. On s'éveille, quand on s'éveille naturellement; si l'on s'endort de nouveau, à la seconde fois on se réveille. Ces mots s'emploient au figuré. Eviller, *e. à d. armer*, le courage, la haine, la colère, &c.; les réveiller, *e. à d. les ranimer*, les exciter de nouveau, les renouveler, &c. Vous éveillez, vous animez le courage d'un homme tranquille, qui ne songe point au danger. Vous réveillez, vous ranimez le courage de celui qui l'a perdu ou qui le perd. On évaille l'attention d'un homme simplement distrait; on réveille celle d'un homme absorbé dans une rêverie, ou dans une mélancolie profonde.

Evénement, *event; accident, accident*; aventure, *adventure*:—événement se dit en général de tout ce qui arrive dans le monde; accident, de ce qui arrive de fâcheux; aventure de ce qui arrive aux personnes. Ce dernier marque quelque chose qui tient plus du bonheur que du malheur. Les révolutions d'état sont des événements; les chutes d'édifices sont des accidents; les bonnes fortunes des jeunes gens sont des aventures.

Exceller, *to excel; être excellent, to be excellent*:—exceller suppose une comparaison, et excellent, à l'égalité: être excellent ne suppose point de comparaison, et souffre des égaux; il ne convient bien qu'aux choses de goût. Le Titien a excellé dans le coloris; Michel Ange dans le dessin. Garrick était excellent acteur; Clarron, excellente actrice. Ou excelle dans un art, un mets est excellent.

Excepté, hors, hormis, *except; excepté* dénote une séparation provenant de non-conformité à ce qui est général ou ordinaire. Hors et hormis séparent par exclusion. Le dernier est d'un usage moins fréquent, et marque plus particulièrement l'exclusion des personnes. Aucun homme n'est exempt de passions; excepté le parfait chrétien. La loi de Mahomet permet tout, hors le vin. Hormis vous, belle Naïme, tout m'est indifférent.

Exciter, *to excite; inciter, to incite; pousser, to stir on; animer, to animate, to stir up; encourager, to encourage; aiguillonner, to spur on*

porter, *to prompt, to put upon*.—la plupart de ces mots ne sont synonymes que dans le sens figuré, et on les emploie assez indifféremment l'un pour l'autre. *Exciter*, c'est aviser, disposer, pousser vivement, presser fortement quelqu'un pour l'engager à suivre un objet, ou à le poursuivre avec plus d'ardeur. *Inci ter*, c'est s'insinuer assez ayant dans l'esprit de quelqu'un, et le solliciter assez fortement pour le déterminer, l'attacher, l'entraîner, le porter à la poursuite d'un objet. *Pousser*, c'est donner une impulsion, imprimer des mouvements, forcer le penchant, prêter ses forces à quelqu'un pour le faire aller ou avancer plus vite vers un but. *Animier*, c'est inspirer une nouvelle activité, donner de la chaleur, exciter une passion, ou un sentiment vif dans l'âme de quelqu'un, pour qu'il agisse avec empressement et avec constance. *Encourager*, c'est aider la faiblesse, élever le cœur, animer et maintenir le courage, inspirer, soutenir la hardiesse, l'audace, donner une nouvelle énergie à quelqu'un, pour que rien ne le détourne d'un objet, ou ne l'arrête dans sa poursuite. *Aiguillonner*, c'est piquer quelqu'un dans les endroits sensibles, le solliciter avec des traits perçants, l'exciter par les moyens les plus pressans, et avec une force en quelque sorte coercitive, pour qu'il fournisse une carrière. *Porter*, c'est déterminer le penchant ou la volonté de quelqu'un, l'emporter par son ascendant, le mener sans résistance, disposer en quelque sorte de lui, et lui faire faire ce qu'on veut.

Deshériter, to exheredate; *deshériter, to disinheredate*.—*deshériter* se dit d'un père qui dépouille ses enfans de toute espèce de droit et de part dans sa succession, et même de leur légitime, par une exclusion expresse et motivée, et en vertu de la loi qui l'autorise à punir, par l'exhérédation, certains offenses. Ce mot est du Palais. *Deshériter*, c'est léguer à d'autres des biens libres, par la simple institution d'un autre héritier ou d'un légataire, au préjudice des héritiers naturels, sans cause énoncée, et en vertu du droit de disposer de sa propriété. Il est bien flétrissant d'être *exhé. édé*; il n'est que malheureux d'être *deshérite*.

Exiler, to exile; *bannir, to banish*.—l'exil est prononcé par un ordre de l'autorité; le *bannissement* par un jugement de la justice. Le *bannissement* est une peine infamante; l'exil est une disgrâce encourue sans dishonneur, pour avoir déplu. L'exil vous éloigne de votre patrie, de votre domicile; le *bannissement* vous en chasse ignominieusement. Les Tarquins furent *bannis* de Rome par un décret public; Ovide fut *exilé* par un ordre d'Auguste.

Assister, to assist; *être, to be*; *subsister, to subsist*.—*être* convient à toutes sortes de sujets, substances, ou modes, à toutes les manières d'être; *exister* ne se dit que des substances, pour en marquer l'être réel; *subsister* s'applique également aux substances et aux modes, mais de plus avec un rapport de la durée de leur être.

Expédient, expedient; *ressource, resource*.—*expédient*, ce qui convient dans les conjonctures, ce qui tire d'embaras; *ressource*, ce qui relève ou élève au-dessus, ce qui répare une perte. La *ressource* suppose un mal à réparer; l'*expédient* ne suppose qu'un obstacle à vaincre. L'*expédient* facilite le succès; la *ressource* remédie au mal. L'habitude des affaires, l'industrie, la dextérité, l'habileté, nous

fournissent des *expédiens*: une tête forte, une âme ferme, le génie, la fortune, le crédit, &c. nous assurent des *ressources*.

Expérience, experientia; *essai, essay*; *épreuve, trials*.—l'*expérience* regarde proprement la vérité des choses et leur existence: elle éclaircit le doute, et dissipe l'ignorance. L'*essai* concerne particulièrement l'usage des choses: il juge de ce qui convient ou ne convient pas. L'*épreuve* a plus de rapport à la qualité des choses; elle instruit de ce qui est bon ou mauvais, distingue le meilleur, et empêche d'être trompé. On fait des *expériences* pour savoir; des *essais* pour choisir; des *épreuves* pour connaître. L'*expérience* confirme nos opinions; l'*essai* conduit notre goût; l'*épreuve* rassure notre confiance.

Extérieur, exterior part; *dehors, outside*; *apparence, appearance*.—l'*extérieur* est ce qui se voit: il fait partie de la chose, mais la partie la plus éloignée du centre. Le *dehors* est ce qui environne: il n'est pas proprement de la chose, mais il en approche le plus. L'*apparence* est l'effet que la vue de la chose produit, ou l'idée qu'on s'en forme par cette vue. Les toits, les murs font l'*extérieur* d'un château; les fossés, les cours, les jardins, les avenues en font les *dehors*; la figure, la grandeur, la situation en font l'*apparence*. Dans le sens figuré, *extérieur* se dit de l'air et de la physionomie des personnes; *dehors*, des manières et de la dépense; *apparence*, des actions et de la conduite. L'*extérieur* provenant n'est pas toujours accompagné du vrai mérite. Les *dehors* brillans ne sont pas des preuves certaines d'une fortune solide. Les pratiques de dévotion sont des *apparences* qui ne décident de rien sur la vertu.

Extirper, to extirpate; *déraciner, to eradicate*.—*extirper*, c'est arracher la souche; *déraciner*, c'est arracher les racines. On *extirpe* ce qui est implanté, ce qui tient à un forte souche; on *déracine* ce qui est enraciné, ce qui tient par des racines. *Extirper* indique toujours l'action d'enlever avec force le corps de la place à laquelle il tenait fortement; *déraciner* désigne l'action seule de détacher les racines ou les liens qui retiennent le corps. Un ouragan *déracine* les arbres, et ne les *extirpe* pas. On *déracine* un cor au pied en enlevant le calus tout autour, pour l'*extirper* ensuite. Au figuré, *extirper* et *déraciner* signifient détruire entièrement des choses très-pernicieuses, des abus, des maux, des habitudes, des erreurs, &c. On *déracine* ce qui a jeté des racines profondes, des habitudes invétérées; on *extirpe* des vices, des passions, ce qui a pris beaucoup de consistance et de force.

F.

FABRIQUE, fabrick, manufacture: *manufactur, manufacture, manufactory*.—la *fabrique* roule plutôt sur des objets d'un usage plus ordinaire; la *manufacture*, sur des objets plus relevés. On dira des *fabriques* de bas, de binnets; des *manufactures* de glaces, de porcelaines; une *fabrique* de chapeaux de laine, une *manufacture* de chapeaux de castor: on dit des *manufactures* royales, et non des *fabriques* royales. Le mot *fabrique* est donc modeste; *manufacture* est un grand mot.

Lorsqu'il s'agit d'établissement, d'encouragement, &c. on dit plutôt des *manufactures*; elles entraînent les *fabriques*.

Façon, *make*; figure, *figure*; forme, *form*; conformation, *conformation*:—la *façon* naît du travail; elle est plus ou moins recherchée. La *figure* naît du dessin; elle est plus ou moins régulière. La *forme* naît de la construction; elle est plus ou moins naturelle. La *conformation* ne se dit guère que des parties du corps animal; elle naît de leur rapport; elle est plus ou moins convenable. La *façon* est belle ou laide; la *figure*, gracieuse ou désagréable; la *forme*, ordinaire ou extraordinaire; la *conformation*, bonne ou mauvaise. *Conformation* n'est point employé dans le sens figuré; mais on dit, avoir sa *façon* de penser et d'agir. Un homme qui souffre fait une triste *figure* avec des gens en pleine santé. La *forme* devient souvent plus essentielle que le fond.

Façon, *fashion*, *way*, *make*; manière, *manner*:—la *façon* est ce qui donne la forme à un ouvrage, à une action; la *manière* est ce qui donne un tour particulier à l'action, à l'ouvrage. La *manière* est une modification particulière de la *façon*: la *façon* dit quelque chose de général; la *manière*, quelque chose de particulier. On dit qu'une personne a *bonne façon*; mais on ne dira pas qu'elle a *bonne manière*; on se servira du pluriel, elle a de *belles manières*, des *manières agréables*. Chaque art a sa *façon*; chaque ouvrier a sa *manière*. La *façon* caractérise l'ouvrage en général; et la *manière*, l'esprit de l'ouvrier. Chacun a sa *façon*, c'est-à-dire, son habitude, sa coutume; chacun a sa *manière*, c'est-à-dire, une mode particulière, propre à soi et distincte de toute autre. On entend par *façon de parler*, des locutions, des phrases, soit régulières, soit irrégulières, caractérisées par l'usage; et par *manière de parler*, une phrase, une locution singulière, ou hasardée en passant, selon les circonstances du discours. Les *façons* tiennent à un éternel usage établi, et dès-lors elles supposent une sorte de recherche; les *manières* sont de la personne même, et par-là elles sont davantage dans la nature, et de moins de la personne. Cependant, dans l'homme essentiellement poli, les *façons* sont souvent plus naturelles; et dans un homme habituellement affecté, les *manières* sont plus recherchées. Un homme est *façonné*, par-là même qu'il est formé aux usages du monde; il est *maniéré*, lorsqu'il se singularise par des *manières* outrées, qui ne sont ni dans la nature, ni dans les mœurs. On dit les *manières* et non les *façons* d'une nation, parce que les *manières* sont des traits distinctifs, des singularités remarquables, par lesquelles on doit distinguer un peuple, comme un individu d'un autre. Le mot de *façon* peut se dire des objets même inanimés, mais les *manières* sont réellement propres aux êtres intelligens.

Faction, *faction*; parti, *party*:—*faction* annonce de l'affectivité et une machination secrète, contraire aux vus de ceux qui n'en sont point; *parti* n'exprime qu'un partage dans les opinions. Le terme de *parti* par lui-même n'a rien d'odieux; celui de *faction* l'est toujours. Un *parti* s'édifie ou, quand il est encore faible, n'est qu'une *faction*.

Fade, *dull*, *flat*; insipide, *insipid*:—insipide enlève le goût. Ce qui est *fade* ne le touche point

du tout. Il manque un degré d'assaisonnement à ce qui est *fade*: tout manque à ce qui est *insipide*.

Faible, *feeble*; délaillé, *debile*:—Ces mots signifient ce qui est sans force, ce qui n'a pas la force convenable ou une force suffisante pour sa destination. *Faible* est, tant au propre qu'au figuré, d'un usage infiniment plus étendu que *debile*. Un soutien, un appui, un moyen, un ressort, un roseau, un mur, une poutre, une monnaie, un ouvrage, un discours, un raisonnement, &c. sont *faibles* et non *debiles*. *Debile* ne s'applique guère qu'aux animaux, à leurs facultés, à leurs membres, et par analogie à certaines facultés spirituelles de l'homme: ainsi l'on dira que l'esprit devient *debile*, comme le corps, à mesure qu'on vieillit. Le sujet *faible* n'a pas assez de force relative; le sujet *debile* est d'une grande faiblesse. Vous naissez avec une constitution *faible*; la maladie, l'infirmité, l'âge vous rendent *debile*. Vous avez la vue *faible*; *debile*, elle s'éteint. Un cœur *faible* peut subsister avec un esprit fort; un corps *debile* peut encore loger une âme forte. Être *faible*, *to be weak*; avoir des faiblesses, *to have weaknesses*:—on est *faible* tout à la fois par la disposition du cœur et de l'esprit; on a des *faiblesses* ordinairement par la surprise du cœur. On peut avoir des *faiblesses*, personne n'en est exempt; c'est une imperfection; mais c'est un grand défaut que d'être *faible*. L'homme *faible* n'a pas même la force qu'il faut pour avoir des passions. L'autre n'aurait pas des *faiblesses* si son âme n'était sensible, ou son cœur passionné. L'homme *faible* le sera toute sa vie; l'homme qui a des *faiblesses* peut s'en relever avec éclat.

Faible, *weak side*; faiblesse, *weakness*:—il y a la même différence entre ces deux mots qu'entre la cause et l'effet: les *faibles* sont la cause; les *faiblesses* sont l'effet. Un *faible* est un penchant qui peut être indifférent; une *faiblesse* est une suite toujours répréhensible.

Faim, *hunger*; appétit, *appetite*:—la *faim* n'a rapport qu'au besoin précisément; l'*appétit* a plus de rapport au goût. L'une est plus pressante; l'autre est plus délicat.

Faire, *to do*; agir, *to act*:—on *fait* une chose; on agit *pour la faire*. L'ambitieux, pour *faire* réussir ses projets, ne néglige rien; il *fait* tout *agir*.

Faillacieux, *fallacious*; trompeur, *deceitful*:—*trompeur* est un mot générique et vague, pour exprimer celui qui trompe ou induit à erreur, de quelque manière que ce soit. Ce qui est fait pour tromper, abuser, jeter dans l'erreur, par un dessein formé de tromper, avec l'artifice et l'appareil imposant le plus propre pour abuser, est *faillacieux*. Tous les genres de signes et d'apparences incertaines sont *trompeurs*; *faillacieux* désigne la fausseté, la fourberie, l'imposture étudiée; des discours, des protestations, des raisonnemens sophistiques, sont *faillacieux*.

Fameux, *famous*; illustre, *illustrious*; célèbre, *celebrated*; renommé, *renowned*:—le mot de *fameux* exprime une simple distinction du commun, en bonne ou en mauvaise part; le mot d'*illustre* marque un mérite appuyé de dignité et d'éclat, qui fait connaître et estimer le sujet, et qui le place dans le grand; le mot de *célèbre* exprime un mérite de talent, mais de talent d'esprit ou de science, qui sans supposer l'éclat et la dignité fait honneur au sujet; le mot de *renommé* marque la vogue que donne

le succès ou le goût public, qui, sans procurer beaucoup d'honneur, tire simplement de l'oubli. *Illustrer* ne s'applique qu'aux personnes; *fameux*, célèbre, renommé se disent des personnes et des choses. On dit : un ouvrage *fameux*, une action célèbre, des vins renommés.

Famille, family; maison, house :—*famille* est plus de bourgeoisie; *maison* est plus de qualité. On dit : être d'honnête *famille*, et de bonne *maison*. En parlant de négociants riches et puissans, on dit une bonne *maison*. Les *familles* se font remarquer par les alliances; les *maisons* par les titres.

Fané, faded; flétri, withered, faded away :—le second mot enchérit sur le premier. Une fleur *fanée* peut quelquefois reprendre son éclat; une fleur *flétrie* n'y revient plus. La beauté se *fané* par le temps, et se *flétrit* par accident.

Fantastique, whimsical; bizarre, odd; capricieux, capricious; quinzex, freakish; bourru, cross, rough :—tous ces mots expriment un goût particulier qui s'écarte mal-à-propos de celui des autres; mais le *fantastique* s'en écarte par excès de délicatesse; le *bizarre*, par singularité; le *capricieux*, par inconstance; le *quinzex*, par une certaine révolution d'humeur; le *bourru*, par grossièreté de mœurs et défaut d'éducation. *Fantastique* dit quelque chose de difficile; *bizarre*, quelque chose d'extraordinaire; *capricieux*, quelque chose d'arbitraire; *quinzex*, quelque chose de périodique; *bourru*, quelque chose de maussade.

Farouche, wild; sauvage, savage :—on est *farouche* par caractère, par un vice d'humeur; *sauvage*, par défaut de culture. Le *farouche* n'est pas sociable, le *sauvage* n'est pas bien dans la société: le premier ne se plaît pas avec les hommes, parce qu'il les hait; le second, parce qu'il ne les connaît pas. Le *farouche* épouvante la société; le *sauvage* en a peur.

Fat, fatty; impertinent, jackanapes; insolent, pert, insolent :—le *fat* est un sot vain et mandé; l'*impertinent* est un fat outré; il offense; il est effronté; l'*insolent* est hardi, vain, injurieux. L'*impertinent* est ridicule; le *fat* ennuye; l'*insolent* est odieux.

Fatal, fatal; funeste, deadly :—ces deux mots signifient également une chose triste et malheureuse; mais le premier est plus un effet du sort; le second, une suite du crime. Un guerrier peut finir ses jours d'une manière *fatale*; le scélérat, d'une manière *funeste*. La galanterie fait la fortune des uns, et devient *fatale* aux autres: toute liaison nouée par le vice est *funeste*.

Faune, Faunus; Satyre, Satyr; Sylvain, Sylvain :—*Faune, Satyre, Sylvain*, noms d'un seul et même personnage allégorique. Cette allégorie des *Faunes, des Satyres, et des Sylvains* est l'histoire poétique de la fondation de la société par l'agriculture, ou d'un peuple sauvage conduit par la culture des terres à la civilisation. Elle nous représente, sous des images riantes, et principalement sous les symboles les plus énergiques de la fécondité et de l'abondance, tels que les cornes par exemple, une terre brute et vierge (sous le nom de Nymphes surtout) que l'industrie défriche, ouvre, creuse, ensemeuce, fertilise, et couvre de productions abondantes, par des métamorphoses vraiment merveilleuses. Les noms de *Faune, de Satyre, de Sylvain* désignent par eux-mêmes trois dif-

férentes opérations capitales de l'agriculture, celle de labourer, celle de semer, celle de planter. Comme *Faune* le cultivateur laboure; comme *Satyre*, il sème ou ensemeuce; comme *Sylvain*, il plante. *Faune* signifie proprement labourcur, celui qui ouvre, creuse, fouit, travaille la terre. *Faune* est fils de Pècus, mot qui désigne des objets aigus, pointus, piquans. *Faune* a pour surnom *Fauna*; c'est-à-dire, la terre labourée; le labourcur est le mari ou l'homme de la terre. Enfin *Faune* est le père des *Satyres, des Sylvains*; par la même raison le labourage précède, prépare, amène toutes les autres opérations de l'agriculture; tout émane de là: point d'ensemencement, point de plantation sans labour. La terre ouverte ou labourée, il faut l'ensemencer, c'est l'ouvrage du *Satyre*, c'est-à-dire, du semeur. *Sylvain* est reconnu pour le Dieu, c'est-à-dire, le cultivateur, des bois. On met sous sa garde les troupeaux, parcequ'on les mène paître dans les bois.

Il faut, *one must, we must*; il est nécessaire, *it is necessary*; on doit, *one ought, we ought* :—la première de ces expressions marque une obligation de complaisance, de coutume, ou d'intérêt; la seconde, une obligation essentielle et indispensable; la troisième désigne une obligation de raison, de bienséance.

Favorable, favourable; propice, propitious :—*favorable* signifie bon, bienveillant, bien disposé, propre à nous secourir, prêt à nous servir. *Propice*, qui va à quelqu'un, qui vient au secours. Une influence plus importante, plus grande, plus puissante, plus immédiate, plus efficace, plus salutaire, distingue ce qui est *propice* de ce qui n'est que *favorable*. Un client prie un patron de lui être *favorable*; le pêcheur prie Dieu de lui être *propice*.

Faute, faulty; défaut, defect; défectuosité, defectibility, deficiency; vice, vice; imperfection, imperfection :—le mot *faute*, en marquant le manquement effectif de l'ouvrage, désigne aussi le manquement actif de l'ouvrier. On dit, c'est la *faute* de l'auto-ur, c'est la *faute* de l'ouvrier. *Je fault* n'exprime que ce qu'il y a de mal dans la chose, sans rapport à l'auteur: c'est un écart de la règle. On dira, cet ouvrage est plein de *defauts*; il y a un *defaut* de proportion dans cet édifice. *Defectuosité* marque quelque chose qui n'est pas mal par lui-même; mais uniquement par rapport au but qu'on se propose. On dit, ce contrat est plein de *defectuosité*: les *defectuosités* de ce bâtiment sont visibles. *Vice* dit un mal qui naît du tout même de la chose, et qui en corrompt la bonté. On dit, un *vice* de cœur; un *vice* d'estomac; le *vice* des humeurs. *Imperfection* désigne quelque chose de moins de conséquence que tout ce que les mots précédens font entendre. On est plus porté à censurer les *imperfections* des autres, qu'à se corriger de ses propres *defauts*.

Faute, faulty; crime, crime; péché, sin; délit, offense, misdemeanor; forfait, villany, flagitious deed :—la *faute* tient de la faiblesse humaine; elle va contre les règles du devoir: le *crime* part de la méchanceté; il offense la nature: le *péché* est contraire aux préceptes de la religion: le *délit* est une transgression de la loi civile: le *forfait* vient de la scélératesse et de la corruption entière du cœur; il blesse les statemens d'humanité, viole la foi, et attaque la sûreté publique. Les emportemens de la

colère, les intrigues de la galanterie sont des fautes. Les colonies, les assassinats sont des crimes. Les incendies, les empoisonnements sont des forfaits. Les menaces, les jugemens téméraires sont des peches. Les duels, les contrebandes sont des délits.

Fécond, fruitif, fertile; fécond, qui a la puissance de produire; fertile, qui a la qualité de porter. La terre féconde est très-productive; le champ fertile est d'un bon rapport. Fécond donne l'idée de la cause; fertile, celle de l'effet, ou le produit des fruits, le résultat. La fertilité d'une terre est la richesse de la fécondité. Au figuré fécond et fertile couvrent leur différence. Par la fécondité, vous réveillez l'idée de vertu productive; par la fertilité, vous arrêtez les regards sur l'abondance des productions. Chaque siècle, dit Boileau, est fécond en héros téméraires; et notre siècle est fertile en sots adulateurs. Un génie est fécond, il crée; un cerveau n'est que fertile, quoi qu'il fasse, s'il ne dit rien de neuf.

Félicitation, félicitation; congratulation, congratulation;—les félicitations ne sont que des complimens ou des discours obligans faits à quelqu'un sur un événement heureux; les congratulations sont des témoignages particuliers du plaisir qu'on en ressent avec lui, ou d'une satisfaction commune qu'on éprouve. Les félicitations ne sont que des paroles obligantes; et les congratulations sont des marques d'intérêt. La politesse félicite; l'amitié congratule. Les félicitations ne sont que des complimens; elle sont froides comme les complimens, et peut-être fades. Les congratulations sont pleines de chaleur, de joie, et de vie; c'est le transport du cœur qui parle au cœur.

Félicité, félicité; bonheur, happiness; prospérité, prosperity;—la félicité est l'état permanent, du moins pour quelque temps, d'une âme contente. Le bonheur vient du dehors; c'est originellement une bonne fortune. Un bonheur vient, on a un bonheur; mais on ne peut pas dire il m'est venu une félicité, j'ai eu une félicité. Il y a de la différence entre un bonheur et la félicité. Un bonheur est un événement heureux; la félicité est une suite de ces événemens. On dit aussi; j'ai eu le bonheur d'échapper à ce piège. Le plaisir est un sentiment agréable et passager; le bonheur, considéré comme sentiment, est une suite de plaisirs. La prospérité est une suite d'heureux événemens que les soins et la conduite procurent. La félicité est une jouissance intime de la prospérité.

Fermeté, firmness, resolution; constance, constancy;—la fermeté est le courage de suivre ses dessein; la constance est une persévérance dans ses goûts. La légèreté et la facilité sont opposées à la constance; la fragilité et la faiblesse sont opposées à la fermeté.

Fermeté, firmness; entêtement, stubbornness; opiniâtreté, obstinacy;—l'homme ferme soutient et exécute avec rigueur ce qu'il croit vrai et conforme à son devoir, après avoir inégalement pesé les raisons pour et contre. L'entêté n'examine rien; son opinion fait la loi. L'opiniâtreté ne diffère de l'entêtement que du plus au moins. On peut réduire un entêté, en flattant son amour propre; on ne réduira jamais un opiniâtre; il est inflexible, et arrêté dans ses sentimens. On est ferme dans ses résolutions, c'est le fruit de la sagesse; entêté de ses prétentions, c'est un effet de la vanité; opini-

âtre dans ses sentimens, c'est une suite de l'amour-propre.

Fictif, fictive, fictitious;—fictif est ce qui feint; fictive est ce qui est feint. Un portrait est une chose fictive, en ce qu'il représente une personne; et c'est la personne même, mais fictive ou figurée sans réalité. Le papier-monnaie n'est qu'une monnaie fictive représentant une monnaie réelle; et il n'est qu'une richesse fictive, n'ayant point de valeur réelle ou intrinsèque.

Fierté, haughtiness; dédain, disdain;—Ces deux mots dénotent un sentiment qui nous éloigne de ceux que nous croyons au-dessous de nous par la naissance, les biens, ou les talens; mais la fierté est fondée sur l'estime qu'on a de soi-même; et le dédain, sur le peu de cas qu'on fait des autres. Fierté se prend quelquefois en bonne part, une noble fierté.

Fin, fine; délicat, delicate;—il suffit d'avoir assez d'esprit pour couvrir ce qui est fin; mais il faut encore du goût pour entendre ce qui est délicat. On peut chercher l'un; mais il faut saisir l'autre; qui ne sent pas le délicat du prochain coup, ne le sentira jamais. Fin se dit pour les traits de malignité, comme pour ceux de bonté. Délicat ne figure avec grâce qu'en fait de choses flatteuses. On dit: une satire fine; une louange délicate.

Fin, cunning; subtil, subtle; délié, acute, clever;—un homme fin marche avec précaution par des chemins couverts; un homme subtil avance adroitement par des voies courtes; un homme délié va d'un air libre et aisé par des routes sûres. La délicate rend fin; l'envie de réussir, jointe à la présence d'esprit, rend subtil; l'usage du monde et des affaires rend délié.

Finesse, wit; délicatesse, delicacy;—la finesse se considère dans l'art de ne pas exprimer directement sa pensée, mais de la laisser aisément apercevoir; c'est une ingénie, dont tous les gens d'esprit deviennent tout d'un coup le maître. La finesse diffère de la délicatesse, en ce que la délicatesse exprime des sentimens doux et agréables, des louanges fins; et que la finesse s'étend également aux choses piquantes et aux choses agréables, au blâme et à la louange, aux choses hardies, aux choses méchantes même, que l'on couvre d'un voile à travers lequel on les voit sans rougir. La finesse consiste plus à l'épigramme, et la délicatesse au nardial.

Finesse, penetration; pénétration, penetration; délicatesse, delicacy; sagacité, sagacity;—la finesse se dit de la pénétration, en ce que la pénétration fait voir en grand, et la finesse en petit détail. L'homme pénétrant voit loin; l'homme fin voit clair, mais de près. Ces deux facultés peuvent se comparer au télescope et au microscope. La délicatesse est la finesse du sentiment; c'est une perception vive et rapide. Si la délicatesse est jointe à beaucoup de sensibilité, elle ressemble encore plus à la sagacité qu'à la finesse. La sagacité diffère de la finesse, 1. en ce qu'elle est dans le tact de l'esprit, comme la délicatesse est dans le tact de l'âme; 2. en ce que la finesse est superficielle, et la sagacité pénétrante. La sagacité n'est point une pénétration progressive; c'est une pénétration soudaine, qui touche au but dès le premier pas. La finesse imagine souvent au lieu de voir; à force de supposer, elle se trompe; la pénétration voit; et la sagacité va jusqu'à prévoir.

Finesse, finesse; ruse, cunning; astuce, craft; perfidie, perfidy.—La ruse se distingue de la finesse, en ce qu'elle emploie la fausseté. La ruse exige la finesse, pour s'envelopper plus adroitement, et pour rendre plus subtils les pièges de l'artifice et du mensonge. La finesse ne sert quelquefois qu'à découvrir et à rompre ces pièges; car la ruse est toujours offensive, et la finesse peut ne pas l'être. Un honnête homme peut être fin, mais il ne peut être rusé. L'astuce est une finesse pratique dans le mal, mais en petit; c'est la finesse qui nuit ou qui veut nuire. Dans l'astuce, la finesse est jointe à la méchanceté, comme elle est jointe à la fausseté dans la ruse. La perfidie suppose plus que de la finesse; c'est une fausseté noire et profonde, qui emploie des moyens plus puissans, qui met des ressorts plus cachés que l'astuce et la ruse.

Finir, to finish; cesser, to cease; discontinuer, to discontinue.—on finit en achevant l'entreprise; on cesse en l'abandonnant; on discontinue en l'interrompant. Ou dit: finir un discours, une affaire; cesser des poursuites; discontinuer un travail. Il y a des gens qui ne finissent point leurs narrations, et d'autres qui ne cessent de parler sans discontinuer.

Fisc, the king's treasure, trésor public, the national treasure.—le premier se dit du trésor du prince; le second, du trésor de l'état.

Flexible, flexible; souple, supple, submissive; docile, docile.—flexible, c'est ce qui fléchit, ce qu'on peut fléchir; souple, ce qui se plie et replie en tout sens; docile, ce qui reçoit l'instruction. L'osier, le jonc, sont flexibles; des étoffes, des gants, sont souples; un enfant, un élève, sont dociles. Le corps, la voix, les fibres sont flexibles; par une grande facilité à exécuter divers mouvemens, ils sont souples; par leur flexibilité naturelle, ils sont dociles, au travail. Au figuré, la différence de ces termes est la même. L'homme flexible se prête; l'homme souple se plie et se replie; l'homme docile se rend: le premier change de forme; le second prend toutes sortes de formes; le troisième veut prendre une meilleure forme. Le complaisant est flexible; le flateur est souple; le simple est docile. Trop de flexibilité est faiblesse; trop de souplesse, manège; trop de docilité, pusillanimité. Le monde nous rend flexibles; le besoin, souples; l'expérience, dociles.

Fluide, fluid; liquide, liquid. Les graines, les sables, la poussière, l'air, sont fluïdes; l'eau, l'huile, &c. sont liquides.

Folâtre, wanton; badin, frolicsome.—folâtre, qui fait de petites folies, à la manière des enfans; badin, qui aime à jouer, comme un enfant. On a l'humeur folâtre, et l'esprit badin. L'homme folâtre agit sans raison, mais avec assez d'agrément pour se passer de raison; l'esprit badin agit sans raison, mais en s'égayant. La vivacité du sang, la gaieté, la précocité rendent folâtre; la légèreté de l'esprit, l'enjouement, la frivolité rendent badin. On appellera fou celui qui n'est que folâtre; celui qui est badin est proprement jovial. Il n'y a qu'un âge pour folâtre, mais on badine à tout âge. On folâtre agréablement par une légère débauche de gaieté; on badine de mille manières, par des jeux d'esprit, simples et innocens, ingénieux et fins, galans et charmans, &c.

Fonder, to found; établir, to establish; instituer,

to institute; ériger, to erect.—fonder, c'est donner le nécessaire pour la subsistance; il exprime proprement des libéralités temporelles. Établir, c'est accorder une place et un lieu de résidence: il a un rapport particulier à l'autorité et au gouvernement civil. Instituer, c'est créer et former les choses. Ériger, c'est changer en mieux la valeur des choses; il ne s'emploie bien que pour les fiefs et les dignités. Louis IX a fondé les quinze-vingts; Louis XIV a établi les filles de S. Cyr; Ignace de Loyola a institué les jésuites; Paris a été érigé en archevêché sous Louis XIII.

A force, by strength of; à force ouverte, de vive force, with open strength or force; de force, par force, forcibly; à force de bras, by strength of arms, by main strength; à toute force, by all means.—façon de parler adverbiales. On dit prendre une fille de force, la violer; à force ouverte, de vive force, avec violence; à force de bras, avec le secours des forces corporelles; à toute force, par toutes sortes de moyens, à tout prix.

Fortuitement, fortuitously; accidentellement, accidentally.—accidentellement, par accident; fortuitement, par cas fortuit; ce qui arrive accidentellement est un événement qui survient contre l'attente; ce qui arrive fortuitement est au-dessus de toute prévoyance, et tient à des causes communes.

Fortuné, fortunate; heureux, happy.—fortuné veut dire littéralement qui est en à la hauteur par des causes ou des événemens survenus et favorables. Heureux indique seulement ce qu'on est, l'état où l'on est, le bien dont on jouit. Fortuné, selon l'étymologie, signifie favorisé de la fortune; heureux jouissant du bonheur ou d'un bonheur. Heureux se dit à l'égard de tous les genres de biens et de bonheur; fortuné distingue le bonheur singulier, et les grâces signalées. Ce vieillard, qui dans la désolation générale de sa patrie, conserve son champ et ses moissons, est fortuné; ce philosophe est heureux, qui a pu s'élever jusqu'à la connaissance des causes. Celui à qui tout rit et tout succède, celui qui est entouré de l'abondance et de la joie, est fortuné; et lui qui est content de son sort et de lui-même, celui qui joint dans son cœur de la paix, est heureux. Les prétendus heureux du siècle ne sont en effet que fortunés. L'ambition peut être fortunée; la modération seule est heureuse.

Fou, mad, lunatic; extravagant, extravagant; insensé, sen. elev. stupid; imbécile, imbecile.—le fou manque par la raison; l'extravagant, par la règle; l'insensé par l'esprit; l'imbécile, par les organes. Les fous ont l'imagination forte; les extravagans ont les idées singulières; les insensés, les ont bornées; les imbéciles n'en ont point de leur propre fonds.

Fouetter, to whip; fustiger, to lash; flageller, to scourge. On attache au fou l'idée de la peine; à la fustigation, celle de correction; à la flagellation, celle de pénitence.

Fourbe, cheat, imposture; tourberie, cheating, double dealing.—la fourbe est le vice, la fourberie est l'habitude, l'action du fourbe.

Frêle, frail; fragile, fragile.—frêle se dit d'un corps faible dont les parties ont de la mollesse, de l'élasticité ou de la souplesse; et fragile, d'un corps sensible, dont les parties ont de la raideur. Ainsi l'on dit du roseau, qu'il est frêle; et du verre, qu'il est fragile. Du papier, du taffetas ne sont ni frêles ni fragiles, parce qu'on les plie comme on veut sans les rompre.

Une santé qui s'altère aisément, quo peu de chose dérange, est *frêle*. La fortune, les richesses, les grandeurs sont des choses *fragiles*.

Fréquent, *to frequent*; hanter, *to haunt* :—l'idée de *fréquenter* est celle de concours, d'affluence; l'idée de *hanter* est celle de société, de compagnie. C'est la multitude, la foule qui *fréquente*; et elle *fréquente* des lieux, des places: c'est une personne, ce sont des particuliers qui *hantent*, et ils *hantent* des personnes, des assemblées. Un ivrogne qui va au cabaret, le *fréquente*; si c'est avec des compagnons de débauche, il le *hante*. *Hanter* ajoute à *fréquenter* l'idée d'une habitude ou d'une fréquentation familière qui influe sur les mœurs, sur la conduite, sur la réputation, sur la manière de penser. Dis-moi qui tu *hantes* (dit le proverbe), je te dirai qui tu es.

Frivole, *frivolous*; futile, *frivolous*, *trifling* :—la chose *frivole* manque de solidité; la chose *futile* de consistance. La première ne peut subsister long-temps; la seconde ne peut produire l'effet qu'on en attend. L'homme *frivole* s'occupe sérieusement de petites choses; l'homme *futile* parle et agit inconsidérément.

Fuir, *to shun*; éviter, *to avoid*; éluder, *to elude* :—on *fuit* les choses et les personnes qu'on craint, ou qu'on a en horreur; on *évit* les choses qu'on ne veut pas rencontrer, et les personnes qu'on ne veut pas voir, ou dont on ne veut pas être vu. On *élude* les questions auxquelles on ne veut pas, où l'on ne peut pas répondre. Pour *fuir*, on prend le côté opposé; pour *évit*, on prend une autre route; pour *éluder*, on fait semblant de n'avoir pas entendu, et l'on change adroitement de propos. On *fuit* en courant. On *évit* en se détournant. On *élude* en donnant le change.

Funérailles, *funerals*; obsèques, *obsequies* :—*funérailles* marque proprement le deuil, et *obsèques*, le convoi. La douleur préside aux *funérailles*; la pitié conduit les *obsèques*. Les *funérailles* et les *obsèques* annoncent un enterrement fait avec plus ou moins de cérémonies. Un fils fait des *obsèques* à son père, et laisse les *funérailles* à la vanité.

Fureur, furie, *fury* :—la *furie* dénote l'agitation violente du dedans; la *furie*, l'agitation violente du dehors. La *furie* est un feu ardent; la *furie* une flamme éclatante. La *furie* est en nous; la *furie* nous met hors de nous. La *furie* nous possède; la *furie* nous emporte. La *furie* mène à la *furie*. La *furie* a des accès; la *furie* est l'effet de l'accès violent. On souffle la *furie* pour exciter la *furie*. Toute passion violente est *furie*; la colère violente fait la *furie*. On dit la *furie* pour l'ardeur ou le tort du combat. La *furie* du mal; la *furie* des flots; mais on ne dira pas la *furie* de la peste. On dit les *furies*, pour marquer surtout les effets intérieurs, les excès des passions. Les *furies* d'Oréste; les *furies* de l'amour; les *furies* de la jalousie. On dit proprement la *furie* des flots, d'un ouragan, d'un incendie, d'un volcan; et figurément ou par extension, la *furie* des vents, des vagues, des flammes, des tourbillons. *Furie* marque les plus grands excès, et ne peut être pris qu'en mauvais part: *furie*, susceptible de modération, peut se prendre en bonne part. On dit: une *noble furie*; une *furie divine*; une *sainte furie*. *Furie* se prend en bonne part dans les occasions où l'impétuosité, la violence, l'abandon de soi-même sont

nécessaires, utiles, naturels; comme, les Français vont, courent, tombent, donnent avec *furie* sur l'ennemi.

Furies, *furies*; *cuménides*, *cumenides* :—les *furies* appartiennent à la mythologie et à l'histoire Romaine; les *cuménides*, à la mythologie et à l'histoire Grecque. Les *furies* punissent le crime, et les *cuménides* châtent les coupables. Les *furies* poursuivent les criminels pour venger la justice, et les *cuménides* les frappent pour les ramener à l'ordre. On ne voit que de la haine dans les *furies*; on voit la justice et la bonté se réunir dans les *cuménides*.

Furieux, furibond, *furiosus* :—*furieux* dénote particulièrement l'acte de fureur ou l'accès de furie; et *furibond*, la disposition à ces accès et leur fréquence. Le *furibond* est souvent *furieux*. Le *furieux* est menaçant et terrible; le *furibond* est hideux et effrayant. La raison du *furieux* est aliénée, le visage du *furibond* est défiguré. *Furieux* est prodigué aux choses comme aux personnes, et non-seulement à tout ce qui est remarquable par la violence, l'impétuosité, l'exès; mais à tout ce qui est étonnant, extraordinaire, prodigieux en son genre. Ainsi un gros turbot est *furieux*, aussi bien qu'un torrent. Une dépense est *furieuse* comme une tempête.

Futur, avenir, *future* :—le *futur* est relatif à l'existence des êtres, et l'*avenir* aux révolutions des événements. On peut parler avec certitude des choses *futures* , et prédire celles d'un certain ordre par les seules lumières naturelles; on ne peut que conjecturer sur l'*avenir*, et il est impossible de le prédire sans une révélation expresse. L'astronomie prédit le *futur*; et l'astrologie, l'*avenir*.

G.

GAGER, *to wage or wager*; parier, *to bet* :—on *gage* particulièrement, quand il s'agit de vérifier, de prouver, d'accomplir un point, un fait: on *parie* particulièrement, quand il s'agit d'événemens contingens, douteux, dépendans du moins en partie du hasard ou de causes étrangères. Celui qui *gage* pèse les raisons, les motifs, les autorités; celui qui *parie* calcule les chances, les probabilités, les hasards de perte ou de gain. Des joueurs *parient*: des concurrens *gagent*.

Gages, *wages*; appointemens, *salary*; honoraire, *fees* :—l'acception dans laquelle ces mots sont synonymes n'admet les deux premiers qu'au pluriel. *Gages* n'est d'usage qu'à l'égard des domestiques ou de ceux qui servent; *appointemens* se dit pour tout ce qui est place, depuis la plus petite commission jusqu'aux plus grands emplois; *honoraire* a lieu pour les maîtres qui enseignent quelque science, pour les visites ou les ordonnances des médecins, les conseils ou les écrits des avocats. *Gages* marque toujours quelque chose de bas; *appointemens* n'a point cette idée; *honoraire* réveille l'idée contraire.

Gai, *gay*; enjoué, *merry*, *joyful*; réjouissant, *rejoicing* :—c'est par l'humeur qu'on est *gai*; par le caractère, d'esprit, qu'on est *enjoué*; par les façons d'agir, qu'on est *réjouissant*. Triste, sérieux, ennuyeux, sont précisément les opposés. Un homme *gai* veut rire; un homme

enjoué est de bonne compagnie : un homme *rejouissant* fait rare.

Gai, gay; gaillard, merry, brisk — gaillard diffère de *gai*, en ce qu'il présente l'idée de la gaieté jointe à celle de la bouffonnerie, et quelque-fois de la licence. On dit très-bien, il a le propos *gai*, et familièrement il a le propos *gaillard*. Un propos *gaillard* est toujours *gai* : un propos *gai* n'est pas toujours *gaillard*. *Gain, gains; profit, profit; lucre, lucre; emolument, emolument; bénéfice, benefit* : — le *gain* suppose des risques et du hasard. Le *profit* paraît être plus sûr, et venir d'un rapport habituel, soit de fonds soit d'industrie : on dit : le *profit* d'une terre ; les *profits* du jeu, pour ceux qui donnent à jouer ou qui fournissent les cartes. Le *lucre* a rapport à la passion de l'intérêt ; on dira de quelqu'un : il aime le *lucre*. L'*emolument* est affecté aux charges et aux emplois. *Bénéfice* ne se dit guère que pour les banquiers, les commissionnaires, le change et le produit de l'argent. On dit aussi en jurisprudence ; se porter héritier par *bénéfice d'inventaire*.

Gaimathias, gaimathias; phébus, bombast : — façons de parler, qui, à force d'affabulation, répandent de l'embaras et de l'obscurité dans les discours. Le *gaimathias* est un discours embrouillé et confus, qui semble dire quelque chose et ne dit rien. Parler *phébus*, donner dans le *phébus*, employer le *phébus*, c'est exprimer avec des termes trop figurés et trop recherchés, ce qui doit être dit plus simplement. Le soleil y entre d'ordinaire, et c'est peut-être ce qui a donné le nom de *phébus*.

Garantir, to guaranty; préserver, to preserve; sauver, to save : — celui qui vous couvre ou vous protège de manière à empêcher l'impression qui vous serait nuisible, vous *garantit* ; celui qui vous assiste, et vous précautionne contre quelque danger funeste qui pourrait survenir, vous *préserve* ; celui qui vous délivre d'un grand mal, ou vous arrache à un grand péril, vous *sauve*. Les vêtements qui vous couvrent, vous *garantissent* des injures du temps ; les gens amis qui vous accompagnent, vous *préservent* de l'attaque des voleurs ; la nature, vigoureuse encore, et des remèdes qui la secondent, vous *sauvent* d'une maladie. On est *garanti* par la résistance ; on est *préservé* par la vigilance ; on est *sauvé* par les secours.

Garler, to keep; retenir, to retain : — on *garde* ce qu'on ne veut pas donner ; on *retient* ce qu'on ne veut pas rendre. Nous *gardons* notre bien ; nous *retenons* celui d'autrui. L'avare *garde* ses trésors ; le débiteur *retient* l'argent de ses créanciers.

Gardien, trustee; garde, keeper : — le mot de *gardien* n'a pour objet que la conservation de la chose ; celui de *ga* renferme dans son idée un office économique. On est *gardien* d'un dépôt ; on dit *garde* des archives, *garde* du trésor. Dans le style de la procédure, on dit : *gardien* de meubles exécutés, de biens saisis. Dans le style militaire, on dit : *garde* du roi, *garde* d'un poste. Dans le sens figuré, *gardien* a beaucoup plus de grâce : *garde* convient mieux dans le sens littéral.

Gasiller, to waste; dissiper, to spend, to dissipate; dilapider, to dilapidate, to spend inconsiderately : — celui qui fait des dépenses désordonnées, *dissipe* ses revenus ; celui qui dépense les fonds avec les revenus, *dilapide* ; ce-

lui qui laisse gâter, piller son bien en fausses dépenses, *gaspile*.

Général, general; universel, universal : — le *général* comprend la totalité en gros ; l'*universel*, en détail. Le *général* est commun à un très-grand nombre ; l'*universel* s'étend à tout. Le *général* n'est point incompatible avec des exceptions particulières ; l'*universel* les exclut absolument. Aussi dit-on qu'il n'y a point de règle *générale*, qui ne souffre quelque exception ; et l'on regarde comme un principe *universel*, une maxime, dont tous les esprits sans exception reconnaissent la vérité.

Génie, genius; talent, talent : — ils naissent tous les deux avec nous ; mais le *génie* paraît être plus intérieur, et le *talent* plus extérieur. On a le *génie* de la poésie et de la peinture ; on a le *talent* de parler et d'écrire. Avec du *talent* on peut être, par exemple, un bon militaire ; avec du *génie*, un bon militaire devient un grand général.

Génie, genius; esprit, sense, mind : — un homme de *génie* ne doit rien aux préceptes : il est déterminé par une sorte d'instinct à ce qu'il fait, et à la manière dont il le fait. Un homme d'*esprit* étudie l'art : ses réflexions le préservent des fautes où peut conduire un instinct aveugle ; il est riche de son propre fonds ; et avec le secours de l'imitation, maître des richesses d'autrui. Le *génie* s'élève ou l'*esprit* ne saurait atteindre ; mais l'*esprit* embrasse au-delà de ce qui appartient au *génie*. Avec du *génie*, on ne saurait être, s'il faut ainsi dire, qu'une seule chose ; avec de l'*esprit*, on sera tout ce qu'on voudra, parce que l'*esprit* se plie à tout.

Génie, genius; goût, taste; savoir, knowledge, skills : — le *génie* est cette pénétration, ou cette force d'intelligence, par laquelle un homme saisit vivement une chose faite ou à faire, en arrange en lui-même le plan, puis la réalise au dehors, et la produit, soit en la faisant comprendre par le discours, soit en la rendant sensible par quelque ouvrage de sa main. Le *génie* est le sentiment du beau, l'amour du bon, l'acquiescement à ce qui est bien. Enfin, le *savoir* est la recherche exacte des règles que suivent les artistes, et la comparaison de leur travail avec les lois de la vérité et du bon sens.

Gens, people; personnes, persons : — le mot *gens*, comme synonyme de *personnes*, a une valeur indéfinie, qui le rend incapable de s'unir avec un nombre, et de désigner un sens particulier ; le mot *personne* est susceptible de rapport avec le sexe, ainsi que de calcul. Si cette règle souffre exception à l'égard du nombre, c'est quand le mot est précédé d'un adjectif : on dit quatre *jeunes gens*, trois *honnêtes gens*, dix *braves gens*. La raison de l'exception réelle à l'égard du nombre, est que l'adjectif placé avant le substantif, s'amalgame et se confond tellement avec lui, qu'ils ne forment ensemble qu'une dénomination, dont l'adjectif donne l'idée déterminée, capitale, dominante. On dira deux *braves gens*, trois *sales gens*, quatre *pauvres gens* ; comme on dirait, et parce qu'on dirait, deux *braves*, trois *sales*, quatre *pauvres*. La raison de la règle, c'est que le mot *gens* est collectif et indéfini, au lieu que celui de *personnes* est en lui-même particulier et individuel : on ne dit pas deux *gens*, parce qu'on ne dit pas un *gent* ou une *te gent* ; car *gent*, même au singulier, indi-

querait plusieurs personnes; et les personnes ou êtres de la même espèce collectivement pris. On dit deux personnes, parce qu'on dit une personne ou telle personne: ce mot indique un individu et non une espèce; et au pluriel, il ne peut indiquer que des individus qui se comptent. On vient d'observer que l'un dit quelque chose de général et de vague, et l'autre quelque chose de particulier et de déterminé. *Gent, gens* signifie proprement race, lignée; c'est un mot collectif par sa nature. On dit burlesquement la *gent moutonnaire*, la *gent traite-menus*. Enfin le mot *gens* s'emploie pour désigner une espèce particulière, une classe, un ordre de personnes, de citoyens, d'acteurs. On dit, *gens d'église, gens du monde, gens de finance, gens de livre, gens d'affaire, gens de métier, gens de qualité, gens de mer, gens de journée, gens de robe*; et de même *gens de bien, gens d'honneur, gens de sac et de corde, gens de rien, gens sans aveu*. On dira au singulier *homme d'affaire, homme de robe, homme de rien, homme d'honneur*, &c. La propriété de ce mot est donc incontestablement d'exprimer le genre, l'espèce, la sorte, l'état des personnes, ou de désigner collectivement les personnes d'un tel état ou par leur état, leur condition, leur profession, leurs qualités communes. Le mot *personne* indique ce qui est propre, particulier à l'objet, ce qu'il y a de personnel ou d'exclusif, ce qui le caractérise et le distingue. On ne dira pas, pour désigner une espèce ou sorte de gens, ce sont des personnes de métier, des personnes d'affaire, des personnes du roi ou de cour, des personnes du peuple, &c. ou des personnes de cœur, des personnes d'honneur, des personnes de neant. On dira qu'il y avait à une telle fête toute sorte de gens, ou des gens de toute espèce, pour marquer la foule et le mélange de ces états. Il y a gens et gens, c'est-à-dire, différentes sortes ou espèces de gens: il y a aussi personnes et personnes, c'est-à-dire des personnes d'un mérite ou d'un caractère particulier ou différent. Il y a indéfiniment beaucoup de gens ou bien des gens: il y a déterminément plusieurs personnes ou quelques personnes. On dira pour toute la jeunesse, sans distinction, les jeunes gens: pour distinguer le sexe, on dira les jeunes personnes. Les *hundreds gens* forment une espèce de corps; les personnes honnêtes sont isolées, éparses. C'est se moquer des gens du monde, et non des personnes que de leur compter des choses incroyables. Le mot *gens* est là indéfini comme celui de *monde*: une moquerie dérivée et directe tomberait sur les personnes. Vos soldats, vos domestiques, votre suite, votre société, vous les appelez quelquefois vos gens. Le mot *gens* est souvent une dénomination cavalière, familière, leste, méprisante; et, par les raisons contraires, le mot de personnes est plutôt une qualification honnête, décente, respectueuse, noble. Prévenu défavorablement contre des inconnus de mauvaise mine, on demandera, *Qui sont ces gens-là? Qu'est-ce que ces gens-là? Que veulent ces gens-là?* Prévenu favorablement par l'air, l'équipage, les manières de tels autres étrangers, on demandera, *Quelles sont ces personnes? Qu'est-ce que ces personnes-là désirent? Quel est le dessein de ces personnes-là?* On témoigne du mépris pour les gens qui nous décrient; on montre de la considération pour les personnes qui nous défendent. Par le mot per-

sonne on marque des égards; on traite plus lestement les gens. On donne du poids, de l'autorité, à l'opinion, au témoignage des personnes; on ne fait que citer les gens, quand on n'attache à leur opinion, à leur témoignage, aucune considération, aucune importance.

Gentils, gentiles; païens, pagans:—les savans prétendent que les gentils furent appelés de ce nom, à cause qu'ils n'ont que la loi naturelle, et celle qu'ils s'imposent à eux-mêmes, par opposition aux Juifs et aux chrétiens qui ont une loi positive et une religion révélée qu'ils sont obligés de suivre. Le mot de gentils ne désigne donc que des gens qui ne croient pas la religion révélée; et celui de païens distingue ceux qui sont attachés à une religion mythologique ou au culte des faux dieux. Les païens sont gentils; mais les gentils ne sont pas tous païens. Confucius et Socrate, qui rejetaient la pluralité des dieux, étoient gentils, et n'étoient point païens. Les gentils, sans avoir la loi, sont naturellement ce qui est de la loi: les païens, imbus de superstitions folles et impies, observent une loi qui est contraire à la loi sainte. Celui qui ne croit pas en Jesus Christ, mais qui n'honore pas de faux dieux, est gentil: celui qui honore les faux dieux, et qui par conséquent a des sentimens tout opposés à la foi, est païen. L'usage attache encore au mot païen une idée de mauvaises mœurs, de mœurs grossières, déréglées, brutales, impies, abominables: cette idée n'est pas également imprimée au mot gentil. Les païens sont pris pour les idolâtres, et ce n'est pas sans fondement, à regard de l'origine de la dénomination; mais les Juifs re-connaissaient des gentils qui n'étoient pas idolâtres.

Gibet, gibbet; potence, gallions:—le gibet est le genre de supplice; la potence est l'instrument particulier du supplice. On dresse la potence pour celui qui est condamné au gibet.

Gloire, glory; honneur, honour:—la gloire dit quelque chose de plus éclatant que l'honneur. L'homme peut être indifférent pour la gloire; mais il ne lui est pas permis de l'être pour l'honneur. Il vaut mieux travailler pour la gloire que pour l'intérêt. Quand un avare fait de la dépense, c'est plus par honneur que par goût.

Glorieux, vain-glorious; fier, haughty; arrogant, self-conceited; orgueilleux, proud:—le glorieux n'est pas tout-à-fait le fier, ni l'avantageux, ni l'orgueilleux. Le fier tient de l'arrogant et du dédaigneux, il se communique peu: l'avantageux abuse de la moindre déférence qu'on a pour lui: l'orgueilleux étale l'exercice de la bonne opinion qu'il a de lui-même: le glorieux est plus rempli de vanité. Le glorieux veut paraître quelque chose: l'orgueilleux croit être quelque chose: l'avantageux agit comme s'il étoit quelque chose: le fier croit que lui seul est quelque chose, et que les autres ne sont rien.

Glose, gloss; commentaire, comment:—tous les deux sont des interprétations ou des explications d'un texte: mais la glose est plus littérale et se fait mot à mot; le commentaire est plus libre, et s'écarte plus de la lettre.

Gourmand, high feeder; gouffre, greedy; goulou, ravenous; glouton, gluttonous:—le débauché commun exprimé par ces termes, est celui de manger trop, inmodérément, avec excès. Le

gourmand aime tant à manger et à faire bonne chère, qu'il en prend plus qu'il ne convient; il faut qu'il mange, mais non sans choix. Le *gouffre* est d'un si haut appétit, ou plutôt d'un appétit si brutal, qu'il mange à pleine bouche, bâfre, se gorge de tout, assez indistinctement; il mange et mange pour manger. Le *goulu* mange avec tant d'avidité, qu'il avale plutôt qu'il ne mange, ou qu'il ne fait que tordre et avaler, comme on dit: il ne mâche pas, il gobe. Le *glouton* court au manger, et mange avec un bruit désagréable, et avec tant de voracité, qu'un morceau n'attend pas l'autre et que tout a bientôt disparu avec lui; il engloutit. *Gourmand, gouffre, goulu, glouton*, viennent de la même racine, *G.* *Go, gol, gul, gor*, désignent la bouche, la gorge, le gosier, la gueule, et ce qui leur est relatif, comme l'action de manger, celle d'avalier, &c.

Goût, taste; génie, genius:—le *goût* est souvent séparé du *génie*. Le *génie* est un pur don de la nature; ce qu'il produit est l'ouvrage d'un moment. Le *goût* est l'ouvrage de l'étude et du temps; il tient à la connaissance d'une multitude de règles ou établies ou supposées; il fait produire des beautés qui ne sont que de convention. Le sublime et le *génie* brillent dans Shakspeare, comme des éclairs dans une longue nuit; et Racine est toujours beau. Homère est plein de *génie*; et Virgile, d'élégance. Les règles et les lois du *goût* donnent des entraves au *génie*: il les brise pour voler au sublime, au pathétique, au grand.

Grâce, grace; faveur, favour:—la *faveur* est une bienveillance gratuite qu'on cherche à obtenir; elle suppose plutôt un bienfait qu'une récompense. La *grâce* est une *faveur* qu'on fait à quelqu'un sans y être obligé: c'est plus que justice. *Grâce* dit quelque chose de gratuit, un bienfait gratuit, un service gratuitement rendu: *faveur* dit quelque chose d'affectueux, le gage d'un intérêt particulier, le soin du zèle pour le bonheur ou la satisfaction de quelqu'un. La *grâce* annonce principalement la puissance et la supériorité dans celui qui l'accorde: la *faveur* annonce plutôt le faible et la familiarité dans celui qui la fait.

Grâces, graces; agréments, charms:—les *grâces* naissent d'une politesse naturelle, accompagnée d'une noble liberté; les *agréments* viennent d'un assemblage de traits fins, que l'humeur et l'esprit animent. *Grâces* a plus de rapport au corps; et *agréments*, à l'esprit. Une personne marche, danse, chante avec *grâce*; sa conversation est pleine d'*agréments*.

Gracieux, graceful, pleasing; agréable, agreeable, pleasant:—l'air et les manières rendent *gracieux*; l'esprit et l'humeur rendent *agréable*. On aime la rencontre d'un homme *gracieux*; il plaît: on recherche la compagnie d'un homme *agréable*, il amuse. Les personnes polies sont toujours *gracieuses*; les personnes enjouées sont ordinairement *agréables*. On dit, un abord *gracieux*, un commerce *agréable*: une réception *gracieuse*, une conversation *agréable*. Dit des choses, *gracieux* exprime ce qui flatte les sens ou l'amour-propre; *agréable*, ce qui convient au goût et à l'esprit.

Grain, grain; graine, seed:—ces deux mots sont synonymes, en ce qu'ils signifient également une semence qu'on jette en terre pour y fructifier; mais le *grain* est une semence de lui-

même; c'est à dire, qu'il est aussi le fruit qu'on doit recueillir: la *graine* est une semence de choses différentes; c'est-à-dire, qu'elle n'est pas elle-même le fruit qu'elle doit produire. On sème des *grains* de blé et d'avoine pour avoir de ces mêmes *grains*: on sème des *graines* pour avoir des melons, des fleurs, des herbage.

Grand, great; énorme, heinous; atroce, atrocious:—ces trois épithètes se rapportant aux crimes, marquent le degré. Il y a des crimes plus ou moins *grands*; *énorme* exprime l'excès; *atroce* y ajoute l'idée de circonstances aggravantes.

Grandeur d'ame, greatness of soul; générosité, generosity; magnanimité, magnanimity:—la *grandeur d'ame* est dans les sentimens élevés au-dessus des sentimens vulgaires; la *magnanimité* est proprement la qualité constitutive d'une grande ame; la *générosité* est la qualité qui distingue une bonne race, la noblesse du sang, l'homme d'une ame forte. La *grandeur d'ame* fait de grandes choses; la *générosité* les fait par un désintéressement sublime; la *magnanimité* les fait sans effort, comme des choses simples. On admire la *grandeur d'ame*; on admire, on aime la *générosité*; on s'enthousiasme pour la *magnanimité*.

Grave, grave; sérieux, serious:—un homme *grave* peut rire, mais il ne choque point les bienséances; l'homme *sérieux* l'est par humeur, et souvent faute d'idées.

Grave, grave; sérieux, serious; prude, prude:—on est *grave* par sagesse et par maturité d'esprit. On est *sérieux* par humeur et par tempérament. On est *prude* par goût et par affectation. La légèreté est l'opposé de la *gravité*: l'enjouement, l'est du *sérieux*: le badinage, l'est de la *pruderie*.

De bon gré, *of one's own accord; de bonne volonté, willingly*; de bon cœur, *heartily*; de bonne grâce, *with a good grace*:—on agit de bon gré, sans contrainte; de bonne volonté, sans répugnance; de bon cœur, par inclination; de bonne grâce, avec plaisir.

Gros, big; épais, thick:—une chose est *grosse* par la quantité de sa circonférence; elle est *épaisse* par l'une de ses dimensions. Un arbre est *gros*; une planche est *épaisse*. Il est difficile d'embrasser ce qui est *gros*; ou a de la peine à percer ce qui est *épais*.

Guider, to guide; conduire, to conduct; mener, to lead:—les deux premiers de ces mots supposent dans leur valeur propre une supériorité de lumières que le dernier n'exprime pas; mais, en récompense, celui-ci renferme une idée d'ascendant et de crédit tout-à-fait étrangère aux deux autres. On *conduit* et l'on *guide* ceux qui ne savent pas les chemins; on *mène* ceux qui ne peuvent ou ne veulent pas aller seuls. Mais l'idée propre et unique de *guider*, est d'éclairer ou de montrer la voie: l'idée de *conduire*, est de diriger, de régir, de gouverner une suite d'actions: celle de *mener*, est de disposer de l'objet ou de sa marche. La lumière seule *guide*; on *conduit* par le commandement comme par l'instruction et par le concours; l'autorité, la force, la supériorité, l'ascendant vous *mènent*. On *guide* un voyageur, un apprenti, un écolier; on *conduit* un étranger, un client, un ami; on *conduit* aussi des troupes, des travailleurs, des animaux; on *mène* des enfans, des aveugles, des prisonniers, des imbécilles. Dans le sens littéral, c'est proprement la tête qui *conduit*,

l'œil qui guide, et la main qui mène. Au fig. la nature, la raison, la loi, la règle, la science nous *guident*; la nature, la raison, la prudence, le conseil, la passion, la volonté nous *conduisent*; les passions, les événements, les choses, la fortune, le monde nous *mènent*.

H.

HARILE, *skilful*; capable, *able*.—*habile* signifie plus que *capable*, soit qu'on parle d'un général, d'un savant, d'un juge, &c. *L'habile homme* est celui qui fait un grand usage de ce qu'il sait; l'*homme capable* est celui qui sait. Le *capable* peut, l'*habile* exécute.

Habile, *skilful*; sçavant, *learned*; docte, *learned*.—on dit du prédicateur et de l'avocat, qu'ils sont *habiles*; du philosophe et du mathématicien, qu'ils sont *sçavants*; de l'historien et du jurisconsulte, qu'ils sont *doctes*. On devient *habile* par l'expérience, *sçavant* par la méditation, et *docte* par la lecture.

Habitant, *inhabitant*; bourgeois, *burghes*; citoyen, *citizen*.—*habitant* marque une résidence ordinaire à la ville ou à la campagne; *bourgeois* marque une résidence dans la ville, et un degré de condition qui tient le milieu entre la noblesse et le paysan; *citoyen* a un rapport particulier à la société politique. Un voyageur doit observer avec soin les mœurs des divers *habitants* de la terre. La vraie politesse ne se trouve que chez la noblesse et les principaux *bourgeois* des villes capitales. Dans les états républicains se sont d'illustres *citoyens* qui gouvernent leur patrie. Un empereur, un roi, un souverain, ne sont point des *citoyens*.

Habitation, *habitation*; maison, *house*; séjour, *abode*; domicile, *domicil*; demeure, *dwelling*, *manion*.—une *habitation* est un lieu que l'on habite quand on veut. On a une *maison* dans un endroit que l'on n'habite pas; un *sejour*, dans un endroit qu'on n'habite que par intervalle; un *domicile*, dans un endroit qu'on fixe aux autres comme le lieu de sa résidence; une *demeure*, partout où l'on se propose d'être longtemps.

Haine, *hatred*; aversion, *aversion*, antipathie, *antipathy*; répugnance, *repugnancy*.—le mot de *haine* s'applique plus ordinairement aux personnes; on se sert de celui de *répugnance* à l'égard des actions. Les mots d'*aversion* et d'*antipathie* conviennent à tout également. La *haine* fait tout blâmer dans les personnes qu'on hait; l'*aversion* fait qu'on évite les gens; l'*antipathie* fait qu'on ne les peut souffrir; la *répugnance* empêche qu'on ne fasse les choses de bonne grâce, et donne un air gêné. Il ne faut avoir de la *haine*, que pour le vice; de l'*aversion*, que pour ce qui est nuisible; de l'*antipathie*, que pour ce qui porte au crime; et de la *répugnance*, que pour les fausses démarches, ou pour ce qui peut donner atteinte à la réputation.

Haleine, *breath*; souffle, *breathing*.—ces mots sont des onomatopées; ils désignent l'émission ou la sortie de l'air chassé des poumons. Avec l'*haléine* vous échauffez; avec le *souffle* vous refroidissez. Le *souffle* a perdu, par la pression des lèvres, la chaleur de l'*haléine*. Votre *haléine* fera vaciller la lumière d'une bougie; votre *souffle* l'éteindra. Le *souffle* ramasse en un point toute l'*haléine*, et en

augmente la force par l'impulsion. L'homme excédé de fatigue *souffle*, a le *souffle* fort et précipité, il est *essoufflé*. L'*haléine* et le *souffle* appartiennent aussi aux vents; on dira le *souffle* des aquilons, et l'*haléine* des zéphyrs.

Hameau, *hamlet*; village, *village*; bourg, *borough*.—ces trois termes désignent également un assemblage de plusieurs maisons destinées à loger des gens de la campagne. La privation d'un marché distingue un *village* d'un *bourg*; la privation d'une église paroissiale distingue un *hameau* d'un *village*.

Harangue, *harangue*; discours, *speech*; oraison, *oration*.—la *harangue* en veut proprement au cœur; il a pour but de persuader et d'émouvoir; sa beauté consiste à être vive, forte, et touchante. Le *discours* s'adresse directement à l'esprit; il se propose d'expliquer et d'instruire; sa beauté est d'être clair, juste, et élégant. L'*oraison* travaille à prévenir l'imagination; son plan roule ordinairement sur la louange ou sur la critique; sa beauté consiste à être noble, délicate, et brillante. Le capitaine fait à ses soldats une *harangue* pour l'animer au combat. L'académicien prononce un *discours*, pour développer ou pour soutenir un système. L'orateur prononce une *oraison* funèbre, pour donner à l'assemblée une grande idée de son héros.

Hardi, *bold*; audacieux, *audacious*; effronté, *brazen-faced*.—ces trois mots enchérissement l'un sur l'autre, dans l'ordre où ils sont ici placés: l'homme *hardi* est sans crainte; l'homme *audacieux*, sans respect ou sans réflexion; l'homme *effronté*, sans pudeur. La *hardiesse* avec laquelle on doit toujours dire la vérité, ne doit jamais dégénérer en *audace*, encore moins en *effronterie*. *Hardi* se prend aussi au figuré, une voûte *hardie*. *Effronté* ne se dit que des personnes. *Hardie* et *audacieux* se disent des personnes, des actions, et des discours.

Hasard, *hazard*; fortune, *fortune*; sort, *sort*; destin, *destiny*.—le *hasard* ne forme ni ordre ni dessein. La *fortune* forme des plans et des desseins; mais sans choix. Le *sort* suppose des différences et un ordre de partage. Le *dessein* forme des desseins, des ordres, et des enchaînements de causes. Le *hasard* fait; la *fortune* veut; le *sort* décide; le *destin* ordonne.

Hasarder, *to hazard*; risquer, *to risk*.—*hasarder*, c'est mettre, exposer, commettre au hasard, à la fortune, au sort, et proprement au jeu; *risquer*, c'est courir le hasard, le danger, le péril d'une chute, d'un dommage, d'une perte dans une carrière glissante ou dans un mauvais pas. *Hasarder* indique l'incertitude du succès; *risquer* menace d'une mauvaise issue. A chances égales on *hasarde*; avec du désavantage on *risque*. Vous *hasardez*, en jouant contre votre égal; vous *risquez* contre un joueur plus habile. Le chanceux *hasarde* volontiers; et le hardi *risque*. Dans la bonne fortune, on ose *risquer*; dans le malheur, on ose *hasarder*. On dit *risquer* de tomber, de souffrir, de périr, mais non pas *hasarder*; celui-ci suppose une action libre; l'autre n'exige pas toujours un choix de notre part.

Hâter, *to hasten*; presser, *to press*; dépêcher, *to dispatch*; accélérer, *to accelerate*.—*hâter* marque une diligence plus ou moins grande et soutenue; *presser*, une impulsion forte, et de la vacuité sans relâche; *dépêcher*, une activité inquiète et empressée même jusqu'à la précipitation; *accélérer*, un accroissement de vitesse, ou un redoublement d'activité. On *hâte*

La chose, quand elle serait trop lente ou trop tardive; on la *presse*, lorsqu'elle presse ou qu'on est pressé; on la *dépêche*, quand il ne s'agit que de la finir et de s'en débarrasser; on l'*accélère*, lorsqu'elle va trop doucement ou qu'elle se ralunit.

Hâtif, hasty; précoc, precocious; prématuré, premature — *hâtif* signifie qui se hâte, qui vient de bonne heure; *précoc*, qui précède la saison, qui mûrit avant le temps, qui arrive avant les autres; *prématuré*, dont la maturité accélérée précède la saison, ou dont on prévient la maturité; il désigne une maturité forcée ou une fausse maturité, quelque chose qui est contre nature; c'est le sens ordinaire qu'on lui donne au figuré. Ce qui est *précoc* est hors de l'ordre commun; ce qui est *prématuré* est contre l'ordre naturel. La diligence et la vitesse, distinguent le *hâtif*; la célérité et l'antériorité, le *précoc*; la précipitation et l'anticipation, le *prématuré*. Un printemps avancé donne des fleurs *hâtives*; un hiver tiède produit des bourgeons *précoces*; des pluies continuelles vers la fin de l'été nécessitent des vendanges *prématurées*. Ce mots s'appliquent figurément à l'esprit, à la raison, et à certaines qualités. Ainsi la valeur qui n'attend pas le nombre des années est *hâtive*; la raison qui étouffe dans l'enfance est *précoc*; la crainte qui prévient un danger si éloigné, qu'il n'est, pour ainsi dire, que possible, est *prématurée*. *Hâtif* est le contraire de tardif. *Précoc* est si propre au jardinage, qu'on dit des *précoces* pour des fruits *précoces*. *Prématuré* est évidemment propre à ce qui s'appelle mûr. Ainsi, à proprement parler, les fleurs ne sont point *prématurées*, elles sont *précoces*. Mais les fruits sont *précoces* et *prématurés*. Cependant ce dernier mot s'emploie rarement au propre, et il ne s'applique guère que vaguement aux fruits en général. On dira des fruits *prématurés*, et non des abricots ou des pois *prématurés*. Au figuré, ce mot seul et sans modification emporte une plainte, une censure, un blâme; il indique une *précocité* déordonnée, une *maturité* qui est forcée ou qui n'est pas attendue. Ainsi nous nous plaignons d'une vieillisse *prématurée*, nous accusons une mort *prématurée*, nous blâmons une entreprise *prématurée*, nous censurons des opérations *prématurées*.

Haut, proud; hautain, haughty; altier, lofty — l'idée commune de ces mots est celle de hauteur, d'élévation. L'homme *haut* ne s'abaisse pas; l'homme *hautain* vous rabaisse; l'homme *altier* veut vous asservir plutôt que vous abaisser. L'homme *haut* souffre impatiemment l'humiliation; le *hautain*, la contradiction; l'*altier*, la résistance. L'homme *haut* veut de la considération et des égards; s'il rend ce qu'il doit, il exige ce qui lui est dû. Le *hautain* veut des hommages et des bassesses; il croit que tout lui est dû, et oublie ce qu'il doit. L'*altier* veut des ménagemens et l'empire; il rend fièrement ce qu'il doit, et exige durement ce qui lui est dû. On a le cœur *haut*, l'âme *haute*; on a l'air *haut*, le ton *haut*, l'humeur *haute*, les manières *hautes*, &c. On a l'humeur, l'air, la mine, le ton, les allures, la contenance, la parole, les manières *hautaines*. Ou a l'air, le ton, le commandement, mais sur-tout l'humeur, l'esprit, le caractère *altier*.

Hérédité, inheriting; héritage, inheritance — *hérédité*, terme de pratique, ou *héritage*, terme

vulgaire, signifie la succession dont on hérite. *Héritage* indique proprement les biens dont on hérite; *hérédité*, la qualité ou la destination des biens, en vertu de laquelle on hérite. L'*hérédité*, à proprement parler, est la succession aux droits du défunt; et l'*héritage*, la succession à ses biens. On dit l'*hérédité* d'une charge, d'un office; on appelle *héritage* un domaine, un fonds de terre; et on dit vendre, acquérir, mettre en valeur, améliorer un *héritage*.

Hérétique, heretical; hétérodoxe, heterodox — Ces mots ne s'emploient qu'en matière de foi. L'*hérésie* est une opinion particulière, une erreur à laquelle on s'attache fortement, et par laquelle on se sépare de la communion; L'*hétérodoxie* exprime la différence d'opinion ou la singularité d'opinion; elle consiste dans l'opinion qui s'écarte de l'opinion reçue. *Hérétique* exprime littéralement ce qui sépare et rompt l'union; *hétérodoxe*, ce qui diffère, ce qui détruit la conformité. *Hérétique* est opposé à catholique, c. à d. universel; *hétérodoxe* est opposé à orthodoxe, et orthodoxe marque l'opinion saine et réglée. *Hétérodoxe* a fait *hétérodoxie*, comme *orthodoxe*, *orthodoxie*; mais *hérétique* n'a pas fait *hérétique*, pendant que *catholique* a fait *catholicité*: ce mot néanmoins serait nécessaire pour désigner la qualité ou le caractère d'*hérétique*; le trait particulier d'une proposition qui la constitue *hérétique*, ou qui en fait une *hérésie*; et Fénelon le répète souvent dans ses ouvrages de controverse — le dans *hétérodoxie* a le même sens que la terminaison *ité*, dans *hérétique*.

Hérosisme, heroism; héroïcité, heroicity — l'*hérosisme* est la méthode, la règle, la marche, la manière propre de penser, de sentir, d'agir des héros; l'*héroïcité* est la qualité, la vertu, le caractère propre du héros, c'est-à-dire, la grandeur d'âme, la générosité, la sublimité. L'idée que nous avons de l'*hérosisme*, l'*héroïcité* le remplit; ce que l'*hérosisme* enseigne, conseille, exige, l'*héroïcité* l'exécute.

Héros, hero; grand-homme, great man — le *héros* est ferme, intrépide, vaillant; le *grand-homme* joint au talent et au génie les vertus morales. Le titre de *héros* dépend du mérite; il ne peut convenir qu'au guerrier; chaque individu peut mériter le titre de *grand-homme* par l'humanité, la douceur, et le patriotisme réunis aux grands talens. Le nom de César donne l'idée d'un *héros*; celui de Trajan, de Marc-Aurèle, ou d'Alfred, nous présente un *grand-homme*. Washington réunissait les qualités du *héros* et celles du *grand-homme*. La plupart des *héros* sont comme certains tableaux; pour les estimer, il ne faut pas les regarder de trop près.

Histoire, history; fastes, facts; chronique, chronicle; annales, annals; mémoires, memoirs; commentaires, commentaries; relations, relations; anecdote, anecdote; vie, life — l'*histoire* est la narration suivie des faits mémorables; les *fastes* sont des changemens authentiques dans l'ordre public; la *chronique* est l'*histoire* divisée selon l'ordre des temps; les *annales* sont des *chroniques* divisées par années; les *mémoires* sont les matériaux de l'*histoire*; les *commentaires* sont des *mémoires* sommaires; la *relation* est le récit circonstancié d'un événement; les *anecdotes* sont des recueils de faits, de particularités curieuses; la *vie* est l'*histoire* d'un homme.

Historiographe, *historiographer*; historien, *historian*:—l'*historiografe* rassemble les matériaux; l'*historien* les met en œuvre.

Homme de bien, *a pious man*; homme d'honneur, *a man of honour*; homme de honneur, *a honest man*:—l'*homme de bien* satisfait exactement aux préceptes de la religion; l'*homme d'honneur* suit rigoureusement les lois de la société; l'*honnête homme* ne perd jamais de vue la vertu.

Homme de sens, *an enlightened man*; homme de bon sens, *a man of good sense*:—l'*homme de sens* a de la profondeur dans les connaissances, beaucoup de rectitude dans le jugement; l'*homme de bon sens* a assez de jugement et d'intelligence pour se tirer à son avantage des affaires ordinaires.

Homme vrai, *a true man*; homme franc, *a free-hearted man*:—l'*homme vrai* dit fidèlement les choses comme elles sont; l'*homme franc* dit son sentiment à cœur ouvert. L'*homme vrai* ne connaît pas le mensonge; l'*homme franc* ne connaît pas la politique. L'*homme vrai* dit sa pensée, parce qu'elle est la vérité; l'*homme franc* dit la vérité, parce qu'elle est sa pensée.

Honneur, *to revile*; balouer, *to mock*; vilipender, *to vilify*:—*honn* signifie en Allemand déshonorer, et c'est dans ce sens qu'on a dit *honnir*. Ce mot a une valeur positive, qui est celle de répandre la honte. *Balouer*, c'est proprement huer quelqu'un à pleine bouche, s'en jouer sans ménagement, s'en moquer d'une manière outrageante, l'accabler d'affronts et d'injures. *Vilipender*, c'est traiter quelqu'un de vil, ou comble vil, d'une manière avilissante; avec un grand mépris; le décrier, le dénigrer, détruire sa réputation.

Honte, *shame*; pudeur, *blush*:—les reproches de la conscience causent la *honte*; les sentiments de modestie produisent la *pudeur*. On rougit de *honte*; on devient rouge par *pudeur*.

Hymen, *hymenee*, *hymen*:—selon leur sens primitif, *hymen* signifie l'hymne, le chant des noces; *hymenee* le redoublement du chant, des vœux, de l'ardeur, de l'allégresse. Les Grecs et les Latins appelaient *hymen* ou *hymenee* le dieu qui présidait aux mariages. *Hymen* est le nom pur et simple de la divinité. *Hymenee* répondrait à cette phrase *hymen, oh! vous qui êtes l'hymen*, la divinité de ces mystères, le protecteur de ces amans. Le mot *hymenee* semble indiquer l'effort, la suite, le résultat de l'hymen, le cours, la révolution, le période entier du mariage arrêté et solennisé par l'hymen. Le mot *hymen* annonce purement et simplement le mariage; e lui d'*hymenee* le désigne dans toute son étendue; ses suites, ses circonstances, ses dépendances, ses rapports.

Hypocrite, *a hypocrite*; escaud, *a puritan*; escot, bigot, *a bigot*:—ces mots désignent les faux dévots. L'*hypocrite* joue la dévotion, afin de cacher ses vices; le *escaud* affecte une dévotion séduisante, pour la faire servir à ses fins; le *escot* charge le rôle de la dévotion, dans la vue d'être impunément méchant ou pervers; le *bigot* se voue aux pratiques pratiques de la dévotion, afin de se dispenser des devoirs de la vraie piété. Le premier abuse de la religion; le second la prostitue; le troisième la dénature; le dernier l'avilit. La dévotion, chez l'*hypocrite*, est un masque; chez le *escaud*, un leurre; chez le *escot*, un métier; chez le *bigot*, une livrée.

I.

ICI, *here*; là, *there*:—*ici* est le lieu même ou est la personne qui parle; *là* est un lieu différent. Le premier est marqué et spécifique l'endroit; le second est plus vague. On dit: venez *ici*, allez *là*; un est plus près, l'autre est plus éloigné.

Ideé, *idea*; pensée, *thought*; imagination, *imagination*:—l'*idee* représente l'objet; la *pensée* le considère; l'*imagination* le forme. La première peint; la seconde examine; la troisième crée. On est sûr de plainte quand on a des *idees* justes, des *pensées* fines, une *imagination* brillante. Dans l'*idee*, dans la *idée*. On a dans l'*idee* ce qu'on pense; on le croit; on a dans la *idée* ce qu'on veut; on y travaille. Le philosophe se forme dans l'*idee* un système; le politique ambitieux a dans la *idée* des projets d'élevation.

Imaginer, *s'imaginer*, *to imagine*:—*imaginer* se prête aux acceptions différentes de penser et concevoir, créer ou inventer, combiner ou conjecturer, estimer ou présumer; *s'imaginer* signifie croire sans raison ou légèrement à ses pensées, à ses imaginations, à ses rêveries; se persuader ce qu'on *imagine*, s'en faire un préjugé. Celui qui *imagine* une chose, se la figure; celui qui se *l'imagine*, se la figure telle qu'il *l'imagine*; avec une imagination vive, un cerveau tendre, un esprit faible, ou *s'imagine* tout ce qu'on *imagine*.

Imiter, *to imitate*; copier, *to copy*; contrefaire, *to counterfeit*, *to mimic*:—on *imite* par estime; on *copie* par stérilité; on *contrefait* par amusement. On *imite* les écrits; on *copie* les tableaux; on *contrefait* les personnes. On *imite* en embellissant; on *copie* servilement; on *contrefait* en chargeant.

Immanquable, *unfailing*; infallible, *infallible*:—*immanquable* signifie, qui ne peut manquer, qui est assuré, qui arrivera certainement; *infaillible* signifie, qui ne peut être en défaut, qui ne peut errer, se tromper ou être trompé. *Immanquable* ne se dit que des choses; un événement est *immanquable* le succès d'une entreprise bien combinée est *immanquable*. *Infaillible* se dit proprement des personnes, de la science, de l'opinion; un oracle est *infaillible*; la conséquence de deux prémisses évidentes est *infaillible*.

Immodéré, *immoderate*; démesuré, *unmeasurable*; excessif, *excessive*; outré, *overstrained*, *overstretched*:—*immodéré*, qui n'est pas modéré, sans modulation; *démesuré*, qui n'est rien moins que mesuré, sans mesure, marque l'action positive de passer la mesure, et dit plus qu'*immodéré*, qui est purement négatif; *excessif*, qui excède ou sort des bornes, qui va trop loin; *outré*, qui passe outre, outre-passe, qui va par-delà. Ce qui passe le juste milieu et tend à l'extrême est *immodéré*; ce qui passe la mesure et ne garde plus de proportion, est *démesuré*; ce qui passe par-dessus les bornes, et se répand au dehors, hors de-là, est *excessif*; ce qui passe de beaucoup le but, et va loin par de-là, est *outré*.

Inimuable, *immunity*; exemption, *exemption*:—l'*immunité* est la dispense d'une charge onéreuse; l'*exemption* est une exception à une obligation commune. L'*exemption* vous met hors de rang; l'*immunité* vous met à l'abri

d'une servitude. *Immunité* ne se dit proprement qu'en matière de jurisprudence et de finance; c'est une exemption de charges civiles ou de droits seigneuriaux. L'exemption s'étend à tous les genres de charges, de droits de devoirs, d'obligations, dont on peut être affranchi; ainsi on dit exemption de soins de vices, d'infirmités, &c. dans l'ordre ou moral ou physique. *Immunité* marque, d'une manière générale, la décharge ou l'exemption de charge; sans spécifier de laquelle; c'est au mot exemption que cette fonction grammaticale est réservée. On dit l'exemption et non l'immunité de taille, &c. Les *libertés*, les *franchises*, les *immunités*, les *exemptions*, sont souvent associées et mêlées dans le système des réglemens. Les *libertés* et les *franchises* consistent à n'être point sujet à certains charges ou devoirs; au lieu que l'*immunité* et l'*exemption* consistent à en être déchargé par une concession particulière, sans laquelle on y serait sujet.

Imperfection, imperfection; défaut, defect; defectuosité, defectivité, flaw—le défaut est ou le manque d'une bonne qualité, d'un avantage qu'il convient, mais qu'il n'est pas absolument essentiel d'avoir, pour être bien; ou une qualité positive, répréhensible ou d'avantageuse, qui contraire, affaiblit, obscurcit, ce qu'on a de bon, de bien. C'est un défaut de ne pas avoir pas ce qu'il faut, ou d'avoir ce qu'il ne faut pas, pour être exactement conforme à la règle, au modèle du bien, du beau, &c. La *defectuosité* est vraiment un défaut; mais uniquement un défaut de forme, de conformation, de configuration, ou tout autre accident qui ôte à la chose une propriété. C'est une *defectuosité*, dans un acte, de n'être point paré à tous les apostilles; ce défaut de forme rend l'acte *defectueux* et sujet à contestation: une *defectuosité*, un accident empêche qu'un bloc de marbre ne soit taillé en statue: une *defectuosité* dans un diamant, dans un ouvrage précieux en diminue beaucoup le prix. L'*imperfection* est un manque de perfection. En morale, en physique, et en mécanique, une chose a des *imperfections*, tant qu'elle manque de certaines perfections dont elle est susceptible; elle est dans un état d'*imperfection*, tant qu'elle n'est pas achevée, faite, faite, et parait. L'*imperfection* fait que la chose n'a pas la perfection, certaine perfection, le degré de perfection qu'elle doit ou peut avoir: le défaut fait que la chose n'a pas toute l'intégrité, toute la rectitude, ou toute la pureté qu'elle doit avoir: l'*defectuosité* fait que la chose n'a pas tout le bien, toute la propriété, tout l'effet qu'elle doit avoir. L'*imperfection* laisse quelque chose à désirer et à ajouter; le défaut laisse quelque chose à reprendre et à corriger; la *defectuosité* laisse quelque chose à réformer ou à supprimer. L'*imperfection* fait ombre dans l'utile; le défaut fait tache; la *defectuosité* est disgrâce. On passe sur des *imperfections*; ce qu'il y a de plus heureux à l'égard d'un défaut, c'est qu'on le pardonne; il faut que la *defectuosité* disparaisse; each of us ne pouvons l'ouïr. L'*imperfection* de genre en *defaut*; le défaut, en vice; la *defectuosité*, en difformité.

Impertinent, pert, impertinent; insolent, insolent—l'*impertinent* manque, avec impudence, aux égards qu'il convient d'avoir; l'*insolent* manque, avec arrogance, au respect qu'il doit

porter. L'*impertinent* vous choque; l'*insolent* vous insulte. L'*impertinent* est ridicule et insupportable; l'*insolent* est odieux et punissable. On fait, on chasse l'*impertinent*; on repousse, on bannit l'*insolent*. Les airs de la facilité, de la prétension, sont *impertinens*. Les airs de hauteur, de dédain, sont *insolens*.

Impétueux, impetuous; véhément, vehement; violent, violent; fougueux, fiery—la vigueur de l'esprit, et la rapidité de l'action sur un objet, caractérisent l'*impétuosité*; l'énergie et la rapidité constante des mouvemens, distinguent la *véhémence*; l'excès et l'abus ou les ravages de la force dénotent la *violence*; et la violence et l'éclat de l'explosion signalent la *fougue*. Un choc est *impétueux*; les flammes d'un grand et long embrasement sont *véhémentes*; un empourement qui ne respecte rien est *violent*; un transport échauffé de colère est *fiévreux*. Un coup d'évent, un tourbillon, un torrent fugitif, des flots soulèvés, sont *impétueux*; de grandes et rapides, des flaves rapides enflés par des pluies commencent, les vents du nord qui régèlent, le cours des laves rapides d'un volcan, pressés par une effusion continuelle, sont *véhémentes*; un ouragan qui renverse les édifices, un incendie qui excède des ravages rapides, un feu de réverbère, sont *violens*; des taureaux animés, des jeunes gens livrés à l'ardeur de leur âge, sont *fougueux*. *Séméne* est un nom propre *impétueux*; *Demostocles*, un orateur *véhément*; *Juvénal*, un satyrique *impétueux*; *Lacain*, un poète *fougueux*. *Impétuosité* et *véhémence* ne s'appliquent qu'au mouvement et à ses effets; *violence* se dit de tout genre d'excès et d'abus de la force; *fougue* s'en dit aussi; ce sur les objets animés personnellement. *Impétueux* et *véhément* se prennent au figuré en bonne ou en mauvais part; *violent* et *fougueux* se prennent le plus communément en mauvais part.

Impoli, impolite; grossier, rude; rustique, rustic—c'est un défaut d'être *poli*; un plus grand, d'être *grossier*; un plus grand encore, d'être *rustique*. L'*impoli* marque de biens manières; il ne plaît pas; le *grossier* en a de désagréables; il déplaît; le *rustique* en a de choquantes, il rebut.

Impôt, impose; imposition, imposition; tribut, tribune; contribution, contribution; subside, subside; subvention, subvention, supply; tax, tax; taille, land tax—*impôt* signifie ce qui est posé, mis, assis sur; *imposition* est l'action d'imposer; ces mots expriment particulièrement, par leur valeur propre, l'assiette de la charge. *Tribut* exprime le partage fait, accordé, assigné à la puissance. *Contribution* marque le concours de ceux qui contribuent, chacun pour leur contingent, à cette charge, avec un rapport particulier à la levée ou au paiement. *Subside* désigne un soutien, un appui; et indique un acte volontaire, et un *impôt* subsidiaire ou secondaire. *Subvention* marque le secours, l'aide, l'assistance, dans un besoin pressant, dans les nécessités de l'état; il indiquait un acte de générosité ou de patriotisme, si le secours était libre. *Taxe* signifie le dégré, la quotité, le prix en argent auquel les personnes sont taxées ou imposées par le régleme; il indique une estimation, et la fixation de l'*impôt*. *Taille*, mot qui signifie coque, entaille, incision que les collecteurs qui ne savaient pas écrire, faisaient sur des tailles de bois, désigne purement la division et la répartition de l'*impôt*. L'*impôt* est la charge imposée pour former un revenu pu-

blie; l'imposition est un *impôt* partienlier, et désigne des charges variables, ajoutées à l'impôt primitif; le *tribut* est un droit attribué au prince; la *contribution*, un *tribut* extraordinaire, payable par telles personnes; le *subside* est un secours momentané; la *subvention* est une augmentation d'impôt, dans une nécessité pressante; la *taxe* est une imposition extraordinaire sur certaines personnes; la *taille* était une imposition sur la roture.

Imprecation, imprecation; malédiction, malediction, curse; exécration, execration.—L'imprecation est proprement une prière: la *malédiction*, un souhait ou un arrêt prononcé; l'*execration*, une sorte d'anathème religieux. L'imprecation est opposée à la déprecation, prise dans le sens de conjuration. La *malédiction* est opposée à la bénédiction; la *bénédiction* souhaite ou promet le bien. L'*execration* est opposée à la consécration; la *consécration* met au service et sous la protection de la divinité. L'imprecation invoque la puissance contre un objet; la *malédiction* prononcée son malheur; l'*execration* le voue à la vengeance céleste.

Imprevu, unforeseen; inattendu, unexpected; mespéré, unhoped; inopiné, inopinate.—*Imprevu* c'est ce qui arrive sans que nous l'ayons prévu; *inattendu*, ce qui arrive sans que nous nous y soyons attendus; *inepéré*, ce qui arrive tandis que nous nous l'osions l'espérer; *inopiné*, ce qui arrive subitement, sans que nous ayons pu l'imaginer ou y songer. Obstacle *imprevu*; visite *inattendue*; bien *inepéré*; attaque *inopinée*.

Impudent, impudent; effronté, brazenfaced; éhonté, shameless.—*Impudent* c'est celui qui n'a point de pudeur; *effronté*, celui qui n'a point de front; *éhonté*, celui qui n'a point de honte. L'*impudent*, brave avec une excessive effronterie, les lois de la bienséance, et viole de gaieté de cœur l'honnêteté publique; l'*effronté*, avec une hardiesse insolente, affronte ce qu'il devrait craindre, et franchit les bornes posées par la règle, la raison, la société; l'*éhonté*, avec une extrême impudence, se joue de l'honnêteté et de l'honneur, et livra son front à l'infamie aussi tranquillement qu'il livre son cœur à l'impudicité.

Inadvertance, inadvertence; inattention, inattention.—L'*inadvertance* est un accident involontaire; l'*inattention* est une négligence préhensible. Un homme abstrait, absorbé dans ses abstractions, est sujet à de grandes *inadvertances*; il ne voit, ni n'entend. Un homme distrait, emporté par ses distractions, est sujet à de grandes *inattentions*; il voit sans remarquer, il entend sans distinguer. Les gens vifs tombent dans des *inadvertances*; les esprits légers tombent dans des *inattentions*. Avec de fréquents *inadvertances*, vous passerez pour étonné dans la société; avec de fréquentes *inattentions*, vous passerez pour impoli.

Inaptitude, unaptness; incapacité, incapacity; insuffisance, insufficiency; inhabilité, inability.—ces mots désignent le manque des dispositions nécessaires pour réussir dans ce qu'on se propose. Par *inhabilité* on n'entend ni *inhabilité*, terme de Jurisprudence qui désigne un défaut qui vous prive d'un droit, vous exclut d'une possession, vous interdit un exercice; ni *mal habilité* qui implique l'idée de mal faire; on veut seulement exprimer le contraire de l'habilité; comme l'*inaptitude* est le

contraire de l'aptitude; l'*incapacité*, le contraire de la capacité; l'*insuffisance*, le contraire de la suffisance. L'*inaptitude* exclut tout talent; l'*incapacité*, tout pouvoir et tout usage; l'*insuffisance*, des moyens proportionnés à la fin; l'*inhabilité*, le talent et l'art qui dans les difficultés, sont les bons et les prompts succès.

Incendie, embrasement, conflagration.—*Embrasement* se dit d'un feu mis au hazard; et *incendie*, d'un feu mis à dessein. *Incendie* désigne parfaitement l'action ardente d'un grand feu; *embrasement* désigne l'action étendue d'un feu violent. L'*embrasement* est donc une sorte de conflagration ou de combustion totale ou plutôt un feu général. L'*incendie* au contraire a des progrès successifs. Une étincelle allume un *incendie*, et l'*incendie* produit un vaste *embrasement*. L'*incendie* porte, lancée de toutes parts les flammes; dans l'*embrasement*, le feu est partout, tout brûle, tout se consume. Le poète chante l'*incendie* ou l'inflammation excessive de Troie; le peintre en représente l'*embrasement* ou la conflagration générale. Au figuré, on dira l'*embrasement* d'un cœur, l'*embrasement* de l'amour divin; mais jamais le bon goût ne dira l'*incendie* d'un cœur, ou un *incendie* d'amour.

Incertitude, incertitude; doute, doubt; irresolution, irresolution.—L'*incertitude* vient de ce que l'événement des choses est inconnu; le *doute*, de ce que l'esprit ne sait pas faire un choix; l'*irrésolution*, de ce que la volonté a de la peine à se déterminer. On est dans l'*incertitude* sur le succès de ses démarches; dans le *doute*, sur ce qu'on doit faire; dans l'*irrésolution*, sur ce qu'on veut faire. On dit sortir de l'*incertitude*, du *doute*, de l'*irrésolution*.

Inclination, inclination; penchant, propensity; bias.—l'*inclination* dit quelque chose de nous fort que le *penchant*; elle nous porte vers un objet, et l'autre nous y entraîne. L'*inclination* doit beaucoup à l'éducation; le *penchant* tient plus du tempérament. On prend aisément les *inclinations* de ceux qu'on fréquente. La nature a mis dans l'homme un *penchant* insurmontable vers le plaisir. Le *penchant* se prend généralement en bonne part; le *biais* en mauvaise part. Tel a de l'*inclination* pour les arts et pour les sciences; tel a de *penchant* à la débauche et au libertinage.

Inconstante, inconstant; léger, fickle; volage, volatile; indifférente, indifferent.—une femme *inconstante* est celle qui n'aime plus; une *légère*, est celle qui ne sait si elle aime, ni se charge, celle qui ne sait si elle aime, ni ce qu'elle aime; une *indifférente*, celle qui n'aime rien.

Incrovable, incredible; paradoxal, paradoxal.—on se sert d'*incroyable* en fait d'événements; et de *paradoxal* en fait d'opinions. On raconte des choses *incroyables*: on propose des faits *paradoxes*.

Inculper, to blame, to charge with; accuser, accuse.—*inculper* signifie proprement imputer à faute, imputer une faute, impliquer dans une mauvaise affaire; *accuser* c'est imputer sur quelqu'un une note, une tache, un blâme; le dénoncer ouvertement, le traduire devant un juge. On *inculpe* en matière légère; s'agit d'une faute; on *accuse* en matière grave; on *accuse* d'un vice, d'un crime. *Inculper* peut s'appliquer qu'aux personnes; *accuser* peut se dire des choses, et signifie déclarer, articuler, rendre frappant; au piquet, on

esse son jeu ; *accuser* en peinture, c'est rendre sensible les os, ce qui est couvert, &c.

Incurable, *incurable*; inguérissable, *hopeless*, *unsalvable*:—*cure* désigne proprement le traitement du mal. *Guérison* exprime à la lettre le rétablissement de la santé. Le mal *incurable* est celui qui résiste à tous les remèdes ; et la maladie *inguérissable*, celle qui ne laisse aucun espoir de salut. La *cure* est l'ouvrage de l'art, ou elle est censée l'être ; la *guérison* appartient bien autant à la nature qu'à l'art. On vit avec des maux *incurables* ; quant à la maladie *inguérissable* on en meurt.

IncurSION, *incurSION*; irruption, *inroad*, *irruption*:—*incurSION* est l'action de courir, de faire une course, de se jeter dans une voie, sur un objet étranger. *l'irruption* est l'action de rompre, de forcer les barrières. *l'incurSION* est brusque et passagère ; *l'irruption* est violente et soutenue. *l'incurSION* est faite, comme une course, dans un esprit de retour ; et *l'irruption* est un acte de violence, fait dans un esprit de destruction ou de conquête. Un peuple barbare fait des *incurSIONS* dans un pays pour le piller ; il y fera des *irruptions* pour s'en emparer, s'il le peut, ou pour le dévaler tant qu'il ne sera pas repoussé.

Indemniser, *dédoumager*, *to indemnify*:—ces deux mots par leur racine commune signifient réparer le mal, le tort. *Indemniser*, terme de Palais, c'est *dédoumager* quelqu'un. *l'indemnité* est par elle-même plus rigoureuse et plus égale que le *dédoumagement* ; le *dédoumagement* peut être plus ou moins faible ou léser, eu égard à la perte que *l'indemnité* doit couvrir. On *indemnise* en argent, ou en valeurs égales des pertes ou des privations, celui qui ne doit pas les supporter. On *dédoumage* par des compensations quelconques des pertes ou des privations de toute espèce, ce-bi-là même à qui on aurait pu les laisser supporter. *l'indemnité* vous rend la même somme de fortune ; le *dédoumagement* tend à vous rendre une somme semblable d'avantage ou de bonheur. Un propriétaire *indemnise* son fermier dans les cas majeurs, suivant les conventions. Le riche, par bienfaisance, *dédoumage* le pauvre d'une perte fâcheuse.

Indifférence, *indifference*; insensibilité, *insensibility*:—ces deux termes pignent également une âme qui n'est point émue par l'impression de ses objets qui semblent destinés à l'ébranler. *l'indifférence* et *l'insensibilité* sont à l'âme, ce que la tranquillité et la catharsis sont au corps. Comme la *charge* est un excès de tranquillité ; de même *l'insensibilité* est un excès d'*indifférence*. *l'indifférence* chasse du cœur les mouvements impétueux, les desirs fantasques, les inclinations aveugles ; la raison, sans rival, s'exerce plus librement son empire. *l'insensibilité* ferme l'entrée du cœur à la tendre amitié, à la noble reconnaissance, à tous les sentiments les plus justes et les plus légitimes ; elle détruit l'homme lui-même, et en rompt la plupart des liens qui l'attachent au reste de l'univers, elle le rend isolé et sauvage. En un mot, *l'indifférence* suit des sages ; et *l'insensibilité*, des monstres.

Indolent, *indolent*; nonchalant, *careless*, *heedless*; négligent, *negligent*; paresseux, *lazy*; bâillant, *idle*:—*indolent*, qui n'aime pas la peine, qui ne se met en peine de rien ; *nonchalant*, qui manque de chaleur, d'ardeur ; *négligent*, qui laisse aller les choses, qui n'y donne pas les soins convenables ; *paresseux*,

qui reste comme il est, qui ne se remue pas ; *bâillant*, qui ne fait rien, qui ne veut rien faire. *l'indolent* craint la peine ; le *nonchalant*, la fatigue ; le *négligent*, l'application ; le *paresseux*, l'action ; le *bâillant*, le travail. *l'indolent* aime sur tout s'acharner la tranquillité ; le *nonchalant*, un bon loisir ; le *négligent*, la dissipation ; le *paresseux* le repos ; le *bâillant*, l'oisiveté.

Indolent, *indolent*; mou, *weak*, *not resolute*:—un homme *mou* ne soutient pas ses entreprises ; un *indolent* ne veut rien entreprendre. Le premier manque de courage et de fermeté ; le second, de volonté et d'émulation. L'homme *mou* ne vaut rien à la tête d'un parti ; l'homme *indolent* n'est pas propre à le former.

Induire, en, *induire* à, *to lead into*:—*induire* en, c'est faire aller dans, faire tomber dans ; *induire* à, c'est faire aller à ou vers, mettre seulement sur la voie. La préposition *en* exprime l'état où l'on est ; et la préposition *à* le but où l'on tend. *Induire* en, est la façon de parler la plus naturelle, puisque *in* signifie en ; *induire* à suivi d'un substantif, est une manière de parler elliptique, car c'est proprement *induire* à faire. Entre ces deux locutions, il y a la même différence qu'entre *conduire dans* et *conduire à* ; on *conduit* dans le lieu où l'on est, on *conduit* au lieu où l'on veut aller. A proprement parler, vous trompez celui que vous *induisez* en erreur, en lui faisant adopter une chose fautive ; vous faites que et lui-la se trompe, que vous *induisez* à erreur, en lui suggérant des idées, avec lesquelles il se trompera s'il les suit.

Industrie, *address*, *dexterity*; savoir-faire, *skill*, *wit*:—*l'industrie* est un tour, une adresse de la conduite ; le *savoir-faire* est un avantage d'art ou de talent. Dans la nécessité, la ressource de *l'industrie* est plus prompte ; celle du *savoir-faire* est plus sûre.

Ineffable, *ineffable*; inénumérable, *unspeakable*; indicible, *unutterable*; inexplicable, *inexpressible*:—on ne peut proférer le mot, parler de la chose qui est *ineffable* ; on se tait ; on ne peut raconter les faits ; rapporter dans toutes leurs circonstances les choses qui sont *inénarrables* ; on les indique à peine ; on ne peut dire, mettre dans tout son jour ce qui est *indécible* ; on le fait entendre ; on ne peut exprimer, peindre au naturel ce qui est *inexprimable* ; on ne fait que l'indiquer. Le mystère rend la chose *ineffable*, le merveilleux la rend *inénarrable* ; le charme secret la rend *indicible* ; la force ou l'intensité la rend *inexprimable*.

Ineffaçable, *indelible*, *indelible*:—*ineffaçable* est un mot purement Français, formé du verbe *effacer*, charger la face, altérer les formes, défigurer les traits, rendre méconnaissable. *Indécible* est un mot purement Latin, du verbe *delece*, renverser de fond en comble, ruiner, perdre, tout-à-fait, détruire entièrement. *Ineffaçable* désigne proprement l'apparence de la chose empreinte sur une autre ; lorsque cette apparence doit toujours être sensible, la chose est *ineffaçable*. *Indécible* désigne, proprement la tenacité d'une chose adhérente à une autre ; lorsque cette adhérence est indestructible, la chose est *indécible* ; ainsi la forme est vraiment *ineffaçable*, et la matière *indécible*. Rien ne fera disparaître aux yeux la marque, l'empreinte *ineffaçable* ; rien n'enlèvera de dessus un corps, l'édifice, la matière *indécible* qui le couvre. L'écriture sera donc *ineffaçable*, et l'encre *indécible* ; quoique l'encre soit *indécible*.

Ulie; l'imposition est un *impôt* particulier, et digne des charges variables, ajoutés à l'impôt primitif; le *tribut* est un droit attribué au prince; la *contribution*, un *tribut* extraordinaire, payable par tel ou tel particulier; le *subside* est un secours momentané; la *subvention* est une augmentation d'*impôt*, dans une nécessité pressante; la *taxe* est une *imposition* extraordinaire sur certaines personnes; la *taille* était une imposition sur la nature.

Imprecation, imprecation; malédiction, malediction, curse; exécution, execration.—L'imprecation est proprement une prière: la *malédiction*, un souhait ou un arrêt prononcé; l'*execration*, une sorte d'anathème religieux. L'imprecation est opposée à la déprecation, prise dans le sens de conjuration. La *malédiction* est opposée à la bénédiction; la bénédiction souhaite ou promet le bien. L'*execration* est opposée à la consécration; la consécration met au service et sous la protection de la divinité. L'imprecation invoque la puissance contre un objet; la *malédiction* prononce son malheur; l'*execration* le voue à la vengeance céleste.

Imprevu, unforeseen; inattendu, unexpected; inespéré, unlooked; inopiné, inopinate.—*Imprevu* c'est ce qui arrive sans que nous l'ayons prévu; *inattendu*, ce qui arrive sans que nous nous y soyons attendus; *inespéré*, ce qui arrive tandis que nous nous osions l'espérer; *inopiné*, ce qui arrive subitement, sans que nous ayons pu l'imaginer ou y songer. Obstacle *imprévu*; visite *inattendue*; bien *inespéré*; attaque *inopinée*.

Impudent, impudent; effronté, brazenfaced; éhonté, shameless.—*Impudent* c'est celui qui n'a point de pudeur; *effronté*, celui qui n'a point de front; *éhonté*, celui qui n'a point de honte. L'*impudent*, brave avec une excessive effronterie, les lois de la bienséance, et viole de gaieté de cœur l'honnêteté publique: l'*effronté*, avec une hardiesse insolente, affronte ce qu'il devrait craindre, et franchit les bornes posées par la règle, la raison, la société: l'*éhonté*, avec une extrême impudence, se joue de l'honnêteté et de l'honneur, et livra son front à l'infamie aussi tranquillement qu'il livre son cœur à l'impunité.

Inadvertance, inadvertence; inattention, inattention.—L'*inadvertance* est un accident involontaire; l'*inattention* est une négligence répréhensible. Un homme abstrait, absorbé dans ses abstractions, est sujet à de grandes *inadvertances*; il ne voit, ni n'entend. Un homme distrait, emporté par ses distractions, est sujet à de grandes *inattentions*; il voit sans remarquer, il entend sans distinguer. Les gens vifs tombent dans des *inadvertances*; les esprits légers tombent dans des *inattentions*. Avec de fréquentes *inadvertances*, vous passerez pour étourdi dans la société; avec de fréquentes *inattentions*, vous passerez pour impoli.

Inaptitude, unfitness; incapacité, incapacity; insuffisance, insufficiency; inhabilité, inability.—ces mots désignent le manque des dispositions nécessaires pour réussir dans ce qu'on se propose. Par *inhabilité* on n'entend ni *inhabilité*, terme de jurisprudence qui désigne un défaut qui vous prive d'un droit, vous exclut d'une possession, vous interdit un exercice; ni *mal habilité* qui implique l'idée de mal-taire; on veut seulement exprimer le contraire de l'habilité; comme l'*inaptitude* est le

contraire de l'aptitude; l'*incapacité*, le contraire de la capacité; l'*insuffisance*, le contraire de la suffisance. L'*inaptitude* exclut tout talent; l'*incapacité*, tout pouvoir et tout espoir; l'*insuffisance*, des moyens proportionnés à la fin; l'*inhabilité*, le talent et l'art qui, dans les difficultés, font les bons et les prompts succès.

Incendie, embrasement, conflagration.—*embrasement* se dit d'un feu mis au hasard; et *incendie*, d'un feu mis à dessein. *Incendie* désigne parfaitement l'action ardente d'un grand feu; *embrasement* désigne l'action étendue d'un feu violent. L'*embrasement* est donc une sorte de conflagration ou de combustion totale, ou plutôt un feu général. L'*incendie* au contraire a des progrès successifs. Une étincelle allume un *incendie*, et l'*incendie* produit un vaste *embrasement*. L'*incendie* porte, lance de toutes parts les flammes; dans l'*embrasement*, le feu est partout, tout brûle, tout se consume. Le poète chante l'*incendie* ou l'inflammation successive de Troie; le peintre en représente l'*embrasement* ou la conflagration générale. Au figuré, on dira l'*embrasement* d'un cœur, l'*embrasement* de l'amour divin; mais jamais le bon goût ne dira l'*incendie* d'un cœur, ou un *incendie* d'amour.

Incertitude, incertitude; doute, doubt; irrésolution, irresolution.—L'*incertitude* vient de ce que l'événement des choses est inconnu; le *doute*, de ce que l'esprit ne sait pas faire un choix; l'*irrésolution*, de ce que la volonté a de la peine à se déterminer. On est dans l'*incertitude* sur le succès de ses démarches; dans le *doute*, sur ce qu'on doit faire; dans l'*irrésolution*, sur ce qu'on veut faire. On dit sortir de l'*incertitude*, du *doute*, de l'*irrésolution*.

Inclination, inclination; penchant, propension, bias.—l'*inclination* dit quelque chose de moins fort que le *penchant*; elle nous porte vers un objet, et l'autre nous y entraîne. L'*inclination* doit beaucoup à l'éducation: le *penchant* tient plus du tempérament. On prend assésément les *inclinations* de ceux qu'on fréquente. La nature a mis dans l'homme un *penchant* insurmontable vers le plaisir. Le premier se prend généralement en bonne part; le second en mauvaise part. Tel a de l'*inclination* pour les arts et pour les sciences: tel a du *penchant* à la débauche et au libertinage.

Inconstante, inconstant; légère, fickle; volage, volatile; indifférente, indifferent.—une femme *inconstante* est celle qui n'aime plus; une *légère*, est celle qui en aime un autre; une *volage*, celle qui ne sait si elle aime, ni ce qu'elle aime; une *indifférente*, celle qui n'aime rien.

Incrovable, incredible; paradoxal, paradoxal.—on se sert d'*incrovable* en fait d'événements; et de *paradoxal* en fait d'opinions. On raconte des choses *incrovable*; on propose des *paradoxes*.

Inculper, to blame, to charge with; accuser, to accuse.—*inculper* signifie proprement imputer à faute, imputer une faute, impliquer dans une mauvaise affaire; *accuser* c'est imputer sur quelqu'un une note, une tache, un blâme; le dénoncer ou, très-remment, le traduire devant un juge. On *inculpe* en matière légère; il s'agit d'une faute; on *accuse* en matière grave: on *accuse* d'un vice, d'un crime. *Inculper* ne peut s'appliquer qu'aux personnes; *accuser* peut se dire de choses, et signifie déclarer, articuler, rendre frappant; au piquet, on ac-

aise son jeu ; accuser en peinture, c'est rendre sensible les os, ce qui est couvert, &c.

Incurable, incurable; inguérissable, *hopeless, uncurable*;—*curé* désigne proprement le traitement du mal. *Guerison* exprime à la lettre le rétablissement de la santé. Le mal *incurable* est celui qui résiste à tous les remèdes; et la maladie *inguérissable*, celle qui ne laisse aucun espoir de salut. La *curé* est l'ouvrage de l'art, ou elle est censée l'être; la *guérison* appartient bien autant à la nature qu'à l'art. On vit avec des maux *incurables*; quant à la maladie *inguérissable* on en meurt.

IncurSION, incurSION; irruption, *inroad, irruption*;—l'*incurSION* est l'action de courir, de faire une course, de se jeter dans une voie, sur un objet étranger. L'*irruption* est l'action de rompre, de forcer les barrières. L'*incurSION* est brusque et passagère; l'*irruption* est violente et soutenue. L'*incurSION* est faite, comme une course, dans un esprit de retour; et l'*irruption* est un acte de violence, fait dans un esprit de destruction ou de conquête. Un peuple barbare fait des *incurSIONS* dans un pays pour le piller; il y fera des *irruptions* pour s'en emparer, s'il le peut, ou pour le dévaster tant qu'il ne sera pas repoussé.

Indemniser, dédommager, to indemnify;—ces deux mots par leur racine commune signifient réparer le mal, le tort. *Indemniser*, terme de palais, c'est dédommager quelqu'un. L'*indemnité* est par elle-même plus rigoureuse et plus égale que le dédommagement, le dédommagement peut être plus ou moins faible ou léger, eu égard à la perte que l'*indemnité* doit couvrir. On *indemnise* en argent, ou en valeurs égales des pertes ou des privations, celui qui ne doit pas les supporter. On *dédommage* par des compensations quelconques des pertes ou des privations de toute espèce, celui-là même à qui on aurait pu les laisser supporter. L'*indemnité* vous rend la même somme de fortune; le *dédommagement* tend à vous rendre une somme semblable d'avantage ou de bonheur. Un propriétaire *indemnise* son fermier dans les cas majeurs, suivant les conventions. Le riche, par bienfaisance, *dédommage* le pauvre d'une perte échue.

Indifférence, indifférence; insensibilité, *insensibility*;—ces deux termes pignent également une âme qui n'est point émue par l'impression des objets qui semblent destinés à l'émeuvoir. L'*indifférence* et l'*insensibilité* sont à l'âme, ce que la tranquillité et la léthargie sont au corps. Comme la *léthargie* est un excès de tranquillité; de même l'*insensibilité* est un excès d'*indifférence*. L'*indifférence* chasse du cœur les mouvements impétueux, les desirs fantasques, les inclinations aveugles; la raison, sans rival, s'exerce plus librement son empire. L'*insensibilité* ferme l'entrée du cœur à la tendre amitié, à la noble reconnaissance, à tous les sentiments les plus justes et les plus légitimes; elle déprave l'homme lui-même, et en rompt la plupart des liens qui l'attachent au reste de l'univers, elle le rend isolé et sauvage. En un mot, l'*indifférence* fait des sages; et l'*insensibilité*, des monstres.

Indolent, indolent; nonchalant, *careless, heedless*; négligent, *negligent*; par ses yeux, *lazy*; bâillant, *idle*;—*indolent*, qui n'aime pas la peine, qui ne se met en peine de rien; *nonchalant*, qui manque de chaleur, d'ardeur; *négligent*, qui laisse aller les choses, qui n'y donne pas les soins convenables; *parceux*,

qui reste comme il est, qui ne se remue pas; *baillant*, qui ne fait rien, qui ne veut rien faire. L'*indolent* craint la peine; le *nonchalant*, la fatigue; le *négligent*, l'application; le *parceux*, l'action; le *baillant*, le travail. L'*indolent* aime sur tout s'échapper de la tranquillité; le *nonchalant*, un peu de loisir; le *négligent*, la dissipation; le *parceux* le repos; le *baillant*, l'oisiveté.

Indolent, indolent; mou, *wreck, not resolute*;—un homme *indolent* ne soutient pas ses entreprises; un *indolent* ne veut rien entreprendre. Le premier manque de courage et de fermeté; le second, de volonté et d'émulation. L'homme *indolent* ne vaut rien à la tête d'un parti; l'homme *indolent* n'est pas propre à le former.

Induire, en, induire, to lead into;—*induire en*, c'est faire aller dans, faire tomber dans; *induire à*, c'est faire aller à ou vers, mettre seulement sur la voie. La préposition *en* exprime l'état où l'on est; et la préposition *à* le but où l'on tend. *Induire en*, est la façon de parler la plus naturelle, puisque *in* signifie *en*; *induire à* suivi d'un substantif, est une manière de parler elliptique, car c'est proprement *induire à faire*. Entre ces deux locutions, il y a la même différence qu'entre *conduire dans* et *conduire à*: on *conduit dans* le lieu où l'on est; on *conduit à* lieu où l'on veut aller. A proprement parler, vous trompez celui que vous *induisez en erreur*, on lui faisant adopter une chose fautive; vous faites que celui-là se trompe, que vous *induisez à erreur*, en lui suggérant des idées, avec lesquelles il se trompera s'il les suit.

Industrie, address, dexterity; savoir-faire, *skill, wits*;—l'*industrie* est un tour, une adresse de la conduite; le *savoir-faire* est un avantage d'art ou de talent. Dans la nécessité, la ressource de l'*industrie* est plus prompte; celle du *savoir-faire* est plus sûre.

Ineffable, ineffable; incalifiable, *unspeakable*; indicible, *unspeakable*; inexplicable, *inexplicable*;—on ne peut proférer le mot, parler de la chose qui est *ineffable*; on se tait; on ne peut raconter les faits; rapporter dans toutes leurs circonstances les choses qui sont *inarrachables*; on les indique à peine; on ne peut dire, mettre dans tout son jour ce qui est *indicible*; on le fait entendre; on ne peut exprimer, peindre au naturel ce qui est *inexprimable*; on ne fait que l'ébaucher. Le mystère rend la chose *ineffable*, le merveilleux la rend *inarrachable*, le charme secret la rend *indicible*, la force ou l'intensité la rend *inexprimable*.

Ineffable, indélébile, indélébile;—*ineffable* est un mot purement Français, tiré du verbe *effacer*, changer la face, altérer les formes, défigurer les traits, rendre méconnaissable. *Indélébile* est un mot purement Latin, du verbe *delere*, rayer, verser de l'ind en comble, ruiner, perdre et à fait, détruire entièrement. *Ineffable* désigne proprement l'apparence de la chose enprenant sur une autre; lorsque cette apparence doit toujours être sensible, la chose est *ineffable*, *indélébile* désigne proprement la tenacité d'une chose adhérente à une autre; lorsque cette adhérence est indestructible, la chose est *indélébile*; ainsi la forme est vraiment *ineffable*, et la matière *indélébile*. Rien n'est si ra disparaitre aux yeux la marque, l'empreinte *ineffable*; rien n'est si dur de dessus un corps, l'édifice, la matière *indélébile* qui le couvre. L'écriture sera donc *ineffable*, et l'encre *indélébile*; quoique l'encre soit *indé-*

bile, l'écriture ne sera pas ineffaçable, vous pouvez encore altérer et rayer les mots. La honte d'une mauvaise action n'est pas ineffaçable; on l'efface, en l'ensevelissant dans un tissu de bonnes et de belles actions. La gloire des grands noms est en elle-même indélébile; pour la détruire, il faut détruire les noms mêmes.

Ineffectif, ineffective; inefficace, ineffectuel:—ces mots designent ce qui n'a point d'effet, ce qui reste sans effet; mais ce qui est *ineffectif*, n'est point suivi de l'effet qu'il a seulement annoncé; et ce qui est *inefficace*, ne produit pas l'effet qu'il devait produire. L'objet d'une chose *ineffective* ne s'est etue pas; la cause *inefficace* n'est effective pas son objet. Dès que l'objet se réalise, de quelque manière que ce soit, la chose est *effective*; la cause est *efficace*, lorsqu'elle produit le sien par sa propre vertu.

Inexorable, inexorable; inflexible, inflexible; impitoyable, unmerciful; implacable, implacable:—*inexorable* signifie qu'on ne gagne point, qu'on ne peut fléchir par les prières: *inflexible*, qui ne fléchit point, qu'on ne peut ployer: *impitoyable*, qui est sans pitié, qu'on ne touche point: *implacable*, qu'on ne peut apaiser, qu'on ne ramène point. On dit un juge *inexorable*, un esprit *inflexible*, un censeur *impitoyable*, un ennemi *implacable*.

Infamie, infamy; ignominie, ignominy; opprobre, disgrace:—selon la force de ces termes, l'*infamie* ôte la réputation, flétrit l'honneur; l'*ignominie* souille le nom, donne un vilain renom; l'*opprobre* assujettit aux reproches, soumet aux outrages. Le jugement frappe d'*infamie* l'opinion d'une profonde humiliation attachée aux supplices ou aux peines des crimes bas, fait l'*ignominie* l'abondance de l'*infamie* et de l'*ignominie* versée, pour ainsi dire, à plines mains, consume l'*opprobre*.

Infatuer, to infatuate; fasciner, to fascinate; entêter, to madden:—prévenir, préoccuper à l'exces; tel est le sens figuré de ces termes. *Infatuer* signifie, à la lettre, rendre fou, faire perdre le sens, renverser l'esprit ou la tête. *Fasciner* signifie littéralement soumettre par des regards, par des charmes. *Entêter*, c'est littéralement, porter à la tête, troubler la tête; offenser le cerveau. Il y a une sorte d'engouement dans celui qui est *infatué*: il y a de l'aveuglement dans celui qui est *fasciné*: il y a de la résolution dans celui qui est *entêté*. On *infatue* donc les gens vains; les têtes qui fermentent et s'exaltent. On *fascine* les esprits faibles et superficiels, les gens qu'on subjugué par leur crédulité opiniâtre. On *entête* les gens déçus; ceux qui se persuadent volontiers ce qui leur convient.

Infection, infection; puanteur, stench:—l'*infection* répand une *puanteur* contagieuse; et la *puanteur* est l'odeur forte et désagréable exhalée des corps sales et pourris. La *puanteur* offense le nez et le cerveau; l'*infection* porte la corruption et attaque la santé. *Infecter* est très-communément employé au moral, et dans tous les genres de style: on dit *infecter* les esprits, les mœurs, l'éclat, un peuple, et *infecter* d'erreurs, de vices, d'hérésies, de superstition, &c.

Inférer, to infer; induire, to induce; conclure, to conclude:—ces mots, termes de philosophie, indiquent l'action de tirer des conséquences de quelques propositions qu'on a établies. L'idée propre d'*inférer* est de passer à quelque autre

proposition, en vertu des rapports qu'elle a ou qu'on lui suppose avec les propositions précédentes. L'idée propre d'*induire* est de conduire à une autre idée ou au but, par les rapports et la vertu des propositions déduites qui y mènent. L'idée propre de *conclure* est de terminer son raisonnement ou sa preuve, en vertu des rapports nécessaires ou démontrés des prémisses avec la conséquence. *Inférer* marque l'action de porter, de transporter, pour ainsi dire, l'esprit sur un autre objet. *Induire* marque l'action de conduire à un but par la voie qui doit y mener: *conclure* marque le dernier terme du raisonnement ou de l'argument qui prouve la proposition; il renferme l'idée de clore, de finir, de terminer.

Infidélité, infidelity; perfidie, perfidy:—l'*infidélité* est un simple manque de foi, un simple violencement des promesses qu'on avait faites: la *perfidie* ajoute à cela le vernis imposteur d'une fidélité constante. L'*infidélité* peut n'être qu'une faiblesse; la *perfidie* est un crime réfléchi.

Ingrat à, ingrat envers, ungrateful to:—on dira fort bien, une terre *ingrate* à la culture, une pierre *ingrate* au ciseau, un esprit *ingrat* aux leçons, une personne *ingrate* à nos soins. Un travail difficile, ennuyeux, inutile, est *ingrat*. La mémoire est *ingrate*, qui ne retient rien, qui oublie aisément. Un sujet est *ingrat* s'il ne prête point, s'il offre peu de chose à dire. Ainsi on est *ingrat* aux choses et *ingrat envers* les personnes. *Ingrat* à désigne l'indifférence, l'insensibilité, la résistance de l'objet aux soins. *Ingrat envers* désigne le vice de celui qui manque de gratitude, qui n'est pas reconnaissant, qui n'a pas les sentiments dus à son bienfaiteur. *Ingrat* a donc dans ces deux cas deux acceptations différentes.

Inhumer, to inhume; enterrer, to inter:—*enterrer* distingue l'acte matériel de mettre en terre; et *inhumer* l'acte religieux de donner la sépulture. On *enterre* tout ce qu'on cache en terre; on *inhume* l'homme à qui l'on rend les honneurs funèbres. On *enterre* en tout lieu; on *inhume* proprement dans des lieux consacrés à cet usage pieux. *Alexandre* fit *inhumer* son Bucephale; car il le fit *enterrer* avec les plus grands honneurs que l'on puisse rendre à l'homme. *Inhumer* ne se départ point de son caractère religieux; *enterrer* prête, par sa valeur physique, à des applications figurées et relâchées. On dit d'un homme qu'il s'est *enterré*, qu'il s'*enterre* tout vivant, parce qu'il ne vit pas dans le monde et pour le monde.

Inintelligible, unintelligible; inconcevable, inconceivable; incompréhensible, incomprehensible:—*inintelligible* se dit par rapport à l'expression; *inconcevable*, par rapport à l'imagination; *incompréhensible*, par rapport à la nature de l'esprit humain. Ce qui est *inintelligible* est vicieux, il faut l'éviter; ce qui est *inconcevable* est surprenant, il faut s'en défier; ce qui est *incompréhensible* est sublime, il faut le respecter.

Injurier, to abuse; invectiver, to inveigh:—*injurier* quelqu'un, c'est lui dire des injures ou des paroles offensantes; *invectiver* contre une personne ou une chose, c'est se répandre contre elle en invectives ou discours véhéments. L'*injure* consiste particulièrement dans les termes; et l'*invective*, dans les choses et la manière; des flots d'*injures* ou de choses offensantes versés sur un objet sont des *invec-*

vices. Le mépris, l'insolence, la grossièreté *injurieux*: la chaleur, la colère, le zèle *invectivent*. On *n'insurie* que les personnes: on *invective* aussi contre les choses, contre les vices, les abus, les mœurs.

Lisieux, insidieux; captieux, captious:—ces mots annoncent un artifice employé pour surprendre, tromper, abuser: mais cet artifice est figuré, dans le mot *insidieux*, par l'emblème d'une embûche dans laquelle vous êtes poussé ou attiré; dans le mot *captieux*, par l'image d'une main qui s'empare d'une chose avec dextérité. Les moyens *insidieux* sont de douces insinuations, des suggestions adroites, des finesses subtiles; les moyens *captieux* sont de séductions spécieuses, des illusions éblouissantes, de belles apparences.

Insinuer, to insinuate; persuader, to persuade; suggérer, to suggest:—on *insinue* finement et avec adresse: on *persuade* fortement et avec éloquence: on *suggère* par crédit et avec artifice. *Insinuer* dit quelque chose de plus délicat; *persuader*, quelque chose de plus patétique; *suggérer*, quelque chose de frauduleux. On *couvre* habilement ce qu'on veut *insinuer*: on propose nettement ce qu'on veut *persuader*: on fait valoir ce qu'on veut *suggérer*.

Instant, instant; pressant, pressing; urgent, urgent; imminent, imminent:—*instant* signifie qui ne s'arrête pas, qui insiste vivement, qui poursuit ardemment: *pressant*, qui met près à près ou tout contre, qui serre de près, pousse fortement contre: *urgent*, qui étroit ou sert très-étroitement, pique vivement, pousse violemment, contraint durement: *imminent*, qui menace de près, qui est prêt à tomber dessus, qui pend sur, qui est tout contre. *Instant* ne se dit que des prières, des demandes, des sollicitations, des poursuites qu'on fait avec vivacité, continuité, persévérance, pour obtenir ce qu'on désire. *Pressant* se dit de tout ce qui ne souffre aucun délai, ou de ce qui ne laisse point de relâche; il se dit des personnes et des choses qui nous portent à l'action. *Urgent* se dit de certaines choses qui nous aiguillonnent et nous travaillent toujours plus fortement, comme les affaires, les besoins, les nécessités, les maux. Les cris de l'infortuné souffrant sont les plus *instantes* des sollicitations: l'intérêt personnel est la raison la plus *pressante* d'être juste et bien-sant; la science est un des besoins le plus *urgent* de l'homme: la tyrannie est ou croit toujours être dans le péril le plus *imminent*.

Intérieur, interior; interne, internal; intrinsèque, intrinsic:—*intérieur* signifie ce qui est dans la chose, sous la surface, et non apparent; par opposition à *extérieur*, qui est apparent, hors de la chose, à sa surface. *Interne* signifie ce qui est profondément caché et enfoncé dans la chose et agit en elle; par opposition à *externe*, qui vient du dehors, et agit du dehors sur elle. *Intrinsèque* signifie ce qui fait comme partie de la chose, ce qui lui est propre ou essentiel, ce qui fait le fond ou tant au fond de la chose; par opposition à *extrinsèque*, qui n'est pas dans la constitution de la chose, qui tient à d'autres causes et au dehors. Nous disons un mal *intérieur*, un trouble *intérieur*, un mouvement *intérieur*, une dévotion *intérieure*. Nous disons des principes *internes* de vie ou de mort, une vertu *interne* ou occulte, une maladie *interne*. On distingue la bonté, le mérite, la vertu, la va-

leur *intrinsèque* d'une chose. *Intérieur* est le mot vulgaire et de tous les styles; *interne* est un mot de science, de médecine; *intrinsèque* est un mot de métaphysique.

Intérieur, interior; dedans, inward:—*l'intérieur* est caché par l'extérieur: le *dedans* est renfermé par le dehors. Les politiques ne montrent jamais *l'intérieur* de leur ame; ils retiennent au *dedans* d'eux-mêmes tous les mouvements de leurs passions.

Irrésolu, irresolute; indécis, undecided:—*l'irrésolu* ne sait à quoi se résoudre; il est aussi lent à prendre un parti, que l'homme *résolu* est leste à le faire. *L'indécis* ne sait à quoi se décider; il est aussi lent à avoir un sentiment, que l'homme *décidé* est leste à s'en former un. S'il ne s'agit que d'une *irrésolution* ou d'une *indécision* passagère, on est *irrésolu*, tant qu'on est indécis sur ce qu'on doit faire; et *indécis*, tant qu'on est incertain sur ce qu'on doit conclure. Dans le premier cas, on craint et on délibère; dans le second, on doute et on examine. *L'irrésolu* flotte d'un parti à l'autre sans s'arrêter définitivement à aucun; *l'indécis* balance entre des opinions sans se fixer par un jugement.

Irrésolution, irresolution; incertitude, uncertainty; perplexité, perplexity:—*l'irrésolution* est une timidité à entreprendre; *l'incertitude*, une *irrésolution* à croire; la *perplexité* une *irrésolution* inquiète.

J.

JABOTTER, to prattle; jaser, to tattle; caqueter, to chatter:—ces verbes s'appliquent proprement aux oiseaux qui babillent. *Jabotter* est, à la lettre, faire remuer le jabot; *jaser*, faire aller le gosier, avec une sorte de gazouillement; *caqueter*, imiter le caquet ou le cri de la poule. Mais quand il s'agit des personnes, l'idée commune de ces termes est de causer familièrement et beaucoup. Ceux qui *jabotent* ensemble, parlent et causent bas, avec un petit murmure comme s'ils murmuraient; ceux qui *jaser*, parlent et causent à leur aise, d'abondance de cœur et trop; ceux qui *caquettent*, parlent et causent sans utilité, sans solidité, avec assez d'éclat ou de bruit, avec peu d'égards et d'attention pour les autres. *Causer*, c'est s'entretenir familièrement; on cause sur des choses graves comme sur des choses frivoles; ou cause d'affaires, comme pour son plaisir. *Jaboter, jaser, caqueter* s'appliquent proprement à des conversations sans importance, et sur des objets sans intérêt.

Jailir, to gush; rejaillir, to spout:—ces deux termes viennent de la même racine, qui signifie s'élever, sauter, s'éclater. *Jailir* marque l'éruption; et *rejaillir*, les effets divers d'une grande éruption. La veine s'ouvre et le sang *jailit*; il *rejaillit* de toutes parts sur le lit du malade et sur les assistants. *Jailir* ne se dit que des liquides; *rejaillir* se dit des liquides et des solides renvoyés, repoussés. Au figuré, on dira très-bien que les idées, les expressions *jailissent* d'un esprit fécond, d'une bouche éloquent. *Rejaillir* sert à exprimer, dans le genre moral, le retour, le contre-coup. La gloire des grands hommes *rejaillit* sur les princes qui savent les employer.

Jalousie, jealousy; émulation, emulation:—*l'ému-*

Jalousie est un sentiment courageux, qui fait que l'âme profite des grands exemples; la *jalousie* est un aveu tacite et contraint du mérite d'autrui; elle lui refuse les éloges ou lui envie les récompenses.

Jaloux, jalousy; envie, envy:—on est *jaloux* de ce qu'on possède, on est *envieux* de ce que possèdent les autres. Un amant est *jaloux* de sa maîtresse; un prince est *jaloux* de son autorité. La *jalousie* est donc, en quelque sorte, juste et raisonnable, puisqu'elle ne tend qu'à conserver un bien qui nous appartient, ou que nous croyons nous appartenir; au lieu que l'*envie* est une fureur qui ne peut souffrir le bien des autres. La *jalousie* est l'effet du sentiment de nos désavantages, comparés au bien de quelqu'un; quand il se joint, à cette *jalousie*, de la haine et une volonté de vengeance dissimulée par faiblesse; c'est *envie*.

A jamais, pour jamais, for ever:—à *jamais*, c'est-à-dire, de manière à ne jamais finir; *pour jamais*, c'est-à-dire, pour ne jamais finir, pour une durée, qui n'aura jamais de terme. *A jamais* exprime énergiquement l'intensité de l'action, de la chose par sa durée; *pour jamais* exprime simplement l'étendue de l'action, de la chose quant à sa durée. Cette dernière locution marque l'intention, le fait, une circonstance de temps; la première marque la force de la cause, l'énergie de l'action, la grandeur de l'effet. La passion dit à *jamais*, le récit *pour jamais*. Une personne s'éloigne d'une autre *pour jamais*; un ami rompt à *jamais* avec un ami perfide. Deux amans se jurent d'être à *jamais*; l'un à l'autre: deux époux sont l'un à l'autre *pour jamais*. La dernière phrase s'exprime que *in fait*; ce qui est: dans la première, il s'agit d'exprimer la force des sentimens, par la durée éternelle d'un attachement libre.

Joi, joy, gaieté, gaiety:—la *joie* est plus dans le cœur; et la *gaieté* dans les manières. On agit par *gaieté*, on est affecté par la *joie*. La *gaieté* est opposée à la tristesse; la *joie* l'est au chagrin: la *joie* et le chagrin sont des situations; la *tristesse* et la *gaieté* sont des caractères: il arrive à l'homme *triste* d'être ivre de *joie*; et à l'homme *gai* d'être accablé de *chagrin*.

Jondre, to join; accoster, to accost; aborder, to come up to:—on *joint* la compagnie dont on s'était écarté; on *accoste* le passant qu'on rencontre sur sa route; on *aborde* les gens de connaissance. On se *joint* pour être ensemble; on s'*accoste* pour se connaître; on s'*aborde* pour se saluer, ou se parler.

Jour, journée, day:—il en est de la synonymie de ces deux termes, comme de celle d'*an* et d'*année*. Le *jour* est un élément naturel du temps; de-là vient que l'on se sert du mot *jour* pour marquer une époque, ainsi que pour déterminer l'étendue d'une durée. On envisage le *jour* sans attention à sa durée, quand on dit, la semaine est composée de sept *jours*, le mois de trente *jours*, &c. et dans ces expressions, nos beaux *jours*, nos vieux *jours*, de nos *jours*. La *journée* est envisagée au contraire comme une durée déterminée et divisible en plusieurs parties: de-là vient que l'on qualifie la *journée* par les événemens mêmes qui en remplissent la durée, et que l'on dit une belle *journée*, quand le temps est serein et doux; une *journée* heureuse ou malheureuse, agréable ou triste, à raison des événemens qui s'y passent.

Joyau, bijou, jewel:—les *joyaux* sont plus beaux, plus riches, plus précieux; les *bijoux* sont plus jolis, plus agréables, plus curieux. Dans la comparaison, on voit le *joyau* plus en grand, et le *bijou* plus en petit. On dit les *joyaux* de la couronne, on les garde dans un trésor; une femme parle de ses *bijoux*, elle les serre dans un érin; le *joyau* est censé d'un plus grand prix que le *bijou*. Le *bijou* est toujours un ouvrage travaillé; le *joyau* n'est quelquefois que la matière brute. C'est surtout la façon que l'on considère dans le *bijou*, et la matière dans le *joyau*. Ainsi la *joaillerie* se distingue de la *bijouterie*, en ce qu'elle comprend dans son négoce les pierres qui ne sont pas taillées ou montées, tandis que celle-ci s'occupe d'ouvrages façonnés pour parer les personnes. Autrefois on se servait plutôt du mot *joyau*, mais aujourd'hui on dit plus communément *bijou*.

Jugement, judgment; sens, sense:—le *sens* est l'intelligence qui rend compte des choses; et le *jugement*, la raison qui souscrit à ce compte. Ou bien, le *sens* est le rapporteur qui expose le fait, ou le témoin qui en dépose; et le *jugement*, le juge qui décide. Nous *jugons* sur le rapport de nos *sens*: le *jugement* est sans le *sens*. Qui n'a point de *sens*, n'a point de *jugement*; qui a peu de *sens*, a peu de *jugement*; qui a perdu le *sens*, a perdu le *jugement*. Le *sens* est la raison qui éclaire; le *jugement* est la raison qui détermine. Avec le *bon sens*, on a le *jugement* utile, un homme de *sens* aura de la profondeur dans le *jugement*. Le *sens* joint à l'honneur des affaires, rend le *jugement* sûr. Le *sens* fait l'homme *sensé*, le *jugement*, l'homme *justifié*.

Juriste, civilian, jurist; jurisconsulte, jurisconsult; légiste, lawyer:—*juriste* est celui qui fait profession de la science du droit; *jurisconsulte*, celui qui consulte ou est consulté sur le droit, sur des points de droit; *juriste*, celui qui fait profession de la science des lois. Il y a cette différence entre le *droit* et les *lois*, que le *droit* forme un corps, un code; et que les *lois* sont des dispositions particulières du code. Les *lois* annoncent l'obligation; la *loi* lie, et nous enjoint ou nous défend de faire; le *droit* annonce la justice; le *droit* nous apprend ce qu'il est juste, ce qu'il n'est pas juste de faire. On n'est *juriste* qu'en sachant les lois, comme on n'est *légiste* qu'en sachant le droit. Le *légiste* s'occupe seulement des lois écrites, ou du droit écrit ou coutumier; le *juriste* s'occupe de tout ce qui a rapport au droit. Le *légiste* saura les lois; le *juriste* jugera même des lois selon la justice essentielle. Le *juriste* est docteur en droit; le *légiste*, docteur en lois.

Juste, just; équitable, equitable:—ces termes désignent en général la nature de nos devoirs envers les autres.

Ce qui est *juste* peut être exigé:

Ce qui est *équitable* doit être accordé.

Les lois positives décident de ce qui est *juste* ou *injuste*; les principes de la loi naturelle décident de ce qui est *équitable* ou *inéquitable*. La *justice* est donc fondée sur la loi; mais la loi elle-même doit être fondée sur l'équité.

Justice, justice; équité, equity:—il s'agit ici de la *justice* comme de l'*équité* naturelle. Il n'y a nulle comparaison à faire entre l'*équité* naturelle et la *justice* légale et distributive.

L'équité renferme la justice, mais elle va au-delà. Ce qui est juste, est équitable; mais la justice ne regarde que ce qui est dû à la rigueur, en vertu d'un droit; et l'équité s'étend à tout ce qui est dû en vertu de quelque autre titre qui ne forme pas un droit exigible par la force de la justice. La justice est la parfaite conformité de nos sentimens, de nos actions, avec la règle essentielle du droit, la mesure des droits d'autrui, la raison de leurs propriétés: cette vertu est une volonté ferme et constante de se contenir dans les bornes du respect dû aux droits et aux propriétés d'autrui. L'équité nous ramène aux grands principes de l'égalité naturelle; elle nous apprend et nous détermine à regarder et à traiter les autres comme nos égaux, nos semblables, nos frères, nous-mêmes: de-là toutes les vertus sévères qui nous empêchent de leur faire du mal, comme la justice: de-là toutes les vertus douces, qui nous portent à leur faire du bien, comme la bonté. Relâchez, étendez le sens de justice, la justice devient l'équité: resserez, restreignez l'équité aux objets propres de la justice, c'est la justice. La justice laisse une grande inégalité entre les hommes; l'équité travaille à la faire disparaître par une égalité de bonheur. Ne faites tort à personne, réparez les torts que vous aurez faits: voilà les préceptes de la justice. Ne faites pas à autrui ce que vous ne voudriez pas qu'on vous fit, faites à autrui ce que vous voudriez qu'on vous fit à vous-même: voilà les grands préceptes de l'équité.

Justification, justification; apologie, apology.—la justification est le but de l'apologie; l'apologie est un moyen de justification. L'apologie n'est que la défense de l'accusé; la preuve ou la manifestation de son innocence fait sa justification.

L.

LABYRINTHE, labyrinth; dédale, maze.—selon la valeur primitive de ces mots, labyrinth désigne le dessin de l'ouvrage; dédale marque l'habileté de l'ouvrier. Labyrinth est devenu le nom propre des constructions, des plantations, des lieux dont les tours et les détours sont si multipliés qu'on s'y égare, et qu'on ne sait où trouver une issue: il se dit au propre et au figuré. Dédale, nom détourné et appliqué de l'ouvrier à l'ouvrage, ne se dit guère que figurément des choses infiniment compliquées, qu'il est difficile de concevoir nettement et de tirer au clair. Dédale est un mot noble, qui s'emploie en poésie et dans le style relevé; labyrinth est un mot commun à tous les styles. On dira également le labyrinth et le dédale des lois: on dira plutôt le labyrinth que le dédale de la chicane. Le palais de la justice est un vaste dédale; et ses avenues sont quelquefois de tortueux labyrinthes.

Lacs, springes; rets, snares; filets, nets.—ces mots signifient des espèces de pièges pour prendre et surprendre. Le propre du filet est d'envelopper et de contenir; celui des rets, d'arrêter et de retenir; celui des lacs, de saisir et d'enlacer. Les lacs sont formés de cordons enlacés, entremêlés, noués. Les lacs d'amour sont des chiffres entremêlés. Les lacs du chasseur sont des nœuds coulans. L'ou-

vrage tissu de ces lacs est un laeis. Les rets sont formés d'un laeis, ou par l'entrelacement de plusieurs cordes ou ficelles jointes ensemble par mailles et à jour. Les rets sont des espèces de filets pour la chasse ou pour la pêche. Le mot filet est le genre à l'égard des rets. Le filet est formé d'un assemblage, ou plutôt d'un réseau de fils, de ficelles, de lacs. Au figuré, nous dirons qu'une personne est prise dans des lacs, des rets, des filets, qu'on lui a tendus, ou bien, qu'elle leur a échappé, ou qu'elle s'en est tirée. Mais les lacs sont plus fins, plus subtils, moins sensibles, moins conapiqués; ils attirent, ils surprennent, ils attachent: vous tombez dans les lacs d'un sophiste: vous êtes pris dans les lacs d'une coquette. Rets ne se dit guère au figuré, cependant ils arrêtent, ils embarrassent, ils retiennent. Le filet est un piège caché ou déguisé, dans lequel on se trouve enveloppé sans pouvoir trouver d'issue.

Lâche, coward; poltron, poltroon.—le lâche recule; le poltron n'ose avancer. Le premier ne se défend pas; le second n'attaque point.

Laconique, laconic; concis, concise.—laconique se dit des choses et des personnes; concis ne se dit guère que des choses, et principalement des ouvrages et du style, au lieu que laconique se dit principalement de la conversation, ou de ce qui a rapport. Un homme très-laconique, une réponse laconique, une lettre laconique; un ouvrage concis, un style concis. Laconique suppose nécessairement peu de paroles: concis ne suppose que les paroles nécessaires. Laconique suppose une sorte d'affectation et une espèce de dédain. concis emporte pour l'ordinaire une idée de perfection.

Laine, wool; toison, fleece.—laine est ce qui couvre, enferme, revêt: toison vient de tondre, et c'est la laine tondue. Ainsi la laine est le vêtement des brebis, des moutons; et la toison leur dépouille. On coupe, on enlève, on lave, on vend la toison; mais c'est la laine que l'industrie prépare et travaille de mille manières. La toison n'est qu'un objet de vente; la laine est la matière mise en œuvre par différents arts: je veux dire que la toison re-devient laine, ou qu'elle en reprend le nom dans les mains de divers fabricans.

Lamentable, lamentable; déplorable, deplorable.—lamentable est ce qui mérite, ce qui excite des lamentations, c'est-à-dire, des cris plaintifs, longs, et immodérés; déplorable est ce qui mérite, ce qui tire des pleurs, c'est-à-dire, des larmes accompagnées de cris. Le spectacle de la destruction, qui semble répandre le deuil sur la nature, et qui le porte au fond de l'âme, avec des sentimens d'horreur, est vraiment lamentable. Le spectacle de l'humanité souffrante, qui, en proie au malheur et à la douleur, implorant la pitié, invoquant la mort même comme un bienfait, vous brise le cœur, est vraiment déplorable. La situation des personnes est déplorable; leurs cris sont lamentables. Lamentable est un grand mot qui convient proprement aux grands objets; déplorable tombe également comme la misère, sur toute sorte de malheureux.

Lamentation, lamentation; plainte, plaint.—ce sont également des expressions de la sensibilité de l'âme. La lamentation est une plainte forte et continuée. La plainte s'exprime par le discours; les gémissemens accompagnent la lamentation. On se lamente dans la douleur; on se plaint du malheur. L'homme qui se

plaint, demande justice; celui qui se *lamente*, implore la pitié.

Lancer, *to launch, to cast, to throw*; *dark*, *to dart*:—*lancer*, c'est jeter en avant avec violence, comme quand on porte un coup de lance: *darrier*, c'est lancer avec violence un dard ou un trait perçant, frapper avec cette espèce de trait. Ainsi on *lance* toutes sortes de corps pour atteindre au loin; on ne *darde* que des instrumens piquans, et on les *darde* pour percer. Vous *lancez* un vaisseau; l'abbé *darde* un aiguillon. *Lancer* est la signification de *jetter*; *darrier* a de plus celle de frapper, de percer, de pénétrer. Le soleil *lance* et *darde* ses rayons; il les *lance*, lorsqu'il les répand dans l'air, ou le vague des eaux; il les *darde* lorsqu'il les jette à plomb sur un objet, le rattrape et le pénétre. Jupiter *lance* la foudre, et ne la *darde* pas. On *lance* et on *darde* des feux. Au figuré, *lancer* est d'un très-grand usage; on *lance* des regards, des caux, des sarcasmes, des anathèmes, &c. *Darrier* ne s'emploie que rarement.

Landes, *lands*; *trich*, *trich*, *trich*:—le mot *lande* annonce une étendue que *friche* ne demande pas. Il y a des *friches* dans des cantons, des *landes* dans des provinces. Les *landes* sont de mauvaises terres, qui ne donnent que quelques misérables productions; les *friches* sont des terres incultes ou négligées, auxquelles il ne manque que la culture. La *lande* est telle par sa nature même; la *friche* n'est telle que faute de culture. La manière d'employer ces termes au figuré fait bien sentir leur différence. On appelle *landes* des passages longs, secs, vains, vagues, et ennuyeux d'un ouvrage; on dit d'une personne qui a de l'esprit naturel, mais sans acquis et sans connaissances pour le faire valoir, que c'est un *esprit en friche*.

Langage, *language*; *langue*, *tongue*; *idiome*, *idom*; *dialecte*, *dialect*; *patois*, *cant*; *jargon*, *jargon*:—le langage convient à tout ce qui exprime les pensées; ainsi l'on dira le langage des yeux, des signes, des gestes, &c. Un *langue* est la totalité des usages propres à une nation pour exprimer les pensées par la parole; l'*idiome* exprime les tours singuliers dans la manière de parler; le *dialecte* est une manière de parler une langue relative à d'autres manières de la parler; un *patois* est un usage dans la manière de parler une langue, contraire au bon usage; chaque province a le sien. Un *jargon* est un langage particulier aux gens de certains états vils, comme les gueux, les filoux, &c.; ils ont donné à ce langage le nom d'*Argot*. On dit aussi le *jargon des petits-maitres*, le *jargon des coquettes*. Le mot de *jargon* fait toujours naître une idée de mépris.

Langouissant, *languishing*; *langoureux*, *languid*: *langouissant* signifie qui languit, qui se sent languir; *langoureux* qui ne fait que languir, qui outre ou affecte la langueur. On est naturellement *langouissant*; et on fait artificieusement le *langoureux*. On a bien l'air *langouissant*; mais on prend l'air *langoureux*. Un discours *langoureux* sera tendre; et un discours *langouissant* sera froid.

Lares, *laræ*; *pénates*, *penates*:—les *laræ* et les *penates* sont, dans la mythologie, des dieux ou des génies tutélaires. Les *laræ* peuvent être particulièrement considérés comme les dieux particuliers de l'habitation et de la famille en général; et les *penates*, comme les

dieux tutélaires de la maison intérieure ou de la chose domestique. Les *laræ* gardaient surtout la maison des ennemis du dehors; les *penates* la préservaient des accidens intérieurs. Les *laræ* présidaient proprement à la sûreté; les *penates* présidaient particulièrement au ménage. Nous disons poétiquement, ou familièrement, nos *penates* et non pas nos *laræ*, pour nos foyers domestiques: on va revoir ses *penates*.

Larmes, *pleurs*, *tears*:—la *larme* est à la lettre une goutte d'eau; mais le sens primitif et propre du mot est celui d'un cri ou d'un signe éclatant de douleur. *Pleur* désigne une espèce particulière, et une abondance de *larmes*, ou des *larmes* abondantes, et accompagnées de cris, de sanglots, de lamentations, des états de la douleur. Le rire et la joie, comme la douleur et l'affliction, font couler des *larmes*. Les *pleurs* sont toujours marqués par quelque chose de lugubre, par une émotion violente, des signes éclatans, une inspiration et une expiration précipitée. Les *pleurs* renchérisseut toujours sur les *larmes*.

Larron, *thief*; *frisson*, *rogue*; *filou*, *sharp*, *pick-pocket*; *voleur*, *robber*:—ce sont gens qui prennent ce qui ne leur appartient pas. Le *larron* prend en cachette; il dérobe. Le *frisson* prend par finesse; il trompe. Le *filou* prend avec adresse et subtilité; il escamote. Le *voleur* prend de toutes manières, et même de force et avec violence. Le *larron* craint d'être découvert; le *frisson*, d'être reconnu; le *filou*, d'être surpris; et le *voleur*, d'être pris.

Las, *tired*; *fatigué*, *fatigued*; *harassé*, *wearied*, *harassed*:—ces trois mots sont synonymes en ce qu'ils dénotent une inaptitude au mouvement et à l'action; mais *fatigué* dit plus que *las*; et *harassé* dénote une *fatigue* excessive. La langueur ou l'uniformité du travail peut *lasser*; il faut alors le laisser ou le changer. Quand on est *fatigué*, il faut se reposer; quand on est *harassé*, il faut se rétablir.

Lascivité, *lasciviousness*; *lubricité*, *lubricity*; *impudicité*, *lewdness*:—ces mots signifient penchans, passions, vices, relatifs aux plaisirs des sens, à l'amour, à la luxure. *Lascivité* et *lascivité* ne désignent qu'une forte inclination aux plaisirs des sens, marquée par des mouvemens particuliers. *Lubrique* et *lubricité* ne désignent que le penchant violent et presque irrésistible d'un sexe vers l'autre. *Impudicité* emporte l'idée d'un goût, d'un plaisir sale, déshonnéte, honteux, dans un sens moral et religieux. Le *lascif* tressaille à la vue de son objet, ou à la seule idée du plaisir; il désire vivement, il jouit voluptueusement. Le *lubrique* est emporté vers son objet; sans frein dans ses desirs, dans ses plaisirs il est sans retenue. L'*impudique* se livre sans pudeur à un objet ou à ses goûts; sans respect pour la pureté, il se souille de jouissances criminelles. La *lascivité* naît d'un tempérament amoureux, irritable, voluptueux. La *lubricité* consiste dans l'extrême pétulance, l'incontinence hardie, l'insatiable avidité de ce tempérament qui dévore son objet avant d'en jouir. L'*impudicité* résulte des sentimens et des mœurs propres à ce tempérament et à ces vices, et contraires à la modération de la nature, et à la sainteté des règles. L'*impudicité* ne regarde que l'homme; car il a seul des idées et des relations morales. La *lascivité* lui est commune avec les animaux; on dit que les moineaux, les boucs, les chats sont *lascifs*: ce mot ne désigne que les sous-

tions et les mouvements physiques. L'Encyclopédie assure que la *lubricité* convient également aux animaux. La *lubricité* à quelque chose de brutal et de furieux que n'a point la *lascivité*; mais *lubricité* se dit surtout de l'homme, à qui seul il est donné d'ouïr à tout excès ce genre de plaisirs; il est bien rare que l'animal y tombe, ainsi c'est au premier que la plus forte qualification est naturellement applicable.

Lasser, to tires; fatiguer, to fatigue :—la continuation d'une même chose *lasse*, la peine *fatigue* : on se *lasse* à se tenir debout; on se *fatigue* à travailler. Être *las*, c'est ne pouvoir plus agir; être *fatigué*, c'est avoir trop agi. Dans le sens figuré, un suppliant *lasse* par sa persévérance; et il *fatigue* par ses importunités. On se *lasse* d'attendre; on se *fatigue* à poursuivre.

Légal, legal; légitime, legitimate; licite, lawful :—*légal* se dit proprement des formes, des observations, des choses prescrites par la loi positive, sous peine ou de nullité ou d'annulation de la part de la loi. *Légitime* se dit proprement des choses fondées sur la justice essentielle, ou sur la loi sociale, dérivée de la loi naturelle de justice. *Licite* se dit proprement des actions ou des choses que les lois regardent du moins comme indifférentes. C'est la forme qui rend la chose *legale*; c'est le droit qui rend la chose *légitime*; c'est le pouvoir qui rend la chose *licite*.

Léger, unsteady; inconstante, inconstant; volage, fickle; changeante, changeable :—une femme *légere* ne s'attache pas fortement; une *inconstante* ne s'attache pas pour long-temps; une *volage* ne s'attache pas à un seul; une *changeante* ne s'attache pas au même. La *légere* se donne à un autre, parce que le premier ne la retient pas; l'*inconstante*, parce que son amour est fini; la *volage*, parce qu'elle veut goûter de plusieurs; la *changeante*, parce qu'elle en veut goûter de différents.

Légerement, lightly; à la légère, slightly :—les soldats armés *légerement* ont des armes et des vêtements qui ne les chargent point; les soldats armés *à la légère* ont une espèce particulière d'armure qui les distingue. En été on est vêtu *légerement* : à la campagne on est vêtu à la *légère*. Une femme en robe de gaze, est *légerement* vêtue; une dans une en corset blanc, l'est à la *légère*. Des ouvrages sont travaillés *légerement*, lorsqu'ils le sont avec cette aisance, cette tournure, cette délicatesse qui annoncent la souplesse, la dextérité, la sûreté, de la main; ils sont faits *à la légère*, lorsqu'ils sont faits sans soin, sans méthode, avec trop de précipitation. Un panégyriste passe *légerement* sur les défauts et les torts de son héros; et certes il ne le fait pas *à la légère*, il agit avec réflexion et avec adresse. Au figuré *légerement* se dit quelquefois en bonne part; *à la légère* ne se prend qu'en mauvais part. *Légerement* dénote un défaut d'examen ou d'égards; *à la légère* désigne les manières de la légèreté. Vous parlez *légerement* lorsqu'une parole inapprudente vous échappe; *à la légère* lorsque vous affectez un ton léger. Le présomptueux traite les choses *légerement*; le fat les traite *à la légère*.

Lépreux, leper; ladre, leprosy :—le *lépreux* et le *ladre* sont atteints de la même maladie. Le *lépreux* est le genre de maladie; la *ladre* est cette maladie particulière dont un sujet est actuellement atteint. Les hommes sont plu-

tôt *lépreux*; et les animaux, *ladres*. Au figuré, *lépreux* est un mot noble; on dit la *lepre* du péché; la *ladre* est un mot dérisoire; on appelle *ladre* une vilaine et sordide, avare. Nous disons tant au physique qu'au moral qu'un homme est *ladre* lorsqu'il paraît insensible, que rien ne le pique, qu'il souffre tout sans se plaindre.

Levant, orient, east :—le *levant* est littéralement le lieu où le soleil paraît se lever par rapport à un pays; cette dénomination est tirée du soleil *levant*. *Orient* est le lieu du ciel où le jour commence à luire, la lumière, à briller. *L'est* est le lieu de l'horizon d'où le vent souffle quand le soleil se lève. Le *levant* désigne proprement l'aspect du soleil qui se lève, et l'exposition du lieu qu'il frappe en se levant; nous divisons le globe, un pays, un carré de terre, selon les aspects de cet astre; le *levant*, le *couchant*, &c. *Orient* est la région, la contrée du ciel ou de la terre sur laquelle les astres répandent d'abord leur lumière. Le mot d'Asie désigne *Orient*, ou les contrées orientales; et celui d'Europe les pays occidentaux. *L'est* est un des points cardinaux d'où le vent souffle, et déterminé par le lieu du lever du soleil; nous divisons la boussole par *l'est*, *l'ouest*, &c. selon la direction des vents. Le *levant* appartient proprement à la sphère, à la géographie; *Orient*, à la cosmogonie, à l'astronomie; *L'est* à la navigation, à la météorologie. Nous appelons *levant*, une partie de l'empire Ottoman qui borne d'un côté une partie de l'Europe; les vastes contrées des Indes, et autres pays éloignés s'appellent *Orient*; tant il est vrai que ce dernier mot a un sens plus vaste. Quand il s'agit de diriger notre marche, ou de marquer sa direction, nous allons à *l'est*, à *l'ouest*, au *sud*, au *nord*. Avec ces notions vous expliquez les dénominations du côté opposé, de celui où les astres paraissent terminer leur course, le *couchant*, *l'occident*, *l'ouest*.

Lever, to lift up; élever, to raise, to erect; soulever, to lift up; hausser, to raise; exhausser, to raise higher :—on *lève*, en dressant ou en mettant debout; on *élève* en plaçant dans un lieu ou dans un ordre éminent; on *soulève*, en faisant perdre terre et portant en l'air; on *hausse*, en ajoutant un degré supérieur soit de situation, soit de force, soit d'étendue; on *exhausse*, en donnant plus de hauteur, par une continuation de la chose même. On dit, *lever* une échelle, *élever* une statue, *soulever* un coffre, *hausser* les épaules ou la voix, *exhausser* un bâtiment.

Lever, to raise; hausser, to raise higher :—*lever* a proprement pour objet d'ôter, de tirer, d'enlever la chose de la place où elle était; *hausser* a pour objet propre de donner plus de hauteur, plus d'élevation. On *lève*, et on ne *hausse* pas l'appareil d'une place, le scellé, un siège, une aune d'étoffe, le ma-que, une sentence, un intérêt, des fruits, des rentes, des contributions; on *hausse*, et on ne *lève* pas, un mur, un plancher, les monnaies, une paye, des gages, le prix des denrées. *Elever* est l'opposé d'*abaisser*, mettre en bas, en un lieu bas. *Hausser* est l'opposé de *baisser*, mettre plus bas, au-dessous, moins haut.

Libéralité, liberality; largesse, largess :—la *libéralité* est la vertu qui donne librement, gratuitement, généreusement. Au figuré, on dit *largesse* pour exprimer les dons faits d'une main large. La *libéralité* est un don généreux;

la *largesse*, une ample *libéralité*. Ce qu'on donne *libéralement* n'est pas dû; ce qu'on donne *largement* n'est pas compté ou mesuré. S'il y a dans les *libéralités* de l'abondance, il y aura dans les *largesses* de la profusion.

Liberté, *liberty*; franchise, *franchise*, *freedom* — la *liberté* est le pouvoir de faire ce qu'on veut; la *franchise* est une sorte de *liberté*, ou une circonstance de la *liberté*. *Franchise* signifie exemption; l'exemption est l'idée propre qui distingue la *franchise* de la *liberté*. La *liberté* suppose plutôt un droit; la *franchise*, un privilège. Les villes murées, à force de *franchises*, ont dépeuple les campagnes; mais la campagne sera toujours l'asyle naturel de la *liberté*. Au figuré, la vérité, la droiture inspire la *franchise*; la hardiesse inspire la *liberté*. On parle avec *franchise* à ses amis; on parle avec *liberté* à des supérieurs.

Libertin, *libertine*; vagabond, *vagabond*, *vagrant*; bandit, *knave*, *wretch* — le *libertin* offense les mœurs; l'amour excessif de la *liberté* écarte le *vagabond* des bonnes compagnies; le *bandit* ne se conforme pas mêmes aux lois civiles.

Se licencier to take too much liberty; s'émanciper, to be so bold as — se *licencier*, c'est se donner congé, ou plutôt prendre la licence, dans l'acception usitée du mot. *S'émanciper*, c'est se mettre hors de tutelle ou de puissance, ou plutôt prendre une *liberté* qu'on n'a pas ou qu'on ne prenait pas. Celle qui *s'émancipe* devant un sexe hardi, l'invite à se *licencier* avec elle. Ceux qui *s'émancipent* en paroles, donnent lieu de croire qu'ils se *licencient* en actions.

Licite, *lawful*; permis, *permitted* — on peut faire l'un et l'autre: ce qui est *licite*, parce qu'aucune loi ne l'a déclaré mauvais; ce qui est *permis*, parce qu'une loi exprime l'a autorisé. Ce qui cesse d'être *licite* devient *illicite*: ce qui cesse d'être *permis* devient *défendu*.

Lier, to tie; attacher, to fasten — on *lie* pour empêcher que les parties d'une chose ne se séparent; on *attache* une chose pour empêcher qu'elle ne s'éloigne. On *lie* les pieds et les mains d'un criminel, et on *attache* à un poteau. On *lie* un faisceau de verges avec une corde; on *attache* une planche avec un clou. Au figuré, l'autorité et le pouvoir *lient*; l'intérêt et l'amour *attachent*.

Lieu, endroit, place, *place* — *lieu* marque un total d'espace; *endroit* n'indique proprement que la partie d'un espace plus étendu; *place* insinue une idée d'ordre et d'arrangement. Ainsi l'on dit, le *lieu* de l'habitation; l'*endroit* d'un livre cité; la *place* d'un convive ou de quelqu'un dans une assemblée. On est dans le *lieu*; on cherche l'*endroit*; on occupe la *place*.

Limer, to file; polir, to smooth, to polish — le sens propre de *limer* est d'enlever avec la lime les parties superficielles et saillantes d'un corps dur; celui de *polir* est de rendre, par le frottement, un corps uni, luisant, agréable à l'œil. Vous apercevez les coups de *lime* sur l'ouvrage, si on ne lui a pas donné le *poli*. *Limer*, au figuré, désigne fort bien la critique qui retranche, réforme, corrige, efface ce qu'il y aurait d'inégal, d'inexact, de dur, de rude dans un ouvrage d'esprit; *polir* désigne bien la dernière façon, la dernière main, la perfection, l'agrément et le brillant qu'il s'agit d'y mettre. L'exactitude, la correction, la précision, l'égalité font un style *limer*. Le style *poli* a beaucoup plus d'élegance, une grande pureté, une douce harmonie, quelque chose de brillant ou de lumineux.

Limon, mud; fange, mire; boue, dirt; bourbe, mud; crotte, dirt — le *limon* est le dépôt des eaux courantes; la *bourbe*, le dépôt des eaux croupissantes; la *boue* est de la terre détrempée; la *fange*, de la boue presque liquide; la *crotte*, de la boue sur les vêtements.

Lisière, list, bande, band; barre, bar — la *lisière* est une longueur sur peu de largeur, levée sur les extrémités d'une pièce; la *bande* est une longueur sur peu de largeur et d'épaisseur, prise dans la pièce; la *barre* est une longueur sur peu de largeur avec quelque épaisseur, et qui peut faire résistance. Ainsi l'on dit, la *lisière* d'un drap, d'une toile, d'une forêt; une *bande* de toile, de papier; une *barre* de bois ou de fer.

Liste, list; catalogue, catalogue; rôle, roll; nomenclature, nomenclature; dénombrement, enumeration, census — la *liste* est une suite d'indications simples et courtes; le *catalogue* suppose un ordre, des explications et des éclaircissemens; le *rôle* est un registre qui marque l'ordre à observer à l'égard des personnes du même état; la *nomenclature* est un dénombrement de nous; le *dénombrement* est un compte détaillé des parties d'un tout. *Liste* de candidats; *catalogue* de livres; *rôle* de soldats; *nomenclature* des plantes; *dénombrement* des habitans.

Littéralement, literally; à la lettre, literally, word for word — *littéralement* désigne le sens naturelle et propre du discours; à la *lettre* en désigne le sens strict et rigoureux. Il ne faut pas prendre *littéralement* ce qui ne se dit que par métaphore; il ne faut pas prendre à la *lettre* ce qui ne se dit qu'en plaisantant. Vous traduisez *littéralement* ce que vous rendez mot à mot; vous rapporterez à la *lettre* ce que vous répétez mot pour mot.

Littérature, literature; érudition, erudition; savoir, learning; science, science; doctrine, doctrine, instruction, knowledge — la *littérature* fait les gens lettrés; l'*érudition* fait les gens de lettres; le *savoir* fait les doctes; la *science* fait les savans; la *doctrine* fait les gens instruits. Il y a eu un temps où la noblesse se piquait de n'avoir pas même les premiers élémens de *littérature*. Le goût de l'*érudition* fournit des amusemens infinis à une vie tranquille et retirée. Il faut dans le *savoir* préférer l'utile au brillant. Le reproche d'orgueil que l'on fait à la *science* n'est qu'une orgueilleuse insulte de la part de l'ignorance. On suit ordinairement la *doctrine* de ses maîtres, sans trop examiner si elle est la bonne.

Livrer, to deliver; délivrer, to deliver — *livrer* n'exprime que la simple tradition d'une main à l'autre, à quelque titre que ce soit; *délivrer* exprime l'action de *livrer* dans les formes ou dans les règles, en vertu d'une charge ou d'une obligation dont on s'acquitte. Vous *délivrez* la chose que vous devez *livrer*; vous gardez ce que vous ne *livrez* pas; vous retenez à la personne ce que vous avez à lui *délivrer*. La *livraison* change la possession de la chose; la *délivrance* acquitte l'un, et satisfait l'autre. On vous *livre* des effets qu'on veut mettre dans vos mains; on vous *délivre* les effets d'une succession que vous recueillez. Un marchand vous *livre* la marchandise dont vous lui *livrez* le prix; un ouvrier vous *délivre* les ouvrages que vous lui avez commandés, et vous lui en *délivrez* le montant. Une ville est *livrée* au pillage; un coupable est *livré* à la justice; la paye est *délivrée* aux soldats; le pain se *délivre* aux prisonniers. On peut vous *livrer*

des papiers qui ne vous appartiennent point, le sac de votre partie : on vous *delivre* des papiers, des expéditions, des titres auxquels vous avez droit. *Delivrer* se prend quelquefois pour *expédier*; mais alors il n'est pas synonyme de *livrer*.

Logique, logic; dialectique, *dialectic* :—la *logique* part de principes du raisonnement; la *dialectique* part de données incertaines, basées sur des raisonnemens hypothétiques. La *logique* est une science certaine, nécessaire; la *dialectique* est un art conjectural.

Logis, dwelling; logement, *lodging* :—l'un et l'autre signifient la retraite couverte où l'on établit sa demeure. *Logis* désigne une retraite suffisante pour établir une demeure; *logement* annonce de plus une destination personnelle. Les épithètes bon, mauvais, spacieux, commode, grand, petit, &c. peuvent également convenir aux mots *logis* et *logement*; mais les adjectifs possessifs et le verbe avoir marquent une destination personnelle qu'exclut le mot *logis*. On dit votre *logement*, et non pas votre *logis*; j'ai un bon *logement*, et non pas j'ai un bon *logis*: le *logement* du concierge, et non pas le *logis* du concierge. Billet de *logement* est le terme propre à l'égard des troupes que l'on est obligé de loger.

Longement, long, slachly; long-temps, *a long time* :—longement ne veut pas dire long-temps; il y a jointe l'idée d'un augmentatif, bien, très, fort, plus long-temps qu'à l'ordinaire. *Longement* répond au *longiter* des Latins, trois fois tant, très-long; tandis que long-temps n'exprime que leur *longum*, ou l'idée positive et simple. On mange longement, quand on est plus long-temps à manger ou à table que les autres. Il n'est guère de prédicateurs qui ne prêchent longuement.

Lorsque, when; quand, *when* :—alors signifie à cette heure, dans ce temps-là; et lorsque est le même qu'alors; donc le propre de lorsque est évidemment de marquer la circonstance du temps. Quand désigne précisément la liaison, l'ensemble. La lettre Q marque la force unitive, tout ce qui lie; de-là *qu*, *que*, *quel*, &c. qui servent à lier ensemble les idées ou les parties d'un discours; donc le mot quand n'exprime qu'une liaison. un enchaînement, un concours de choses arrivées dans tel cas, telle occasion, telle circonstance; il est vrai que par cette qualité générique même, il devient encore propre à désigner la circonstance particulière du temps, et même il peut seul la désigner dans l'interrogation; car le mot lorsque ne peut être employé pour demander en quel temps? on ne dira pas lorsque viendrez-vous? il faut donc nécessairement dire, quand viendrez-vous? parce que le mot que forme union, et suppose déjà une autre idée, ou une autre partie de phrase. Lorsque signifie à cette heure et non à quelle heure. La vertu propre du mot quand est de marquer la circonstance du cas; il signifie en tel cas, comme lorsque signifie en tel temps. Il peut quelquefois s'employer pour quoique et pour si; ce que lorsque ne saurait faire.

Louche, squint-eyed; bigle, *squint-eyed, double-sight* :—le louche regarde obliquement; on ne sait ce qu'il regarde; il paraît regarder d'un côté, tandis qu'il regarde de l'autre. Le bigle tourne un oeil ou les deux yeux en dedans; il paraît regarder deux objets à la fois, ou avoir la vue double. Bigle ne se dit qu'au propre;

louche se dit au figuré pour trouble et pour ambigu. Un vin est louche, quand il n'est pas clair; une phrase est louche, quand elle ne présente pas un sens clair et net, quand l'expression qui paraît se rapporter à une chose se rapporte à une autre.

Louche, not clear, ambiguous; équivoque, *equivocal*; amphibologique, *ambiguous, amphibologick* :—ces trois mots désignent également un défaut de netteté, qui vient d'un double sens; mais le dernier est plus général, et comprend sous soi les deux premiers; puisque toute phrase louche et équivoque est, par-là même, amphibologique. Ce qui rend une phrase louche, vient de la disposition particulière des mots qui la composent; il faut en rectifier la construction. Ce qui rend une phrase équivoque, c'est quand l'application des mots n'est pas fixée avec assez de précision.

Lourd, heavy; pesant, *heavy, weighty* :—quand on dit d'un corps qu'il est pesant, il paraît que l'on envisage principalement ce corps en lui-même, et quand on dit qu'il est lourd, il semble que l'on ait plus d'égard à la force qui doit agir sur ce corps. Un corps pesant est un corps qui pèse, qui a du poids; un corps lourd est un corps qui n'est pas léger, qui est difficile à remuer, à porter. Tout corps lourd est nécessairement pesant; car tout corps a une pesanteur quelconque, une gravité qui le fait tendre au centre de la terre. Mais un corps pesant peut fort bien n'être pas lourd. Au figuré, lourd enchérit sur pesant. L'esprit pesant conçoit avec peine; l'esprit lourd ne conçoit rien.

Loyal, loyal; franc, *frank* :—l'homme franc est droit et ouvert; l'homme loyal est franc avec une sorte de générosité. L'homme franc a le caractère vrai; l'homme loyal relève ce caractère par une sorte de naïveté, par une sorte de noblesse, par une sorte de grâce dans les manières.

Lueur, light; clarté, *brightness*; splendeur, *splendour* :—la lueur est un commencement de clarté; la splendeur en est la perfection. Le secours de la lueur se borne à faire apercevoir et découvrir les objets; la clarté les fait pleinement distinguer et connaître; la splendeur les montre dans leur éclat.

Lumière, light; lueur, *glimmering*; clarté, *brightness*; éclat, *glittering*; splendeur, *splendour* :—la lueur est un commencement de clarté, et la splendeur en est la perfection. Ce sont les différens degrés de lumière: tout le secours de la lueur se borne à faire apercevoir et découvrir les objets; la clarté les fait parfaitement distinguer et connaître; la splendeur les montre dans leur éclat, dans tout leur éclat, dans leur plus grand éclat. La splendeur se dit au propre, et proprement du soleil et des astres qui renferment la plénitude de la lumière; au figuré, ce mot est synonyme de pompe, magnificence, &c. les autres se prennent au figuré et au propre. Ainsi donc, la lueur est une lumière faible et légère; la clarté, une lumière assez vive et plus ou moins pure; l'éclat, une lumière brillante ou une vive clarté; la splendeur, la plus grande lumière, et le plus vif éclat.

Luxe, luxury; faste, *ostentation*; somptuosité, *sumptuosity*; magnificence, *magnificence* :—le luxe produit par l'éclat le deuil, par l'exces le défaut, par la richesse apparente la misère réelle; faste exprime l'idée particulière d'apparence, d'ostentation, de gloire; somptuosité,

n'a point d'autre valeur que d'exprimer une grande dépense : *magnificence* annonce la grandeur, l'élevation, le prix, la splendeur, la sublimité. Ces mots désignent donc de grandes, grosses, ou fortes dépenses : le *luxure*, une dépense excessive, désordonnée ; le *faste*, une dépense d'apparat, d'éclat ; la *somptuosité*, une dépense extraordinaire, généreuse ; la *magnificence*, une dépense dans le grand, dans le beau. *Luxe* et *faste* ne se prennent qu'en mauvaise part ; *somptuosité* a besoin d'idées accessoires, pour énoncer l'excès ou l'abus d'une manière déterminée ; *magnificence* est proprement un terme d'éloge, exprimant une qualité des personnes : elle annonce même une vertu noble et sublime ; mais aussi la *magnificence* peut tomber dans le *faste* et le *luxe*.

Luxure, lewdness ; *lubricité, lubricity* ; *lascivité, lasciviousness* :—la *luxure* est une habitude ou un penchant criminel, qui porte un sexe vers l'autre, avec emportement et sans retenue. La *lubricité* est l'influence sensible de ce penchant sur les mouvements indélébiles, sur la contenance, le geste, le regard, &c. La *lascivité* est la manifestation extérieure de ce penchant par des actes étudiés et prémédités.

M.

MAFFLÉ, bloated, chubbied ; *joufflu, chub'-heeked* :—*mafflé* signifie qui a le visage plein et large ; *joufflu*, qui a de gros joues. *Joufflu* exprime que l'embonpoint des joues ; *mafflé* exprime proprement la grosseur de la partie antérieure du visage, celle des lèvres et des parties voisines ; mais par une suite assez naturelle, il a désigné l'embonpoint du visage entier et enfin celui même de la taille et du corps.

Magnifier, to magnify ; *glorifier, to glorify* :—*magnifier*, c'est exalter, célébrer la grandeur, lui rendre le plus grand hommage. *Glorifier* c'est exalter, célébrer la gloire, rendre gloire. Celui qui trahit du grand, qui joue la grandeur, qui a des airs grands, ne s'exalte pas, ne se glorifie pas, mais se *magnifie*.

Maint, many ; *plusieurs, several* :—*maint* signifie *plusieurs* ; mais *plusieurs* marque purement et simplement la pluralité, le nombre ; tandis que *maint* réduit la pluralité à une sorte d'unité comme si les objets formaient une exception, un tout séparé du reste, un corps à part. La locution *maint auteur* semble annoncer un nombre d'auteurs qui forment une sorte de classe, et comme s'ils faisaient cause commune ; *plusieurs* n'annonce que le nombre, sans désigner aucun rapport particulier entre eux. Ces mots disent plus que *quelques-uns*, et moins que *beaucoup*. *Maint* marque la capacité, la contenance, la quantité, le nombre ; *plusieurs* marque la multitude.

Maintenir, to maintain ; *soutenir, to sustain* :—*maintenir* et *soutenir* signifient également défendre et conserver. On *maintient* ce qui est déjà tenu, et qu'il faut tenir encore pour qu'il subsiste dans le même état : on *soutient* ce qui a besoin d'être soutenu par une force particulière, et qui courrait risque sans cela de tomber. Vous *maintenez* ce que vous voulez qui dure ; vous *soutenez* ce que vous vou-

lez qui soit assuré. C'est sur-tout la vigilance qui *maintient* ; c'est sur-tout la force qui *soutient*. On *soutient* ce qui est faible, chancelant ; on *maintient* ce qui est variable, changeant.

Maintien, deportment ; *contenance, countenance* :—le *maintien* est pour marquer des égards aux autres hommes ; il est le même pour tous les états, c'est-à-dire, qu'il doit toujours être honnête et décent. La *contenance* est pour en imposer aux autres hommes. Chaque état a la sienne, et il ne faut en avoir qu'un quand on est en exercice ; celle du prêtre doit être grave, modeste, recueillie ; celle du magistrat, grave et sérieuse ; celle du militaire, fière et délibérée. Le *maintien* est pour la société ; il est de tous les temps : la *contenance* est pour la représentation.

Maison des champs, country-house ; *maison de campagne, villa, country-seat* :—une *maison des champs* est une habitation avec les accessoires nécessaires aux vues économiques qui l'ont fait construire ou acheter ; comme un verger, un potager, une basse-cour, un vivier, des étables. Une *maison de campagne* est une habitation avec les accessoires nécessaires aux vues de liberté, d'indépendance, et de plaisir, qui en ont suggéré l'acquisition ; comme avenues, jardins, parterres, bosquets, &c.

Maison, house ; *hôtel, hotel* ; *palais, palace* ; *château, castle, seat* :—les bourgeois occupent des *maisons* ; les grands, à la ville, occupent des *hôtels* ; les rois, les princes y ont des *palais* ; les seigneurs ont des *châteaux* dans leurs terres.

Maison, house ; *logis, dwelling* :—le mot de *maison* marque plus particulièrement l'édifice, celui de *logis* a plus de rapport à l'usage que l'on fait de l'édifice. On *loge* dans une *maison*, et une *maison* peut avoir plusieurs corps de *logis*.

Mal-adresse, unskillfulness ; *mal-habileté, inobility* :—la *mal-adresse* se dit du peu d'aptitude aux exercices du corps ; la *mal-habileté* ne se dit que du manque d'aptitude aux fonctions de l'esprit. Un joueur de billard est *mal-adroit* ; un négociant est *mal-habile*. On peut dire aussi qu'un négociateur est *mal-droit* ; mais on ne dira pas qu'un joueur de billard est *mal-habile*.

Mal-avisé, ill-advised ; *imprudent, imprudent* :—celui qui ne s'avise pas des choses dont il doit s'aviser, est *mal-avisé* ; celui qui ne voit pas aussi avant dans les choses qu'il aurait du y voir, est *imprudent*. Le *mal-avisé* ne regarde pas assez à la chose qu'il fait ; l'*imprudent* ne sait pas bien la valeur de ce qu'il fait ; il fait mal. Le *mal-avisé* qui ne se soucie point de voir les difficultés, est un sot ; l'*imprudent* qui ne s'embarrasse point de courir des risques, est un fou.

Malheur, misfortune ; *accident, accident* ; *désastre, disaster, calamity* :—le *malheur* s'applique particulièrement aux événements de fortune ; l'*accident* regarde ce qui arrive dans la personne même ; le *désastre* dit quelque chose de plus général. C'est un *malheur* de perdre son ami ou son argent ; c'est un *accident* de tomber ou d'être blessé ; c'est un *désastre* de se voir tout-à-coup ruiné. On dit : un grand *malheur*, un cruel *accident*, un *désastre* affreux.

Malheureux, unhappy, unfortunate ; *misérable, miserable* :—*malheureux* est moins énergique que *misérable* ; car qui dit *misérable*, dit un

homme excessivement malheureux. Celui qui est malheureux est à plaindre; celui qui est misérable est digne de commisération. Quelquefois on dit, c'est un malheureux, c'est un misérable, pour désigner un méchant, un fou, un homme sans mœurs, sans pudeur, sans âme. C'est un misérable écrivain, veut dire un écrivain dont on ne fait point de cas. Misérable marque alors cette pitié dédaigneuse et méprisante, qui est la juste récompense des prétentions outrées et chimériques. *Malice*, *malice*; malignité, *malignity*; méchanceté, *rickedness*—il y a dans la malice de la subtilité et de la ruse, peu d'aigreur, point d'atrocité; il y a dans la malignité plus de suite, plus de profondeur, plus de dissimulation, plus d'activité que dans la malice; de la malignité à la méchanceté il y a très-peu de distance; dans celle-ci il y a seulement plus de dureté et d'hostilité.

Mâleux, *malicious*; malin, *malignant*; mauvais, *bad*; méchant, *ricked*—le malicieux est tel par une disposition ou une tournure d'esprit et d'humeur, qui fait qu'on se plaît à vexer un tort, une peine, &c. et qu'on se réjouit de la peine qu'on a faite; le malin est tel par une corruption profonde et raffinée, qui fait qu'on travaille à nuire tant qu'on peut, et qu'on joint avec une délectation secrète du mal qu'on a fait; le mauvais est tel, par un vice grossier et intraitable de caractère et d'humeur, qui fait qu'on se livre tout entier au penchant qu'on a de nuire ou de faire du mal, des qu'il est excité et qu'on trouve à l'avoir fait une brutale satisfaction; le méchant est tel, par une corruption et une dépravation absolue de cœur et d'esprit, qui fait qu'on veut nuire et faire tout le mal qu'on peut par toute sorte de moyens, et qu'on ne joint que du plaisir de faire tout le mal qu'on peut faire.

Maltraiter, *to abuse, to wrong*: traiter mal, *to use ill, to treat ill*—maltraiter signifie faire outrage à quelqu'un, soit de paroles, soit de coups de main; traiter mal signifie faire faire mauvaise grâce à quelqu'un, ou n'en pas user avec lui à son gré. Un homme violent et grossier maltraite ceux qui ont affaire à lui; un homme avare et méquin traite mal ceux qu'il est forcé d'invoquer à manger.

Manifeste, *manifest*; notoire, *notorious*; public, *public*—manifeste signifie qui est mis en lumière, ou sous la main, à portée d'être connu de tout le monde, ou rendu clair, mis au jour; notoire signifie qui est fort connu, ce qui l'est d'une manière certaine; public, c'est ce que tout le monde sait, connaît. Il est donc facile de connaître ce qui est manifeste; ce qui est notoire est bien et certainement connu; on connaît assez généralement ce qui est public. La chose manifeste n'est plus cachée; la chose notoire n'est pas incertaine; la chose publique n'est pas secrète. R. connu par les parties, un fait est manifeste; vu par une foule de témoins, il est notoire; su de tout le monde, il est public.

Manifeste, *manifest*; clair, *clear*; évident, *evident*—clair signifie qui a une lumière vive, une blancheur éclatante, une clarté pure. Evident, c'est ce qu'on voit très-distinctement, ce qu'il est impossible de contester, ce qui ravit notre consentement, même malgré nous. Manifeste signifie littéralement et rigoureusement mis en lumière, au jour, à découvert. Rien de caché dans ce qui est manifeste, il n'y

a qu'à le considérer: rien d'obscur dans ce qui est clair, il n'y a qu'à le regarder: rien d'incertain dans ce qui est évident, il n'y a qu'à voir, à ouvrir les yeux.

Manigance, *styness, trick*; machination, *machination*; manège, *intrigue*—la manigance est un emploi de petites manœuvres cachées et artificieuses, pour parvenir à quelque fin. La machination est l'action de concevoir et de conduire sourdement des artifices odieux qui tendent à une mauvaise fin. Le manège est une conduite habile ou plutôt adroite, avec laquelle on manie ou ménage si bien les esprits et les choses, qu'on les amène insensiblement à ses fins. La manigance est naturelle au brouillon qui n'a que de petits moyens. La machination convient à ces grands sans honneur et sans vertu, pour qui tous les moyens sont bons, et les moyens les plus lâches, les meilleurs. Le manège est la ressource familière de ceux qui vivent dans des lieux où l'on ne fait rien, où l'on n'a rien, où l'on n'est rien que par manège.

Manœuvre, *labourer*; manouvrier, *workman*—le manœuvre est un ouvrier subalterne qui sert ceux qui font l'ouvrage; le manouvrier est un ouvrier mercenaire qui gagne sa vie à travailler pour ceux qui ordonnent ou entretiennent l'ouvrage. Le manœuvre est un aide qui sert les maçons et les couvreurs; manouvrier s'applique à toutes sortes de gens de journée salariés.

Manque, *want*; défaut, *deficiency, defect*; faute, *fault, want*; manquement, *failure, want*—le manque est ce dont il s'en faut qu'une chose soit entière; le défaut est l'absence de la chose; le manquement est une faute, tantôt d'omission, tantôt de faire ce qui n'est pas permis. Par la faute on fait mal; par le manquement, on n'observe pas la règle.

Marchandise, *merchandise, d'urée, commodity*—les denrées sont les productions de la terre, qui, brutes ou préparées, se vendent ou se débiteront en que dans le plus petit détail pour les besoins de la vie, et se consomment au premier usage. Les marchandises, opposées aux denrées, sont les matières premières, travaillées, ficonnées, manufacturées, simples ou combinées, appropriées par l'industrie à divers usages, ou faites pour l'être, et qui ne se consomment que par un usage plus ou moins long. La denrée est proprement ce qui se vend, se débite; et la marchandise, ce qui se traite, se revend. Le vigneron qui vend son vin, le vin de son cru, vend une denrée; le marchand qui l'achète et le revend, vend une marchandise: le premier fait commerce de denrée, le second en fait marchandise.

Mari, *husband*; époux, *spouse*—mari signifie fort, viril, époux, le mâle; époux signifie promis, accordé, fiancé, et par extension marié. Mari désigne la qualité physique; c'est le terme physique; époux marque l'engagement social; c'est le terme moral. On prend un mari; la cérémonie donne un époux. Le mot mari annonce la puissance; le mot époux n'annonce que l'union.

Marquer, *to mark*; indiquer, *to indicate*; désigner, *to design*—le propre du verbe marquer est de distinguer et de faire d'un objet par des caractères particuliers; de marquer qu'on ne pense pas le méconnaître, ou le confondre avec un autre. Le propre d'indiquer est de donner des lumières, des renseignements sur un objet qu'on ignore,

qu'on cherche, de manière à diriger nos regards, nos pas, nos soins, nos pensées pour le voir, le remarquer, le trouver. Le propre de *désigner* est d'enseigner ou d'annoncer la chose cachée, par le rapport de certains signes avec elle, de manière que, sans la mettre sous nos yeux, nous la sachions et nous en soyons certains. Le cadran marque les heures. L'index d'un livre indique la division et la place des matières. La fumée désigne le feu; le signallement désigne la personne.

Mari, grievé: fâché, sorry; repentant, *repentant*.—L'homme marié de ses fautes les pleure, les déplore; l'homme *fêché* de ses fautes, les déteste, s'en moque; l'homme *repentant* de ses fautes, s'en tourmente et les abjure. C'est la douleur que vous voyez dominer dans l'homme marié; c'est l'humeur que vous voyez voir dominer dans l'homme *fêché*; c'est le regret qui domine dans l'homme *repentant*. **Masqué, masked;** déguisé, *disguised;* travesti, *in disguise*:—il faut, pour être *masqué*, se couvrir d'un faux visage; il suffit, pour être *deguisé*, de changer ses parures ordinaires; on se *travestit* en prenant un habit très-différent de celui de son état. On se *masque* pour aller au bal; on se *deguise* pour venir à bout d'une intrigue, ou se *travestit* pour n'être pas reconnu.

Massacre, massacre; carnage, *carnage;* boucherie, *butchery;* tuerie, *slaughter*:—la barbarie, la férocité, l'atrocité dans toute leur horreur, ordinairement le *massacre*: la soif du sang, la fureur effrénée, l'acharnement poursuivent le *carnage*: l'humeur sanguinaire, l'ardeur de dévorer sa proie, l'impitoyable cruauté font une *boucherie*: une aveugle impétuosité, un horrible désordre, les choes tumultueuses d'une foule enperée, causent une *tuerie*. Le *massacre* tombe sur des gens faibles ou surpris, qui ne sont point en état de se défendre; le *carnage*, sur des gens qui se défendaient, mais qui succombent; la *boucherie*, sur des hommes domptés, qu'on traite comme des animaux; la *tuerie*, sur des malheureux.

Matière, matter; sujet, *subject*:—la *matière* est ce qu'on emploie dans le travail, le genre d'objets dont on traite; le *sujet* est sur quoi l'on travaille, l'objet particulier qu'on traite. Il faut posséder toute la *matière*, pour bien traiter le plus petit *sujet*. On peut effleurer, en passant, une *matière*; on doit approfondir son *sujet*. Le *sujet* est la *matière* propre d'une discussion ou de discours. Au choix des *matières* on connaît l'esprit d'un auteur; au choix du *sujet*, son goût.

Matinal, early; matineux, *rising early*:—*matinal* se prévalu sur *matineux*; et l'académie a jugé que *matinal* doit s'appliquer à celui qui s'est levé matin, et *matineux* à celui qui est dans l'habitude de se lever matin. *Matinal* signifie ce qui est du matin, propre au matin, dépendant du matin, comme l'aube *matinale*, la rose *matinale*, la fraîcheur *matinale*, et ainsi il ne doit servir que des choses. *Matineux* désigne ou l'acte de se lever de grand matin, ou l'habitude de se lever très-matin; cette épithète convient donc proprement aux personnes. *Matinal* est un mot spécialement affecté à la poésie.

Mécontents, mal-intentés; mal-intentionnés, *who have evil intentions*:—les uns et les autres sont

opposés aux vues du gouvernement: les *mal-intentés* ne sont pas satisfaits du gouvernement; ont, du ministère, de l'administration des affaires; ils désirent qu'on y fasse quelque changement. Les *mal-intentionnés* ne sont pas satisfaits de leur propre situation, et pensent à s'en procurer une qui soit à leur gré.

Mécontent, discontented; mal-content, *mal-content*:—tous deux signifient qui n'est pas satisfait. On est *mal-content*, quand on n'est pas aussi satisfait que l'on avait droit de l'attendre; on est *mal-content*, quand on n'a reçu aucune satisfaction. *Mal-content* se dit plus particulièrement du supérieur à l'égard de l'inférieur; *mal-content* se dira plutôt de l'inférieur à l'égard du supérieur.

Méfiance, mistrust; défiance, *distrust*:—la *méfiance* est une crainte habituelle d'être trompé; la *défiance* est un doute que les qualités qui nous seraient utiles ou agréables, soient dans les hommes, ou dans les choses, ou en nous-mêmes. La *méfiance* est l'instinct du caractère timide et pervers; la *défiance* est l'effet de l'expérience et de la réflexion.

Mélancolique, melancholic; atrabilaire, *atrabiliary*:—le *mélancolique* est dans un état de langueur et d'anxiété; sa tristesse est morne, inquiète; l'*atrabilaire* est dans un état de fermentation et d'angoisse; sa tristesse est sombre et farouche. Le *mélancolique* évite le monde, il veut être seul; l'*atrabilaire* repousse les hommes, et il ne peut vivre avec lui-même. Le *mélancolique* attendrit d'abord le cœur que l'*atrabilaire* endureit. Le *mélancolique*, sensible à l'intérêt que vous lui témoignez, s'est encore aux peines de ses semblables; l'*atrabilaire*, ennemi des autres et de lui-même, voudrait ne voir que des êtres plus malheureux que lui. Le *mélancolique* meurt lentement; c'est l'*atrabilaire* qui se tue. *Atrabilaire* ne s'applique qu'aux personnes; mais on dit un temps *mélancolique*, un jeu *mélancolique*, ou qui inspire la *mélancolie*.

Mêler, to mix; mélanger, *to mingle;* mixtionner, *to make a mixtion*:—*mêler*, c'est mettre ensemble, avec, dans, entre, &c. à dessein ou sans dessein, avec art ou sans art. *Mélanger*, c'est assembler, assortir, ou composer, combiner, à dessein ou avec art. *Mixtionner*, c'est un terme de pharmacie, c'est *mélanger*, fondre des drogues dans des liqueurs. Vous *mêlez* le vin avec l'eau pour boire; vous *mélangez* différentes sortes de vin, pour les corriger ou les améliorer l'un par l'autre, et en faire un autre vin; vous *mixtionnez* le vin que vous mêlez avec des drogues. *Mêler* peut également s'employer en bonne et en mauvaise part; *mélanger* s'emploie plutôt en bonne part; mais *mixtionner* s'emploie ordinairement en mauvaise part. Le premier de ces verbes est seul usité au figuré. *Mêler* indique proprement l'action de faire un mélange; *mélanger*, le résultat de cette action; *mixtionner*, l'artifice et l'objet de la même action.

De même que, *after the same manner that*; ainsi que, *as well as*; comme, *as*:—de même que est toujours un terme de comparaison, qui tombe sur la manière dont est la chose ou ses modifications; ainsi que marque une comparaison de faits ou d'actions qui tombe sur la réalité; comme marque une comparaison de la quantité des choses, ou de qualification. Les Français pensent de même que les autres nations. Il y a des philosophes qui croient que les bêtes

pensent ainsi que les hommes; ils ne croient pas qu'ils pensent de même qu'eux: les expressions d'une personne qui conçoit mal les choses, ne sont jamais justes, comme celles d'une personne qui les conçoit clairement.

Mémoire, *memory*; souvenir, *remembrance*; ressouvenir, *recollection*; réminiscence, *remembrance*;—la mémoire et le souvenir expriment une attention libre de l'esprit à des idées qu'il n'a point oubliées, quoiqu'il ait discontinué de s'en occuper. Le *ressouvenir* et la *réminiscence* expriment une attention fortuite à des idées que l'esprit avait entièrement oubliées et perdu de vue. On se rappelle la *mémoire* ou le *souvenir* des choses quand on veut; cela dépend uniquement de la liberté de l'ame. On a le *ressouvenir* ou la *réminiscence* des choses quand on peut; cela tient à des causes indépendantes de notre liberté.

Ménage, *economy*; ménagement, *management*; épargne, *savingness*;—on se sert du mot de *ménage* en fait de dépense ordinaire; de celui de *ménagement*, dans la conduite des affaires; et de celui d'*épargne*, à l'égard des revenus. Le *ménage* est le talent des femmes; le *ménagement* est du ressort des maris; l'*épargne* convient à ceux qui ont des enfants à établir.

Mensonge, *lie*, *falshood*; menserie, *untruthfulness*;—le mot signifie littéralement mettre un voile sur la vérité. La *mésaphore* est bien marquée dans le mot *Avulais*, *Falshood*, voile trompeur, mensonge. Une *menserie* est une simple fausseté, avancée dans l'intention de tromper; le *mensonge* est une fausseté méditée, combinée, composée de manière à tromper, à séduire, à abuser. Le *mensonge* est la *menserie* à laquelle on a fort songé, qu'on a méditée, arrangée, composée avec art; ou la *menserie* qui fait illusion comme un songe. Le *mensonge* est une grande et profonde *menserie*; il est inspiré par quelque intérêt important; il vise à un but élevé. La *menserie* n'a ni les mêmes motifs, ni les mêmes présumptions, e le est simple et familière; c'est un *mensonge* léger, badin, ou du moins sans conséquence, si l'on se borne à l'usage. *Mensonge* est du style noble; *menserie*, du style très-bon Esp.

Mépris, *despise*, *disdain*, *despise*; mépris, *disdain*;—le *mépris* est opposé à la grosseur; et quelquefois à la grandeur en tout sens. Le *despise* est opposé à la grosseur, supplant toujours une sorte de langueur. Le *mépris* n'est opposé qu'à l'épaveur. Ainsi l'on dit: une pauvre *mépris*, une ceinture *mépris*; un fil *désolé*: une planche et une école *mépris*.

Merci, *mercy*; miséricorde, *piety*;—on demande *merci*, comme on demande pardon, jusque pour les fautes les plus légères; on demande *miséricorde*, comme on implore la clémence dans des cas graves. Le faible demande *merci*; le criminel implore la *miséricorde*. N'attendez point de *merci* des gens durs et rigides; n'attendez point de *miséricorde* des gens insensibles et impitoyables. On est à la *merci* des bêtes féroces; la *miséricorde* n'appartient qu'aux êtres sensibles.

Mériter, *to merit*; être digne, *to be worthy*;—l'on *mérite* par ses actions, par ses services; l'on est *digne* par ses qualités, par sa supériorité. Le *mérite* donne une sorte de droit; la *dignité* donne un titre. Celui qui *mérite*, s'est rendu *digne* par sa conduite, ses talents, le bon emploi de ses talents et de ses qualités. *Mériter*, *être digne*, se prennent en bonne et en mauvaise part. S'agit-il d'une place qui se donne

aux services? celui qui a rendu le plus de service, la *mérite*. Ne faut-il pour une place que de la capacité? celui qui a donné le plus de preuves de capacité en est le plus *digne*.

Méaise, *misery*; mal-aise, *trouble*;—le *méaise* n'est que la simple privation d'aise ou de bien-être; et le *mal-aise* est un mal positif, emporté de l'aise ou du bien-être.

Méuser, *to misuse*; abuser, *to abuse*;—on *méuse* de la chose qu'on emploie mal; on *abuse* de celle qu'on emploie à faire du mal. On *méuse* en agissant sans rime ni raison; on *abuse* par excès, ou en outre-passant ses droits. Une mauvaise et *méuse* des biens; un mauvais cœur en *abuse*.

Métal, *metal*; métal, *alloy*;—le *métal* est une matière tirée ou soude de la terre. *Métal* signifie un alliage de *métaux*; une composition ou simplement un mélange. L'or est un *métal*; l'argent est un *métal*; le similor est un *métal*; le tobaec est un *métal*.

Métamorphose, *metamorphosis*; transformer, *to transform*;—la *metamorphose* appartient à la mythologie; la *transmutation* appartient également à l'ordre naturel et à l'ordre surnaturel. Néréus est *metamorphose* ou *transformation* en rocher; Jupiter se *metamorphose* ou se *transforme* en aigle, en cygne, en taureau. La *metamorphose* apporte toujours une idée de merveilleux, mais il n'est pas de même de la *transformation*. L'amour-propre *metamorphose*, comme un Protée; le faux dévot *transforme* en ses vices en vertus. Le magicien *metamorphose* l'homme; l'usage du moule *transforme* l'homme rustique.

Métier, *trade*; profession, *profession*, *business*; art, *art*;—le *métier* est un genre de service que l'on rend dans la société; la *profession* est un genre d'art auquel on se dévoue; l'*art* est un genre d'étude qu'on exerce. *Métier* désigne la condition qu'on remplit; *profession*, la destination que l'on suit; *art*, le talent qu'on exerce. Le *métier* est l'ouvrage, l'homme de talent; la *profession* fait l'homme d'un tel ordre, d'une telle classe; l'*art* fait l'artisan, l'artiste, l'homme habile. Le *métier* demande un travail de la main; la *profession*, un travail quelconque; l'*art*, un travail de l'esprit, sans exclusion, comme sans exiger le travail de la main. Ainsi vous dites le *métier* le boulanger, le *métier* de marchand, le *métier* de médecin. Mais on dit le *métier* d'andouille, d'âne, d'âne, de nécessaire, et non pas le *métier*; car c'est son état, son travail, pas de son *métier*. Enfin on dit également l'*art* de la sculpture ou de l'horlogerie, de la peinture, ou de la sculpture, de la rhétorique ou de la poésie, pour désigner le genre des choses, sans égard à la main ou de l'esprit. Ainsi la *profession* et l'*art* sont au lieu de la main ou de l'esprit. Cependant le mot de *métier* est quelquefois relatif par son origine; on est le *métier* des armes, le *métier* de roi; on dit également le *métier* des armes, le *métier* des armes, l'*art* militaire. Le *métier* des armes, dérive un usage habituel que qu'on l'exerce et l'expérience; l'*art* militaire est un art qui n'a que l'emploi auquel on s'est consacré; l'*art* militaire est la science pratique de la guerre.

Mettre, *to put*; poser, *to lay*; placer, *to place*;—mettre à un usage plus général, *to put* et *poser* en ont un plus restreint; mais *poser*, c'est mettre avec précision; *placer*, c'est mettre avec ordre. Pour bien *poser*, il faut de l'ordre; pour bien *placer*, il faut du goût. On met des

colonnes pour soutenir un édifice; on les pose sur des bases; on les place avec symétrie.

Mignon, *delicate*; mignard, *graceful*; gentil, *gentle*; joli, *pretty*; — *mignon* signifie délicat, *joli, gentil*. La petitesse est donc l'idée primitive du mot *mignon*. C'est un terme de tendresse et de flatterie; et l'on appelle *mignon* des favoris, ce qui a répandu sur ce terme quelque chose d'élégant, fort propre à le faire négativer. On dit un *visage mignon, une bouche mignonne*, et nous donnons cette épithète à de petits meubles, à des bijoux, et aux petits ouvrages de l'art travaillés fort délicatement. *Mignard* a la même origine que *mignon*; aussi les idées de douceur, de mollesse, de tendresse, d'assimilation, les idées gracieuses sont-elles capitales dans le mot *mignard*, qui est un augmentatif et qui se distingue par-là du *mignon*. Le *gentil* a une tournure agréable, des grâces dans ses façons et ses manières. *Joli* signifie gai, enjoué, content. En général, le *joli* est dans le petit, ce que le beau est dans le grand; et il en arrive plutôt qu'on admire l'un, et qu'on aime l'autre.

Minutie, *grogary*; babiole, *bauble*; bagatelle, *trifle*; gentillesse, *trinket*; vétille, *knick-knack*; misère, *nothing*; — *minutie* désigne proprement la petitesse, le peu de conséquence d'une chose qu'on ne néglige, qu'on laisse de côté; *babiole*, la puérilité; le peu d'intérêt d'une chose qui ne peut occuper, qui ne convient qu'à des enfans; *bagatelle*, le peu de valeur, la frivolité d'une chose qu'on ne peut estimer, dont on ne saurait faire cas; *gentillesse*, la légèreté, le peu de solidité d'une chose qui n'a que le mérite de l'agrément; *vétille*, la futilité, le peu de force d'une chose dont on ne doit pas s'embarasser, à laquelle il ne faut pas s'arrêter; *misère*, la pauvreté, la nullité d'une chose qu'on compte pour rien, qui ne doit pas affecter, qu'on méprise. Les petits esprits s'occupent très-sérieusement de *minuties*. Les meilleurs esprits s'amuseut quelquefois à des *babioles*. La frivolité de l'esprit et des mœurs donnent un grand prix aux *bagatelles*. Un goût léger et délicat nous attache à toutes sortes de *gentillesces*. Les gens d'une humeur difficileuse et d'un esprit borné, sont forts en *vétilles*. Une sensibilité ou une susceptibilité extrême s'affecte des plus petites *misères*.

Mirer, *to aim*; viser, *to direct, to aim at*; — *mirer* signifie regarder, considérer attentivement; *viser* signifie tendre, diriger la vue vers un point. *Mirer* n'exprime que l'action de considérer; *viser* indique la fin ou le terme de l'action; on *mirer* un objet, et on *viser* à un but. *Mirer* ne se dit qu'au propre, et *viser* s'emploie souvent au figuré, pour désigner les vues que l'on a, l'objet qu'on a en vue. Un canonier *mirer* une tour et *viser* à l'abattre. On voit bien ce que le courtisan *mirer*, mais on ne voit pas où il *viser*.

Mobilier, *moveable*; mobilière, *moveable*; — *mobilier* est ce qui est meuble, qui fait meuble; *mobilière* est ce qui a rapport aux meubles. *Mobilier* marque la qualité de la chose; *mobilière*, une relation qu'elle a avec la chose. Les lits, les tables, les chaises sont proprement des effets *mobiliers*; ils sont la chose même, ce sont des meubles; l'argent, les obligations, les récépissés coupés sont proprement *mobilières*; ils ne sont pas meubles; mais on les assimile à des meubles. La richesse *mobilière* est en meubles. La richesse *mobiliaire* est en effets

de tout genre ou meubles, ou assimilés aux meubles et rangés dans cette classe.

Moment, *moment*; instant, *instant*; — un *moment* n'est pas long; un *instant* est encore plus court; le mot de *moment* a une signification plus étendue; le mot d'*instant* a une signification plus resserrée, il ne s'emploie jamais que dans le sens littéral. Tous les *moments* sont chers à qui connaît le prix du temps. Chaque *instant* de la vie est un pas vers la mort.

Monde, *world*; univers, *universe*; — *monde* ne renferme dans sa valeur que l'idée d'un être sensible, quoique général; c'est ce qui existe. *Univers* renferme l'idée de plusieurs êtres ou plutôt celles de toutes les parties du monde; c'est tout ce qui existe. On dit: l'ancien et le nouveau monde; en ce monde et en l'autre; le beau monde, le grand monde, le monde poli. *Univers* se prend toujours à la lettre; on n'y joint jamais le mot *tout*. Ainsi l'on dira: le sol il échauffe tout le monde; il est le foyer de l'univers.

Le grand monde, *high life*; le beau monde, *people of fashion*; — le mot *monde* se prend ici pour les gens polis. Le grand monde est la première classe de la société; le beau monde est l'élite du monde poli. Les gens du grand monde font une grande figure dans le beau monde. Le grand monde est un grand tourbillon qu'il faut voir de loin pour ne pas en être froissé ou foulé: le beau monde est un beau cercle, qu'il faut voir quelquefois pour se polir et s'urbaniser. Les femmes jouent un assez grand rôle dans le grand monde, et le plus beau rôle dans le beau monde. Les gens de lettres paraissent ordinairement déplacés dans le grand monde, et ce n'est pas leur place; mais ils ne doivent point paraître étrangers dans le beau monde. Les airs du grand monde ne sont pas les airs du beau monde. Il y a les mœurs du grand monde, et les formes du beau monde. Le grand monde fait une société dangereuse; et le beau monde une compagnie agréable.

Mont, *mount*; montagne, *mountain*; — ces deux mots annoncent également l'idée d'une masse considérable de terre ou de roche, fort élevée au-dessus du reste de la surface de la terre. *Montagne* ne présente que l'idée générale et commune; *mont* désigne une masse détachée de toute autre pareille, ou considérée séparément. Ainsi pour caractériser quelque montagne en particulier, on se sert du mot *mont*; et l'on dit: le mont Olympe, le mont Liban, le mont Etna, le mont Vésuve, &c. Au figuré, on dit proéminer *monts* et merveilles, proéminer des *monts* d'or, courir par *monts* et par vaux. *Mont* est opposé à *val* ou *vallon*; *montagne* est opposé à *plaine*.

Montueux, *mountainous*; — il y a des pays *montueux* et des pays *montagneux*. Les *monts* font les pays *montueux*; et les *montagnes*, les pays *montagneux*. Ainsi un pays fort inégal, tout coupé de terres, de collines, de *monticules*, de *monts*, est *montueux*. Un pays tantôt très-élevé, tantôt très-bas, entre coupé de *montagnes* et de plaines, hérissé d'un côté, uni de l'autre, est *montagneux*.

Moquerie, *mockery*; raillerie, *raillery*; plaisanterie, *pleasantry*; — la moquerie se prend en mauvaise part; la *raillerie* peut être prise en bonne ou en mauvaise part, selon les circonstances; la *plaisanterie*, en soi, ne peut être prise qu'en bonne part. La *moquerie* est une

dérision qui vient du mépris que l'on a pour quelqu'un; la *raillerie* est une dérision qui désapprouve simplement, et qui tient plus de la pénétration de l'esprit que de la sévérité du jugement; la *plaisanterie* est un badinage fin et délicat sur des objets peu intéressans. La *moquerie* est outrage, use; la *raillerie* peut être innocente, obligeante, ou piquante; la *plaisanterie* est agréable, si elle est ingénieuse; elle est fade, si elle manque de sel.

Mot, *word*; terme, *term*; expression, *expression*: —le mot est de la langue; l'usage en décide. Le terme est du sujet; la convenance en fait la bonté. L'expression est de la pensée; le tour en fait le mérite. La pureté du langage dépend des mots; sa précision dépend des termes; son brillant dépend des expressions. Dans tout discours les mots doivent être purs; les termes, propres; et les expressions, nouvelles.

Mot, *word*; parole, *speech*: —la parole exprime la pensée; le mot représente l'idée qui sert à former la pensée. C'est pour faire usage de la parole que le mot est établi. Qui et non sont toujours et en tous lieux les mêmes paroles; mais ce ne sont pas les mêmes mots; qui les expriment en toutes sortes de langues, et en toutes sortes d'occasions. On a le don de la parole, et la science des mots.

Mot, *word*; terme, *term*: —l'un et l'autre marquent également une totalité de son d'usage par l'usage et la convention le signe d'une idée. Le mot a rapport au matériel, ou au signe; le terme a rapport à l'objet ou à l'idée. *Leurrer*, par exemple, est un mot de deux syllabes; c'est un verbe au présent de l'infinitif; mais si l'on veut parler de sa signification objective, on de l'idée qu'il représente, on dira: *leurrer*, dans le sens propre, est un terme de fauconnerie; et dans le sens figuré, c'est un terme métaphorique qui signifie tromper par de fausses apparences. On dit, *terme d'art*, *terme de géométrie*, &c. pour désigner certains mots qui ne sont usités que dans le langage propre à l'art, ou de la géométrie, &c. Les mots sont grands ou petits, faciles ou difficiles à prononcer, harmonieux ou rudes, déclinaisons ou indéclinables, simples ou composés, priés ou oxytètes, naturels ou étrangers, usités ou barbares, &c. Les termes sont sublimes ou bas, énergiques ou faibles, propres ou impropres, homériques ou géométriques, clairs ou obscurs, précis ou équivoques, &c. La richesse d'une langue ne vient pas tant de la multitude des mots, que de la multitude des termes; ceux-ci ne sont jamais synonymes, les autres peuvent l'être. L'harmonie du discours dépend surtout du choix, et de l'assortiment de ce choix; et de l'ensemble des termes.

Mur, *wal*; muraille, *wall*: —la muraille est dans la chose, comme dans le mot, l'extension du mur. Le mur est un ouvrage de maçonnerie; la muraille est une sorte d'édifice. On dit les murs d'un jardin, les murailles d'une ville. L'architecte, le maçon distinguent différentes espèces de murs; ils considèrent surtout les qualités de leur construction. Le voyageur et le curieux s'arrêtent plutôt à l'espèce appelée muraille; ils en considèrent surtout la force, la grandeur, ou la beauté, comme à l'égard des murailles de Babylone. Le propre du mur est d'arrêter, de retenir, de séparer, de partager, de fermer. L'idée particulière de la muraille est celle de couvrir, de dé-

fendre, de fortifier, ou de servir de rempart, de boulevard.

Mutation, *mutation*; changement, *change*; révolution, *revolution*: —mutation présente l'idée de remplacement d'un objet par un autre; le changement résulte d'une simple modification. Les mutations par une fluctuation rapide amènent les révolutions. Le changement n'est qu'une altération; la mutation, une succession d'objets; la révolution, une décomposition.

Mutuel, *mutual*; réciproque, *reciprocal*: —mutuel signifie ce qui est donné et reçu de part et d'autre; réciproque exprime l'idée de reprendre, de recevoir ce qui est dû, exigé à raison de ce qui a été donné. Le mot *mutuel* désigne l'échange; le mot *réciproque*, le retour. L'échange est libre et volontaire; on donne et on reçoit, et cette action est mutuelle. Le retour est dû ou exigé, on paye d'un tour, et cette action est réciproque. L'affection est mutuelle, lorsqu'on s'aime l'un l'autre; elle est réciproque, lorsqu'on se rend sentiment pour sentiment. Dans le premier cas, l'affection est pure et libre; dans le second, il se trouve une sorte de devoir et de reconnaissance. Des amis se rendent l'un à l'autre des services mutuels; les maîtres et les domestiques s'aident l'un et l'autre des autres par des services réciproques. Nous nous donnons des secours mutuels; nous nous devons des secours réciproques.

N.

NABOT, *a short, thick dwarf*; ragot, *a little, crass, thick chub*: —le nabot est beaucoup trop petit; il doit être gros, à même temps qu'il est court. Le ragot, s'il n'est pas plus petit ou plus court, est au moins plus vif, plus différencié, plus riboté; il a une conformation vicieuse, une mauvaise encoûre. Le nabot est donc ridiculement petit; le ragot, ridiculement petit, est ridicule dans sa conformation.

Naif, *free*; naturel, *natural*: —ce qui est naif naît du sujet, et en sort sans effort; c'est l'opposé du réfléchi; ce qui est naturel appartient aussi au sujet, mais il réfléchit ou par la réflexion; c'est l'opposé du réfléchi. Toute pensée naïve est naturelle; mais toute pensée naturelle n'est pas naïve.

Naïveté, *naïety*; ingénuité, *ingenuities*; candeur, *candour*; franchise, *frankness*; sincérité, *sincerity*: —c'est la nature pure et franche, qui exprime la naïveté, qualité si propre à l'enfance; l'ingénuité est une bonne qualité naturelle, si précieuse dans les enfans; la candeur est la blancheur, la pureté, l'innocence de l'âme; la franchise, libre, ouvert; c'est donc la franchise, qui fait dire librement ce qu'on pense; elle est l'idée de la naïveté, qui ne sait que parler tout naturellement. *Souverain* signifie sans effort, sans mélange, sans altération; la sincérité dit la vérité toute pure. Une naïveté, la naïveté. Ce qu'on appelle une naïveté, est une pensée, un trait d'imagination, un sentiment qui nous échappe malgré nous, et qui peut quelquefois nous faire tort à nous-mêmes. La naïveté consiste dans je ne sais quel air simple et ingénu, mais spirituel et raisonnable, tel qu'est celui d'un villageois de bon sens, ou d'un enfant qui a de l'esprit; elle fait les charmes du discours. Une naïveté ne convient qu'à un sot, qui parle sans être sûr de ce qu'il

dit; *la naïveté* ne peut appartenir qu'aux grands génies, aux vrais talens, aux hommes supérieurs.

Narrer, to narrify, to narrate; raconter, *to relate;* conter, *to tell*:—*narrer* signifie faire connaître, exposer un fait; la *narration* est un discours suivi. *Raconter* ne veut pas dire conter de nouveau, mais rapport redoublé, tout au long, en parcourant la chose, ou par un discours suivi. Ces verbes mis à l'actif signifient informer, exciter, ou satisfaire la curiosité de quelqu'un, et arrêter qu'il en ait son attention, l'attention. *Narrer* est de la rhétorique, d'apparat; on ne regard proprement qu'à la manière; *raconter* est de l'instruction; et est tout genre de chose; on regard surtout à la vérité et à la fidélité; *conter* est de la conversation, ou dans le genre familier; on regard au fond et à la forme. On *peut* avec étude ou art, pour attacher, intéresser; on *raconte* avec exactitude, pour expliquer les faits; on *conte* avec agrément, pour amuser, pour plaire.

Nation, nation; peuple, *people*:—la *nation* est un peuple fondé; le *peuple* est une grande assemblée. La *nation* habite, dans la bouche de deux peuples éloignés, comme les Bretons et les Gallois, non parce qu'ils ne sont originaires d'une même nation. La confusion des langues dans l'histoire d'une nation, tel que l'Anglais, annonce qu'elle n'est, quant à sa composition, qu'un *peuple* mêlé. Dans cette acception, la *nation* consiste dans les naturels du pays; et le *peuple*, dans les habitans. Si le *peuple* a à un domicile, la *nation* seule y a sa patrie. On peut donc dire que divers *peuples* rassemblés, naturalisés, unis par divers rapports connus dans le même pays, forment une *nation*; et qu'une *nation* se divise en divers *peuples*, distingués les uns des autres par des différences ou locales et physiques, ou politiques et morales. Il résulte de-là, que la *nation* est un grand *peuple*. Des *peuples* résulte la *nation*. Les *peuples* sont unis, et la *nation* est une. La *nation* est le corps; et les *peuples* sont des espèces de corporations nationales. Vous parlez collectivement au nom de la *nation*, et distributivement au nom des *peuples*. La *nation* est attachée au pays par la culture, elle le possède; le *peuple* est dans le pays, il l'habite; aussi disons-nous particulièrement une *nation agricole*, et des *peuples pasteurs* ou *chasseurs*. Les Romains ne s'appelaient point la *nation Romaine*: c'était le *peuple Romain*, car c'était le *peuple romain*. Les qualités physiques s'attribuent plutôt au *peuple* qu'à la *nation*; les qualités ou morales se partagent entre le *peuple* et la *nation*.

Naturel, natural; tempérament, *temperament*; complexion, *complexion*; constitution, *constitution*:—Le *naturel* est formé de l'assemblage des qualités naturelles; le *tempérament*, du mélange des humeurs; la *constitution*, du système entier de ses parties constitutives du corps; la *complexion*, des habitudes dominantes que le corps a contractées. Le *naturel* fait le caractère, le fond du caractère; le *tempérament*, l'humeur, l'humeur dominante; la *constitution*, la santé, la base ou le premier principe de la santé; la *complexion*, la disposition, la disposition habituelle du corps.

Nef, vessel; navire, *ship*:—*ef* n'est depuis longtemps qu'un terme poétique; *navire* distingue une espèce de bâtiment de haut bord pour aller en mer. *Nef* marque proprement

quelque chose d'élevé, de construit sur l'eau; *navire*, une maison flottante, une habitation pour aller sur mer.

Négoce, trade; commerce, *commerce*; trafic, *traffic*:—le *négoce* regarde les affaires de banque et de marchandise. Le *commerce* et le *trafic* ne regardent que les affaires de marchandises; mais le *commerce* se fait plus par vent, et par achat; et le *trafic*, par échanges.

Nègre, negro; noir, *black*:—le *nègre* est proprement l'homme d'un tel pays; et le *noir*, l'homme d'une telle couleur. On oppose les *noirs* aux *blancs*; et les *blancs* ont fait des *négres* une sorte de bétail. On fait la traite des *négres*; et on cherche la cause de la couleur des *noirs*. Les *négres* peignent le diable blanc, ainsi qu'il convient à des *noirs*, et surtout à des *noirs* persécutés par des *blancs*.

Néologie, neology; néologisme, *neologism*:—la terminaison *logie* indique un système ou une doctrine particulière, une croyance ou la profession d'une doctrine particulière; et souvent l'affabication, l'abus, l'exès de la chose. Dans quel cas cette terminaison est-elle propre à désigner l'abus? c'est surtout quand la langue a un autre mot, qui, uniquement distingué par sa terminaison du mot terminé en *logie*, l'exprime, que l'idée nue de la chose. Ainsi le *philosophisme* sera l'abus de la *philosophie*; le *poésisme* est une affabication de *poésie* dans le langage. La *néologie* annonce donc, sans aucune note, un genre nouveau de langage, des manières nouvelles de parler, l'invention ou l'application nouvelle de termes: le *néologisme* marque l'abus ou l'affabication à servir de mots nouveaux, d'expressions nouvelles, d'expressions ou de mots ridiculement détournés de leur sens naturel ou de leur emploi ordinaire.

Net, neat; propre, *clean*:—*net* désigne ce qui est blanc, clair, poli, sans orlure, sans souillure, sans tache, sans défaut, sans mélange étranger. *Propre*, par une ellipse particulière à notre langue, désigne un objet qu'on a mis dans l'état où il doit être, où il est convenablement; un objet *approprié*, rendu *propre* à être vu, employé. La *propreté* ajoute donc à la *netteté* l'idée d'un arrangement ou d'une disposition convenable à la destination et à l'usage de la chose. La *netteté* n'est que le premier élément de la *propreté*. Une chose est *propre*, quand elle est *nette* et arrangée comme il convient. Une assiette *nette*, blanche, est *propre*, propre pour y manger. Des soulers sont *nets*, quand on les a bien décrutés; mais quoique *nets*, ils ne sont pas *propres*, s'ils se trouvent déformés, avachis, éraillés.

Neuf, new; nouveau, *new*; récent, *recent*:—ce qui n'a point servi, ou a peu servi, est *neuf*; ce qui n'avait point encore paru est *nouveau*; ce qui vient d'arriver est *récent*. On dit: un habit *neuf*, une mode *nouvelle*, on fait *récent*. Une pensée est *neuve*, par le tour qu'on lui donne; *nouvelle*, par le sens qu'elle exprime; *récente*, par le temps de sa production.

Nippes, clothes, dress, furniture; hardes, *clothes*, *rearing apparel*:—*nippes* signifie *hardes*, habillemens avec lesquels on est toujours propre, et qui se lavent. *Hardes* est tout l'équipage d'une personne, tout ce qui est destiné à être porté sur soi. Le mot *nippe* est un terme générique, qui se dit tant des habits que des meubles, et de tout ce qui sert à l'ajustement et à la parure; et le mot *hardes* est un terme collectif, qui désigne toute ce qui sert à l'ha-

billément, et par conséquent à la parure; et par extension des meubles destinés à parer une chambre. *Nippes* indique donc également et des habits et des meubles; et *hardes* n'indique proprement que des habits ou des habillemens quelconques. *Nippes* se dit encore plutôt à l'égard de la garde-robe des femmes du commun, qu'à l'égard de celles des femmes d'une classe supérieure. Une bourgeoise à de bonnes *nippes*: une grande dame a de belles *hardes*.

Nocher, *pilot*; *navonnier*, *sailor*:—ces deux mots ne se disent plus qu'en poésie. Le *nocher* est proprement le maître, le patron, le chef, le conducteur du bâtiment; le *navonnier* travaille à la manœuvre du bâtiment: c'est ce qu'exprime la terminaison du mot.

Noircir, *to blacken*; dénigrer, *to denigrate*—*noircir*, actif, signifie rendre noir; *dénigrer*, travailler à rendre noir par décoloration ou dégradation de couleur, comme il arrive à ce qui se ternit, se flétrit, s'obscurcit. *Dénigrer*, ne se dit qu'au figuré: *noircir*, prend, au figuré, l'idée figurative de *noircir*. L'idée de *dénigrer* est de peindre en noir, ou avec des traits fort défavorables, c'est décrier indignement: celle de *noircir* est de peindre des plus noirs couleurs, ou de la matière la plus flétrissante; c'est diffamer odieusement. Celui qui vous *noircit*, veut vous nuire; celui qui vous *noircit*, veut vous perdre. Le calomniateur *noircit*; le détracteur *dénigre*.

Noie, *brav*; querelle, *quarrel*; rixe, *strife*. *scuffle*:—*querelle* est, à la lettre, une plainte vive et emportée contre quelqu'un; la *noie* est une sorte de querelle méchante, maligne, faite pour nuire; la *rix*e est une sorte de querelle accompagnée d'injures, de coups ou du moins de menaces, de gestes ou de signes insultans d'une vive colère. Les gens pétulans et emportés sont sujets aux *querelles*: les personnes aigres, acariâtres, sont sujettes aux *noies*: le peuple, grossier et brutal, est sujet aux *rixes*.

Nom, *name*; renom, *remon*; renommée, *fame*:—par le *nom*, vous êtes connu, distingué; par le *renom*, vous êtes du bruit, vous avez de la vogue; par la *renommée*, vous êtes fameux, tout est rempli de votre *nom*, et il est durable. Le *nom* vous tire de l'obscurité; le *renom* vous donne de l'éclat; la *renommée* vous couronne de toute sa gloire. En deux mots, ce que le *nom* commence, le *renom* l'avance, la *renommée* le consomme. Le *nom* est un bruit qui flatte; le *renom* un bruit qui étourdit; la *renommée* un bruit qui transporte; et tout cela n'est que bruit.

Nonne, *nun*; nonnette, *a young nun*; nonnain, *nun*:—*nonne* est le mot simple, il signifie une fille religieuse; *nonnette* est un diminutif de *nonne*, c'est une jeune religieuse; *nonnain* est une fille d'un ordre religieux ou appartenant à un corps de religieuses. Le premier de ces termes exprime donc l'état ou la qualité de la personne; le second, sa jeunesse ou quelque chose de tendre et de fin; le troisième, un rapport particulier avec l'ordre ou la société dont elle est.

Note, *note*, *token*; signe, *sign*:—la *note* et le *signe* font connaître ou savoir; mais la *note* dit plus que le *signe*. Si le *signe* donne à connaître, la *note* fait remarquer et distinguer. Le *signe* d'indiquer, montre, enseigne; la *note* éclaircit, explique, consigne, caractérise. Le *signe* exprime, et la *note* imprime. Enfin, la

note est un signe très-clair, très-marqué, très-certain, très-expressif.

Notes, *notes*; remarque, *remark*; observations, *observations*; considération, *consideration*; réflexions, *reflections*; pensées, *thoughts*:—la *note* fait connaître ou ressouvenir; la *remarque* fait discerner attentivement; l'*observation* est le résultat d'un examen attentif et de nouvelles recherches; la *considération* examine les différentes faces d'un objet; la *réflexion* est la pensée approfondie ou mûrie; la *pensée* marque indistinctement le jugement. Les *notes* expliquent un texte; les *remarques* relèvent ce qui mérite l'attention; les *observations* découvrent, par un nouvel examen, des choses nouvelles; les *considérations* développent les différens rapports; les *réflexions* approfondissent les idées, tirent de nouvelles pensées. Les *pensées* marquent indistinctement les jugemens de l'esprit. Les *notes* doivent être claires, courtes, précises; les *remarques* doivent être nouvelles, utiles, critiques; les *observations* doivent être lumineuses, curieuses, savantes; les *considérations* doivent être étendues et profondes, grandes ou importantes du moins par le sujet; les *réflexions* doivent être naturelles sans être triviales, neuves ou exprimées d'une manière neuve et piquante, plutôt judicieuses et solides que subtiles et ingénieuses; les *pensées* doivent naître du sujet, réveiller l'attention, instruire et se graver dans l'esprit.

Notifier, *to notify*; signifier, *to signify*:—*notifier* c'est signifier formellement et nettement, d'une manière authentique, dans les formes, de façon que la chose soit, non-seulement connue, mais inéluctable, constante, notoire. Vous *signifiez* ce que vous déclarez avec une résolution expresse aux personnes; vous *notifiez* ce que vous leur *signifiez* en règle, ou avec les conditions propres à donner à votre *signification* la valeur convenable ou le poids nécessaire. Ce qu'on vous a *signifié* vous ne pouvez pas l'ignorer: vous ne pouvez pas éluder ce qu'on vous a *notifié*. On *notifie* des ordres, de manière à ne laisser que la ressource de l'obéissance; on *signifie* ses intentions.

Nourrir, *to nourish*; alimenter, *to procure aliment*; sustenter, *to afford sustentation*:—*nourrir*, c'est fournir à la substance des corps vivans; *alimenter*, c'est fournir à leur substance; *sustenter*, c'est fournir à leurs besoins rigoureux et pressans. On *nourrit* ceux à qui on donne les alimens dont ils se *nourrissent*; on *alimente* ceux à qui l'on procure constamment les alimens qu'ils consomment; on *sustient* l'existence de ceux que l'on *sustente*. La vraie mère *nourrit* son enfant de sa propre substance; un pourvoyeur *alimente* des consommateurs par des fournitures de denrées; la charité *sustente* le petit peuple par de modiques salaires. Vous *alimentez* pas vos enfans, vos gens, ceux à qui vous donnez la nourriture; vous les *nourrissez*. Vous ne *nourrissez* pas vos voisins, des étrangers chez qui vous portez seulement des denrées; vous les *alimentez*, si vous entretenez leur consommation; vous n'*alimentez* point ceux à qui vous proposez quelquefois des denrées, vous ne *nourrissez* pas ceux que vous ne faites que soulager; vous les *sustentez*. *Sustenter* ne se dit que des personnes; on *nourrit*, on *alimente* un feu; on ne le *sustente* pas. Au figuré on *nourrit* la discorde, en tenant toujours les esprits en fermentation et en guerre; on l'*alim*

mente, en présentant sans cesse aux esprits de nouveaux moyens et de nouveaux motifs de division et d'opposition. La *nourriture* est l'effet produit par l'usage des *alimens*; ou l'*aliment* en tant qu'il est employé à *nourrir*, et qu'il se convertit en la substance des corps. Les *substances* sont les choses, ou, pour mieux dire, les productions, qui, par un usage quelconque, nous font *subsister*.

Nourrisant, *nourishing*; nutritif, *nutritive*; nourricier, *nurturing*:—*nourrissant*, c'est ce qui nourrit, qui nourrit beaucoup; *nutritif*, c'est ce qui a la faculté de nourrir, de se convertir en la substance de l'objet; *nourricier*, c'est ce qui opère la nutrition, qui se répand dans le corps pour en augmenter la substance. Les *viens nourrissants* abondent en parties *nutritives*, dont l'estomac extrait une grande quantité de son *nourricier*.

Nu, *nude*, nuage, *cloud*:—*nué* est le mot simple; il désigne des vapeurs élevées et condensées dans les airs. *Nuée* est un mot composé, qui par sa terminaison désigne les circonstances particulières de la chose, la *nuée* ou un amas de vapeurs épaisses, sombres, menaçantes, grosses de pluie, et prêtes à crever. *Nuage* est également un composé de *nué*, qui par sa terminaison désigne particulièrement l'action ou l'effet produit par l'interposition de la chose, et lui de cacher, de couvrir, d'obscurcir, d'obscurcir. L'idée d'élevation est affectée à la *nuée*, soit au propre, soit au figuré: un ange, une divinité descend sur une *nuée* du haut du ciel; un arbre, un mont sourcilieux, s'élève jusqu'aux *nuées* et s'y cache; on élève quelquefois jusqu'aux *nuées* par des louanges excessives; un homme saut aux *nuées*, tombe des *nuées*; l'un a peur de ramper, et se perd dans la *nuée*, dit Boileau. L'idée de l'abondance ou de la quantité présentée sous un aspect sinistre, ou du moins désagréable, est si bien propre à la *nuée*, que soit au propre, soit au figuré, il nous retrace toujours cette image: la *nuée* est épaisse, grosse, sombre, orageuse; elle annonce, porte, vomit la pluie, l'orage, la foudre; la *nuée* est, au propre comme au figuré; et sa figure est si bien prise au complot, entreprenant, furtive; des tourbillons de poussière, en vont lever une *nuée* calmé on dit une *nuée* de témoins, d'oiseaux, d'écrites, et toujours pour marquer la grande quantité.

Nuancer, *shading*; nuancer, *to shade*:—*nuancer* signifie proprement former des nuances, soit avec différentes couleurs, soit d'une seule. *Nuancer*, c'est assortir ces nuances selon leurs propres rapports; ce qui désigne deux genres d'industrie. *Nuancer* un dessin, signifie marquer sur les fleurs les couleurs que l'ouvrier doit employer; ainsi le dessinateur *nuance*, et l'ouvrier *nuance*. *Nuancer* ne se dit point au figuré; mais on y dit *nuancer*, pour désigner la différence fine, délicate, imperceptible, qui se trouve entre les mots, les idées, les mêmes espèces de choses.

Nul, *no*, not *one*; aucun, *none*, not *any*:—*nul* signifie pas un, pas un seul; *aucun* signifie quelque un. *Nul* porte avec lui sa négation; *aucun* en attend une pour en devenir le synonyme. *Nul* a plus de force exclusive et absolue *exclusion*. *Nul* exclut chacun, chaque individu, chaque chose d'une manière déterminée, *exclusion* négative; celui quelcun, celui-ci ou celui-là, une chose ou une autre d'une manière indéterminée. *Nul n'ose*, c'est-à-dire qu'il n'y a pas un seul qui ose; *aucun* d'eux

n'ose, c'est-à-dire qu'il n'est pas un seul qui n'ose. Vous n'avez *aucune* considération quand vous devez n'en avoir pas la moindre; vous n'en avez *aucune*, quand vous auriez pu en avoir quelque une. *Nul* est absolument nécessaire, lorsque la phrase ne porte point de négation; et la raison en est que, sans une négation particulière, *aucun* signifie *quelqu'un* ou *quelque*. Le bien est de *nulle* considération devant Dieu, mais non pas devant les hommes; cette pièce est de *nulle* valeur; *d'aucune* valeur ne présenterait pas le même sens. *Nul* se dit au nominatif pour *personne*, sans rapport à un nom exprimé: *nul* ne sait s'il est digne d'amour ou de haine. *Aucun* se lie nécessairement avec un nom, ainsi on dit: *aucun* auteur, *aucune* raison, *aucun* de ces genres-là, *aucune* de ces choses. *Nul* se prend encore dans une autre acception absolument étrangère à *aucun*: il marque l'invalidité; l'inefficacité; cet acte est *nul*; et dans le même sens: cet homme est *nul*, quand il n'a ni vertu, ni caractère, ni énergie, ni influence.

Numéral, *numeral*; numérique, *numerical*:—*numéral* signifie ce qui dénomme un nombre; *numérique*, ce qui a rapport au nombre. Les lettres *numérales* servent de chiffres, les vers *numéraux* marquent des dates; mais les rapports *numériques* sont seulement tirés des nombres; l'arithmétique *numérique* se sert seulement de chiffres au lieu de lettres *numérales*.

O.

OBLIGER, *to oblige*; contraindre, *to constrain*, forcer, *to force*; violenter, *to compel*:—*obliger* est un acte de pouvoir, qui impose un devoir ou une nécessité; *contraindre* est un acte de persécution, d'obssion, qui arrache plutôt un consentement qu'il ne l'obtient; *forcer* est un acte de puissance et de vigueur, qui, par son énergie, détruit celle d'une volonté opposée. *Violenter* est un acte d'emportement ou de brutalité, qui emploie le droit et les ressources du plus fort. On *s'oblige* soi-même, quand on s'engage; on se *contraint*, quand on se gêne fort; on *s'efforce* plutôt qu'on ne se *force*, dans ce qu'on fait avec répugnance; mais on ne se *violente* pas, car on ne peut pas vouloir efficacement, et faire tout ensemble des choses contraires.

Obliger, *to oblige*; engager, *to engage*:—*obliger* est quelque chose de plus fait; *engager*, quelque chose de plus gracieux. Le devoir *oblige*; les bonnes manières *engagent*.

Obscène, *obscene*, déshonnête, *dishonest*, immodeste, *immodest*:—*obsécner* dit beaucoup plus que *deshonnête*, car son idée propre est celle de sale, d'immonde, d'ordurier. La chose *obsécner* est toujours les vices de la chose *deshonnête* blessée. Des pensées *deshonnêtes* se présentent quelquefois aux yeux les plus purs; mais des manières *obsécnes* n'appartiennent qu'à la plus sale corruption. *Obsécner* se dit des personnes et des choses; *deshonnête* ne se dit que des choses. On dira: un poète *obsécner*, et de même d'un peintre, d'un acteur, d'une personne quelconque; mais on ne dira pas: une personne *deshonnête*.

Obscur, *obscure*; sombre, *gloomy*; ténébreux, *dark*, *tenebrous*:—il fait *obscur*, faute de clarté; de manière que les objets sont au moins plus

un argument vicieux, une conclusion mal tirée ou contraire aux règles. Le mot *sophisme*, formé de *sophi* et pris en mauvaise part, sera toujours un trait d'artifice, un raisonnement insidieux, un argument captieux. L'un et l'autre induisent en erreur; le *paralogisme*, par défaut de lumière ou d'application; le *sophisme*, par malice ou par une subtilité méchante. Je me trompe par un *paralogisme*; par un *sophisme* on se abuse. *Paralogisme* est un terme didactique.

Parasite, parasite; écornifleur, *smell feast*:—gens qu'on appelle trivialement *piqueurs d'assiettes*, *chercheurs de franchises lippées*, *écumeurs de marmites*, parce qu'ils font métier d'aller manger à la table d'autrui. *Parasite* signifie qui prend sa nourriture chez quelqu'un; ainsi ce mot n'est nullement odieux en soi; mais avec le temps il s'est pris en mauvaise part. L'*écornifleur* ne respire, ne convoite que de franchises lippées; il escroque, pour ainsi dire, *corne*, avale le dîner ou la part des autres; il gruge, comme on dit, impudemment, il dévore. Aussi ce terme est-il plus injurieux et plus avilissant que celui de *parasite*. L'assiduité à une table, et l'art de s'y maintenir, distinguent le *parasite*: l'avidité de manger et l'art de surprendre des repas, distinguent l'*écornifleur*.

Pardon, pardon; excuse, *excuse*:—on fait *excuse* d'une faute apparente; on demande *pardon* d'une faute réelle. L'*excuse* est pour se justifier, et part d'un fond de politesse; l'autre est pour arrêter la vengeance, et désigne un mouvement de repentir.

Pardon, pardon; rémission, *remission*; absolution, *absolution*:—le *pardon* est en conséquence de l'offense; la personne offensée l'accorde, et il produit la réconciliation. La *rémission* est en conséquence du crime; le prince ou le magistrat l'accorde, et elle arrête l'exécution de la justice. L'*absolution* est en conséquence de la faute ou du péché; le juge ou le prêtre la prononce, et elle rétablit l'accusé ou le pénitent dans les droits de l'innocence.

Parasse, laïcues; saïnéantise, *stohfulness*:—la *parasse* a sa source dans le tempérament; la *saïnéantise*, dans le caractère de l'âme; celle-ci est un plus grand vice que l'autre. Le *parasseux* craint la peine et la fatigue; le *saïnéant* aime à être désœuvré.

Parfait, perfect; fini, *finished*:—le *parfait* regarde proprement la beauté qui naît du dessin et de la construction de l'ouvrage; et le *fini*, celle qui vient du travail et de la main de l'ouvrier. Ce qu'on peut mieux faire n'est pas *parfait*; ce qu'on peut encore travailler n'est pas *fini*.

Mal parler, to speak ill; parler mal, *to speak bad*:—mal parler, c'est dire de s paroles offensantes; parler mal, c'est employer une expression hors d'usage.

Partie, part; part, *share*; portion, *portion*:—la *partie* est ce qu'on détache du tout; la *part* est ce qui en doit revenir; la *portion* est ce qu'on en reçoit. On dit: une *partie* d'un livre, une *partie* du corps humain; une *part* de gâteau, une *part* d'enfant dans la succession; une *portion* d'héritage, une *portion* de réfectoire.

De toutes parts, from all quarters; de tous côtés, *on all sides*:—on va de tous côtés; on arrive de toutes parts. On voit un objet de tous côtés en le regardant sur toutes ses faces; on le voit de toutes parts, lorsque tous ceux qui l'entourent l'aperçoivent. Le malheureux cherche la

fortune de tous côtés, jamais il ne la rencontre; la faveur du prince attire des honneurs de toutes parts.

Pas, not; point, *no*:—pas énonce la simple négation; *point* appuie avec force et semble l'affirmer; il nie bien plus fortement que *pas*. L'observation est si juste que *pas* ne nie souvent la chose qu'en partie ou avec modification; et que *point* la nie absolument, totalement, sans réserve. Telle personne n'est pas riche, mais elle n'est peut-être pas éloignée de l'être; telle autre n'est point riche, et il s'en faut bien qu'elle le soit. On n'a pas d'esprit, quand on n'en est pas pourvu; on n'a point d'esprit, quand on en est dénué. Cette différence de force négative, reconnue dans *pas* et *point*, vient de la valeur propre et nature des mots. Le *pas* est une enjambée; le *point* est une piqure, la plus petite étendue possible; la valeur d'un *point* d'écriture ou de couture. Selon leur valeur positive, *point*, qui représente la plus petite étendue, est nature de ment plus exclusif que *pas*, qui ne laisse pas que d'avoir une étendue remarquable. Il n'y en a pas, c'est comme si on disait, il n'y en a la valeur ou la longueur d'un *pas*, la trace du pied. Il n'y en a point, c'est, il n'y en a l'équivalent ou la grosseur d'un *point*, la trace de la plus légère piqure.

Passer, se passer, to pass:—ces deux termes désignent également une existence; passage et bornes. *Passer* se rapporte à la totalité de l'existence; *se passer* a trait aux différents époques de l'existence. Le temps *passé* rapidement; une partie de la vie *se passe* à désirer l'avenir; et l'autre, à regretter le *passé*. Ce qui *passé* n'est point durable; ce qui *se passe* n'est point stable. La beauté *passé*, la vertu ne *passé* point.

Patelin, wheedler; patelinier, *coaxer*; papetier, *flatterer*:—le *patelin* est celui qui fait patte douce; *patelard* signifie flatteur. Le *patelard* est en paroles, selon les idées reçues, ce que le *patelin* est par ses manières. Le *patelin* est un homme souple et artificieux, qui, par ses manières flatteuses et insinuantes, fait voir les autres à ses fins; le *patelard* est celui qui, par des manières souples et artificieuses, tâche de faire venir les autres à ses fins; le *patelard* est ordinairement un hypocrite, un faux dévot; mais c'est aussi tout homme *careless* et rusé, qui flatte et amadoue avec de belles paroles, pour séduire; celui-ci a le dessin de tromper; les autres ont dessein de gagner le gain.

Pâtre, herdsmen; pasteur, *pastor*; berger, *herd*:—le *pâtre* et le *pasteur* font *pâtre* le troupeau; c'est-là leur trait caractéristique; le *berger* a soin des bergeries et des brebis; c'est son office propre. L'être se prend dans un sens générique et collectif, pour désigner tout gardien de toute espèce de troupeaux. *Pâtre* se prend quelquefois dans un sens générique; mais il se dit proprement de celui qui garde le menu bétail. Le berger n'est qu'un gardien de moutons ou de brebis, ou plutôt il en est l'éducateur.

Pauvre, poor; indigent, *indigent*; nécessaire, *needy*; mendiant, *mendicant*; gueux, *legg*:—il y a le *pauvre* qui demande du travail pour vivre, et le *pauvre* qui demande l'aumône, et qui en vit. Le premier est un homme *poor*; le second est ce qu'on appelle un *pauvre*, un *mendiant*, un *gueux*. Le *pauvre* a peu, il a mal partagé, il manque de fortune; l'*indigent*

ment l'action de traverser, pour ainsi dire, toute l'étendue du temps, d'aller toujours, de ne pas finir. *Continuel* marque proprement l'action qui se fait avec *ferme*, suite, constance, sans relâche, sans interruption; ce à quoi on vient le main et long-temps, qui ne cesse pas. *Eternel* désigne l'état, la qualité de ce qui est de tout temps, en tout temps, dans tous les temps. *Immortel* marque la qualité de ce qui ne meurt pas, de ce qui vit toujours. *Sempiternel* qualifie ce qui est à jamais, ce qui existe toujours, ce qui ne s'évanouira pas. Ces termes, au figuré, se rattachent de leur sévérité, et ne marquent souvent qu'une durée ou un temps plus ou moins long. Ainsi on érige des monuments *perpetuels*, qui durent tant qu'ils peuvent; des plaintes très-longues et très-fraquentes sont *continuelles*; ce qui dure autre mesure, contre notre attente ou l'ordre commun, de manière à fatiguer, à excéder, est *éternel*; ce qui mérite ou laisse une longue et glorieuse mémoire, est *immortel*; la personne qui passe les bornes de la vie et qu'on semble ennuier de voir vivre, est *sempiternelle*; ce dernier terme ne se dit qu'en raillant, et se prend en mauvaise part.

Persévérer, *to perseverare*; *persister*, *to persist* — *persévé* crer signifie poursuivre avec une longue constance ce qu'on avait commencé et même continué. *Persister* signifie soutenir avec attachement, et confirmer avec une ferme assurance ce qu'on a décidé, ou résolu. *Persévérer* se dit proprement des actions et de la conduite; *persister*, des opinions et de la volonté. Vous ne *persistez* pas dans le travail ou l'étude; vous y *persévérez*: vous *persistez* dans votre déposition; et vous n'y *persévérez* qu'autant qu'il est question d'actes répétés ou d'affirmations multipliées.

Personnage, *personage*; rôle, *part* — le terme de *personnage* est plus relatif au caractère de l'objet représenté; celui de *rôle*, à l'art qu'exige la représentation. Un *personnage* est considérable ou peu important; noble ou bas; principal ou subordonné; grand ou petit; intéressant ou froid; amoureux, ambitieux, fier, &c. Un *rôle* est aisé ou difficile; soutenu ou démenti; rendu avec intelligence, avec goût, avec feu; estropié ou exécuté maussadement, froidement, mal-adroitement.

Pesanteur, *heaviness*; poids, *weight*; gravité, *gravity* — la *pesanteur* est une qualité qu'on sent dans un corps; le *poids* est la mesure de cette qualité; la *gravité* est la même chose que la *pesanteur* avec un peu de mélange de l'idée du poids. Dans le sens figuré, la *pesanteur* se prend en mauvaise part; le *poids* s'y prend en bonne part: le commerce des dames rebute l'esprit de sa *pesanteur* naturelle; la *peu* *travail* dans *peu* *peut* plus de *poids* que *peu* *peut* mériter.

Pestilent, *pestilent*; pestilential, *pestilential*; pestilencieux, *pestilencious*; pestifère, *pestiferous* — *pestilent* signifie qui tient de la peste, du caractère de la peste, qui est contagieux; *pestifère*, qui est infecté de peste, qui est propre à répandre la contagion; *pestilencieux*, qui est tout infecté et tout infect de peste, qui est fait pour répandre de tous côtés la contagion; *pestifère*, qui produit, porte, communique, répand par-tout la peste, la contagion.

Peu, *little*; ne guère, *not much* — *peu* désigne l'idée de petitesse; *guère* signifie beaucoup, car il ne désigne *peu* qu'en vertu de la négation qui l'accompagne toujours. Il y a cette différence entre ces deux phrases: il n'y en

a guère, et il n'y en a pas beaucoup, que celle-ci ne fait que nier ou exclure la grande quantité, le grand nombre, la vraie abondance; au lieu que l'autre exclut ou nie indéfiniment la quantité, le nombre, l'amas. Ainsi *ne guère* diminue beaucoup plus, et désigne beaucoup moins de choses que *pas beaucoup*. *Peu* est donc, l'opposé de beaucoup, et *guère* en devient une forte négation. S'il n'y a guère d'une chose, non-seulement il n'y en a pas beaucoup, mais il n'y en a pas assez, il n'y en a pas ce qu'il faut, il y en a trop peu, fort peu, il n'y en a presque point. Un homme qui a peu d'argent, en a, et peut-être assez; un homme qui n'en a guère, en manque, il en manque-ra.

Peur, *fear*; frayeur, *fright*; terreur, *terror* — ces trois expressions marquent l'état d'une âme plus ou moins troublée par la vue de quelque danger. Si cette vue est vive et subite, elle cause la *peur*; si elle est plus frappante et réfléchie, elle produit la *frayeur*; si elle abat notre esprit, c'est la *terreur*.

Piquant, *piquant*; poignant, *poignant* — *poignant* dit plus que *piquant*. Une injure *poignante* pique jusqu'au vil, perce jusqu'au cœur. Le *piquant* est même quelquefois très-agréable; il réveille, il chatouille: on est toujours blessé, toujours souffrant, de ce qui est *poignant*. La différence entre ces deux mots consiste en ce que *piquant* s'applique à la cause, à la chose qui pique; et *poignant*, au mal, à la douleur que vous éprouvez. Un trait est *piquant*, et votre mal est *poignant*; vous dites: une raillerie *piquante*, et une douleur *poignante*; un épigramme est *piquante*, et le remords est *poignant*. L'injure la plus *piquante* est celle qu'on mérite; le mal le plus *poignant* est celui qu'on s'est attiré.

Pitié, *pity*; compassion, *compassion*; commisération, *commiseration* — la *pitié* est proprement la qualité de l'âme, qui dirige sur les malheureux le sentiment de la bienveillance, ou plutôt de la charité universelle. La *compassion* est le sentiment de *pitié*, actuellement excité dans l'âme, par des malheureux, dont la douleur nous frappe droit au cœur, et le malheur par contre-coup. La *commisération* est l'expression sensible d'un vif intérêt, qui, excité dans l'âme par la *compassion*, se répand sur les malheureux avec plus ou moins d'effet.

Plaindre, *to pity*; regretter, *to regret* — on plaint le malheureux, on s'*regrette* l'absent: l'un est un mouvement de la *pitié*; l'autre, un effet de l'attachement. La douleur arrache nos *plaintes*, le repentir excite nos *regrets*. Un courtisan en faveur est l'objet de l'envie; et lorsqu'il tombe dans la disgrâce, personne ne le *plaint*. Les princes les plus loués pendant leur vie, ne sont pas toujours *regrettés* après leur mort. Le mot de *plaindre*, employé pour soi-même, change un peu de signification. Nous *plaignons* les autres, lorsque nous sommes touchés de leurs maux; nous nous *plaignons* de nos maux lorsque nous voulons que les autres en soient touchés.

Plainte, *plaint*; regret, *regret* — on a opposé la *plainte* au *regret*: la *plainte* est dans la bouche; le *regret* est dans le cœur. La *plainte* roule sur tout ce qui cause de la douleur, de l'affliction, une peine, un mal; le *regret* ne tombe que sur la perte qu'on a faite, ou sur la privation d'un bien qu'on aurait désiré d'obtenir. On *plaint* les autres; on se *plaint*: on *regrette* son ami, les places qu'on a perdues ou qu'on aurait voulu posséder.

Plaisir, *pleasure*; bonheur, *happiness*; félicité, *fel-*

en idées, en y ajoutant une attribution à l'égard de la chose dont on parle. Les crocheteurs portent les fardeaux; les domestiques assurent leurs maîtres les envoient chercher; les courtisans transportent les marchands; les commerçans envoient d'une ville à l'autre; les voleurs emportent ce qu'ils ont volé.

Poster, to set:—on poste pour un coup de main; on poste pour un coup. La troupe est postée; on poste.

Posture, attitude:—*posture*, c'est la position du corps; *attitude*, la manière d'être du corps, de la face, de la main, de la jambe, de la tête. La posture, même la plus commode, a ses grâces, et on en change; l'attitude la moins ordinaire, est dans la nature, dans la convenance des choses, et on s'y accoutume. L'attitude devient posture: le suppléant est une attitude fort commune; on prend des postures, et des attitudes des postures, et non des attitudes. Elle est singulière; elle a toujours une pose qui, sortant de la nature ou de la simplicité du corps, se fait remarquer, et est pittoresque; elle est l'expression du caractère, de la passion, de l'état de l'âme. Les positions forcées, ou affectées, celles de la caricature ou de la grimace, sont des postures; les formes nobles, expressives du maintien et de la tenue, s'appelleront des attitudes. On ne doit pas se laisser aller à des postures ridicules pour se faire remarquer; les acteurs prennent des attitudes pour représenter leur personnage. *Posture* est un terme vulgaire; *attitude* est un terme de théâtre.

Poudre, dust:—la poudre est sèche, divisée et réduite en petites particules; la poussière est la plus fine, la plus légère, qui s'envole; on ne peut saisir un corps en poudre, il s'en échappe; la poussière est incommode et souvent nuisible. La poudre qui écrase un corps, s'appelle poudre; la poudre qui consume un objet, s'appelle poussière. Au figuré, on dit que l'on est en poudre; on dit que l'on est en poussière; on dit que l'on est en poussière aux yeux.

Poudre aux yeux, lorsqu'il s'agit de tromper, de donner le change; on dit que l'on est en poudre aux yeux, lorsqu'il s'agit d'abuser, d'ôter la faculté de voir.

Pour:—*pour* marque une vue en vue; *afin* en marque une plus grande vue; on se présente devant le prince, on se présente devant le roi, on lui fait sa cour, *afin* de le servir; on lui fait sa cour, *afin* de le servir. *Pour* regarde plus particulièrement un effet qui doit être regardé proprement un but où l'on va. Les filles d'un certain âge qui se font pour plaire, *afin* de se marier.

As for:—ces deux mots sont synonymes; mais on doit se servir de *pour*, et de la personne ou de la chose qui suit; et de *quant*, lorsqu'il s'agit d'un objet qui est régi par le verbe. *Pour* est le mot de l'affaire étrangère; *quant* est le mot de l'affaire indifférente.

Howbeit, *nevertheless*:—*however*, *nevertheless*; toutefois, *however*:—le mot de force et plus d'énergie; *nevertheless* est plus absolu et moins ferme; *however* est plus doux et plus para-

issent opposées; et il en soutient une sans détruire l'autre. Toutefois dit proprement une chose par exception; il fait entendre qu'elle n'est arrivée que dans l'occasion dont on parle. Que toute la terre s'arme contre la vérité, on n'empêchera pourtant pas qu'elle ne triomphe. Quelques docteurs se piquent d'une morale sévère, ils recherchent cependant tout ce qui peut flatter la sensualité. Cornuëlle n'est pas toujours égal à lui-même, néanmoins Cornuëlle est un excellent auteur. Que ne haïssait pas Néron? toutefois il aimait Poppée.

Pouvoir, power; puissance, puissance; faculté, faculty:—le pouvoir vient des secours ou de la liberté d'agir; la puissance vient des forces; la faculté vient des propriétés naturelles. Le pouvoir diminue, la puissance s'affaiblit, la faculté se perd.

Pouvoir, power; puissance, dominion; autorité, authority:—le mot d'autorité fait sentir un droit d'administration civile ou politique; le mot de pouvoir a un rapport particulier à l'exécution subalterne des ordres supérieurs; le mot de puissance annonce un droit et une force de domination. Ce sont les lois qui donnent l'autorité; le pouvoir est subordonné à l'autorité; la puissance vient du consentement des peuples, ou de la force des armes.

Pouvoir, power; empire, command; autorité, authority:—ces trois mots sont ici considérés comme marquant en général ce qu'on peut sur l'esprit des autres. L'autorité laisse plus de liberté dans le choix; le pouvoir paraît avoir plus de force; l'empire est plus absolu.

Précipice, precipice; gouffre, gulf; abîme, abyss:—on tombe dans le précipice; on est englouti par le gouffre; on se perd dans l'abîme. Le premier emporte l'idée d'un vide escarpé, d'où il est presque impossible de se retirer; le second absorbe, entraîne, fait disparaître tout ce qui en approche; le troisième emporte l'idée d'une profondeur immense. Le précipice a des bords glissants et dangereux pour ceux qui en approchent, et inaccessibles pour ceux qui sont dedans; le gouffre a des circuits dont on ne peut se dégager, l'on y est emporté malgré soi; l'abîme ne présente que des routes obscures et incertaines, sans issue. Le chemin de la fortune à la cour est environné de mille précipices, où chacun vous pousse de son mieux. Une femme débauchée est un gouffre de malheurs; tout y périclite; la vertu, les biens, la santé. Souvent la raison du philosophe, à force de chercher de l'évidence en tout, ne fait que se creuser un abîme de ténébreux.

L'avarice est le précipice de l'équité;

Paris est le gouffre des provinces;

L'infini est l'abîme du raisonnement.

Précis, precise; succinct, succinct; concis, concise:

—c'est ainsi que l'on qualifie un discours où il n'entre que ce qu'il faut. Le précis et le succinct regardent les idées; le concis est relatif à l'expression. Le précis bannit toutes digressions, et n'admet que les idées qui tiennent au sujet; le succinct ne choisit que les idées qui sont essentielles au but; le concis rejette les mots superflus, et ne fait usage que des termes les plus propres et les plus énergiques. L'opposé du précis est le prolix; l'opposé du succinct est l'étendu; l'opposé du concis est le diffus. Démosthène est succinct; Cicéron est précis.

Précision, precision; abstraction, abstraction:—la précision sépare les choses véritablement dis-

tinetes, pour empêcher la confusion qui naît du mélange des idées. Faire abstraction d'une chose, c'est en séparer les parties pour les considérer indépendamment les unes des autres. Le but de la précision est de ne point sortir du sujet; celui de l'abstraction est de ne pas entrer dans toute l'étendue du sujet. La précision est un don de la nature, né avec l'esprit; l'abstraction est un fruit de l'étude, produit par une profonde application.

Prédication, preaching; sermon, sermon:—on s'applique à la prédication; et l'on fait un sermon: l'une est la fonction du prédicateur; l'autre est son ouvrage. Les apôtres ont fait autrefois des *prédications*, remplies de solides vérités; les prêtres font aujourd'hui des sermons, pleins de brillantes figures.

Premier, first; primitif, primitive, primeval— premier y a un dir. qui précède par rapport au tems, l'ordre, au lieu, à la dignité, à la situation, au nombre, &c. *Primitif* veut dire qui est le premier, le plus ancien: il se dit en parlant des différens États successifs d'un même être; il fait allusion à l'origine. Rome fut d'abord gouvernée par des rois, puis par des consuls, ensuite par des empereurs. Son gouvernement *primitif* était monarchique. Son premier roi fut Romulus; ses premiers consuls furent L. Junius Brutus et L. Tarquinus Collatinus; son premier empereur fut Auguste.

Préoccupation, preoccupation, prepossession; prévention, prevention, prepossession; préjugé, prejudice:—la *préoccupation* et la *prévention* sont des dispositions qui empêchent l'esprit d'acquiescer les connaissances nécessaires pour juger régulièrement des choses. La *préoccupation* est dans le cœur, elle le rend injuste; la *prévention* est dans l'esprit, elle l'aveugle. Le *préjugé* est un jugement porté précipitamment sur quelque objet. L'amour-propre est le premier principe de la *préoccupation*. La paresse est le premier principe de la *prévention*. Les *préjugés* naissent de l'un de ces deux sources. Les uns viennent de trop de confiance en ses propres lumières, ce sont des effets de la *préoccupation*; les autres viennent de trop de confiance aux lumières d'autrui, ce sont des effets de la *prévention*: les deux dispositions se fortifient ensuite par les *préjugés* même qu'elles ont fait naître; et l'on voit enfin la *préoccupation* dégénérer en brutalité, et la *prévention* en opiniâtreté.

Prérogative, prerogative; privilège, privilege:—la *prérogative* regarde les honneurs et les préférences personnelles; le *privilège* regarde quelque avantage d'intérêt ou de fonction. La naissance donne des *prérogatives*; les charges donnent des *privilèges*.

Présomption, presumption; conjecture, conjecture:—la *présomption* est une opinion fondée sur des motifs de crédibilité; la *conjecture* est une opinion établie sur de simples apparences. La *présomption* est plus forte de raison que la *conjecture*. La *présomption* forme un préjugé légitime; la *conjecture* n'est qu'un simple pronostic. La *présomption* est donnée par les choses; la *conjecture* est trouvée par l'imagination.

Sous le prétexte, ou sous prétexte; sur le prétexte, under pretence:—sur *prétexte*, ne peut se construire sans article. On fonde, on établit, on appuie sur: on couvre, on dissimule, on cache sous. Ainsi on fonde, on appuie ses desseins, ses actions sur un prétexte: on cache ses desseins, ses motifs sous un prétexte. Le

prétexte est une raison fautive, feinte, apparente, et mauvaise. Quand on fait une chose sans raison, on la fait sur un prétexte: quand on la fait pour des raisons, on ne dissimule point la fait sous un prétexte. On prend a tort une solution sur un prétexte *pieux*, elle n'est que ses vrais motifs sous un prétexte *pieux*. On ne laisse aller le mal, sur le prétexte qu'il est impossible d'y remédier; on protège les abus, sous le prétexte qu'ils tiennent à des choses utiles; mais en effet parce qu'ils sont utiles à ceux qui les protègent.

Prêtres, sacristes, sacerdotes:—le *sacerdote* renferme plus de droits que la *prêtre*. Le *sacerdote* est gentifique, et le *prêtre* est chrétien; tous les prêtres chrétiens, Juifs et païens, la *prêtre* n'est à l'usage des ecclésiastiques que pour les catholiques. Le *prêtre* est valant, le *sacerdote* est noble.

Prier, to beg; supplier, to supplicate, to entreat:—c'est demander avec ardeur et avec sollicitation à ceux qui sont en état d'accorder ce que l'on désire; *supplier* est beaucoup plus significatif que *prier*; et marque dans celui qui demande un désir plus vif, et un besoin plus urgent d'obtenir. Nous *prions* nos rois et nos amis de nous rendre quelque service; nous *supplions* le roi et les personnes constituées en dignité de nous accorder quelque grâce, ou de nous rendre justice.

Privé, not well, domestic; apprivoisé, tame:—les animaux *privés* le sont naturellement, et les *apprivoisés* sont rendus privés par l'art et par l'industrie des hommes. Le chien, le chat, et le cheval qui vivent au milieu de nous, sont des animaux *privés*; l'ours et le lion sont quelquefois *privés*, et quelquefois *apprivoisés*.

Prix, price; récompense, recompense:—le désigne proprement la valeur des choses, c'est le prix qu'on en fait, et qu'on en donne. La *récompense* est ce qu'on donne en récompense d'une compensation pour distribution. Le *prix* est la valeur réelle d'une chose; la *récompense* est le retour d'une mérité. Le *prix* est ce que la chose vaut, la *récompense* est ce que la chose mérite. Vous payez le *prix* de la chose que vous achetez, et vous donnez une *récompense* pour la taxe qu'on vous a rendue. Le mot *prix* marque naturellement le mérite, la raison, le content; le mot *récompense* marque toujours avoir une dette ou la dette et la grâce. On gagne, on remporte un *prix*, on obtient, on se voit une *récompense*. Chaque est le *prix* d'un combat, et la *récompense* au vainqueur.

Probité, probity; intégrité, integrity; honnêteté, honesty:—la *probité* est l'esprit d'honnêteté qui empêche de faire du tort; c'est une vertu à l'épreuve, et d'une haute admiration. L'*intégrité* est le qu'on a d'indécision, d'assésibilité, intécité, qui se trouve dans un homme souillé, gâté. La *probité*, l'*intégrité* est une pureté de mœurs, qui n'a souffert aucune tache, une sorte d'honnêteté sans tache, une vertu entière. L'*honnêteté* est de faire ce qui est bon en soi, ce qui mérite d'être loué, le bien qui nous est imposé. La *probité* est la qualité de l'homme ferme, et constant à respecter les droits d'autrui; l'*intégrité* est la qualité de l'homme ferme, et constant à remplir ce qu'il doit; l'*honnêteté* est la qualité de l'homme ferme et constant à pratiquer le bien que la morale prescrit.

Problématique, problematical; douteux, doubtful; incertain, uncertain:—il n'y a point de doute, de raison de prononcer dans les choses *problématiques*.

étiqués; il n'y a pas de raisons suffisantes pour se décider dans les choses douteuses; il n'y a pas non plus de raisons de croire dans les choses incertaines. Dans le premier cas, l'esprit est indifférent pour et contre; dans le second, entre le pour et le contre, il est embarrassé; dans le troisième, il voit le pour, et craint le contre.

Procéder, to proceed; provenir, *to come from*; émaner, *to issue*; découler, *to flow from*; dériver, *to derive*.—*proceder* indique particulièrement le principe, et un certain ordre dans les choses; *proceder*, la cause et les moyens ou la manière de produire l'effet; *émaner*, la source et l'action de répandre; avec force; *découler*, la force, la voie, et l'écoulement successif; *dérivé*, la source ou la racine, l'action d'en tirer la chose. Les discours *procedent* de la science; *procedent* de la poésie; *procedent* mal *procedent* du vice; l'ordre *procedent* du bon arrangement; ainsi on *procedent* avec ordre dans les affaires. Une éclipse *procedent* d'un corps opaque qui intercepte la lumière d'un astre; la licence *procedent* de l'impunité qui relâche tous les liens; la stérilité *procedent* de la sécheresse qui refuse l'aliment et la vie aux plantes. La lumière *émane* du sein du soleil; d'un grand principe, il *émane* des vérités innombrables; les actes *émanent* de la puissance. L'eau *découle* d'une fontaine par un tuyau; la sueur *découle* du corps par les pores de la peau; la conséquence *découle* des prémisses dans un raisonnement; une douce éloquence *découle* de ses lèvres. Forat-ur. L'eau d'un canal *dérive* ou est *dérivée* d'un ruisseau; le revenu public *dérive* du revenu territorial; divers mots *dérivent* d'un racin commun.

Proche, near; prochain, *nigh*; voisin, *next*.—*proche* annonce une proximité quelconque ou de lieu, ou de temps, &c.; *prochain*, une grande proximité ou de temps ou de lieu, une proximité très-grande ou relativement grande; *voisin*, une grande proximité locale. Greenwich est *proche* de Londres; une saison est *proche* de sa fin. Quand vous partez de Calais, Douvres est le port d'Angleterre *prochain*, le plus *prochain*; l'été *prochain*, est le premier été qui arrivera. L'Espagne est *voisine* de la France; mais une saison n'est pas *voisine* d'une autre. Au figuré nous substituons *voisin* à *prochain*, lorsque la phrase veut un régime après l'adjectif; ainsi nous disons qu'un joueur est *voisin* de sa ruine; qu'un discours est *voisin* du galimatias.

Prodige, prodigy; miracle, *miracle*; merveille, *wonder*.—le *prodige* est un phénomène éclatant, qui sort du cours ordinaire des choses; le *miracle*, un étrange événement, qui arrive contre l'ordre naturel des choses; la *merveille*, une œuvre admirable, qui efface tout un genre de choses. Le *prodige* surpasse les idées communes; le *miracle*, toute notre intelligence; la *merveille*, notre attente et notre imagination. On dit des personnes qu'elle sont des *prodiges*, des *miracles*, des *merveilles*; *prodige* de science, *miracle* de beauté, *merveille* du siècle.

Production, production; ouvrage, *work*.—*production*, ce que l'on tire, de sa propre substance ou de son fonds; *ouvrage*, ce qu'on fait, travail, ce qu'opère l'industrie; ainsi le mot *ouvrage* peut bien désigner une *production*. Dans les *productions*, c'est la substance de la chose que l'on considère; et dans les *ouvrages*, la forme. La *production* est l'ouvrage de la

fécondité; l'ouvrage est le résultat du travail. La *production* sort du sein de la cause productive; l'ouvrage sort des mains de l'ouvrier industrieux. On dit quelquefois les *productions de l'art* comme les *productions de la nature*, mais seulement au moral et au figuré, pour exprimer l'esprit et le mérite de l'invention. Par la même raison, au figuré, les *ouvrages* seront appelés *production*; et fort mal à propos, s'ils n'ont aucun mérite d'invention et de nouveauté, s'ils ne donnent que de nouvelles formes à des connaissances acquises, s'ils se réduisent à des compilations ou à des abrégés. Nous dirons les *productions* d'un auteur; car le propre de l'auteur, est d'augmenter la somme des lumières; nous dirons les *ouvrages* d'un écrivain; car il n'y a qu'à rapporter et à tourner les choses à sa manière, pour être écrivain.

Proférer, to utter; articuler, *to articulate*; prononcer, *to pronounce*.—*proférer* signifie exprimer avec la voix, porter au dehors; *articuler*, lier, joindre ensemble; *prononcer*, faire connaître, exposer ouvertement. *Proférer*, c'est prononcer des paroles à haute et intelligible voix; *articuler*, c'est prononcer distinctement, ou marquer les syllables en les liant ensemble; *prononcer*, c'est exprimer ou faire entendre par le moyen de la voix. On ne *profère* que tout haut, on *prononce* ou haut ou bas. &c. On dit *proférer* des formules, *proférer* des blasphèmes. On dit *prononcer* un discours, *prononcer* un jugement.

Proie, prey; butin, *booty*.—*proie* signifie littéralement ce qu'on prend pour soi, pour sa nourriture, pour sa subsistance. *Butin*, c'est ce qui provient du pillage; il signifie proprement dépouille, chose utile qu'on ravit pour son usage. L'appétit féroce cherche une *proie*; l'avidité cupide cherche du *butin*. L'animal carnassier court à sa *proie*, pour la déchirer et en faire sa pâture; l'abeille diligente vole au *butin*, pour l'enlever et le rapporter dans sa ruche. Au figuré, une nation est en *proie* aux horreurs de la guerre; on est en *proie* à ses passions. L'homme le plus riche en savoir, ne l'est que de *butin*. Le mot *butin* ne se prend pas toujours, comme *proie*, dans un sens odieux.

Promenade, promenoir, walk.—*promenade* dit quelque chose de plus naturel, et *promenoir* tient plus de l'art; cependant *promenade* tient quelquefois de l'art; mais en général tout lieu où l'on se promène, est *promenade*; il n'y a de *promenoir* que le lieu destiné, arrangé, disposé exprès pour qu'on s'y promène. Dans les plaines, des prairies sont des *promenades*; des *promenoirs* sont des lieux plantés selon les alignemens de l'art. Nos trop grandes villes manquent de *promenades*; et souvent il faut aller chercher trop loin les *promenades*.

Promptitude, promptitude; célérité, *celerity*; vitesse, *quickness*; diligence, *diligence*.—la *promptitude* fait commencer aussitôt; la *célérité* fait agir de suite; la *vitesse* emploie tous les momens avec activité; la *diligence* choisit les voies les plus courtes, et les moyens les plus efficaces. La *promptitude* exclut les délais; la *célérité* ne souffre point d'interruption; la *vitesse* est ennemie de la lenteur; la *diligence* met tout à profit, et fait les longueurs.

Propre à, fit to; propre pour, *fit for*.—*propre à* désigne des dispositions plus ou moins éloignées.

nées, une aptitude ou une capacité nécessaire, mais peut-être insuffisante, une vocation ou une destination encore imparfaite. *Propre* pour marque des dispositions prochaines, une capacité plutôt qu'une aptitude entière et absolue, une vocation ou une destination immédiate. La première de ces locutions désigne plutôt un pouvoir éloigné; et la seconde, un pouvoir prochain. Ainsi l'homme *propre à* une chose a des talents relatifs à la chose; l'homme *propre pour* la chose a le talent même de la chose: on est tout formé à l'égard de la chose *pour* laquelle on est *propre*; il faut se former à l'égard de la chose à laquelle on est *propre*. *Propre aux armes*, vous serez, vous deviendrez guerrier; *propre pour* les armes, vous êtes guerrier, ou prêt à l'être. Un homme *propre à tout*, n'est pas également *propre pour tout*.

Prostration, prosternation; prostration, prosternation.—*prosternation* n'indique qu'un acte de respect, qu'une humble révérence; et *prostration* marque un état ou une posture plus ou moins durable de respect, une sorte de culte. Dans la *prosternation* simple, on s'incline profondément et on se relève; dans la *prostration*, on reste profondément incliné. On salue avec *prosternation*; on adore avec *prostration*.

Prouesse prowess; exploit, exploit.—la *prouesse* est l'action propre du *preux*. Le *preux* est le premier en valeur: il se distingue du moins entre ses pareils par une valeur éprouvée, par les preuves signalées d'une vertu militaire qui le constitue brave entre les braves, fort entre les forts, vaillant entre les plus vaillants. L'*exploit* est une action d'éclat, digne de renommée, faite pour exciter de grands applaudissements. Ainsi le fait d'armes éclatant, signalé, mémorable, glorieux, s'appelle très-bien un *exploit*; mais aujourd'hui le mot *exploit* est marqué au coin de la valeur et de l'héroïsme. La *prouesse* n'est plus proprement que l'action d'un chevalier, d'un paladin; l'*exploit* est d'un grand capitaine, d'un général. Il n'y a qu'un aventurier qui fasse des *prouesses*, et qu'un homme ridiculement vain qui parle de ses *prouesses*: le héros, le conquérant fait des *exploits*, et c'est aux *exploits* que la gloire et la renommée s'attachent.

Publicain, publican; financier, financier; traitant, partisan, farmer of the public revenue; maltôtier, excisemen.—tous ces noms signifient des gens employés à la levée des deniers publics. Le *publicain* est littéralement un percepteur des revenus publics; le *financier*, un agent du fise; le *traitant*, un fermier ou entrepreneur d'impôts; le *partisan*, un homme d'affaires et d'expéditions fiscales; le *maltôtier*, un exacteur tortionnaire d'impositions. Le mot *publicain* s'applique proprement aux gens de finance de l'antiquité. *Financier* est la dénomination propre et commune de l'état. Le mot *traitant* rappelle surtout les rapports de cette espèce de gens avec la chose publique, leur influence sur le gouvernement, leurs conflits avec l'intérêt et le bien public. Le nom de *partisans* qu'on donna autrefois à cette espèce de gens qui se chargent du recouvrement des revenus du roi, étant devenu odieux, on lui substitua celui de *traitant*. *Maltôtier* n'est qu'une détermination satyrique: le peuple ne l'oubliera jamais; et il l'appelle assez indistinctement à toute la finance. On

attribue quelquefois à ces mots des idées accessoires tirées de quelques constantes particulières; et l'on dit: corrompu et dissolu comme un *publicain*; riche et austère comme un *financier*; dur et impitoyable comme un *traitant*; vain et insolent comme un *partisan*; vil et pillard comme un *maltôtier*.

Pureté, purity; chasteté, chastity; pudicité, pudicitia; continence, continence.—la *pureté* est l'état de l'âme qui conserve la fleur de l'innocence, sans qu'elle souffre de la corruption en ait ni altéré l'intégrité, ni terni la couleur propre. La *chasteté* est une vertu forte et sévère qui dompte le corps, l'épure, et tient constamment ses appétits ou ses jouissances dans un respect sacré de la loi. La *pudicité* est une qualité délicate et vertueuse, qui met toujours la pudeur devant les desirs et les plaisirs, pour se sauver de la honte ou de la déshonneur; et de l'innocence. La *continence* est le mérite sublime de résister faiblement à la suite des plaisirs, et de frustrer la nature elle-même de ses droits, par le sacrifice continu de ses appétits, et un empire sans cesse combattu, mais toujours conservé, sur ses sens. La *pureté* ressemble au feu sacré de Vesta, éternellement conservé dans son état par une main vierge; la *chasteté* s'échauffe et s'éclaircit de ce feu, pour en épurer tous les autres; la *pudicité* l'entretient; et de ces douces flammes, elle anime la pudeur: la *continence* a besoin d'en emprunter la force, pour l'opposer aux feux de la concupiscence.

Purger, to purge; purifier, to purify; épurer, to clarify, to refine; purger signifie agir pour rendre pur, travailler à ce qu'une chose soit pure, faire en sorte qu'elle le devienne. *Purifier* signifie donner ou rendre à la chose sa pureté, la faire par soi-même pure, épurer et consommer l'action propre de sa purification. *Épurer* signifie rendre la chose toujours plus pure, à force de la déposer de ce qui l'empêche de l'être parfaitement. Ainsi l'action de *purger* tend à opérer ou à procurer la pureté; celle de *purifier* tend ou produit la pureté; l'action d'*épurer* tend à perfectionner ou à consommer la pureté.

Q.

QUALITÉ, quality; talent, talents.—les *qualités* forment le caractère de la personne; les *talents* en font l'ornement; les premiers nous rendent bon ou mauvais; les seconds nous rendent utile ou amusant. *Qualité* se dit en bien ou en mal; *talent* ne se prend qu'en bonne part. On se fait aimer ou haïr par ses *qualités*; on se fait rechercher par ses *talents*. Les *qualités* excellentes, jointes à de rares *talents*, forment un parfait mérite.

De qualité, of quality; de condition, of condition.—ces deux expressions qui paraissent synonymes ont cependant un caractère qui les distingue. Le *qualité* se dit sur de condition; on se sert de l'une dans l'ordre de la bourgeoisie; on ne peut se servir de l'autre que dans l'ordre de la noblesse. Les *qualités de condition* sont ceux qui s'attachent aux emplois nobles, et qui appellent une *qualité*, ceux qui sont attachés par la naissance.

Quand, when; lorsque, when.—quand marque

la circonstance du temps, *etorsque* celle de l'occasion. Il faut travailler, *quant* on est jeune; il faut être docile *lorsqu'on* nous reprend à propos. On ne suit jamais tant de folies que *quand* on aime; on se fait aimer *lorsqu'on* aime. On va à l'église *quant* la cloche avertit d'y aller; on fait son devoir *lorsqu'on* assiste aux offices.

Questionner, *to question*; interroger, *to interrogate*; demander, *to ask*.—questionner fait sentir de l'autorité; *demande* à quelque chose de plus civil et de plus respectueux. L'expression *questionne* les gens; le juge *interroge* les criminels; le soldat *demande* l'ordre au général.

R.

RACE, *race*; lignée, *lineage*; famille, *family*; maison, *house*.—*race* a trait particulier, ne va à une souche, à une extraction commune; *lignée*, à la filiation, à la descendance commune; *famille*, à une vie, à une existence commune; *maison*, à un berceau, à des titres communs. La *race* rappelle son auteur, son fondateur; la *lignée*, les enfans, les descendants; la *famille*, les chefs et les membres; la *maison*, l'origine et les ancêtres.

Radiant, *radiant*; rayonnant, *radiating*.—Le corps *radieux* est tout *rayonnant* de lumière. L'émission abondante de la lumière rend le corps *radieux*; et l'émission de plusieurs corps de lumière le rend *rayonnant*. Vous distinguez les rayons du corps *rayonnant*; dans le corps *radieux*, ils sont tous confondus. La *sol* il est *radieux* à son milieu; à son coucher, il est encore *rayonnant*. L'aurore *rayonnante* commence à jeter des feux; l'aurore *radieuse* est dans tout son éclat. L'éclat suppose la sérénité; mais des rayons éparés ne l'existent pas. Ainsi l'objet *rayonnant* n'a pas besoin d'être serein, comme l'objet *radieux* doit l'être; et au figuré, cette sérénité, signe de la satisfaction et de la joie, c'est précisément ce qui éclate dans l'air, dans le visage, sur le front *radieux*.

Râle, *râle*; *rallings*.—le mot *râle* exprime le bruit que l'on fait en râlant, et *râlent* marque la crise qui fait qu'on *râle*, qui donne le *râle*. Un agonisant a le *râle*, et il est dans le *râlent*.

Rancidité, *rancidity*; rancissure, *rancidness*.—la *rancidité* est la qualité du corps *rancé*; la *rancissure*, l'effet éprouvé par le corps *rancé*. La *rancidité* git dans les principes qui viennent le corps; la *rancissure* est dans les parties qui sont viciées. Il faudrait combattre la *rancidité* comme on combat la *putridité*; il faut ôter la *rancissure*, s'il est possible, comme on ôte la *pourriture*: l'une est la cause du mal, l'autre en est le produit.

Rapiécer, *to piece*; rapiéceter, *to patch*; rapetasser, *to patch*.—*rapiéceter*, c'est mettre des pièces ou remettre une pièce, sans modification. *Rapiéceter*, c'est remettre sans cesse de nouvelles pièces, ou mettre beaucoup de petites pièces. *Rapetasser*, c'est mettre grossièrement de grosses pièces, et les entasser. On *rapetasse* un bas, du linge, un meuble auquel on met proprement une pièce: on *rapiécète* les meubles, le linge, les vêtements qu'on est toujours à *rapiécer*, où l'on ne voit que pièces et petites pièces. On *rapetasse* de vieilles hardes,

de vieux effets qui ne sont plus que des lambeaux recousus ensemble, ou appliqués les uns sur les autres.

Rapport, *relation*; analogie, *analogy*.—les choses ont *rapport* l'une à l'autre par une sorte de liaison, soit de conséquence, d'hypothèse, de motif, ou d'objet. Elles ont de l'*analogie* entre elles par une simple ressemblance dans quelque-une de leurs propriétés, soit dans la forme, dans l'origine, dans l'usage, ou dans la signification.

Rapport à, rapport avec, *with respect to*.—une chose a *rapport* à une autre, quand l'une conduit à l'autre, ou parce qu'elle en dépend, ou parce qu'elle en vient, ou parce qu'elle en fait souvenir, ou pour quelque autre raison: ainsi les sujets ont *rapport aux* princes; les effets, *aux* causes; les copies, *aux* originaux. Une chose a *rapport avec* une autre, quand elle lui est proportionnée, conforme, semblable. Une copie, en matière de peinture, a *rapport avec* l'original, si elle lui ressemble, si elle en représente tous les traits. Elle pourrait être imparfaite, et avoir *rapport à* l'original.

Rassurer, *to reassure*; assurer, *to assure*.—*assurer* signifie proprement *affermir*, rendre *ferme*, inspirer de l'assurance. Vous *assurez* celui qui n'est pas ferme ou résolu, qui n'a pas assez de force et de confiance, qui n'est pas dans un état de sécurité; vous *réassurez* celui qui est abandonné à la crainte ou à la terreur, qui est tout-à-fait hors de l'assiette naturelle, qui ne peut être ramené et tranquillisé qu'avec beaucoup de soins, de secours, de réconfort. Le premier n'a pas, dans l'état où il est, toute l'énergie dont il a besoin: le second a perdu, dans la crise où il se trouve, celle dont il éprouve la nécessité.

Ravager, *to ravage*; désoler, *to devastate*; dévaster, *to lay waste*; saccager, *to ransack*.—ces verbes se réduisent à l'idée commune de destruction. Cependant l'idée rigoureuse de *ravager* est d'enlever, renverser, enlever, entrainer les productions et les biens par une action violente, subite, impétueuse: celle de *dévaster* est de dissiper, chasser, exterminer, détruire la population, jusqu'à faire d'une contrée une solitude, ou à la réduire à un sol nu, par des attentats ou par des influences malignes, funestes, et mortelles: celle de *saccager* est de tout moissonner, renverser, égarer, détruire dans une étendue plus ou moins vaste de pays, de manière à n'y laisser qu'un désert sans habitans et sans traces de culture, avec une fureur sans frein, sans arrêt et sans bornes: celle de *ravager* est de livrer au carnage, remplir de meurtres, inonder de sang une ville, des lieux peuplés, avec une férocité armée d'intrépidité de mort, de désolation, de destruction. Les torrens, les flammes, les tempêtes *ravagent* les campagnes; la guerre, la peste, la famine *dévastent* une contrée: tous ces moyens terribles, la tyrannie féodale surtout, des inondations de barbares *saccagent* un pays; des soldats effrénés, des vainqueurs féroces, des barbares *saccagent* une ville prise d'assaut.

Réaliser, *to realize*; effectuer, *to effect*, *to effectuate*; exécuter, *to execute*.—ces trois termes signifient accomplir ce qui avait été envisagé d'avance. *Réaliser*, c'est accomplir ce que des espérances ont donné lieu d'espérer. *Effectuer*, c'est accomplir ce que des promesses formelles ont donné droit d'attendre.

Exécuter, c'est accomplir une chose conformément au plan que l'on s'en est formé auparavant. Ainsi, *réaliser* a rapport aux apparences; *effectuer*, à quelque engagement; et *exécuter*, à quelque dessin.

Rebelle, *rebel*; *insurgent*, *insurgenti*—ces termes désignent également celui qui s'élève contre; mais *l'insurgent* fait une action légitime ou légale, et le *rebelle* une action perverse et criminelle. Le premier use de son droit ou de sa liberté, pour s'opposer à une résolution, ou s'élever contre une entreprise; le second abuse de la liberté et de ses moyens, pour s'opposer à l'exécution des lois, et s'élever contre l'autorité légitime.

Rebellion, *rebellions*; *révolte*, *revolt*—*rebellion* exprime proprement l'action de s'élever contre; et *révolte*, le fait de se tourner contre. *Rebellion* marque la désobéissance et le soulèvement; *révolte*, la défection et la perfidie. Le *rebelle* s'élève contre l'autorité qui le presse; le *révolté* s'est tourné contre la société à laquelle il était voué. L'objet du *rebelle* est de se soustraire ou d'échapper à la puissance; l'objet du *révolté* est de renverser et de détruire la puissance et les lois qu'il a reconnues. La *rebellion* fait résistance; la *révolte* fait une révolution. La *rebellion* secoue le joug; la *révolte* l'a brisé. Un acte de résistance ferme, fait *rebellion*; une *rebellion* ouverte et soutenue par des actes éclatans et multipliés de violence, fait *révolte*. La *rebellion* est la levée de bouclier; la *révolte* est la guerre déclarée. La *rebellion* passe à la *révolte*. Ce que la *rebellion* commence, la *révolte* le consume. La *révolte* a toujours quelque chose de grand, de violent, de terrible et de funeste; tandis que la *rebellion* n'est qu'quelquefois qu'une désobéissance, une opposition, une résistance, coupable sans doute et punissable, mais sans de grands troubles ni de grands dangers.

Recligner, *to look grim or gruff*; *refrogner*, *to frown*—*recligner* marque de la répugnance, du dégoût, du mécontentement, par un air rude et des grimaces repoussantes. *Refrogner* ou *renfrogner*, contracter ou plisser son front de manière à marquer de la ferveur, de l'humeur, de la tristesse. Le *refrognement* est donc proprement sur le front; le *reclignement* est plus sur la bouche. Le *reclignement* est fait pour témoigner la mauvaise humeur, et le *refrogner* en la décelant en la concentrant. Lorsqu'on fait une chose à contre-cœur, on *recligne* pour manifester sa répugnance; lors même qu'on veut cacher la peine qu'on éprouve, on se *refrogne*. Les enfans sont sujets à n'obéir, qu'en *reclignant*. Mais si pour leur faire l'humeur, vous vous *refrognez* le visage, vous ne leur apprendrez pas à se corriger.

Rechûte, *relapse*; *récidive*, *recidivation*—la *rechûte* et la *récidive* marquent l'action de retomber; mais la *rechûte* est retomber dans un état funeste; et la *récidive*, retomber dans un mauvais cas. L'idée de tomber est essentielle et rigoureuse dans la *rechûte*, et non dans la *récidive*. La *rechûte* marque la faiblesse ou la légèreté; et la *récidive*, l'opiniâtreté ou l'imprudence. Il y a plus de malice dans la *rechûte*, que dans la *réchûte*; et plus de malheur dans la *rechûte*, que dans la *récidive*. *Rechûte* est un terme de médecine et de morale; un malade ou un pécheur fait une *rechûte*. *Récidive* est un terme de jurisprudence et de

lois pénales: un coupable, un délinquant fait une *récidive*.

Réclamer, *to claim*; *revendiquer*, *to lay a claim*; *to assert a right to*—*réclamer* signifie se récrier contre, s'opposer en criant, appeler hautement ou à grands cris, protester ou revenir contre; *revendiquer*, réclamer, répéter la chose, ou bien, sa propriété. Vous *réclamez* à quelque titre que ce soit, et vous *réclamez* l'indulgence, l'amitié, la bienfaisance et ses secours, comme la justice et vos droits; vous *revendiquez* à titre de propriété, et en *réclamant* la justice et la force. Dans un cas litigieux, vous *réclamez* ce que vous *revendiquez* avec un droit certain et reconnu.

Récolter, *to reap*, *to get in*; *recueillir*, *to gather*—*recueillir* ne porte point l'idée propre de *récolter*; et *récolter* est une manière très-particulière de *recueillir*. *Récolter* nous dit ce qu'on *recueille*, des grains, des fruits, les productions de la terre. On ne *récolte* pas ces productions comme on *recueille* des racines, des suifrages, des nouilles, des pensées, des débris, une succession, &c. On peut même *recueillir* des fruits de la terre sans les *récolter*: le décanateur *recueille* et ne *récolte* pas; celui qui glane après la moisson ne *récolte* pas, mais il *recueille* ou amasse des épis. *Récolter*, c'est *recueillir* toute une sorte de grains, et d'autres productions cultivées qui sont sur pied, dans la saison de leur maturité, pour les serrer ou les arranger de manière à les conserver. Il y a encore une seconde différence entre *recueillir* et *récolter*. On *recueille*, à proprement parler, ce qui se coupe, comme les grains, les foins, les raisins, et en général les grands objets de culture; on *recueille* ce qui s'arrache, les fruits, les légumes, les racines et autres objets moins importants; et tel est l'emploi ordinaire de ces termes.

Reconnaissance, *acknowledgment*; *gratitude*, *gratitude*—la *reconnaissance* est le souvenir. J'ayeu d'un service, d'un bien fait reçu; la *gratitude* est le sentiment, le retour inspiré par un bienfait, par un service. La *reconnaissance* garde la mémoire des choses; la *gratitude* la garde dans le cœur. Publi- r un bienfait est un acte de *reconnaissance*; élébrir son bienfaiteur est l'acte propre de la *gratitude*. La *reconnaissance* est le commencement de la *gratitude*; et la *gratitude* est le complément de la *reconnaissance*.

Recueil, *collection*, *collection*—*recueil* signifie rigoureusement l'amas des choses recueillies; *collection* exprime proprement l'action de rassembler plusieurs choses. C'est par la *collection* que vous formez le *recueil*. *Recueil* exprime l'idée redoublée de *recueillir* ou de réunir ensemble; *collection* n'exprime que l'idée simple de *cueillir* ou de mettre ensemble. Ainsi le *recueil* n'est pas une simple *collection*: les choses que la *collection* met ensemble, le *recueil* les unit, les lie, les serre plus étroitement. La *collection* forme un amas, un assemblage; le *recueil* forme un corps ou un tout. D'un *recueil* de pensées vous faites un livre; avec une *collection* de livres, vous composez une bibliothèque. On appelle plutôt *recueil* une petite *collection*; et *collection*, un grand *recueil*.

Réformation, *reformation*; *réforme*, *reform*—l'idée commune que présentent ces deux mots est celle d'un rétablissement dans l'ancienne forme ou dans une meilleure forme. La *réformation* est l'opération qui procure ce ré-

tablissement; la réforme en est le résultat, ou le rétablissement même; ou bien, en deux mots, la *réformation* est l'action de réformer; la *réforme* en est l'effet.

Regarder, *to regard, to respect*; concerner, *to concern*; toucher, *to touch*:—une chose nous *regarde*, nous *concerne*, ou nous *touche*. Il y a entre ces trois expressions une différence délicate, et l'une enclie sur l'autre. Quand nous ne prenons qu'une légère part à la chose, nous disons qu'elle nous *regarde*; il faut y en prendre davantage, pour dire qu'elle nous *concerne*; et lorsqu'elle nous est plus sensible et personnelle, nous disons qu'elle nous *touche*.

Régie, *management*; direction, *direction*; administration, *administration*; conduite, *conduct*; gouvernement, *government*:—la *régie* regarde des biens confiés au soin de quelqu'un pour les faire valoir, et dont il doit rendre compte de clerc à maître. La *direction* est pour certaines affaires où il y a distribution, soit de finances, soit d'occupations, et auxquelles on est commis pour y maintenir l'ordre convenable. L'*administration* a des objets d'une plus grande conséquence, tels que la justice ou les finances d'un état. La *conduite* désigne quelque sagesse et quelque habileté à l'égard des choses, et une subordination à l'égard des personnes. Le *gouvernement* résulte de l'autorité et de la dépendance; il indique une supériorité de place sur des inférieurs, et a un rapport particulier à la politique.

Règle, *rule*; modèle, *model*:—tous les deux ont pour objet de diriger; la *règle* prescrit ce qu'il faut faire; le *modèle* le montre tout fait; on doit suivre l'une, et imiter l'autre. La *règle* parle à l'esprit, elle l'éclaire; le *modèle* échauffe l'ame, et la met en mouvement.

Règle, *rule*; ordre, *order*:—l'ordre est un effet de la *règle*. On observe l'ordre; on suit la *règle*.

Règle, *rule*; règlement, *regulation*:—la *règle* regarde proprement les choses qu'on doit faire; et le *règlement*, la manière dont on doit les faire. L'équité et la charité doivent être les deux grandes règles de la conduite des hommes; elles sont même en droit de déroger à tous les règlements particuliers. On se soumet à la *règle*; on se conforme au *règlement*.

Réglé, *regular*; rangé, *methodical*:—on est *réglé* par ses mœurs et par sa conduite; on est *rangé* dans ses affaires et dans ses occupations. L'homme *réglé* ne fait point d'excès; l'homme *rangé* ne fait point de dissipation.

Réglé, *regular*; régulier, *regular*:—ce qui est *réglé* est assujéti à une *règle* quelconque, uniforme ou variable, bonne ou mauvaise: ce qui est *régulier* est conforme à une *règle* uniforme et louable. Le mouvement d e la lune est *réglé*, puisqu'il est soumis à des retours périodiques égaux; mais il n'est pas *régulier*, parcequ'il n'est pas uniforme dans la même période. Toutes les actions des chrétiens sont *réglées* par l'évangile; celles qui n'y sont pas conformes, ne sont pas *régulières*. Une *vie réglée* est celle qui est assujéti à une certaine règle, suggérée par des vues de santé ou d'économie; une *vie régulière* est celle qui est conforme aux principes de la morale, et aux maximes de la religion.

Régliement, *by rule, orderly*; régulièrement, *regularly*:—quand on ne veut marquer que la persévérance à faire toujours de la même manière, ces deux adverbess se prennent indifféremment l'un pour l'autre. Il étudie *régli-*

ment ou *régulièrement* huit heures par jour. Il dine *réglement* ou *régulièrement* à telle heure. Mais il y a des circonstances où l'un ne doit pas prendre l'un pour l'autre. *Régliement* veut dire alors, d'une manière égale, d'une manière réglée; et *régulièrement*, d'une manière régulière ou conforme aux règles en général.

Relâche, *relaxation*; relâchement, *intermission*:—le *relâche* est une cessation de travail; on en prend quand on est las; il sert à réparer les forces; ce mot se prend toujours en bonne part. Le *relâchement* est une cessation d'assiduité ou de zèle; on y tombe quand la force diminue; il peut mener au dérèglement; ce mot employé seul se prend souvent en mauvaise part. L'homme infatigable travaille sans *relâche*; l'homme exact remplit son devoir sans *relâchement*.

Relevé, *lofty*; sublime, *sublime*:—en parlant d'un discours, le mot de *relevé* a plus de rapport à la science, et à la nature des choses qu'on traite; celui de *sublime* en a davantage à l'esprit, et à la manière dont on traite les choses. L'Entendement Humain de Locke est un ouvrage très-*relevé*; on trouve du *sublime* dans les narrations de La Fontaine. Un discours *relevé* est quelquefois guindé; un discours *sublime* paraît toujours naturel.

Religion, *religion*; piété, *piety*; dévotion, *devotion*:—le mot de religion est pris ici dans le sens où il signifie une qualité de l'ame, et une disposition de cœur à l'égard de Dieu. La *religion* fait qu'on ne manque point à ce qu'on doit à l'Être suprême; la *piété* fait qu'on se acquitte avec plus de respect et plus de zèle; la *dévotion* ajoute un extérieur plus composé. C'est assez pour une personne du monde d'avoir de la *religion*; la *piété* convient aux personnes qui se piquent de vertu; la *dévotion* est le partage des gens entièrement retirés. La *religion* est plus dans le cœur qu'elle ne paraît au dehors; la *piété* est dans le cœur et paraît au dehors; la *dévotion* paraît quelquefois au dehors sans être dans le cœur.

Remarque, *to remark*; observer, *to observe*:—on *remarque* les choses par attention, pour s'en ressouvenir; on les *observe* par examen, pour en juger. Le voyageur *remarque* ce qui le frappe le plus; l'espion *observe* les démarches qu'il croit de conséquence. Le général doit *remarque* ceux qui se distinguent dans ses troupes, et *observer* les mouvemens de l'ennemi.

Remède, *remedy*; médicament, *medicament*:—le *remède* est ce qui guérit, ce qui rend la santé, ce qui remet en bon état; le *médicament* est ce qui est préparé et administré, ce qui est employé comme *remède*, ce qui est pris ou appliqué pour guérir. Le *remède* guérit le mal; le *médicament* est un traitement fait au malade. C'est comme *remède*, que le *médicament* guérit. Contre un mal sans *remède*, on emploie encore des *médicaments*. Tout ce qui contribue à guérir, est *remède*; toute matière, toute mixture, préparée pour servir de *remède*, est *médicament*. La diète, l'exercice, l'eau, le lait, la saignée, &c. sont des *remèdes*, et non des *médicaments*. La nature fournit ou suggère les *remèdes*; la pharmacie compose, apprête les *médicaments*.

Rémuniscence, *remembrance*; ressouvenir, *recollection*; souvenir, *remembrance*; mémoire, *memory*:—la *remuniscence* est le plus léger et le plus faible des *souvenirs*; ou plutôt c'est un

ressouvenir si faible et si léger, qu'en nous rappelant une chose, nous ne nous rappelons pas, ou nous ne nous rappelons qu'à peine d'en avoir eu peut-être quelque idée. Le **ressouvenir** est le **souvenir** renouvelé d'une chose, plus ou moins éloignée de notre esprit, oubliée autant de fois que rappelée, et difficile soit à retrouver, soit à reconnaître. Le **souvenir** est l'idée d'une chose qui, plutôt détournée de notre attention qu'absente de notre esprit, nous redevient présente par la **mémoire**, et rappelle notre attention. La **mémoire** est un acte quelconque de cette faculté qui nous rappelle nos idées.

Renaissance, *new birth*, *renovation*; régénération, *regeneration*.—l'idée commune de ces deux termes est celle d'une nouvelle existence. **Renaissance** ne s'emploie qu'au figuré, et se dit du renouvellement d'une chose, la **renaissance** des lettres, par exemple. **Régénération** s'emploie au propre et au figuré; au propre, c'est un terme de chirurgie; au figuré, c'est un terme de religion, pour dire une nouvelle vie.

Rencontrer, *to meet*; trouver, *to find*.—rencontrer exprime sensiblement l'idée de *trouver* en allant à l'encontre, *contre*, dans la direction contraire à celle de l'objet, face à face. **Trouver**, c'est exactement parvenir dans le lieu, à l'endroit où est la chose, où l'on voulait atteindre. Ainsi vous **rencontrez** une chose dans votre chemin, en chemin faisant; et vous la **trouvez** à sa place, où elle est. La personne que vous allez voir chez elle, vous ne l'y **rencontrez** pas, vous l'y **trouvez**; vous la **rencontrez** dans les rues.

Rendre, *to render*; remettre, *to remit*; restituer, *to give back*.—nous **rendons** ce qu'on nous avait prêté ou donné; nous **remettons** ce que nous avions en gage ou en dépôt; nous **restituons** ce que nous avions pris ou volé. On doit **rendre** exactement, **remettre** fidèlement, et **restituer** entièrement. On **rend** hommage à son seigneur; ses devoirs, à ses supérieurs; son amitié, à qui en avait été privé; les lettres, à une maîtresse abandonnée. On **remet** un enfant à ses parens; une charge, un emploi, une dignité au prince. On **restitue** à l'innocent accusé son état et son honneur; on **restitue** un mineur dans la possession de ses biens aliénés.

Renoncer, *to renounce*; renier, *to renege*; abjurer, *to abjure*.—on **renonce** à des maximes, à des usages, à des prétensions; on **renie** le maître qu'on sert, ou la religion qu'on avait embrassée; on **abjure** l'erreur dans laquelle on s'était engagé. **Abjurer** se dit toujours en bonne part; **renier** s'emploie toujours en mauvaise part; **renoncer** est d'usage en bonne et en mauvaise part.

Renonciation, *renunciation*; renoncement, *renouncement*.—la désapprobation est l'effet de l'un et de l'autre, et tous deux sont des actes volontaires. **Renonciation** est un terme d'affaires et de jurisprudence; c'est l'abandon volontaire des droits que l'on avait ou que l'on prétendait avoir sur quelque chose. **Renoncement** est un terme de spiritualité et de morale chrétienne; c'est le détachement des choses de ce monde, et de l'amour-propre. La **renonciation** est un acte extérieur; le **renoncement** est une disposition intérieure.

Rente, *rent*; revenu, *revenue*, *income*.—on dit également qu'une personne jouit de dix mille livres de **rente**, ou d'un **revenu** de dix mille

livres, sans égard à la nature de ses biens. L'idée commune de ces deux termes est celle d'une recette annuellement renouvelée. La **rente** est ce qu'on **rend**, ce qu'on vous paye annuellement, comme prix ou intérêt d'un fonds ou d'un capital aliéné ou cédé. Le **revenu** est ce qui **revient**, ce qui est annuellement reproduit à votre profit, comme fruit de votre propriété et de vos avances productives. La terre ne vous donne pas une **rente**; mais elle vous donne un **revenu** par ses productions renaissantes annuellement. On vous paye une **rente**; et vous recueillez un **revenu**.

Réponse, *answer*; réplique, *reply*; repartie, *repartee*.—la **réponse** se fait à une demande, à une question, à une interrogation, à une lettre, à une difficulté. La **réplique** se fait à une réponse, à une remontrance, à un plaidoyer. La **repartie** se fait à une raillerie, à un discours offensant. La **réponse** doit être claire et juste, précise et judicieuse. La **réplique** doit être forte et convaincante; il faut que la vérité y paraisse armée et fortifiée de toutes ses preuves. La **repartie** doit être vive et prompte; le sel de l'esprit doit y dominer, et la faire briller.

Représenter, *to represent*; remontrer, *to remonstrate*.—représenter signifie exposer, mettre sous les yeux de quelqu'un, avec douceur ou modestie, des motifs ou des raisons pour l'engager à changer d'opinion, de dessein, de conduite; **remontrer** signifie exposer, retracer aux yeux de quelqu'un avec plus ou moins de force, ses devoirs et ses obligations, pour le détourner ou le ramener d'une faute, d'une erreur, de ses écarts. Vous ne **représentez** ce que je semble oublier; vous me **remontriez** ce que je dois respecter. La **représentation** porte instruction, avis, conseil; la **remontrance** porte instruction, avertissement, censure, ou répression honnête.

Réputation, *reputation*; célébrité, *celebrity*; renommée, *renewen*; considération, *consideration*.—on obtient une **réputation** par les vertus sociales et la pratique constante de ses devoirs; l'esprit, les talens, le génie procurent la **célébrité**; c'est le premier pas vers la **renommée**, qui est plus étendue; la **considération** est un sentiment d'estime mêlé de respect inspiré à ses inférieurs, ses égaux, ses supérieurs, par la réunion du mérite, de la décence, par le pouvoir connu d'obliger, et par l'usage éclairé qu'on en fait.

Résidence, *residence*; domicile, *abode*; demeure, *dwelling*.—la **résidence** est la **demeure** habituelle et fixe; le **domicile**, la **demeure** légale ou reconnue par la loi; la **demeure**, le lieu où vous êtes établi dans le dessein d'y rester, ou même le lieu où vous logez. On peut être en trois endroits à la fois; car il arrive que des gens qui ont leur **résidence** naturelle dans la province, auront un **domicile** dans la capitale, et feront leur **demeure** habituelle à la cour. **Résidence** se dit principalement à l'égard des personnes qui exercent un office ou un ministère public; **domicile** est un mot de pratique; le **domicile** s'acquiert par tant de temps de **demeure**; et il donne la qualité d'habitant; la **demeure** se considère sous toute sorte de rapports physiques ou civils, &c. On dit une **demeure** agréable ou triste.

Respect, *respect*; regards, *regards*; considération, *consideration*; déférence, *deference*.—ces termes désignent, en général, l'attention et la vénération dont on doit user dans les procédés à l'é-

gard de quelqu'un. On a du respect pour l'autorité, des égards pour la faiblesse, de la considération pour la naissance, de la déférence pour un avis. On doit du respect à soi-même, des égards à ses égaux, de la considération à ses supérieurs, de la déférence à ses amis. Le malheur mérite du respect; le repentir, des égards, les grandes places, de la considération; les prières, de la déférence.

Respirer, *to long*; soupirer après, *to sigh after*:—respirer annonce un désir plus ardent et plus énergique; et soupirer, un désir plus tendre et plus touchant. La colère, la vengeance, la férocité ne respirent que la destruction et le crime; elles ne soupirent pas ces passions fongueuses. Des passions douces et timides soupirent pour leur objet, plutôt qu'elles ne le respirent; jusqu'à ce qu'exaltées par une vive effervescence, elles sortent, pour ainsi dire, de leur caractère. Le loup affamé ne respire qu'après la proie; la biche altérée ne soupire qu'après les eaux de la fontaine. Convois que respirer après une chose n'a pas la même force, et se rapproche davantage de soupirer après. Respirer après marque un désir plus vif, plus impatient, plus empressé; et soupirer après, un désir ou un regret plus inquiet, plus triste, plus affectueux. Le malade, dont le courage renaît avec les forces, ne respire qu'après la santé; un malade trop débile encore et abattu, ne fait que soupirer après elle.

Ressemblance, *resemblance*; conformité, *conformity*:—ressemblance se dit des sujets intellectuels et des sujets corporels; conformité ne s'applique qu'aux objets intellectuels. Plus il y a de ressemblance entre deux objets, plus ils approchent de la conformité; ainsi, la conformité est une ressemblance parfaite. On dit: peu ou beaucoup de ressemblance, assez ou trop de ressemblance, plus ou moins de ressemblance; une grande ou une très-grande conformité, une parfaite ou une entière conformité.

Ressemblant, *resembling*; semblable, *similar*:—ressemblant indique le fait, qu'un objet ressemble à un autre. Semblable indique la propriété qu'a l'objet de pouvoir être comparé à un autre. Ainsi deux objets ressemblans ont la même apparence, la même forme, la même figure, les mêmes rapports sensibles; deux objets semblables sont subitement propres à être comparés, dignes d'être assimilés, faits pour aller ensemble ou de pair, à cause des rapports communs qu'ils ont également. Ressemblant annonce donc une conformité redoublée, c. à d. une conformité plus grande et plus parfaite que ne le promet le mot semblable. Le mot ressemblant s'applique à des objets qui semblent faits sur le même modèle, jetés dans le même moule, formés sur le même dessin, copiés l'un sur l'autre; tandis qu'il suffit de certaines apparences, de quelques traits marqués, de divers rapports sensibles, pour que cette sorte de conformité imparfaite rende des objets semblables ou comparables. Ainsi un portrait est ressemblant, qui rend bien la figure; deux jumeaux sont ressemblans, dont on reconnaît l'un quand on connaît l'autre; deux étoffes sont ressemblantes, que l'on prendrait l'une pour l'autre. Mais un homme quoique semblable à un autre, ne lui est pas toujours ressemblant.

Rétablir, *to re-establish*; restaurer, *to restore*; réparer, *to repair*:—rétablir signifie proprement mettre de nouveau sur pied, remettre une

chose en état, en bon état, dans son premier état; restaurer, remettre à neuf, restituer une chose dans son intégrité, dans sa force, dans son éclat; réparer, raccommoder, redonner à une chose sa forme, sa première apparence, son ancien aspect. Le travail de réparer est relativement plus grand que celui de restaurer; et le travail de restaurer plus grand que celui de réparer. On rétablit ce qui est resté, ce qui est ruiné, détruit; on restaure ce qui est dégradé, désigné, déchu; on répare ce qui est gâté, endommagé, détérioré. On rétablit un édifice ruiné, des fortifications détruites, un article oublié dans un compte; on restaure un bâtiment qui déperit, de vieux tableaux, une statue mutilée; on répare une maison dégradée, une brèche faite à un mur, les ouvrages de l'art qu'on néglige. Au figuré, on dit rétablir une loi qui avait été abolie, un usage qui avait été abandonné ou interrompu, un droit qui avait été supprimé, un citoyen qui avait été dépourvu de son état; restaurer une province épuisée, un commerce languissant, les lettres tombées en décadence, les mœurs déchues de leur pureté; réparer ses fautes, les torts qu'on a faits, les dommages qu'on a causés, les préjudices qu'on a portés.

Retenue, *discretion, reserve*; modestie, *modesty*:—il faut être retenu dans ses paroles et dans ses actions; trop de liberté devient quelquefois impudence. On doit être modeste dans ses desirs, dans ses airs, dans ses postures, dans son habillement; la vanité, l'indécence, et l'immodestie rendent toujours méprisable.

Rétif, *restive*; rebours, *cross-grained*; revêché, *rough, stubborn*; récalcitrant, *wincing, forward*:—rétif est ce qui résiste, reste à la même place, refuse d'avancer. Rebours est ce qui est à contre-sens, qui prend le contre-pied, qui est rebroussé ou relevé en sens contraire; les ouvriers appellent bois rebours celui qui a des nœuds ou de longues fibres croisées; ce qui le rend très-difficile à travailler. Revêché est ce qui est âpre, rude, rebutant. Récalcitrant est ce qui régitime, rue, se débat. Le rétif refuse d'obéir, ou de céder même à l'aiguillon; il se raidit et se cabre. Le rebours, henné contre vous, ne donne aucune prise; qui s'y frotte, s'y pique. Le revêché vous rebute, et vous repousse; si vous le pressez, il se révolte ou se soulève. Le récalcitrant se débat, et se défend. Le rétif est fantasque, inobéissant, têtu; le rebours est farouche, morose, intraitable; le revêché est âpre, difficile, entier; le récalcitrant est volontaire, colére, indisciplinable. Il faut laisser le rétif, heurter le rebours, mater le revêché, dompter le récalcitrant. Rebours est un mot très-négligé, et abandonné de la conversation familière, quoique très-expressif; revêché n'est point déplacé dans le style modéré; récalcitrant n'est bon que pour le discours familier et plaisant.

Rêve, *fancy*; songe, *dream*:—les rêves, plus vagues, plus étrangers, plus désordonnés, n'ont aucune apparence de raison, de suite; les songes, plus sentis, ont une apparence de raison, et laissent dans le cerveau des traces profondes. Le rêve passe avec le sommeil; le songe reste après lui. Au figuré, une chose ridicule, invraisemblable est un rêve; une chose fugitive, vaine, illusoire est un songe. Nos projets sont des rêves; la vie est un songe.

Rêve, *dream*; rêverie, *reverie*:—la rêverie est un genre de rêve. Les rêves extravagans et con-

tinnels du délire, sont des *réveries*. Le *réve* est d'un homme revant; la *réverie* est d'un rêveur. La *réverie* est le résultat ou la suite du *réve*. Le *réve* est l'imagination qu'on a; la *réverie* est le *réve* dont on se repait. Le *réve* nous fait voir un objet comme présent; la *réverie* nous ferait croire qu'il est réel. Un bon esprit fait quelquefois des *réves*, comme un autre; mais, au rebours d'un esprit faible, il ne les prend que pour des *réveries*.

Revenir, *to come back*; retourner, *to return*:—on revient au lieu d'où l'on était parti; on retourne au lieu où l'on était allé. On revient dans sa patrie; on retourne dans sa retraite.

Réussite, *successfulness*; succès, *success*; issue, *issue*:—la *réussite* est le succès final et une issue prospère; il y a de bonnes et de mauvaises *issues*; de bons et de mauvais succès. La *réussite* est toujours heureuse; c'est le vrai succès; *issue* ne désigne pas la nature du dénouement, la *réussite* la désigne. L'*issue* est la fin de la chose; le succès est ou le moyen ou la fin des personnes et de leurs actions; la *réussite* est la fin des choses et le but des personnes. L'*issue* est le terme relatif et opposé au commencement; le succès roule sur les oppositions; la *réussite* est le résultat du travail. *Réussite* est simple et modeste, il se dit des succès ordinaires; succès s'applique à toutes sortes d'objets; *issue*, au figuré, sied dans le style noble, il ne désigne que le succès bon ou mauvais.

Ridicule, *ridiculous*; risible, *risible*:—ridicule, c'est ce qui doit exciter la risée, ce qui l'excite; risible, ce qui est propre à exciter le rire, ce qui l'excite. La risée est un rire éclatant, long, méprisant, et moqueur. On rit de ce qui est risible; on se rit de ce qui est ridicule. *Risible* se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part, tandis que *ridicule* ne se prend qu'en mauvaise part. Un objet est ridicule par un contraste frappant entre la manière dont il est, et celle dont il doit être, selon le modèle donné, la règle, les bienséances, les convenances. Un objet est risible par quelque chose de plaisant et piquant. Un travers d'esprit vous rendrait ridicule; ce travers est au moins un commencement de folie. Une singularité comique vous rendra risible; cette singularité peut être fort raisonnable. Si vous racontez des choses ridicules, que ce soit d'une manière risible. *Risible* pris en mauvaise part, dit beaucoup moins que *ridicule*. La chose risible peut faire rire; la chose ridicule le fait.

Roc, roche; rocher, *rock*:—le roc est une masse de pierre très-dure enracinée dans la terre, et ordinairement élevée au-dessus de sa surface. La roche est un roc isolé d'une grosseur et d'une grandeur considérable, comme aussi un bloc ou un fragment détaché du rocher; autrefois on disait la roche pour la roche. Si c'est la masse surtout que l'on considère dans la roche, c'est l'élevation et l'escarpement que l'on envisage dans le rocher. Le rocher est un roc très-élevé, très-haut, très-escarpé, scabreux, raide, hérissé de pointes, et terminé en pointe. On monte sur une roche, on grimpe sur un rocher. La roche est quelquefois plate; mais le rocher est pointu. On bâtit une ville sur une roche, et une forteresse sur un rocher. Le rocher est même quelquefois inaccessible.

Roi, *king*; monarque, *monarch*; prince, *prince*; potentat, *potentate*; empereur, *emperor*:—roi, c'est celui qui régit, qui dirige, qui guide;

monarque, c'est celui qui gouverne seul; prince, celui qui est le premier en suite; le chef; potentat, celui qui a une grande puissance, qui a le pouvoir sur un pays étendu; empereur, celui qui commande, qui se fait obéir. Le mot roi désigne la fonction ou l'office; cet office est de diriger, de conduire; monarque désigne le genre de gouvernement; le potentat désigne la puissance; prince désigne le rang; empereur désigne la charge ou l'autorité; cette autorité est le droit de commander. Roi, prince, empereur sont des titres de dignité affectés à différents chefs; monarque et potentat ne sont que des qualifications tirées du gouvernement et de la puissance.

Raide, *stiff*; rigide, *rigid*; rigoureux, *rigorous*:—au figuré ces épithètes attribuent aux personnes un mélange de sévérité, de fermeté, de dureté, de rudesse. Raide, c'est ce qui est fortement tendu, qui tend avec force dans une direction; ainsi une personne raide ne plie pas; elle résiste sans fléchir; elle est d'une sévérité inflexible; une personne rigide ne se prête pas; elle ne sait point mollir; elle est d'une sévérité intraitable; une personne rigoureuse ne se relâche pas; elle pousse toujours sa pointe; elle est d'une sévérité impitoyable. On a le caractère. *Rigide* s'applique à des principes, des mœurs, *rigorous* au style, à la conduite, l'empire *rigorous*. L'indiscipline oblige à la raideur; le relâchement, à la rigidité; le débordement, à la rigueur.

Rondeur, *roundness*; rotundité, *roundness*:—la rondeur exprime l'idée abstraite d'une figure ronde; et la rotundité est la rondeur propre à tel ou tel corps, la figure de ce corps rond. Tandis que *rondeur* ne désigne que la figure, *rotundité* sert encore à désigner la grosseur, l'ampleur, la capacité de tel corps rond. On dira la *rondeur* et la *rotundité* de la terre, avec l'Académie; la *rondeur* pour désigner sa figure, la *rotundité* pour désigner sa capacité; l'espace renfermé dans sa *rondeur*, en d'autres sens.

Rôt, rôti, *roast*; rôtir:—le rôtir est le service des mets rôtis; le rôti, et la viande rôtie. On sert le rôt, et vous mangez du rôti. Le rôtir est servi après les entrées; le rôti est servi comme principal; par le bouc, *roast* a un autre sens, comme en gras; mais la viande rôtie est sans le rôti.

Route, *road*; voie, chemin, *way*:—le mot de route enferme dans son idée quelque chose d'ordinaire et de fréquenté. Le mot de chemin marque une conduite certaine vers le lieu dont il est question. Le mot de chemin signifie précisément le terrain qu'on suit et le lieu lequel on marche. On va de Paris à Lyon par la route de Bourgogne; on suit le chemin de la vernois. On va à Rome par la route de France; la voie de terre. On suit le chemin pavé, le chemin de terre. On dit d'une route, qu'elle est belle et étendue; d'un chemin, qu'il est commode ou incommode; d'un chemin, qu'il est bon ou mauvais. Dans le sens figuré, une bonne route conduit sûrement; à but; la belle voie y mène avec honneur; un bon chemin y mène facilement. On se sert aussi des mots de route et de chemin pour signifier la route. On dit: être en route, faire route; faire peu ou beaucoup de chemin, avancer chemin; voyager par la voie de la justice, par la voie du commerce, par la voie du mariage.

Ruse, *craft*; artifices, *artifice*; adresse, *cunning*; souplesse, *splendence*; fluïde, *fluidity*:—l'art

est l'art de conduire ses entreprises d'une manière propre à y réussir. La *souplesse* est une disposition de s'accommoder aux conjonctures et aux événemens imprévus. La *finesse* est une façon d'agir verte et rusée. La *ruse* est une voie déguisée, pour aller à ses fins. L'*artifice* est un moyen recherché et peu naturel, pour l'exécution de ses desseins. L'*adorateur* demande de l'intelligence. La *souplesse* vaut de la docilité. La *finesse* suppose de la pénétration. La *ruse* a besoin d'une imagination ingénieuse. L'*artifice* se sert d'une dissimulation préparée. Les trois premiers se prennent plus souvent en bonne part que les deux autres. Il faut qu'un négociateur soit *clair*; qu'un courtisan soit *souple*; qu'un politique soit *fin*; qu'un espion soit *rusé*; qu'un juge soit *artificieux* quand il interroge des criminels.

Rustaud, a clown; rustre, a rustic:—*rustaud* ne s'applique qu'aux gens de la campagne ou du peuple, qui ont conservé tout l'air et les manières de leur état, sans aucune éducation. *Rustre* s'applique même aux gens qui ayant reçu de l'éducation, et ayant vécu dans un monde bien élevé, ont néanmoins des manières semblables à celles du paysan, ou de la populace qui a manqué totalement de culture. Le manant est *rustaud* ou *rustre*; le bourgeois ou autre est *rustre* et non *rustaud*.

S.

SACRIFIER, *to sacrifice*; immoler, *to immolate*:—*sacrifier* signifie rendre sacré, se dépouiller d'une chose pour la consacrer à la divinité; *immoler* signifie offrir un sacrifice sanglant, égorger une victime sur l'autel, détruire ce qu'on dévoue. Il y a différentes sortes de sacrifices; l'*immolation* est le plus grand des sacrifices. On sacrifie toute sorte d'objets; on n'*immole* que des victimes. Il faut bien se garder de croire que toutes les fois que l'histoire ancienne nous présente des hommes sacrifiés, ces hommes furent immolés. Au figure, ces termes conservent encore leur différence. L'idée de sacrifier est plus vague et plus étendue; celle d'*immoler*, plus forte et plus restreinte. La vertu est un sacrifice continu de soi-même; et l'homme n'est jamais qu'une victime tous les jours immolée. L'homme libre qui sacrifie sa liberté, s'*immole*.

Sagacité, sagacity; perspicacité, *perspicacity*:—tout le monde dit aujourd'hui *sagacité*, *perspicacité* n'est encore qu'un terme savant. Le mot de *perspicacité*, beaucoup plus fort et plus expressif, marque la profonde pénétration qui donne la connaissance parfaite; et celui de *sagacité*, le discernement fin qui acquiert une connaissance claire. Ainsi le grand discernement fait la *sagacité*; et la grande pénétration, la *perspicacité*. La *sagacité* est pénétrante, parce qu'elle est clairvoyante; la *perspicacité* est clairvoyante, parce qu'elle est pénétrante. La *sagacité* discerne si bien les objets, qu'elle ne permet plus de les confondre les uns avec les autres: la *perspicacité* manifeste si bien les objets, qu'elle n'y laisse plus rien à découvrir. La *perspicacité* est toute intelligence; la *sagacité* sera quelquefois un goût ou tact très-fin.

Sagesse, wisdom; prudence, *prudence*:—la sa-

gesse fait agir et parler à-propos. La *prudence* empêche de parler et d'agir mal-à-propos. La *sagesse* est plus éclairée; la *prudence*, plus réservée.

Sagesse, wisdom; vertu, *virtue*:—la *sagesse* suppose dans l'esprit des lumières naturelles ou acquises; son objet est de diriger l'homme par les meilleures voies. La *vertu* suppose dans le cœur, par tempérament ou par réflexion, du penchant pour le bien, et de l'éloignement pour le mal; son objet est de soumettre les passions aux lois. La *sagesse* consiste à se rendre attentif à ses véritables et solides intérêts, à les démêler d'avec ce qui n'en a que l'apparence, à choisir bien, et à se soutenir dans des choix éclairés. La *vertu* va plus loin; elle a à cœur le bien de la société; elle lui sacrifie dans le besoin ses propres avantages; elle sent la beauté et le prix de ce sacrifice, et par-là ne balance point de le faire quand il le faut.

Sain, wholesome; salubre, *salubrious*; salutaire, *salutary*:—les choses *saines* ne nuisent point; les choses *salubres* font du bien; les choses *salutaires* sauvent de quelque danger, de quelque mal, de quelque dommage; ainsi ces trois mots sont en gradation. On dit d'un lieu qu'il est *sain*; des alimens, qu'ils sont *salubres*; des remèdes, qu'ils sont *salutaires*. *Salubre* ne se dit que dans le sens propre; au figuré, on dit une *saine* doctrine, des instructions *salutaires*.

Salut, salute; salutation, *salutation*; révérence, *reverence*, courtoisie:—le *salut* est une démonstration extérieure de civilité, d'amitié, de respect, faite aux personnes qu'on rencontre, qu'on aborde, qu'on visite. La *salutation* est le *salut* particulier, tel qu'on le fait dans telle occasion, surtout avec des marques très-apparentes de respect ou d'empressement. La *révérence* est un *salut* de respect et d'honneur, par lequel on incline le corps ou on ploie les genoux pour rendre, par cet abaissement, un hommage particulier aux personnes. Il n'y a que de la grossièreté à ne pas rendre le *salut*. Un certain abandon dans les *salutations* paraît quelquefois ridicule. Rien ne recommande plus une femme au premier abord qu'une *révérence* faite avec grâce ou avec noblesse.

Satisfaction, satisfaction; contentement, *contentment*:—la *satisfaction* est l'accomplissement de ses desirs; le *contentement* est un sentiment de joie, d'une joie douce, produite par la *satisfaction* des desirs, ou même par tout autre événement agréable. Un homme inquiet et morose n'est, dit-on, jamais *content*; un homme possédé d'avarice ou d'ambition, n'est jamais *satisfait*. Le *satisfaction* est mot à mot l'action de faire qu'on en ait assez, que la chose soit à un degré suffisant, qu'on ait ce qu'on désire; ainsi l'homme *satisfait* est celui qui a ce qu'il désirait; votre désir accompli fait votre *satisfaction*. Le *contentement* est mot à mot ce qui fait qu'on s'en tient avec ce qu'on a, qu'on a de la joie à posséder l'objet, que sa possession empêche actuellement de former un nouveau désir; ainsi l'homme *content* est celui qui ne désire pas davantage; la jouissance de l'objet fait votre *contentement*.

Satisfait, satisfied; content, *contented*:—on est *satisfait*, quand on a obtenu ce qu'on souhaitait: on est *content*, lorsqu'on ne souhaite plus. Souvent après s'être *satisfait*, on n'en est pas plus *content*. Il n'arrive presque jamais que l'on soit *content*, après avoir ob-

trou la satisfaction la plus entière d'une injure.

Savant, *learned*; habile, *clever*, *skilled*.—ces deux termes n'ont pas le même sens. Le mot de *savant* homme marque une mémoire remplie de beaucoup de choses, apprises par le moyen de l'étude et du travail. Le mot d'*habile* homme enlèvent sur cela; il suppose cette science, et y ajoute un génie élevé, un esprit solide, un jugement profond, un discernement étendu.

Savoureux, *savory*; succulent, *succulent*.—*savoureux*, c'est ce qui a beaucoup de *saveur*, un très-bon goût; *succulent*, ce qui est plein de *suc*, et très-nourissant. Ainsi le mot *savoureux* exprime la propriété du corps, relative au sens du goût; et le mot *succulent*, la nature de l'aliment et sa propriété nutritive. Un mets *succulent* est sans doute *savoureux*; mais il y a beaucoup de mets *savoureux*, qui ne sont nullement *succulents*. Un bon rôti sera tout à la fois *succulent* et *savoureux*; les champignons sont *savoureux*, sans être *succulents*. *Inspidie* est le contraire de *savoureux*; ce qui est *sec* ou plutôt *desséché*, est opposé à ce qui est *succulent*.

Secourir, *to succour*; aider, *to help*; assister, *to assist*.—on dit: *secourir* dans le danger; *aider* dans la peine; *assister* dans le besoin. Le premier part d'un mouvement de générosité; le second, d'un sentiment d'humanité; et le troisième, d'un mouvement de compassion. On va au *secours* dans le combat; on *aide* à porter un fardeau; on *assiste* les pauvres.

Secrètement, *secretly*; en secret, *privately*.—*secrètement* doit marquer une action *secrete*, cachée, mystérieuse, insensible; et en *secret* quelque particularité *secrete* de l'action. Ce que vous faites *secrètement*, vous le faites à l'insçu de tout le monde, de manière que votre action est absolument ignorée; ce que vous faites *en secret* vous le faites en particulier, en sorte que la chose se fasse sans témoin.

Séditieux, *seditious*; turbulent, *turbulent*; tumultueux, *tumultuous*.—*séditieux*, c'est ce qui excite ou qui tend à exciter des *séditions*; *turbulent*, ce qui excite ou tend à exciter des troubles; *tumultueux* se dit plutôt de ce qui se fait en *tumulte*. L'action *séditieuse* attaque l'autorité légitime, et trouble la paix intérieure de l'état, de la société. L'action *turbulente* bannit le repos, le calme, la tranquillité; et bouleverse l'ordre, le cours, l'état naturel des choses. L'action *tumultueuse* produit les effets d'une violente et bruyante fermentation, et trouble les esprits, la police, votre sérénité. Des citoyens puissans et populaires pourront être *séditieux*; une cour sera *turbulente*; une populace est *tumultueuse*.

Séduire, *to seduce*; suborner, *to suborn*; corrompre, *to corrupt*.—*séduire*, se dit à l'égard de l'esprit, de la raison, du jugement, en parlant d'opinions, de préjugés, d'erreurs: il en est de même de *corrompre*. *Suborner* ne regarde que les actions morales. *Suborner* et *séduire* ne s'appliquent qu'aux personnes, tandis que l'on *corrompt* aussi les choses. On *corrompt* les mœurs et les lois; on ne les *séduit* ni ne le, *suborne*. On *séduit* l'innocence, la droiture; on *suborne* les lâches, les faibles; on *corrompt* ce qui est pur, sain, bon, vertueux; mais corruptible.

Seing, *sign*; signature, *signature*, *signature*.—Le *seing* est le signe qu'une personne met au bas d'un écrit, pour en garantir ou reconnaître le contenu. La *signature* est ce qui est au bas du *seing*, en tant qu'il est apposé au bas de l'écrit par la personne elle-même qui en garantit ou en reconnaît le contenu. La *signature* selon la terminaison du mot, est le résultat de l'action de *signer* ou de mettre son nom; si vous écrivez un écrit d'un non personnel, votre *seing* est faux; si quelqu'un signe un acte de votre nom, la *signature* est fautive. Le mot *seing* indique plutôt un écrit simple ou dinnaire, privé; et celui de *signature*, un acte public, authentique, revêtu de formalités. Des billets, des promesses, des engagements réciproques, entre des particuliers, sans autre vention d'une personne publique, se font sans *seing-privé*. Mais on dit ordinairement *signature* lorsqu'il s'agit d'un acte public, d'un contrat par-devant notaire, d'un arrêt, d'un brevet, d'une ordonnance. Contre *seing* (c'est d'affranchir des lettres, par l'apposition de son nom sur l'enveloppe), *seing*.

Selon, *conformally to*; suivant, *according to*.—la préposition *selon* signifie en *suivant*, pour suivre, si l'on se sert, elle exprime l'action de parler, ou d'agir après ou d'après. *Selon* revient aux mots ou aux différences manières de parler, ainsi que, comme, à ce que, conformément à ce que, &c. *Selon* Aristote, c'est-à-dire, à ce que dit, ainsi qu'il le dit Aristote. Je dis *selon* vous, c'est-à-dire, à votre avis; si j'avais à suivre les conséquences de votre avis, je dirais *suitant vous*. l'évangile *selon* St. Matthieu, est l'évangile écrit, tel qu'il est écrit, ainsi qu'il est écrit par St. Matthieu. Vous ne dites pas *suitant* St. Matthieu, car il ne s'agit pas de *suite* ni l'évangile, ni St. Matthieu. *Selon* exprime quelque chose de plus fort, de plus déterminé, de plus positif, de plus absolu que *suitant*. Le chrétien qui se conduit *selon* les maximes de l'évangile, y obéit; le chrétien qui se conduit *suitant* ces maximes, les suit. Vous jugez *selon* la loi, quand la loi est formelle; vous jugez *suitant* la loi, quand vous en suivez l'esprit ou la lettre.

Sembler, *to seem*; paraître, *to appear*.—*sembler* signifie paraître d'une telle manière. Une chose *paraît* des qu'elle se montre; mais l'objet *semble* à un, lorsqu'il paraît l'être. *Paraître* n'est synonyme de *sembler* que quand il marque l'apparence d'un tel. *Paraître* signifie être en face, en avant, en vue, devant devant les yeux; *sembler*, avoir les mêmes traits, présenter les mêmes formes. Un objet *semble* et *paraît* beau, bon, agréable. Il *semble* tel par ses traits ou des formes de beauté, de bonté, de douceur; il *paraît* tel par des apparences les dehors de l'agément, de la bonté, de la beauté. Ce qui vous *semble* bon, se assemble à ce qui est bon; ce qui vous *paraît* bon, a l'air de l'être. La *ressemblance* a rapport à la différence; l'*apparence*, à la ressemblance. Ce qui vous *semble*, pourrait bien n'être pas tel que vous le croyez; ce qui vous *paraît* pourrait bien n'être pas tel que vous croyez. Un *cas* vous *semble* bien fait lorsqu'après y avoir réfléchi, vous le trouvez tout autre. *Ressemblance* et *apparence*, il vous *paraît* bien fait, lorsque vous n'y avez encore jeté qu'un coup d'œil. La mode de la politesse dit: *il ne paraît pas tel*, et l'usage de la politesse dit: *il ne semble pas tel*.

est l'art de conduire ses entreprises d'une manière propre à y réussir. La *souplesse* est une disposition de s'accommoder aux conjonctures et aux événements imprévus. La *finesse* est une façon d'agir secrète et rusée. La *ruse* est une voie déguisée, pour aller à ses fins. L'*artifice* est un moyen recherché et peu naturel, pour l'exécution de ses desseins. L'*adresse* demande de l'intelligence. La *souplesse* veut de la docilité. La *finesse* suppose de la pénétration. La *ruse* a besoin d'une imagination ingénieuse. L'*artifice* se sert d'une dissimulation préparée. Les trois premiers se prennent plus souvent en bonne part que les deux autres. Il faut qu'un négociateur soit *adroit*; qu'un courtisan soit *souple*; qu'un politique soit *fin*; qu'un espion soit *rusé*; qu'un juge soit *artificieux* quand il interroge des criminels.

Rustaud, *a clown*; rustre, *a rustick*:—*rustaud* ne s'applique qu'aux gens de la campagne ou du peuple, qui ont conservé tout l'air et les manières de leur état, sans aucune éducation. *Rustre* s'applique même aux gens qui ayant reçu de l'éducation, et ayant vécu dans un monde bien élevé, ont néanmoins des manières semblables à celles du paysan, ou de la populace qui a manqué totalement de culture. Le manant est *rustaud* ou *rustre*; le bourgeois ou autre est *rustre* et non *rustaud*.

S.

SACRIFIER, *to sacrifice*; immoler, *to immolate*:—*sacrifier* signifie rendre sacré, se dépouiller d'une chose pour la consacrer à la divinité; *immoler* signifie offrir un sacrifice sanglant, égorger une victime sur l'autel, détruire ce qu'on dévoue. Il y a différentes sortes de sacrifices; l'*immolation* est le plus grand des sacrifices. On *sacrifie* toute sorte d'objets; on *immole* que des victimes. Il faut bien se garder de croire que toutes les fois que l'histoire ancienne nous présente des hommes *sacrifiés*, ces hommes furent *immolés*. Au fidèle, ces termes consacrent enoie leur dignité. L'idée de *sacrifier* est plus vague et plus étendue; celle d'*immoler*, plus forte et plus restreinte. La vertu est un *sacrifice* continu de soi-même; et l'homme n'est jamais qu'une *victime* tous les jours *immolée*. L'homme libre qui *sacrifie* sa liberté, s'*immole*.

Sagacité, *sagacity*; perspicacité, *perspicacity*:—tout le monde dit aujourd'hui *sagacité*, *perspicacité* n'est encore qu'un terme savant. Le mot de *perspicacité*, beaucoup plus fort et plus expressif, marque la profonde pénétration qui donne la connaissance parfaite; et celui de *sagacité*, le discernement fin qui acquiert une connaissance claire. Ainsi le grand discernement fait la *sagacité*; et la grande pénétration, la *perspicacité*. La *sagacité* est pénétrante, parce qu'elle est éclairvoyante; la *perspicacité* est éclairvoyante, parce qu'elle est pénétrante. La *sagacité* discerne si bien les objets, qu'elle ne permet plus de les confondre les uns avec les autres; la *perspicacité* manifeste si bien les objets, qu'elle n'y laisse plus rien à découvrir. La *perspicacité* est toute intelligence; la *sagacité* sera quelquefois un goût ou tact très-fin.

Sagesse, *wisdom*; prudence, *prudence*:—la sa-

gesse fait agir et parler à-propos. La *prudence* empêche de parler et d'agir mal-à-propos. La *sagesse* est plus éclairée; la *prudence*, plus réservée.

Sagesse, *wisdom*; vertu, *virtue*:—la *sagesse* suppose dans l'esprit des lumières naturelles ou acquises; son objet est de diriger l'homme par les meilleures voies. La *vertu* suppose dans le cœur, par tempérament ou par réflexion, du penchant pour le bien, et de l'éloignement pour le mal; son objet est de soumettre les passions aux lois. La *sagesse* consiste à se rendre attentif à ses véritables et solides intérêts, à les démêler d'avec ce qui n'en a que l'apparence, à choisir bien, et à se soutenir dans des choix éclairés. La *vertu* va plus loin; elle a à cœur le bien de la société; elle lui sacrifie dans le besoin ses propres avantages; elle sent la beauté et le prix de ce sacrifice, et par-là ne balance point de le faire quand il le faut.

Sain, *wholesome*; salubre, *salubrious*; salutaire, *salutary*:—les choses *saines* ne nuisent point; les choses *salubres* font du bien; les choses *salutaires* sauvent de quelque danger, de quelque mal, de quelque dommage; ainsi ces trois mots sont en gradation. On dit d'un lieu qu'il est *sain*; des aliments, qu'ils sont *salubres*; des remèdes, qu'ils sont *salutaires*. *Salubre* ne se dit que dans le sens propre; au figuré, on dit une *saine* doctrine, des instructions *salutaires*.

Salut, *salute*; salutation, *salutation*; révérence, *reverence*, courtoisie, *courtesy*:—le *salut* est une démonstration extérieure de civilité, d'amitié, de respect, faite aux personnes qu'on rencontre, qu'on aborde, qu'on visite. La *salutation* est le *salut* particulier, tel qu'on le fait dans telle occasion, surtout avec des marques très-apparences de respect ou d'empressement. La *révérence* est un *salut* de respect et d'honneur, par lequel on incline le corps ou on ploie les genoux pour rendre, par cet abaissement, un hommage particulier aux personnes. Il n'y a que de la grossièreté à ne pas rendre le *salut*. Un certain abandon dans les *salutations* paraît quelquefois ridicule. Rien ne recommande plus une femme au premier abord qu'une *révérence* faite avec grâce ou avec noblesse.

Satisfaction, *satisfaction*; contentement, *contentment*:—la *satisfaction* est l'accomplissement de ses desirs; le *contentement* est un sentiment de joie, d'une joie douce, produite par la *satisfaction* des desirs, ou même par tout autre événement agréable. Un homme inquiet et morose n'est, dit-on, jamais *content*; un homme possédé d'avarice ou d'ambition, n'est jamais *satisfait*. Le *satisfaction* est mot à mot l'action de faire qu'on en ait assez, que la chose soit à un degré suffisant, qu'on ait ce qu'on désire; ainsi l'homme *satisfait* est celui qui a ce qu'il désirait; votre désir accompli fait votre *satisfaction*. Le *contentement* est mot à mot ce qui fait qu'on s'en tient avec ce qu'on a, qu'on a de la joie à posséder l'objet, que sa possession empêche actuellement de former un nouveau désir; ainsi l'homme *content* est celui qui ne désire pas davantage; la jouissance de l'objet fait votre *contentement*.

Satisfait, *satisfied*; content, *contented*:—on est *satisfait*, quand on a obtenu ce qu'on souhaitait; on est *content*, lorsqu'on ne souhaite plus. Souvent après s'être *satisfait*, on n'en est pas plus *content*. Il n'arrive presque jamais que l'on soit *content*, après avoir ob-

tem la satisfaction la plus entière d'une injure.

Savant, *learned*; habile, *clever*, *skilled*.—ces deux termes n'ont pas le même sens. Le mot de *savant* homme marque une mémoire remplie de beaucoup de choses, apprises par le moyen de l'étude et du travail. Le mot d'*habile* homme enchérit sur cela; il suppose cette science, et y ajoute un génie élevé, un esprit solide, un jugement profond, un discernement étendu.

Savoureux, *savoury*; succulent, *succulent*.—*savoureux*, c'est ce qui a beaucoup de *savour*, un très-bon goût; *succulent*, ce qui est plein de *suc*, et très-nourrissant. Ainsi le mot *savoureux* exprime la propriété du corps, relativement au sens du goût; et le mot *succulent*, la culture de l'aliment et sa propriété nutritive. Un mets *succulent* est sans doute *savoureux*; mais il y a beaucoup de mets *savoureux*, qui ne sont nullement *succulents*. Un bon rôti sera tout à la fois *succulent* et *savoureux*; les champignons sont *savoureux*, sans être *succulents*. *Inapide* est le contraire de *savoureux*; ce qui est *sec* ou plutôt *desséché*, est opposé à ce qui est *succulent*.

Secourir, *to succour*; aider, *to help*; assister, *to assist*.—on dit: *secourir* dans le danger; *aider* dans la peine; *assister* dans le besoin. Le premier part d'un mouvement de générosité; le second, d'un sentiment d'humanité; et le troisième, d'un mouvement de compassion. On va au *secours* dans le combat; on *aide* à porter un fardeau; on *assiste* les pauvres.

Secrètement, *secretly*; en secret, *privately*.—*secrètement* doit marquer une action *secrete*, cachée, mystérieuse, insensible; et *en secret* quelque particularité *secrete* de l'action. Ce que vous faites *secrètement*, vous le faites à l'insçu de tout le monde, de manière que votre action est absolument ignorée; ce que vous faites *en secret* vous le faites en particulier, en sorte que la chose se fasse sans témoins.

Séditieux *seditious*; turbulent, *turbulent*; tumultueux, *tumultuous*.—*séditieux*, c'est ce qui excite ou qui tend à exciter des *séditions*; *turbulent*, ce qui excite ou tend à exciter des troubles; *tumultueux* se dit plutôt de ce qui se fait en *tumulte*. L'action *séditieuse* attaque l'autorité légitime, et trouble la paix intérieure de l'état, de la société. L'action *turbulente* banit le repos, le calme, la tranquillité; et bouleverse l'ordre, le cours, l'état naturel des choses. L'action *tumultueuse* produit les effets d'une violente et bruyante fermentation, et trouble les esprits, la police, votre sécurité. Des citoyens puissans et populaires pourront être *séditieux*; une cour sera *turbulente*; une populace est *tumultueuse*.

Séduire, *to seduce*; suborner, *to suborn*; corrompre, *to corrupt*.—*séduire*, se dit à l'égard de l'esprit, de la raison, du jugement, en parlant d'opinions, de préjugés, d'erreurs; il en est de même de *corrompre*. *Suborner* ne regarde que les actions morales. *Suborner* et *séduire* ne s'appliquent qu'aux personnes, tandis que l'on *corrompt* aussi les choses. On *corrompt* les mœurs et les lois; on ne les *séduit* ni ne les *suborne*. On *séduit* l'innocence, la droiture; on *suborne* les lâches, les faibles; on *corrompt* ce qui est pur, sain, bon, vertueux, mais corruptible.

Seing, *sign*; signature, *signature*, *signature*.—Le *seing* est le signe qu'une personne met au bout d'un écrit, pour en garantir ou reconnaître le contenu. Le *seing* est le *signature*, en tant qu'il est apposé au bas de l'écrit par la personne elle-même, qui en garantit ou en reconnaît le contenu. Le *seing* est, selon la terminaison du mot, est le résultat de l'action de *signer* ou de *signer* son nom; si vous écrivez un écrit d'un nom imaginaire, votre *seing* est faux; si quelqu'un signe un acte de votre nom, la *signature* est fautive. Le mot *seing* indique plutôt un écrit simple ordinaire, privé; et celui de *signature*, un écrit public, authentique, revêtu de formalités. Des billets, des promesses, des engagements réciproques, entre des particuliers, sans intervention d'une personne publique, s'appellent *seings* privés. Mais on dit ordinairement *signature* lorsqu'il s'agit d'un acte public, d'un contrat par-devant notaire, d'un brevet, d'un brevet, d'une ordonnance. Contrairement d'affranchir des lettres, par l'apposition de son nom sur l'envoloppe, *seing*.

Selon, *conformity to*; suivant, *according to*.—La préposition *selon* signifie *en conformité*, *par suite*, *si l'on suit*, &c. elle exprime l'action de parler, ou d'agir après ou d'après. *Selon* vient aux mots ou aux différentes manières de parler, ainsi que, comme, à ce qui, conformément à ce que, &c. *Selon* Aristote; *selon* le dire, à ce que dit, ainsi que le dit Aristote. Je dis *selon* vous, comme à votre avis; je devais à suivre les conséquences de votre avis, je dirais *selon* vous. L'évangile *selon* St. Matthieu, est l'évangile écrit, tel qu'il est écrit, ainsi qu'il est écrit par St. Matthieu. Vous ne dites pas *suivant* St. Matthieu, car il ne s'agit pas de *suivre* ni l'évangile, ni St. Matthieu. *Selon* exprime quelque chose de plus fort, de plus déterminé, de plus positif, de plus absolu que *suivant*. Le chrétien qui se conduit *selon* les maximes de l'évangile, y conduit le chrétien qui se conduit *suivant* ces maximes, les suit. Vous jugez *selon* la loi, quand la loi est formelle; vous jugez *suivant* la loi, quand vous en suivez l'esprit ou la lettre.

Sembler, *to seem*; paraître, *to appear*.—*sembler* signifie *paraître* d'une telle manière. La chose *paraît* de quelque manière; mais l'objet *semble* tel ou tel, lorsqu'il *paraît* tel. *Paraître* n'est synonyme de *sembler*, que quand il marque l'apparence d'être tel. *Paraître* signifie être tel, en avant, en vue, devant, devant les yeux; *sembler*, avoir les mêmes traits, présenter les mêmes figures. Un objet *semble* et *paraît* beau, bon, agréable. Il *seme* tel par ses traits ou des formes de beauté, de bonté, &c. et cependant il *paraît* tel par les apparences, les dehors de l'agacement, de la bonté, de la beauté. Ce qui vous *semble* bon, assemble à ce qui est bon; ce qui vous *paraît* bon, a l'air tel. La *resemblance* n'appartient à la différence; l'apparence, à la ressemblance. Ce qui vous *semble*, pourrait bien n'être pas tel que vous le croyez; ce qui vous *paraît*, pourrait bien n'être pas tel que vous le croyez. Un objet *semble* bien tel lorsqu'après un examen, vous le trouvez tel. *Ressembler* n'a que le rapport; il vous *semble* bien tel, si vous n'avez rien vu qui ne soit bien tel. La *resemblance* est la ressemblance; *sembler*, c'est, il est possible, la politesse dite *resemblance*, et la ressemblance.

le dirait bien plus souvent encore. *Sembler* signifie souvent croire et juger; *paraître* n'est point de ce style.

Semencier, to sow; ensemencer, *to sow with corn, to crop;* — *semencier* a rapport au grain; c'est le blé qu'on sème dans le champ; *ensemencier* a rapport à la terre; c'est le champ qu'on *ensemence* de blé. On *sème* dans ses terres et dans ses jardins; on *n'ensemence* que ses terres, et non ses jardins. On dit au figuré: *semencier* de l'argent, *semencier* la parole. *Ensemencer* n'est jamais employé que dans le sens propre et littéral.

Sensible, sensible; tendre, *tender;* — la *sensibilité* tient plus à la sensation; la *tendresse*, au sentiment. La première est passive, l'autre est active. On s'attache un cœur *sensible*; le cœur *tendre* s'attache lui-même. La chaleur du sang nous porte à la *tendresse*; la délicatesse des organes, à la *sensibilité*. Les jeunes gens seront donc plus *tendres* que les vieillards, et les vieillards, plus *sensibles* que les jeunes gens; les hommes, plus *tendres* que les femmes; et les femmes, plus *sensibles* que les hommes. La *tendresse* est un faible; la *sensibilité*, une faiblesse. La première est un état de l'âme; la seconde n'en est qu'une disposition. L'habitude d'aimer n'éteint point la *tendresse*; l'habitude de sentir émousse la *sensibilité*.

Sentiment, sentiment; opinion, *opinion;* avis, *advice;* — le *sentiment* est une croyance dont l'esprit est profondément pénétré; la persuasion l'inspire et le maintient. L'*avis* est un jugement sur ce qu'il convient de faire; la prudence le suggère et le dicte. L'*opinion* est une pensée ou une connaissance douteuse qu'on adopte comme par provision; la vraisemblance nous la fait agréer et soutenir jusqu'à de nouvelles lumières.

Sentiment, sentiment; sensation, *sensation;* perception, *ereption;* — ces mots désignent l'impression que les objets font sur l'âme; mais le *sentiment* va au cœur; la *sensation* s'arrête aux sens; et la *perception* s'adresse à l'esprit. La vie la plus agréable est sans doute celle qui roule sur des *sentiments* vifs, des *sensations* gracieuses, des *perceptions* claires; c'est aimer, goûter, et connaître.

Serment, oath; jurement, *swearing;* juron: — par le *serment* on confirme la sincérité d'une promesse. Par le *jurement* on confirme la vérité d'un témoignage. Le *juron* est un style grossier dont le bas peuple fait usage. Le mot de *serment* est d'usage pour exprimer l'action de jurer en public; celui de *jurement* exprime l'emportement; celui de *juron* tient d'une mauvaise habitude.

Serment, oath, vow, vow; — act religieux, qui supposent également une promesse faite sous les yeux de Dieu, et avec invocation de son saint nom. Tout *serment* se rapporte principalement et directement à quelque homme à qui on le fait. C'est à l'homme qu'on s'engage par là; on prend seulement Dieu à témoin de ce à quoi l'on s'engage. Le *vœu* est un engagement où l'on entre directement envers Dieu; et un engagement volontaire, par lequel on s'impose à soi-même, de son pur mouvement, la nécessité de faire certaines choses, auxquelles sans cela on n'aurait pas été tenu.

Serviable, ready to serve one; officieux, *officious;* obligant, *obliging;* — l'homme *serviable* est empressé à servir dans l'occasion, il se fait un

plaisir d'être utile; l'homme *officieux* est affectueux et zélé, il peut être intéressé; l'homme *obligant*, est flatté de servir, il va au-devant de l'occasion, il ne considère que le plaisir de rendre heureux.

Servitude, servitude; esclavage, *slavery;* — nous tenons des Romains le mot *servitude*, et vraisemblablement des peuples du nord, celui d'*esclavage*. Le mot *servitude* a perdu de sa force, en s'étendant aux personnes sur les biens. Les champs, les moissons, &c. sont sujets à des *servitudes*; l'*esclavage* n'est que pour les personnes. Il est certain que l'*esclavage* se présente sous un aspect plus sévère, plus dur, plus effrayant que la *servitude*: celle-ci impose un joug; et l'autre, un joug de fer. Si la *servitude* opprime la liberté, l'*esclavage* la détruit. Au figuré, on appelle *servitude* un assujettissement pénible et continu; porté à un certain excès, cet assujettissement serait un *esclavage*.

Sévérité, severity; rigueur, *rigour;* — la *sévérité* se trouve principalement dans la manière de punir et de juger; la *rigueur*, dans la manière de punir. On dit: la *sévérité* des mœurs; la *rigueur* de la saison.

Signalé, signal; insigne, *eminent, notable, nutritious;* — *signalé* marque l'éclat, le bruit, l'effet que produit la chose; *insigne* n'exprime que la qualité, le mérite, le prix de la chose. Ce qui frappe, est *signalé*; ce qui excelle, est *insigne*. Ainsi un *insigne* fripon, un très-grand fripon, n'est un fripon *signalé* qu'autant qu'il a donné des preuves éclatantes de friponnerie. On sent combien un bonheur est *insigne*, on voit combien il est *signalé*. Le bonheur *insigne* est une grande faveur inespérée de la fortune; et un bonheur *signalé* porte les traits les plus forts et les plus manifestes de cette extrême faveur. Une grâce *insigne* n'est *signalée*, qu'autant que tout le prix en est manifesté. Aussi une vertu obscure peut-elle être *insigne*; mais elle n'est pas *signalée*. On dit une calomnie *insigne*, et non *signalée*. On ne dira qu'un *insigne* héros, un *insigne* orateur, parce qu'un héros et un orateur ne peuvent être tels sans être connus, et qu'autant qu'il s'est *signalé* par ses actions ou par ses discours. Une chose *signalée* est plus ou moins distinguée; une chose *insigne* peut toujours à un très-haut degré. *Signalé* est dérivé de *signal*, comme *insigne* l'est de *signe*; or le *signe* est bien propre à faire remarquer et distinguer; mais le *signal* est précisément fait et donné pour avertir et annoncer.

Signe, sign; signal, *signal;* — le *signe* fait connaître, il est quelquefois naturel. Le *signal* avertit, il est toujours arbitraire. On s'explique par *signes* avec les muets ou les sourds. On convient d'un *signal*, pour se faire entendre de gens éloignés.

Silencieux, silent, silentious; taciturne, *close, taciturn;* — *silencieux* dit beaucoup moins que *taciturne*: le *silencieux* est tranquille et en repos, il parle peu; le *taciturne* est muet et sans mouvement, il ne parle pas. Le *silencieux* garde le *silence*; le *taciturne* garde un *silence* opprime: le premier ne parle pas, quand il pourrait parler; le second ne parle pas, même quand il devrait parler; le *silencieux* n'aime point à discourir; le *taciturne* y répugne. L'homme naturellement *silencieux* l'est par timidité, ou par modestie, par prudence, par paresse, par stupidité. L'homme naturellement *taciturne* l'est par un tempéra-

ment mélancolique, par une humeur farouche ou du moins difficile, par une manière d'exister malheureuse ou du moins pénible.

Similitude, similitude; comparaison, *comparaison*: — à la rigueur, la *similitude* existe dans les choses, et la *comparaison* se fait par la pensée. La ressemblance très-sensible constitue la *similitude*, et le rapprochement des traits de ressemblance forme la *comparaison*. L'une et l'autre servent à désigner une figure de style ou de pensée. *Comparaison* annonce des rapports plus stricts et plus nécessaires entre les objets comparés, que *similitude* n'en suppose entre les objets assimilés. La *similitude* n'exige, selon la valeur du mot, que de la ressemblance entre les objets; la *comparaison* établit, par la même raison, une sorte de parité entre eux. Il ne faut à la *similitude* que des apparences semblables qu'elle rapproche; il faudrait à la *comparaison* rigoureuse, des qualités presque égales qu'elle balancerait.

Simplicité, simplicité; *simpless*, candeur, *plainness*: — *simplicité* a tous les acceptions de l'adjectif simple; mais *simpless* n'a qu'un sens. La *simplicité* est la vérité d'un caractère naturel, innocent, et droit, qui ne connaît ni le déguisement, ni le raffinement, ni la malice; la *simpless* est l'ingénuité d'un caractère bon, doux, et facile, qui ne connaît ni la dissimulation, ni la finesse, ni, pour ainsi dire, le mal. La *simplicité*, toute franche, montre le caractère à découvert; la *simpless*, toute cordiale, s'y abandonne sans réserve. Avec la *simplicité*, on parle au cœur; avec la *simpless*, on parle de toute l'abondance du cœur. Autant que la *simplicité* est naturelle, autant la *simpless* est naïve. La *simplicité* tient à une innocence pure; la *simpless* à une bonhomie charmante. La *simplicité* obéit à des mouvements irrésistibles; la *simpless* est inspirée par des sentimens innés. La *simplicité* n'a point de fard; la candeur est le fard de la *simpless*: en un mot, la *simpless* est la *simplicité* de la colombe. On parle en celui qui pêche par *simplicité*; il a mal fait sans malice. On consolera même celui qui a péché par *simpless*; il a mal fait, sans le vouloir, et même à bonne intention.

Simulacre, apparition, ghost; fantôme, *phantom*; spectre, *spectre*: — le simulacre est l'apparence trompeuse d'un objet vain; le fantôme est l'objet fantastique d'une vision extravagante; le spectre est la figure ou l'ombre d'un objet hideux ou effrayant qui frappe les yeux ou l'imagination. Le simulacre nous abuse; le fantôme nous obsède; le spectre nous poursuit.

Singulier, singular; extraordinaire, *extraordinary*, inordinaire; fantasque, *fantastical*; bizarre, *odd*; capricieux, *capricious*; quinquets, *whimsical*, *peevish*; bourru, *rough*, *forward*: — le singulier est d'un genre particulier; l'extraordinaire sort de la sphère à laquelle il appartient. Il y a quelque chose d'original dans le singulier, et quelque chose d'extrême dans l'extraordinaire. Des propriétés rares, des traits distinctes forment le singulier; la grandeur ou la petitesse en tout sens caractérisent l'extraordinaire. Singulier exclut la comparaison; extraordinaire la suppose. Le singulier est une sorte de nouveau; l'extraordinaire la suppose. Nous appelons singulier ce qui ne s'accorde point avec les modèles que nous avons dans l'esprit; nous appelons extraordinaire ce qui n'est pas conforme aux mesures que nous

avons dans l'esprit. Tout objet nouveau est singulier pour l'agencement; toute action nouvelle sera extrême pour nous, si elle est nouvelle. L'homme singulier a sa manière d'être propre et originale; l'homme extraordinaire a sa manière d'être quelque chose d'excessif, d'outré; le premier ne fait pas ce que les autres font; le second ne fait pas comme les autres, ce qu'ils font. Le fantasque est sujet à des fantaisies ou à des goûts singuliers et déraisonnables; et ses goûts le méritent; le bizarre est sujet à des disparates choquantes, ou aux variations des plus extraordinaires et les plus inconcevables; et le besoin de changer le tourment, le rapproche est sujet à des changemens subits et à de très-fines manières déréglées et absurdes, et son âme devient sa volonté; le quinquet est sujet à des lubies ou à des accès d'humeur violente et opiniâtres; et le mal le subjugue et le tyrannise; le bourru est sujet à des boutades fréquentes et à des rudoyemens plus fréquens qu'on le méritait; sa fugue l'empêche. Le fantasque a besoin de réfléchir; le bizarre de raisonner; le quinquet de se valancer; le quinquet de s'abandonner; le bourru de se civiliser.

Sinueux, sinués; tortueux, *tortuous*, *winding*: — on dit *sinués*, et on ne dit guère *sinueux* qu'en poésie; on ne dit pas *tortueux*, mais on dit sans cesse *tortuous*. *Sinués*, et qui ont des s ou ess, des plis, des replis, des ondulations, et des sinuosités. *Sinués*, qui ne fait que tourner, tourner, se contourner; qui va de biais, obliquement, de travers. *Sinués* indique plutôt la marche, le cours des choses; *tortueux*, le régime, le coupé. Le cours de la rivière est *sinués*; la forme de la côte est *tortueuse*. La rivière, en coulant, s'enroule dans les terres, et fait elle-même ses sinuosités et la côte, sinuée de toutes parts, en demeure *tortueuse*. On fait des replis *sinués*, et on va par des routes *tortueuses*. *Sinués* n'a point un mauvais sens; *tortueux* se prend quelquefois en un mauvais sens.

Situation, situation; *situation*, *sit*, *sit*: — la situation embrasse le rapport de tout ce qui est borné à la place; tout sur lequel il est en possession. Une situation est dans un pays, une ville, une citadelle, une forteresse, etc., quand elle est escarpée. Votre situation est telle, quand vous êtes actuel; votre situation est telle, quand vous êtes un objet.

Situation, situation; position, *position*; disposition, *disposition*: — la situation est une manière générale d'être en place; elle désigne l'habitation entière d'un pays, d'un lieu, d'un territoire, d'une manière particulière d'être dans un lieu; elle désigne l'endroit de corps et de l'âme; la disposition est une partie particulière, différente de celle qui concerne l'habitation dessein. Une situation est une habitation; elle choisit une position; une disposition fait ses dispositions.

Situation, situation; état, *state*: — l'état est une ferme qui a une situation; elle ne suppose pas, comme l'habitation, que toute la terre soit d'être; elle est relative à la base de l'être; l'état est relatif à la manière d'être. La situation est celle de la position; l'état est le résultat de quelque état de la constitution présente, ou de la constitution physique ou morale; l'état d'un être, l'état d'un lieu, la situation d'un bâtiment, le point d'arrivée, etc., sont; leur état est la disposition dans laquelle elles se tiennent.

Sobre, sober; frugal, frugal; tempérant, tempérant.—l'homme *frugal*, content de ce que la nature veut et lui offre, évite l'exces dans la qualité et dans la quantité. *Sobre* se dit du boire et même du manger: *frugal* ne se dit que dans le sens rigoureux; *tempérant* ne se dit que des appétits et des plaisirs physiques; mais la *tempérance* embrasse toutes les passions, toutes les actions.

Sociable, sociable; aimable, amiable.—l'homme *sociable* a les qualités propres au bien de la société; c'est-à-dire, la douceur du caractère, l'humanité, la franchise sans rudesse, la complaisance sans flatterie, et surtout le cœur porté à la bienfaisance; en un mot, l'homme *sociable* est le vrai citoyen. L'homme *aimable*, du moins celui à qui l'on donne aujourd'hui ce titre, est fort indifférent sur le bien public; ardent à plaire à toutes les sociétés où son goût et le hasard le jettent, prêt à en sacrifier chaque particulier, et n'aime personne, n'est aimé de qui que ce soit, plait à tous, et souvent est méprisé et recherché par les mêmes gens.

Soi-même, one's-self; lui-même, himself.—il se loue *soi-même*, c'est-à-dire il loue sa propre personne, et non pas celle d'un autre. *Soi-même* est le régime du verbe louer. Il se loue *lui-même*, c'est-à-dire *lui-même* se loue; et les autres ne le louent peut-être pas. *Lui-même* est le sujet, ou le nominatif du verbe louer. Se perdre *soi-même*, c'est perdre sa propre personne: il se perd *lui-même*, c'est-à-dire, par sa faute, par sa mauvaise conduite, il est l'auteur de sa perte.

Soigneusement, carefully, heedfully; curieusement, curiously, neatly;—curiosité, curieux. *curieusement* importent quelquefois une idée de blâme: ils sont donc assez près de l'exces ou du blâme. *Soin, soigneux, soigneusement*, sans modification, ne se prennent qu'en bonne part; ils ne désignent donc qu'une chose louable ou convenable. *Curieux* et *curieusement* annoncent une grande envie, un désir peut-être indiscret, une recherche empressée qu'on ne trouve pas dans *soigneux* et *soigneusement*. On dit *curieux* et *soigneux* de sa parure, garder *curieusement* ou *soigneusement* quelque chose, conserver *curieusement* ou *soigneusement* sa santé, &c. La manière *curieuse* est plus recherchée, plus minutieuse, plus difficile que la manière purement *soigneuse*. L'homme *curieux* de sa parure y met de la recherche, de l'importance, une envie de se faire distinguer ou remarquer: l'homme *soigneux* de sa parure y met un soin convenable ou qu'on ne saurait blâmer, une attention soutenue, une envie de ne pas s'exposer à la critique ou au blâme. Vous prendrez pour un petit esprit celui qui est *curieux* dans ses ajustemens; vous prendrez pour un homme décent ou propre celui qui est *soigneux* dans son habillement. On garde *soigneusement* ce qui est utile; on garde plutôt *curieusement* ce qui est rare.

Soin, care; souci, uneasiness; sollicitude, sollicitude.—le *soin* est un embarras et un travail de l'esprit, causé par une situation critique dont il s'agit de sortir, ou même de se garantir. Le *souci* est une agitation et une inquiétude d'esprit, causée par des accidens qui troublent le calme et la sécurité de l'ame, et la jettent dans une triste rêverie. Les *soins* et les *soucis* (soins inquiets) habituels, constants, vifs, et pressés, attachés surtout à un objet parti-

culier, forment la *sollicitude*, qui est l'état d'un esprit sans cesse tourmenté, et, pour ainsi dire, absorbé dans ses pensées et ses *soins*. Toute affaire, tout embarras nous donne du *soin*: toute crainte, tout désir nous donne du *souci*: toute charge, toute surveillance nous donne de la *sollicitude*. Le *soin* pousse à l'action; les *soins* que vous prenez manifestent ceux que vous éprouvez. Le *souci* vous replie sur vous; un air pensif et sombre le décele. La *sollicitude* vous tient en éveil et en exercice; des mouvemens et des *soins* fréquens et curieux l'annoncent. Le *soin* ôte la liberté d'esprit; il occupe. Le *souci* ôte la tranquillité; il agite. La *sollicitude* ôte le repos de l'esprit, et la liberté des actions; elle possède, si elle n'absorbe. La richesse donne plus de *soin* qu'elle n'en ôte. Les noirs *soucis* habitent plutôt les palais que les cabanes. La plus haute et la plus poignante des *sollicitudes* est celle du pouvoir suprême.

Solidité, solidity; solide, what is solid.—le mot de *solide* a plus de rapport à la durée: celui de *solide* en a davantage à l'utilité. On donne de la *solidité* à ses ouvrages. On cherche le *solide* dans ses desseins.

Sombre, gloomy; morne, sullen.—sombre signifie littéralement ce qui est à l'ombre ou dans l'ombre, ce qui n'est pas éclairé ou ne l'est que peu; mais *morne* désigne en général l'obscurité sans rapport à la cause, soit que le corps soit ou non lumineux par lui-même; ce mot n'est guère usité dans le sens physique. En général, *sombre* a quelque chose de plus noir, de plus triste, de plus austère, ou de plus horrible que *morne*; il est plutôt synonyme de ténébreux. Avec une très-forte teinte de noir, une couleur est *sombre*; sans lustre et sans gaieté, une couleur est *morne*. Les mêmes nuances distinguent ces termes dans un sens figuré. On est *morne* dans le malheur; dans le malheur et le crime on est *sombre*. *Morne* ne se dit proprement que de l'air et de la contenance.

Somme, sleep, rest; sommeil, sleep, sleepiness.—*somme* signifie toujours le dormir ou l'espace du temps qu'on dort. *Sommeil* se prend quelquefois pour l'envie de dormir. On est pressé du *sommeil* en été après le repas: on dort d'un profond *somme* après une grande fatigue. *Sommeil* a beaucoup plus d'usage et d'étendue que *somme*. Le *sommeil* exprime proprement l'état de l'animal pendant l'assoupissement naturel de tous ses sens. On dit: être enseveli dans le *sommeil*; troubler, rompre, respecter le *sommeil* de quelqu'un; un long, un profond *sommeil*; un *sommeil* tranquille, doux, paisible, inquiet, fâcheux. Le *somme* signifie principalement le temps que dure l'assoupissement naturel: il ne se dit guère qu'en parlant de l'homme: un bon *somme*, un *somme* léger, le premier *somme*. On dit: faire un *somme*, un petit *somme*; et l'on ne dirait pas de même, faire un *sommeil*. Le dormir est l'effet du *sommeil*; le *somme* est le résultat du dormir.

Sommet, summit; cime, top; comble, roof, acervation; faite, ridge, pîch.—ces mots désignent le haut ou la partie supérieure d'un corps élevé. Le *sommet* suppose une grande élévation; la *cime*, la figure particulière du corps pointu; le *comble*, une accumulation de matériaux avec une sorte de courbure; le *faîte*, des degrés ou des rangs différens. Le *sommet* n'appartient qu'à ce qui a une certaine hau-

teur; la *cime* est propre aux objets menus par le haut, la *cime* d'un arbre, d'un rocher. On ne dit pas, le *comble* d'une montagne ou d'un corps naturel, parce qu'on ne peut considérer ces objets comme des amas de matériaux entassés; on dit, le *fatte* des honneurs, parce qu'il y a divers degrés. Au figuré, le *sommet* est toujours le plus haut point; le *fatte* est le plus haut rang; le *comble* est le plus haut période.

Songer à, to mind; penser à, to think on.—*penser* signifie vaguement avoir une chose dans l'esprit, s'en occuper, y attacher sa pensée, y donner son attention, réfléchir, méditer. *Songer* signifie seulement rouler une idée dans son esprit, y faire quelque attention, se la rappeler, s'en occuper légèrement, l'avoir présente à sa mémoire. Vous *pensez* à la chose que vous avez à cœur: il suffit qu'une chose soit présente à votre esprit, pour que vous y songiez. *Songez à ce que vous faites*, signifie *faîtes-y attention*: *pensez à ce que vous avez à faire*, signifie *occupez-vous, réfléchissez, débitez*. A l'homme qu'il suffit d'avertir, vous dites *songez-y*: à celui que vous voulez corriger, vous dites, *pensez-y bien*. Vous n'y *songez pas*, est un avis: vous n'y *pensez pas*, est un reproche. Il n'y a qu'à *songer* aux petites choses; il faut *penser* aux grandes: les gens qui *pensent* beaucoup aux petites, ne *songent* guère aux grandes. On *songe* aux autres; on *pense* à soi. On *pense* à son propre mal; on *songe* aux maux d'autrui: mal d'autrui n'est que *songe*.

Sot, foolish; fat, foppish; impertinent, impertinent.—la première épithète attaque plus l'esprit; et les deux autres, les manières. Le *sot* est celui qui n'a pas même ce qu'il faut d'esprit pour être un *fat*. Un *fat* est celui que les *sots* croient un homme d'esprit. L'*impertinent* est une espèce de *fat* enté sur la grossièreté. Un *sot* ne se tire jamais du ridicule; c'est son caractère: un *impertinent* s'y jette tête baissée, sans aucune pudeur: un *fat* donne aux autres des ridicules qu'il mérite encore davantage. Le *sot* est embarrassé de sa personne. Le *fat* a l'air libre et assuré: s'il pouvait craindre de mal parler il sortirait de son caractère. L'*impertinent* passe à l'effronterie. Le *sot*, à force de lecture, devient quelquefois *fat*. Le *fat* lasse, ennuie, dégoûte, rebute. L'*impertinent* rebute, aigrit, irrite, offense: il commence où l'autre finit.

Soudain, sudden; subit, subitaneus.—*soudain* indique ce qui arrive incontinent, sur le champ, à l'instant même, en un instant. *Subit* désigne proprement ce qui vient après, tout de suite, presque aussitôt, sans délai. *Soudain* est donc, en soi, plus prompt que *subit*: le premier n'a point de préliminaire; le second semble en supposer. La chose *soudaine* étonne; la chose *subite* surprend. L'événement *soudain* n'a été ni prévu, ni imaginé, ni soupçonné, ni présent; il n'a pas même pu l'être. L'événement *subit* a pu l'être absolument; mais il n'a été ni préparé, ni ménagé, ni amené, ni indiqué, du moins suffisamment. On ne pouvait pas s'attendre au premier: on ne s'attendait pas, du moins sitôt, au second. Le mouvement de la lumière est *soudain*; celui du son est *subit*. *Soudain* est un terme réservé pour la poésie et pour le style relevé; *subit*, étant au contraire dans l'ordre commun des choses, est de tous les styles.

Soudoyer, stipendier, to keep in pay.—ces mots signifient prendre; entretenir des troupes à sa

solde. *Soudoyer* désigne par l'étymologie (solde) l'entretien ou la subsistance des troupes; et *stipendier*, leur paye ou rétribution présente. *Soudoyer* est le vrai terme de notre langue, fait pour notre histoire; et pour l'histoire moderne: *dépandier* est un terme emprunté, fait pour l'histoire Romaine, et pour l'histoire ancienne des autres peuples barbares. Nous disons communément *entretenir* lorsqu'il s'agit de troupes étrangères: qu'un prince prend à sa solde; cet usage s'applique aux Romains, ne serait pas exprimé si convenablement par le mot *dépandier*. *Soudoyer*, moins usité que *soudoyer*, ne se dit que dans le style militaire: *soudoyer* s'applique à tous les mercenaires. On dit *soudoyer* des agents, des espions, des brigands: on dit aussi *soudoyer* des puissances.

Souffrir, to suffer; endurer, to endure; support, to bear.—on *souffre* le mal dont on ne se venge point. On *endure* le mal dont on diffère à se venger. On *supporte* la mauvaise humeur de ses proches. On *souffre* avec patience, on *endure* avec dissimulation, on *supporte* avec douceur.

Souffrir, to suffer; tolérer, to tolerate; permettre, to permit.—*souffrir* une chose, c'est ne pas y opposer; soit qu'on ignore, soit qu'on ne puisse pas l'empêcher. *Tolérer* une chose, c'est ne pas l'empêcher, quoiqu'on en ait le pouvoir. *Permettre* une chose, c'est l'autoriser par un consentement formel. *Tolérer* et *souffrir* ne se disent que de choses inanimées.

Permettre se dit et peut être bien employé à l'égard de certains maux; on *permet* des injures. On *tolère* certains maux; on *souffre* des douleurs.

Soumettre, to submit; assujettir, to assujettir, to submit.—ces verbes signifient mettre dans la dépendance. *Soumettre* signifie *mettre de vous*, sous soi, ranger sous la dépendance, la domination, l'autorité; *assujettir, mettre sous le joug* par la force, prendre à sa merci, le soumettre, *assujettir, mettre sous le joug*, le contraindre, le soumettre à des obligations, à des conditions, à servir, *mettre dans la dépendance* de sa volonté, à une extrême dépendance. Il est remarquable que *soumettre* et *assujettir* ont pas la même dureté de son qu'*assujettir* et *assujettir*: on *assujettit* et *assujettit* le plus facilement; on *assujettit* et *assujettit*, on peut être même libre *assujettit* et *assujettit*, on est esclave. On *assujettit* un prince juste, et *assujettit* à des conditions équitables; on est *assujettit* par un gouvernement arbitraire. Le *soumission* va au plus haut, jusqu'à l'assujettissement; la *soumission* descend à une contrainte ou à une assujettissement constante; il y a un *assujettissement*, un *assujettissement* du *joug pesant*, un *assujettissement* du *joug léger*; plus on est *assujettit*, plus on est *assujettit*; plus on est *assujettit*, plus on est *assujettit*; plus on est *assujettit*, plus on est *assujettit*.

Souçon, suspicion, suspicion.—*suspicion* et *suspicion* ces mots signifient un soupçon; l'un est incertain, on peut être en vain imaginé. Ou a une *suspicion* en soi-même sur le fait, un sentiment de doute, un demi-doute, un équivoque, une incertitude, un desavantage, un défaut de certitude. *Suspicion* est le terme vulgaire; *suspicion* est un terme de galanterie. Le *souçon* tombe sur toute sorte de biens; la *suspicion* tombe proprement sur les débits.

souppon entre dans les esprits délians; et la *suspicion*, dans le conseil des juges. Le *souppon* peut donc être sans fondement: la *suspicion* doit donc avoir quelque fondement, une raison apparente. Justifié par des indices, la *suspicion* sera donc un *souppon* légitime, grave, raisonnable. Le *souppon* fait qu'on est soupçonné: la *suspicion* suppose qu'on est suspect. Il résulte de-là que le verbe *suspecter*, indiqué par l'adjectif *suspect*, est un mot utile, puisqu'il désigne dans l'objet un sujet de le *soupponner*, *suspecter* ou tenir pour suspect. La défiance *soupponne* les gens mêmes qui n'ont donné aucun lieu de *souppon*: la prudence *suspecte* ceux qui ont donné matière à la *suspicion*. La femme de César ne doit pas être *soupponnée*; les fortunes rapides sont toujours *suspectées*.

Souris, sourire, *smiles*:—on voit le *sourire*, il repose sur le visage; on aperçoit le *souris*, il s'évanouit. Le *souris* prolongé devient *sourire*; le *souris* est au *sourire*, ce que l'accent est à la voix, ce que le bouton qui commence à s'ouvrir est à la fleur épanouie; ce n'est qu'un acte léger, un trait fugitif; le *sourire* est une action suivie, un état. La peinture fixe le *sourire*; elle esquisse le *souris*. Une femme artificiellement compose habilement son *sourire*; mais à un *souris* général de l'assemblée, je vois que personne ne s'y trompe. Le *sourire* doit être naturel; sinon, c'est une grimace: le *souris* est natif; il échappe du cœur, à moins qu'il ne soit malin. Le *sourire* du courtisan est comme celui d'un masque; il est le même pour tout le monde: un *souris* du prince est connue un *souris* de la beauté; il gagne les cœurs.

Souvent, *often*; fréquemment, *frequently*:—*fréquemment* signifie ce qui se fait souvent. *Souvent* veut dire, selon l'interprétation commune, beaucoup de fois, maintes fois, souventes-fois; *fréquemment*, selon l'étymologie et la valeur des mots de la même famille, veut dire fort souvent, très-ordinairement, plus que de coutume. Vous allez souvent dans un lieu où vous avez coutume d'aller; vous allez fréquemment dans une maison où vous allez avec une grande assiduité. *Souvent* n'indique que la pluralité des actes; *fréquemment* annonce une habitude forcée. Vous faites souvent ce qu'il n'est pas rare, ce qu'il est ordinaire que vous fassiez; vous faites fréquemment ce que vous êtes le plus accoutumé à faire, ce que vous faites sans cesse. Celui qui voit souvent les ministres, visite fréquemment les antichambres. Un égoïste parle souvent de lui; il en parle même plus fréquemment qu'on ne pense.

Stabilité, *stability*; constance, *constancy*; fermeté, *firmness*:—la *stabilité* empêche de varier; la *constance* empêche de changer; la *fermeté* empêche de céder.

Sterile, *sterile*; infertile, *infertile*:—*stérile* signifie qui ne produit, ne rapporte rien, aucun fruit, quoiqu'il soit de nature à produire; *infertile*, qui n'est pas fertile. On dit qu'une année est *stérile*, quoiqu'elle ne soit réellement qu'*infertile*; peut-être parce que la plainte exagérée toujours les maux. Une terre *invalide* qui ne produit rien, ou du moins rien pour notre usage, s'appelle *stérile*; une terre cultivée, mais qui ne paye pas assez les avances de la culture, n'est qu'*infertile*; vous la compterez bientôt parmi les terres *stériles*. Un sujet, *stérile* pour l'un, ne sera qu'*infertile* pour l'autre; tel esprit fait quelque chose de rien; tel autre ne sait rien faire de quelque chose. In-

fertile ne se dit guère au figuré que de l'esprit et d'une matière à traiter; *stérile* y est au contraire d'un grand usage.

Stoicien, *stoic*; stoïque, *stoical*:—ces deux mots dérivent d'un mot Grec qui signifie *portique*, parce que Zénon donnait ses leçons sous le portique d'Athènes. *Stoïcien* signifie donc: appartenant à la secte philosophique de Zénon; et *stoïque* veut dire: conforme aux maximes de cette secte. Des maximes *stoïciques* sont celles que Zénon et ses disciples ont enseignées. Des maximes *stoïques* sont celles qui persuadent un attachement inviolable à la vertu la plus rigide, et le mépris de toute autre chose. Une vertu *stoïque* est une vertu courageuse et inébranlable; une vertu *stoïcienne* pourrait bien n'être qu'une masque de pure représentation.

Subreptice, *surreptitious*; obreptice, *obreptitious*:—termes de palais et de chancellerie. Lorsqu'on avance comme vraie une chose fautive, alors il y a *subreption*. Lorsqu'on supprime dans son exposé une vérité qui empêcherait l'effet de la demande, alors il y a *obreption*. Un titre *obreptice* peut avoir été obtenu de bonne foi; mais il manque néanmoins de solidité; il ne donne pas un droit réel. Un titre *subreptice* a été obtenu de mauvaise foi; et loin de donner un droit réel, il est sujet à l'annulation du collateur.

Substance, *substance*; nourriture, *food*; aliments, *alimen* *st*:—le premier de ces mots a rapport au besoin; le second, à la satisfaction de ce besoin; le troisième, à la manière de le satisfaire. On fait des provisions pour la *substance*; on apprête à manger pour la *nourriture*; on choisit entre les mets les *aliments* convenables.

Subsistance, *subsistence*; substance, *substance*:—ces deux termes ont également rapport à la nourriture et à l'entretien de la vie. Le premier veut dire proprement ce qui sert à nourrir, à entretenir, à faire *subsister*, de quelque part qu'on le receive. Le second signifie tout ce qu'on a pour *subsister* étroitement, ce qui est absolument nécessaire pour pouvoir se nourrir. Combien de partisans qui s'engrassaient de la pure *subsistance* du peuple, et qui mangent en un jour la *substance* de cent familles!

Substances, *means of support*; denrées, *commodities*; vivres, *victuals*:—les *substances* sont les productions de la terre, qui nous font *subsister*, c'est-à-dire, qui maintiennent la durée de notre existence, ou qui forment notre *subsistance*, composée de la nourriture et de l'entretien. Les *denrées* sont des productions ou les espèces de *substances* qui entrent dans le commerce journalier, et qui se vendent couramment en argent (en *deniers*). Les *vivres* sont les espèces de *substances* et de *denrées* qui nous font vivre, ou qui alimentent et reproduisent, pour ainsi dire, chaque jour notre vie par la nourriture. Les *substances* embrassent nos besoins réels, et surtout les divers objets de nécessité; les *denrées* sont des objets d'un commerce journalier, et d'une consommation commune; les *vivres* se bornent à la nourriture et aux consommations journalières. Les *substances* sont l'objet de l'économie sociale; les *denrées*, celui de l'économie distributive; les *vivres*, celui de l'économie domestique. Un pays est fertile en *substances*; un marché est pourvu de *denrées*; une place est approvisionnée de *vivres*. Le

cultivateur produit toutes les subsistances; c'est donc par lui que tout existe, que tout subsiste, que tout prospère dans la société. Le vendeur, ou bien le marchand, débite les denrées produites par l'agriculture; service utile, qui, par le débit, assure la reproduction, et d'autant plus utile, qu'il la favorise davantage. Le pourvoyeur amasse des vivres, que l'art apprête; ce qui forme la plus précieuse des consommations, celle qui rend sans cesse à l'agriculture des avances en lui demandant sans cesse une nouvelle production.

Suffisant, *sufficiens*; important, *haughty*; arrogant, *arrogant*;—le *suffisant* est celui en qui la pratique de certains détails que l'on honore du nom d'affaires, se trouve jointe à une très-grande médiocrité d'esprit. Un grain d'esprit et une once d'affaires plus qu'il n'en entre dans la composition du *suffisant*, tout l'important. Pendant qu'on ne fait que rire de l'important, il n'a pas un autre nom; dès qu'on s'en plaint, c'est l'*arrogant*.

Suggestion, *suggestion*; inspiration, *inspiration*; insinuation, *insinuation*; instigation, *instigation*; persuasion, *persuasion*;—à la lettre, *suggerer*, c'est *porer dessous, en dessous*, fournir tout doucement à quelqu'un ce qui lui manque, lui mettre, pour ainsi dire, sourdement dans l'esprit ce qui n'y vient pas. *Inspirer*, c'est *souffler dans*, faire entrer en soufflant, introduire dans l'esprit d'une manière insensible, imperceptible. *Insinuer*, c'est *mettre dans le sein*, et d'une manière *simulée*, faire passer adroitement, artificieusement dans l'esprit. *Instiguer*, c'est *piquer, imprimer vivement, profondément*, exciter, aiguillonner fortement, quelqu'un à faire une chose. *Persuader*, c'est *couler doucement, pénétrer entièrement*, gagner entièrement l'esprit. La *persuasion* coule, dit-on, des lèvres; elle pénètre, entraîne, charme; on compare l'éloquence à un ruisseau, à un fleuve, à un torrent; la *suggestion* est une manière cachée ou détournée de prévenir et d'occuper l'esprit de quelqu'un d'une idée qu'il n'aurait pas; l'*inspiration* est un moyen insensible et pénétrant de faire naître dans l'esprit de quelqu'un des pensées, ou dans son cœur des sentimens qui semblent y naître comme d'eux-mêmes; l'*insinuation* est une manière subtile et adroite de se glisser dans l'esprit de quelqu'un, et de s'emparer de sa volonté, sans qu'il s'en doute; l'*instigation* est un moyen stimulant et pressant d'exciter secrètement quelqu'un à faire ce à quoi il répugne et résiste. La *persuasion* est le moyen puissant et victorieux de faire croire fermement, ou adopter pleinement à quelqu'un ce qu'on veut; même malgré des préjugés ou des préventions contraires, et plus par le charme du discours ou de la chose qui intéresse et gagne, que par la force des raisons qui convainquent et subjuguent. On obéit, on obéit à la *suggestion*; on est saisi, agité par l'*inspiration*; on se laisse aller à l'*insinuation*, on ne s'en défend pas; on se défend en vain contre l'*instigation*, ses persécutions lissent; on ne résiste point à la *persuasion*. *Suggestion* et *instigation* ne se prennent que dans un sens odieux.

Superbe, *haughtiness*; orgueil, *pride*;—la *superbe* n'est plus guère employée que par les prédicateurs. La *superbe* n'est pas l'*orgueil* tout pur, comme le *superbe* n'est pas simplement l'*orgueilleux*; celui-ci est plein de soi; mais l'autre en est tout bouffi. Le *superbe* est un

orgueilleux arrogant, qui, par son air et ses manières, affecte sur les autres une supériorité humiliante. C'est l'éclat, c'est le faste, c'est la gloire, qui forme l'idée distinctive de *superbe*. La *superbe* est un *orgueil superbe* ou arrogant, insolent, fastueux, dédaigneux. L'*orgueil* est, selon Théophraste, une haute opinion de soi-même, qui fait qu'on n'estime que soi; la *superbe* est l'ostentation de cet *orgueil*, qui fait qu'en affectant une très-haute opinion de soi-même, l'on témoigne ouvertement un grand dédain pour les autres. Il y a toujours de la sottise dans l'*orgueil*, et de l'impertinence dans la *superbe*. Vous connaissez le démon de l'*orgueil*; Milton vous dépeint le démon de la *superbe*.

Suppléer une chose, *to supply with a thing*; suppléer à une chose, *to supply a thing*;—*suppléer une chose*, c'est la fournir pour compléter un tout; remplir par cette addition le vide, la lacune, le *défaut* qui se trouve dans un objet incomplet ou imparfait. *Suppléer à une chose*, c'est mettre à sa place une autre chose qui en tient lieu: si votre troupe est inférieure à celle de l'ennemi, la valeur *suppléera* au nombre. Ainsi vous *suppléez* la chose même qui manque; vous *su pléez* à la chose qui manque, par un équivalent.

Supposition, *supposition*, *datum*; hypothèse, *hypothesis*;—ces deux mots ont le même sens littéral. La *supposition* et l'*hypothèse* sont des propositions non prouvées, sur lesquelles, d'après lesquelles, on fait des raisonnemens, et l'on tire des inductions. L'*hypothèse* est une *supposition* purement idéale, tandis que la *supposition* se prend pour une proposition ou vraie ou avouée. Vous soutenez un système comme *hypothèse* et non comme *thèse*; vous faites une *supposition*, comme une proposition vraie ou reçue, établie, accordée, de manière que vous ne la mettez pas en *thèse* pour la prouver, parce que vous la regardez comme constante ou incontestable. Dans l'*hypothèse* que la terre tourne autour du soleil, vous expliquez divers phénomènes de la nature; dans la *supposition* que tout est bien, vous regardez les désordres apparents comme les suites nécessaires et convenables d'un ordre caché. Dans l'*hypothèse*, vous n'avancez pas que le soleil tourne; dans la *supposition*, vous pouvez prétendre qu'en effet tout est bien. Les systèmes de Copernic, de Cassendi, de Descartes, s'appellent *hypothèses* et non *suppositions*. L'*hypothèse* est un terme de science; la *supposition* est un terme de conversation. Vous tâchez d'éclaircir les grands mystères de la nature, par des *hypothèses*; et vos idées particulières, par des *suppositions* sensibles. *Supposition* se prend quelquefois en mauvaise part; il signifie alors allégation, production fautive, chose feinte ou controuvée pour nuire; ainsi l'on dit *supposition* de pièces, d'un testament, de nom, de personne, de part, &c.

Suprême, *supreme*; souverain, *sovereign*;—ces mots expriment la *supériorité*, la *primauté*, la plus haute élévation ou le plus haut degré. *Suprême* signifie proprement ce qui est au-dessus de tout; et *souverain*, ce qui n'a rien au-dessus de soi. Ainsi il n'y a rien au-dessus du *souverain*; il n'y a point d'appel d'un jugement rendu par une cour *souveraine*, ou au *souverain*. Mais c'est vraiment cette idée de puissance, qui forme l'idée distinctive et caractéristique de *souverain*. Tout est inférieur en rang à ce qui est *suprême*; tout est soumis

à l'influence de ce qui est *souverain*. Un remède *souverain* est efficace au *suprême* degré; on ne dit pas un remède *suprême*, parce qu'on considère le remède relativement au mal et à la guérison. Il faut s'abaisser, s'humilier devant ce qui est *suprême*; il faut céder, obéir, à ce qui est *souverain*.

Surface, *surface*; *superficie*, *superficies*:—on dit *surface* quand on ne veut parler que de ce qui est extérieur et visible, sans aucun égard à ce qui paraît au dehors, avec ce qui ne paraît pas. De tous les animaux qui couvrent la *surface* de la terre, il n'y a que l'homme qui soit capable de connaître toutes les propriétés de ce globe; et entre les hommes, la plupart n'en apperçoivent que la *superficie*; il n'y a que l'œil percant d'un petit nombre de philosophes qui sache en pénétrer l'intérieur. Dans le sens figuré, on dit: avoir des notions *superficielles* des choses, n'en savoir que la *superficie*.

Surprendre, *to surprise*; **étonner**, *to astonish*:—*surprendre* signifie *prendre sur le fait*, lorsqu'on ne s'y attend pas, à l'improviste, au dépourvu. *Etonner*, c'est frapper, émouvoir, ébranler par un grand bruit, par une grande cause. Ainsi la *surprise* naît de la présence subite d'un objet inattendu, inopiné, imprévu; l'*étonnement* naît du coup violent frappé par un objet puissant, extraordinaire, irrésistible. La même chose *surprend* comme inattendue, tandis qu'elle *étonne* comme éclatante. L'effet est plus grand et plus durable dans l'*étonnement*, que dans la *surprise*; si la *surprise* trouble vos sens ou vos idées, l'*étonnement* les renverse. Il y a des *surprises* agréables et légères; mais l'*étonnement* n'a rien que de grand et de fort. Enfin, l'*étonnement* est une extrême *surprise*, mêlée de crainte, d'admiration, d'effroi, de ravissement. Un bruit ordinaire, mais subit, au milieu d'un grand calme, vous *surprend*; s'il est éclatant, il vous *étonne*. Vous avez vu l'éclair, le bruit de la foudre ne vous *surprend* plus; mais s'il est si violent qu'il abatte toutes les forces de vos organes et de votre esprit, il vous *étonne* encore. Le singulier vous *surprend*; le merveilleux vous *étonne*. Vous êtes *surpris* de la délicatesse d'un travail; vous êtes *étonné* de la grandeur d'une entreprise. Les ruses tortueuses d'Ulysse vous *surprennent*; les exploits éclatants d'Achille vous *étonnent*. Molière vous *surprend*, et Corneille vous *étonne* sans cesse. Un trait d'esprit nous *surprend*; un coup de génie nous *étonne*.

Surprendre, *to cheat*, *to take in*; **tromper**, *to deceive*; **leurrer**, *to lure*; **duper**, *to dupe*:—faire donner dans le faux, est l'idée commune qui rend ces quatre mots synonymes; mais *surprendre*, c'est y faire donner par adresse; *tromper*, c'est y faire donner par déguisement; *leurrer*, c'est y faire donner par les appas de l'espérance; *duper*, c'est y faire donner par habileté. On *surprend*, en induisant l'esprit en erreur; en blessant la probité ou la fidélité; on *leurre*, en attaquant l'attente ou le désir; on *dupé*, quand il est question d'intérêt ou de profit.

Survivre à quelqu'un, **survivre** quelqu'un, *to survive one*:—*survivre* signifie pousser sa vie plus loin, vivre plus long-temps que —. L'usage, conforme à la valeur des mots, est pour *survivre à quelqu'un*. *Survivre* quelqu'un est proprement du palais; mais il entre quelquefois dans la conversation familière. On dit même *survivre* sans régime, lorsque le ré-

gime est suffisamment indiqué. Ainsi l'on dit qu'une femme a *survécu* son mari; qu'un père a *survécu* ses enfans. Cette expression quoiqu'elle ne soit pas régulière, et pu-ut-être aussi parce qu'elle ne l'est pas, semble avoir une singulière énergie, pour exprimer une certaine communauté d'existence, l'attache du sort de quelqu'un au sort d'un autre. Selon l'ordre de la nature, les enfans doivent *survivre* au père; par des événemens particuliers, le père *survit* les enfans.

T.

TACT, *freil*; **toucher**, *touch*; **attouchement**, *taction*:—ces trois termes sont relatifs à la sensibilité répandue sur la surface du corps, et excitée par l'action immédiate d'un objet physique sur les houppes nerveuses. Le *tact* est proprement le sens qui reçoit l'impression des objets, comme la vue, l'ouïe, le goût, l'odorat. Le *toucher* est l'action de ce sens; l'exercice de toucher, palper, manier, ou le sens actif. L'*attouchement* est l'acte de toucher, de palper; l'application particulière du sens actif ou de l'organe, et particulièrement de la main. Un corps vous *touche*; et le sens du *tact* éprouve une sensation analogue à la qualité palpable du corps froid ou chaud, humide ou sec, dur ou mou, &c. Vous *touchez* un corps; et par cette action du *toucher*, vous cherchez à connaître et à éprouver ces différentes qualités ou à produire vous-même divers effets sur le corps. Vous *touchez* à un corps; et par le simple *attouchement*, vous éprouvez ou vous produisez vous-même tel effet. C'est au *tact* que l'on attribue les qualités distinctives du sens ou de l'organe: on dit la finesse, la grossièreté, la délicatesse du *tact*. C'est au *toucher* que vous reconnaissez la qualité des choses: on dit qu'un corps est doux ou rude au *toucher*. C'est par l'*attouchement* que vous distinguez les circonstances particulières de tel acte relativement à tel objet. Nous disons plutôt *tact* au figuré, pour exprimer un jugement de l'esprit, prompt, subtil, juste, qui semble prévenir le raisonnement et la réflexion, et provenir d'un goût, d'un sentiment, d'une sorte d'instinct droit et sûr. *Toucher* ne se dit qu'au physique; *attouchement* se dit au physique, et au moral dans un mauvais sens.

Taille, *shape*, *size*; **stature**, *stature*:—la *taille* est proprement la coupe et la configuration. On est ou d'une *taille*, ou d'une *stature* haute, ou moyenne, ou petite; mais la *taille* est noble ou fine, belle ou difforme, bien ou mal prise; et non la *stature*. Les Patagons et les Lapons sont, quant à la *stature*, les deux extrêmes de l'espèce humaine; mais la *taille* des Patagons est bien prise et bien proportionnée; au lieu que celle des Lapons est difforme. Lorsqu'on prend des valets pour la représentation, le premier mérite est une riche *taille*. Lorsqu'on prend des soldats pour effrayer l'ennemi par les yeux, le premier mérite d'un soldat est une haute *stature*, relevée par un harnois effrayant. La force et la vigueur sont moins dans une *stature* élevée, que dans une *taille* moyenne, mâle tout à la fois et souple. On ne se sert guère du mot *stature* qu'en parlant de la grandeur de quelque nation; et l'on dit

taille lorsqu'il s'agit d'une personne en particulier.

Taire, *to conceal*; céler, *to keep close*; cacher, *to hide* :—taire signifie ne pas remuer, même le bout des lèvres, ne dire mot, ne faire aucun bruit. Céler désigne ce qui renferme, ce qui enclôt, ce qui cache et garantit par sa force. Cacher signifie mettre, renfermer dans un lieu secret, dans une cache où les choses ne soient pas vues ou trouvées. Ces verbes ne sont synonymes de taire que dans son sens actif, celui de ne point parler d'une chose. Il est clair que taire marque le pur silence qu'on garde sur la chose ; céler, le secret qu'on en fait ; cacher, le mystère dans lequel on veut l'envelopper. Pour taire une chose, il suffit de ne la pas dire, quand il y a occasion d'en parler ; pour la céler, il faut non-seulement la taire, mais encore avoir une intention formelle de ne point la manifester, et une attention particulière à ne pas se déceler ; pour la cacher, on est obligé non-seulement de la céler, mais même de la renfermer dans le fond de son cœur.

Se tapir, *to squat*; se blottir, *to lie squat* :—se tapir, c'est proprement se cacher, mais derrière quelque chose qui vous couvre, et en prenant une posture raccourcie et resserrée. Se blottir, c'est s'accroupir, se ramasser, se rouler sur soi-même. On se tapit derrière un buisson, ou dans un coin, pour n'être point vu : on dit qu'un enfant est tout blotti, ou couché en rond dans son lit, et il n'a pas eu l'intention de se cacher. Le froid fait tout naturellement qu'on se blottit, sans avoir le dessein de se tapir. Le lièvre se tapit, se renferme dans son gîte ; la perle se blottit, se pelotonne, pour ainsi dire, devant le chien couchant.

Tapisserie, *tapestry*; tenture, *hangings* :—la tapisserie est faite pour couvrir quelque chose ; et la tenture, pour être tendue sur quelque chose. La tapisserie est tenture en tant qu'elle est placée, étendue sur le mur ; la tenture est tapisserie en tant qu'elle revêt et pare le mur. La tapisserie est proprement un genre particulier de fabrication ou de manufacture. La tenture désigne vaguement tout ce qui est employé au même usage : on dit des tentures de tapisserie, des papiers tentures, &c. On dit une pièce de tapisserie, et une tenture de tapisserie. La tenture renferme toutes les pièces employées à meubler une chambre.

Tarder, *to tarry, to delay*; différer, *to defer* :—l'idée propre de tarder, est celle d'être, de demeurer long-temps à venir, à faire ; et l'idée de différer, celle de remettre, de renvoyer à un autre temps, à un temps plus éloigné. Tarder ne désigne que le fait, sans aucune raison du retard ; différer annonce une résolution de la volonté, qui détermine le délai. Ne tardez pas à cueillir le fruit, s'il est mûr ; s'il n'est pas mûr, différez. Il est quelquefois sage de différer ; il est toujours prudent de tarder. On perd du temps à tarder ; on en gagne quelquefois à différer. Il résulte de-là qu'il convient de dire tarder, lorsqu'on a tort de différer. Il n'y a pas à différer quand la chose presse ; pendant que vous tardez, l'occasion est passée. Tarder est toujours neutre ; dans le sens actif on se sert de retarder. Vous tardez la chose que vous ne faites pas assez tôt, au temps marqué, prescrit, convenu ; vous différez ce que vous remettez à un autre temps, plus éloigné, plus commode, plus convenable du moins pour vous.

Tas, *pile*; monceau, *heap* :—un tas peut être

rangé avec symétrie : un monceau n'a d'autre arrangement que celui que le hasard lui donne. On dit : un tas de pierres, quand elles sont préparées pour faire un bâtiment ; et un monceau de pierres, quand elles sont les restes d'un édifice renversé.

Taux, *rate*; taxe, *valuation, tax*; taxation, *taxation* :—l'idée commune de ces trois mots est celle de la détermination établie de quelque valeur pécuniaire. Le taux est cette valeur même ; la taxe est le règlement qui la détermine ; les taxations sont certains droits fixes attribués à quelques officiers qui ont le manquement des deniers du roi. On ne dit que taux quand il s'agit du denier auquel les intérêts de l'argent sont fixés par l'ordonnance. On dit aussi taux en parlant du prix établi pour la vente des denrées ; et on appelle taxe le règlement qui fixe le prix des d. nées ; ainsi l'on dit : mettre le taux au pain, à la viande ; taxer le pain, la viande ; faire la taxe du pain, de la viande. Taux et taxe se disent aussi de la somme fixée que doit payer un contribuable. Son taux est trop haut, veut dire qu'un contribuable n'est pas taxé en proportion de ses facultés : sa taxe est trop forte, veut dire qu'il n'est pas taxé dans la proportion des autres contribuables. En parlant de frais faits à la poursuite d'un procès, on ne dit que taxe. Taxe de dépens. On dit quelquefois taxation, au singulier, pour signifier l'opération de la taxe, comme l'assise de la taille.

Taverne, *tavern*; cabaret, *public-house*; guinguette, *tea-garden, al'house*; auberge, *eating-house*; hôtellerie, *inn*; hôtel, *hotel*; café, *coffee-house*; traiteur, *cook's-shop*; restaurateur, *restaurant* :—tous lieux ouverts au public, où chacun, pour son argent, trouve des choses nécessaires à la vie. Une taverne est, selon le sens accessoire que l'usage y a attaché en France, un cabaret où l'on n'a recours que pour y boire à l'excès, et se livrer à la crapule ; il n'y a que la canaille qui hante les tavernes : ce mot ne se prend qu'en mauvaise part ; au lieu que la taverne Anglaise ne présente rien d'odieux. Un cabaret est un lieu où l'on vend en détail du vin et d'autres liqueurs, soit pour l'emporter chez soi, soit pour le boire dans le lieu même ; ce mot, par lui-même, n'a rien d'odieux. Une guinguette est un petit cabaret, où l'on boit du petit vin appelé guinguet, du mot *ginguet* (étroit, petit, mince) : c'est le rendez-vous du petit peuple qui faute de lieu pour s'assembler dans la ville, et d'argent pour y boire du vin potable, va boire de la ripopée dans ces tavernes placées au dehors, danser, se divertir, manger les gains de la semaine, perdre la santé, le Dimanche et les jours suivants. Une auberge est un lieu où l'on donne à manger en repas réglé, soit à titre de pension, soit à tant par repas. Il y a des auberges où on loge en chambre garnie ; mais à l'auberge du traiteur on ne fait que manger. Si l'on veut à toute heure des mets exquis, succulents, ou censés l'être, et bien chers, on va chez le restaurateur, et on y mange ce qu'on veut, et sans prix réglé par repas : le restaurateur tient un honnête cabaret, mais sans nappe. Un café est un endroit public où l'on donne du café, du chocolat, de la limonade, des bavaises, et de la liqueur, mais point de vin ; on y va assez ordinairement pour lire les gazettes, les affiches, &c. Une hôtellerie est une maison où l'on reçoit des étrangers, des passans, des voy-

agurs, qui y sont logés, nourris, et couchés pour leur argent; il y a de ces sortes de *logis* dans les campagnes comme dans les villes; les *hôtelleries* ont remplacé les *hospices*; on y donne l'hospitalité pour de l'argent. Un *hôtel* est une espèce d'*hôtellerie*, mais sur le grand ton; et il ne s'en trouve que dans les villes; il y a des *hôtels* garnis où l'on ne fait que loger. Il y a des *hôtels*: que l'on distingue par tel ou tel nom d'enseigne, comme *hôtel* du cheval blanc, de la tête noire, du lion rouge, &c. mais ce ne sont à proprement parler que des *hôtelleries*, quoiqu'on les appelle du nom pompeux d'*hôtel*.

Tel, *such*; pareil, *like*; semblable, *similar*:—ces mots sont des termes de comparaison. Achille, *tel* qu'un lion, *pareil* à un lion, *semblable* à un lion, poursuivait les Troyens. *Tel* désigne l'objet qui est de même qu'un autre, qui a les mêmes qualités et les mêmes rapports, qui lui est parfaitement conforme, &c. *Pareil* dit moins que *pair*: il désigne des choses qui, sans être rigoureusement égales entre elles et les mêmes, ont néanmoins de si grands rapports, qu'elles peuvent être mises en parallèle. *Semblable* signifie qui a des apparences, des traits, des formes communes avec un autre objet. *Semblable* dit moins que *pareil*, et *pareil* moins que *tel*. Un objet *tel* qu'un autre, ne diffère pas de celui-ci: un objet *pareil* à un autre, ne le cède point à celui-ci: un objet *semblable* à un autre, s'assortit avec celui-ci. Achille *tel* qu'un lion, a toute la furie ou la qualité destructive de cet animal; vous le prendrez pour un lion: *pareil* à un lion, il a le même degré de furie; vous l'égalerez au lion: *semblable* à un lion, il en imite la furie, sa vue vous rappelle l'idée du lion. *Tel* sert proprement à fixer l'idée de la chose par sa comparaison exacte avec un objet connu: *pareil* sert à estimer dans la balance le prix de la chose, par sa comparaison juste avec un objet apprécié: *semblable* sert à donner une sorte de représentation de la chose, par sa comparaison sensible avec un objet familier. *Tel* est un mot énergique; *pareil* est un mot précis; *semblable* est un mot vague.

Temple, *temple*; église, *church*:—ces mots signifient un édifice destiné à l'exercice public de la religion: mais *temple* est du style pompeux; *église*, du style ordinaire. *Temple* exprime quelque chose d'auguste, et signifie proprement un édifice consacré à la divinité. *Eglise* exprime quelque chose de plus commun, et signifie particulièrement un édifice fait pour l'assemblée des fidèles.

Ténèbres, *darkness*; obscurité, *obscurity*; nuit, *night*:—les *ténèbres* signifient quelque chose d'opposé à la lumière; l'*obscurité* est une privation de clarté; la *nuit* est la cessation du jour. On dit des *ténèbres* qu'elles sont épaisses; de l'*obscurité*, qu'elle est grande; de la *nuit*, qu'elle est sombre. On marche dans les *ténèbres*, à l'*obscurité*, pendant la *nuit*.

Termes, *terms*; bornes, *limits*; limites, *limits*; bornes, *bounds*:—le *terme* est un point; les *limites* sont une ligne; les *bornes*, un obstacle. Le *terme* est où l'on peut aller: les *limites* sont ce qu'on ne doit point passer: les *bornes* sont ce qui empêche de passer outre. On approche, ou l'on éloigne le *terme*; on ressort, ou l'on étend les *limites*; on avance, ou l'on recule les *bornes*. Le *terme* de notre vie est le *terme* de nos maux. Les souhaits n'ont point de *limites*.

On est heureux quand les bornes de la fortune sont celles de la cupidité.

Termes propres, *proper terms*; propres termes, *the very words of one*:—les *termes propres* sont ceux que l'usage a consacrés, pour rendre précisément les idées que l'on veut exprimer. Les *propres termes* sont ceux-mêmes qui ont été employés par la personne que l'on fait parler, ou par l'écrivain que l'on cite.

Terreur, *terror*; épouvante, *fears*; effroi, *fright*; frayeur, *dread*:—la *terreur* est une violente peur, qui, causée par la présence ou par l'annonce d'un objet redoutable, abat le courage, et jette le corps dans un tremblement universel. L'*épouvante* est une grande peur, qui, causée par un objet ou un appareil extraordinaire, donne les signes de l'étonnement et de l'aversion, et, par la grandeur du trouble qui l'accompagne, ne permet pas la délibération. L'*effroi* est une peur extrême, qui, causée par un objet horrible, jette dans un état funeste, et renverse également les sens et l'esprit. La *frayeur* est un violent accès de peur, qui, causée par l'impression subite d'un objet surprenant, fait frissonner le corps, et trouble toutes nos pensées. Il est à observer que le mot *frayeur* n'exprime que la sensation imprimée, ou l'effet produit, sans être jamais appliqué à la cause: on ne dit pas qu'un tyran est la *frayeur* de ses peuples, comme il en est l'*effroi*, l'*épouvante*, la *terreur*.

Terrible, *terrible*; redoutable, *redoutable*; formidable, *formidable*:—un objet *terrible* inspire la *terreur*, ou une peur violente qui abat, décourage, terrasse, en se montrant avec l'air et l'appareil menaçant. L'objet est *redoutable* par sa force et sa puissance, quand même il ne la déploie pas: il vous tient dans une crainte respectueuse, et vous craindriez de l'irriter. Enfin ce qui par un grand appareil d'une grande puissance, prête à agir, inspire une grande crainte, est *formidable*.

Tête, *head*:—dans le sens littéral, quand on parle de reliques, on dit le *chef* de S. Jean, le *chef* de S. Denys, et non la *tête*. Dans le sens figuré, on dit: la *tête* d'un bataillon, d'un bâtiment; le *chef* d'une entreprise, d'un parti: être à la *tête* d'une armée: commander en *chef*: il sied bien au *chef* de marcher à la *tête* des troupes.

Têtu, *headstrong*; entêté, *stubborn*; opiniâtre, *opiniatre*, *opinionated*; obstiné, *obstinate*:—*têtu* signifie qui a, comme on dit, une *tête*, un esprit, une humeur raide, absolue, décidée; qui s'en rapporte à sa *tête*, qui s'en tient à son idée, à son caprice, à sa résolution; qui n'en fait qu'à sa *tête*, qui ne veut suivre que sa fantaisie. *Entêté* signifie qui a fortement une chose en *tête*; qui en a la tête pleine, possédée, tournée; qui en est préoccupé de manière à ne pas s'en débarrasser. *Opiniâtre* signifie qui est excessivement attaché à son opinion, à sa pensée; qui la défend à outrance et contre toute raison, qui n'en démord pas: l'*opiniâtreté* suppose la discussion; le combat fait qu'on s'*opiniâtre*. *Obstiné* signifie qui tient invariablement à une chose, qui ne se départ pas de son opposition, qui résiste à tous les efforts contraires. Le *têtu* ne se soucie pas de ce que vous dites; l'*entêté* ne l'écoute seulement pas; l'*opiniâtre* ne s'y rendra jamais; l'*obstiné* s'en irrite plutôt que de céder. Une humeur capricieuse et volontaire, un caractère entier et décidé, un goût d'indépendance.

sont le *téu*. Un petit esprit, une tête vaine, quelque intérêt d'amour-propre ou autre, sont l'*entée*. L'ignorance, la présomption, une mauvaise honte, sont l'*opiniâtre*. L'indocilité de l'esprit, l'inflexibilité du caractère, l'impatience de la contradiction, sont l'*obstiné*.

Tic, *bad habit*; manie, *folly* : — le *tic* regarde proprement les habitudes du corps; et la manie les travers de l'esprit. Le *tic* est désagréable; la manie est déraisonnable. *Tic* s'emploie quelquefois familièrement au figuré; et manie ne se dit guère au physique que de la maladie de ce nom. Au figuré, le *tic* est une petite manie, plus puérile, plus ridicule, plus pitoyable que digne d'une cure sévère et sérieuse. Vous qualifiez de *tic*, d'une manière méprisante, ce que vous ne voulez point traiter de manie. Le *tic* est plus bête; la manie, plus folle; le *tic* n'est qu'une habitude; la manie est une sorte de passion. Les petits esprits seront sujets à des *tics*; les personnes ardentes, à des manies.

Tissu, *web*; *tissure*, *weaving*; texture, *texture*; *contexture*, *contexture* : — l'origine de ces mots est la même: ils présentent l'idée de faire un tissu, un lacis, un tout de différentes parties réunies, liés ensemble. Le *tissu* est l'ouvrage *tissu*, l'étoffe, la toile, le tout formé par l'entrelacement de différents fils, avec plus ou moins de longueur et de largeur. La *tissure* est la qualité donnée au *tissu*, à l'ouvrage, par le travail, ou la manière d'unir et de lier les fils ensemble. Le *tissu* comprend la matière et la façon: la *tissure* ne désigne que la qualité de la fabrication, résultante de la main d'œuvre. Un *tissu* est de soie, de laine, de fil, de cheveux: la *tissure* en est lâche ou serrée, égale ou inégale, &c. La *tissure* est au *tissu*, ce que la peinture est au portrait. La *texture* est l'ordonnance ou l'économie résultante de la disposition et de l'arrangement des parties d'un tout: la *contexture* est l'ordonnance et la concordance des rapports que les parties ont les unes avec les autres, et avec le tout. Vous considérez la *texture* ou du tout ou des parties: vous considérez la *contexture* particulière des parties d'où résulte l'ensemble et sa *texture*: *con* désigne l'assemblage des objets. La *contexture* est à la *texture* ce que le *contexte* est au *texte*. Le sens naturel de *texte* est celui de *tissu*; mais il n'a, dans notre langue, qu'une acception figurée. *Tissu* se dit au figuré, pour désigner une suite d'actions, de discours, choses enchaînées les unes aux autres: le *tissu* d'un discours, un *tissu* de crimes. *Texture* et *contexture* ne se disent guère d'un *tissu* proprement dit: ils se disent au figuré; *texture* exprime la liaison et l'arrangement des différentes parties d'un discours, d'un poème, &c.: *contexture* se dit pour marquer l'ensemble ou le résultat des parties combinées, ou des détails.

Tombe, *omb*; tombeau, *moniment*; sépulture, *sepulchre*; sépulture, *sepulture* : — ces mots désignent les lieux où l'on dépose les morts. La *tombe* et le *tombeau* sont élevés: le *tombeau* est plus élevé que la *tombe*. Les anciens élevaient des monceaux de terre sur les cadavres. *Sépulture* et *sepulture* se distinguent de *tombe* et de *tombeau* par l'idée contraire à celle d'élevation. La *sepulture* est le lieu où les corps morts sont, suivant sa destination, mis en terre et renfermés. Le *sepulture* est tout lieu qui renferme profondément et retient à jamais un corps, comme un gouffre qui l'engloutit. La

tombe et le *tombeau* sont donc des monuments élevés sur les *sepulchres*, et au milieu des *sepulchres*. Ainsi la *tombe* est, à la rigueur, la *pièce du sepulchre*: mais on l'a prise ensuite pour un *sepulchre de pierre*. Le *tombeau* est une sorte d'édifice, ou un ouvrage de l'art, érigé à l'honneur des morts. Ainsi la *tombe* est humble, simple, modeste devant le *tombeau*. Toutes sortes de marques d'honneur parent et relèvent le *tombeau*: on jette quelques fleurs sur la *tombe*. Nous pleurons sur la *tombe*, et nous admirons le *tombeau* ou sa vanité. La *tombe* est sous nos pieds; le *tombeau*, sur nos têtes: l'une n'est que pour le souvenir, et l'autre est pour la gloire. Mais le *sepulchre* et la *sepulture* ne sont que des fosses creusées et des souterrains fermés pour en cacher ou dévorer, si je puis ainsi dire, les restes. On ne sert du mot *sepulchre* qu'au figuré, ou en parlant des *tombeaux* des anciens, des saints.

Tomber par terre, *to tumble down*; tomber à terre, *to fall down* : — tomber par terre se dit de ce qui étant déjà à terre, tombe de sa hauteur. *Tomber à terre* se dit de ce qui étant élevé au-dessus de terre, tombe de haut. Un homme qui passe dans une rue et qui vient à tomber *tombe par terre*, et non à terre, car il y est déjà. Un coureur à qui le pied manque sur un toit, *tombe à terre*, et non par terre. Un arbre *tombe par terre*; mais les fruits de l'arbre *tombeut à terre*.

Tonnerre, *thunder*; foudre, *thunder-bolt* : — le tonnerre est aussi distingué de la foudre, qui l'éclair. Le tonnerre fait le bruit; comme l'éclair, la lumière. Foudre exprime la matière, ses propriétés, ses effets. Le tonnerre est une explosion terrible qui se fait dans les airs; il tonne quand la foudre éclate. La foudre est ce feu qui sort avec violence du sein des nuées, lorsqu'elles s'entrechoquent. *Fulminer*, c'est lancer des traits menaçans et foudroyans; *foudroyer* c'est frapper et renverser avec des foudres ou des traits semblables à la foudre. Au figuré, un corps va vite comme la foudre; un personnage redoutable est craint comme la foudre; un héros est un foudre de guerre. Mais comme c'est le bruit qui frappe, effraye, consterne le peuple, c'est le tonnerre qu'il redoute, qu'il fait tomber, qu'il voit frapper et détruire. On dit au figuré que quelqu'un a une voix de tonnerre, pour désigner l'éclat de sa voix; mais qu'un orateur lance les foudres de l'éloquence, pour désigner la force, la véhémence, et les effets de son discours. Le tonnerre frappe les corps, mais surtout les corps élevés: la foudre frappe les personnages, mais surtout les personnages les plus élevés. Le tonnerre tue, la foudre punit. Un coup de tonnerre se perd quelquefois dans les airs en un vain bruit; mais le coup de foudre porte à son but.

Tors, *tory*, *twisted*; tortu, *crooked*; tortu, *twisted*; tortu, *distorted*; tortillé, *tortile*, *twisted* : — tors ne se dit plus que comme adjectif dans ces sortes de phrases: *fil tors*, *col tors*, *colonne tors*, *sure tors*, &c. L'adjectif *tortu* emporte une idée de défaut ou de censure: un homme contrefait ou fait de travers, est *tortu*; on se plaint du chemin *tortu* qui va tout en zig-zag; on rejette le bois *tortu*: au figuré, on dit esprit *tortu*, mal-fait, de travers. Un corps peut être ou naturellement ou accidentellement *tortu*; mais il n'y a de *tordu* que ce qu'on a *tordu* de force, ou en changeant avec effort, sa direction propre et naturelle. Si le corps *tor-*

du conserve sa tournure accidentelle, il est *fortu ou contraire*. Comme le participe *tordu* exprime un rapport à l'action de *tordre*, ou à l'événement de se *tordre*, le participe *tortue* exprime de même un rapport à l'action de *tourner* et à l'événement de se *tourner*. Vous *tournez* une aiguille, la pointe d'un compas, une épingle, une règle, qui ne sont plus propres alors, ou qui le sont moins pour l'usage auquel on les fait. *Tortue* se dit plus que *tourner*; et par-là il semble désigner plutôt un accident arrivé sans dessein. *Tortille* a également le rapport propre au participe. *Tortiller* signifie *tourner* à plusieurs tours, plus ou moins serrés; et il se dit proprement des corps flexibles, faciles à ployer. On *tortille* des fils, des cheveux, des brins d'osier, de la filasse, du papier, &c. pour en faire quelque ouvrage ou pour leur donner une forme particulière. Il y a donc un dessin et un objet particulier dans l'objet *tortillé*; et ce mot, comme le mot *tors*, n'importe pas un défaut. Mais au figuré, ce verbe signifie *tourner* autour de la chose, au lieu d'aller droit; avancer et reculer, aller tantôt dans un sens tantôt dans un autre, chercher des détours, des échappatoires, des délais.

Tort, tort, wrong; préjudice, *prejudice, hurt;* dommage, *damage;* détriment, *detriment*; — *tort* est le contraire du *droit*, de la juste direction, de l'ordre naturel, de la droiture, et de la justice. *Prejudice* est la suite d'une action d'où provient un dommage, sans qu'elle soit faite à cette fin. *Dommage* signifie proprement mal, perte. *Détriment* désigne toute action qui dégrade et détruit. Le *tort* blesse le droit de celui à qui on le fait; le *prejudice* nuit aux intérêts de celui à qui on le porte; le *dommage* cause une perte à celui qui le souffre; le *détriment* détériore la chose de celui qui le reçoit. L'action injuste fait, par elle-même, le *tort*; l'action nuisible cause, par ses suites, le *prejudice*; l'action offensive porte, avec elle, le *dommage*; l'action malicieuse, en quelque sorte, opère, par contre-coup ou par ses influences, le *détriment*.

Tort, wrong; injure, *injury*; — le *tort* regarde particulièrement les biens et la réputation; il avert ce qui est dû. L'injure regarde proprement les qualités personnelles; elle impute des défauts. Le premier nuit; la seconde offense.

Toucher, to touch; concerner, *to concern;* regarder, *to regard*; — on dit assez indifféremment, et sans beaucoup de choix, qu'une chose nous *regarde*, nous *concerne*, ou nous *touche*, pour marquer la part que nous y avons; il paraît néanmoins qu'il y a entre ces expressions une différence délicate, qui vient d'abord d'une ordre de gradation, en sorte que l'une enlève sur l'autre, dans le rang qu'on leur a donné. Quoique nous ne prétendons qu'une légère part à la chose, nous pouvons dire qu'elle nous *regarde*; mais il en faut prendre davantage, pour dire qu'elle nous *concerne*, et lorsqu'elle nous est plus sensible et plus personnelle, nous disons qu'elle nous *touche*.

Toucher, to touch; manier, *to handle*; — on *touche* plus légèrement; on *manie* à pleine main. On *touche* une colonne, pour savoir si elle est de marbre ou de bois; on *manie* une étoffe, pour connaître si elle a du corps ou de la force. Il y a du danger à *toucher* ce qui est fragile; il n'y a point de plaisir à *manier* ce qui est rude.

Toujours, always; continuellement, *continually*;

— ce qu'on fait *toujours*, se fait en tout temps, et en toute occasion; ce qu'on fait *continuellement*, se fait sans interruption, et sans relâche. Il faut *toujours* préférer son devoir à son plaisir; il est difficile d'être *continuellement* appliqué au travail. Pour plaire en compagnie il faut y parler *toujours* bien; mais nous pas *continuellement*.

Tour, turn; tournure, *turn*; — *tour* est un mot vague, qui se prend de mille manières; *tourner* est un mot précis, qui n'a qu'un sens déterminé. Le *tour* donne la *tournure*; la chose reçoit la *tournure* donnée par le *tour*; et la *tournure* est la forme qui reste à la chose *tournée* ou changée par un certain *tour*. Les mœurs prennent un certain *tour*; et il en résulte une habitude, une *tournure* particulière. Avec un *tour* d'imagination, on voit les objets comme on veut les voir; avec une certaine *tournure* d'imagination, ou telle manière habituelle de voir, on est heureux ou malheureux dans toute sorte de positions, et quoi qu'il arrive. Vous direz un *tour* de phrase et la *tournure* du style.

Tour, tour, sweep; circonférence, *circumference*; circuit, *circuit*; — le *tour* est la ligne qu'on décrit, ou l'espace qu'on parcourt en suivant la direction courbe des parties extérieures d'un corps ou d'une étendue, de manière à revenir au point d'où l'on était parti. La *circumference* est la ligne courbe décrite ou formée par les parties du corps ou de l'espace, les plus éloignées du centre; le *circuit* est la ligne ou le terme auquel aboutissent, et dans lequel se renferment les parties d'un corps ou d'une étendue, en s'éloignant de la ligne droite, ou en formant des *ours*, des détours, des retours. Vous faites le *tour* de votre jardin; des ramparts font le *tour* de la ville; un bracolet fait le *tour* du bras; une tenture fait le *tour* d'une chambre; c'est-à-dire que ces objets suivent le *tour* ou la direction de la chose en tournant autour d'elle. Vous ne faites pas la *circumference* d'un corps, mais le corps a sa *circumference*; elle est marquée par l'extrémité de ses parties, de ses rayons. Vous ne faites pas le *circuit* de la chose; mais la chose fait un *circuit* dans lequel elle se renferme; ou vous tracez le *circuit* qui doit former, en quelque sorte, son encadrement. On va, on tourne *autour* d'un corps. La *circumference* règne *autour* du centre. Le *circuit* fait le *tour* et marque tous les *ours* ou changements de la direction de la chose; ou vous tracez le *circuit* dans lequel la chose doit se contenir.

Tout, every; chaque, *each*; — *tout* suppose un éternité dans le détail, et exclut les exceptions et les différences; *chaque* au contraire suppose et implique nécessairement des différences dans le détail. *Tout* homme a des passions; c'est une suite nécessaire de sa nature; *chaque* homme a sa passion dominante; c'est une suite nécessaire de la diversité des tempéramens.

Tout d'un coup, at once; tout-à-coup, *at once*; — *tout d'un coup* veut dire tout en un fois. *Tout-à-coup* signifie soudainement, en un instant, sur le champ. Ce qui se fait *tout d'un coup*, ne se fait ni par degrés ni à plusieurs fois. Ce qui se fait *tout-à-coup*, n'est ni prévu ni attendu.

Traduction, translation; version, *version*; — ces deux mots signifient la copie qui se fait dans une langue, d'un discours premièrement énoncé dans une autre. On dit, en parlant



de la Bible, la *version* des Septantes, la *version* Vulgate. Vaugelas a fait une excellente *traduction* de Quinte Curce. La *version* est plus littéraire que la *traduction*, plus attachée aux procédés propres de la langue originale, plus asservie dans ses moyens aux vues de la construction analytique. La *version* ne doit être que fidèle et claire; la *traduction* doit avoir de la correction, de la facilité, de la convenance, de la clarté, et le ton propre à la chose, conformément au génie du nouvel idiome. L'art de la *traduction* suppose nécessairement celui de la *version*; c'est pourquoi les essais de *traduction*, que l'on fait faire aux enfans dans les collèges, sont très-bien nommés *versions*.

Train, train, train; équipage, équipage:—le *train* regarde la suite; et l'*équipage*, le service. On dit, un grand *train*, un bel *équipage*. Il n'appartient qu'aux princes d'avoir des *trains* nombreux, et de superbes *équipages*.

Trainer, to drag; entraîner, to drag along:—*trainer*, c'est tirer après soi; *entraîner*, *trainer* avec soi. On *traîne* à sa suite; on *entraîne* dans son cours. La guerre *entraîne* avec elle des maux sans nombre, et *traîne* après elle des maux sans fin. On *traîne* en prison l'homme que l'on contraint: on y *entraîne* celui qu'on y emporte, pour ainsi dire, malgré tous ses efforts. Des chevaux *traînent* un char; le char *entraîne* les chevaux dans une pente rapide. Des passions aveugles et impétueuses *entraînent* dans le crime; et le crime *traîne* tout-ou-train au supplice.

Traite, journey; trajet, way:—la *traite* est proprement l'étendue de l'espace ou du chemin qu'il y a d'un lieu à un autre, ou entre l'un et l'autre: le *trajet* est le passage qu'il faut traverser ou franchir pour aller d'un lieu à un autre. La *traite* vous mène à un lieu, il faut en parcourir la longueur pour arriver au terme. Le *trajet* vous sépare d'un lieu; il faut aller par-delà pour parvenir au terme. On dit proprement *traite* en parlant de la terre; et *trajet* en parlant des eaux. On dit le *trajet*, et non la *traite*, de Calais à Douvres. Les eaux coupent le chemin, il faut les passer, les traverser; c'est un *trajet*: les chemins de terre sont continus, il faut les suivre; c'est une *traite*.

Traité, treaty; marché, bargain:—le *traité* est une convention, un accommodement sur des affaires d'importance, sur un *marché* *considérable*. Le *marché* est le prix de la chose qu'on achète, avec des conventions, des conditions. L'idée propre et dominante du *traité* est celle de fixer les conventions, et d'établir les stipulations respectives des parties: l'idée propre et dominante du *marché* est celle de s'accorder sur le prix des choses, et de faire un échange de valeur ou de service. Il faut savoir les affaires, pour faire des *traités* convenables; il faut savoir la valeur des choses, pour faire de bons *marchés*.

Tranchant, cutting, absolute; décisif, decisive, positive; péremptoire, peremptory:—*tranchant*, c'est ce qui *tranche*, coupe, sépare en coupant. *Décisif*, c'est celui qui *décide*, juge, résout: l'idée primitive de *décider* semble dote rentrer dans celle de *trancher*. Nous disons *trancher* dans le sens propre et physique; et dès-lors il conserve son énergie naturelle: nous ne disons *décider* qu'au figuré; et il n'a plus qu'un sens analogue à la qualité des objets auxquels il s'applique. *Péremptoire*, qui *périme*, qui fait périr, tomber l'action, l'opposi-

tion. *Péremptoire* est ce qui met fin au débat entre les plaideurs, et ne permet plus à un adversaire de se réverser. Dans le style didactique, c'est le terme qu'on n'y a rien à alléguer, ce qui est sans réplique. Le mot *tranchant* marque particulièrement ici l'efficacité du moyen, et la promptitude de l'effet qu'il produit: *décisif* annonce la discussion, et le moyen qui est propre pour la terminer. *Péremptoire* indique l'opposition, et un moyen qui doit la faire cesser. On dit au figuré *trancher* la difficulté, *trancher* le nœud, *trancher* net: on dit *décider* un cas, *décider* une question, une affaire: *périmer*, qui au propre n'est que du style du palais, pourrait se dire au figuré, en fait d'oppositions, d'instances, de répliques. Ce qui lève les difficultés, et aplaudit les obstacles tout d'un coup, est *tranchant*: ce qui ne laisse plus de doute, et entraîne le jugement, est *décisif*: ce qui ne souffre plus d'opposition, et interdit la réplique, est *péremptoire*. Vous regardez proprement comme *tranchantes*, la loi, l'autorité, la puissance absolue: vous regardez comme *décisives*, les raisons claires, les preuves solides, les applications exactes des règles: vous regardez comme *péremptoires*, des moyens, des titres, des exceptions. *Tranchant* et *décisif* se disent des personnes et des choses; *péremptoire* ne se dit que des choses.

Tranquillité, tranquillity; paix, peace; calme, calm:—ces trois mots expriment une situation exempte de trouble et d'agitation. La *tranquillité* regarde cette situation en elle-même: la *paix* regarde cette situation par rapport à ce qui peut y causer de l'altération: le *calme* succède à l'agitation, ou la précède. On a la *tranquillité* en soi-même, la *paix* avec les autres, et le *calme* après la tempête. Les gens inquiets n'ont point de *tranquillité* dans leur domestique. Les curieux ne sont guère en *paix* avec leurs voisins. Plus la passion a été orageuse, plus on goûte le *calme*.

Transcrire, to transcribe, copier, to copy:—*transcrire* signifie écrire une seconde fois, transporter sur un autre papier, porter d'un livre dans un autre. *Copier*, c'est, à la lettre, multiplier la chose, en tirer un double ou des doubles, former des exemplaires pour multiplier la chose, l'avoir en abondance. Vous *transcrivez* pour mettre au net: vous *copiez* pour multiplier, distribuer, répandre, conserver. Vous *transcrivez* un modèle de lettre; vous faites *transcrire* un modèle d'acte, avec les formes requises. Vous *copiez* des originaux.

Transporter, to transport; transférer, to transfer:—*transporter* et *transférer* supposent également l'un et l'autre, l'action de porter d'un lieu à un autre. *Transférer* se prend dans un sens figuré, pour désigner une analogie entre l'action de *transférer*, et l'action propre de *transporter*, qui signifie porter, emporter sur soi, avec soi et ailleurs. Si bien que vous dites *transporter*, toutes les fois que vous voulez rendre l'idée propre de *porter*; et que vous dites *transférer*, lorsqu'il s'agit de faire changer de place à un objet, sans le *porter*. On *transporte* des marchandises, des denrées, de l'argent qu'on porte, qu'on voiture; et on ne les *transfère* pas. On *transfère* un marché, une fête, une résidence qu'on change, qu'on place, qu'on établit ailleurs; et on ne les porte, ni ne les voiture. Voilà pourquoi on *transporte* les marchandises, et on *transfère* son

magasin; on transporte ses meubles, et on transfère sa résidence; on transfère les cimetières, et on transporte les ossemens. C'est pourquoi l'on transporte ou l'on transfère le siège d'un empire; car au propre, on porte un siège d'un lieu à un autre; et on ne porte pas un chef-lieu, une résidence. Les vaisseaux portent les troupes que vous y embarquez, et on les transporte. Mais les prisonniers qu'on ne fait que conduire ou mener, on les transfère.

Travail, *work*; *labour*. *labour*:—ces termes désignent la peine que donne un ouvrage. Le travail est une application soignée; le *labour* est un travail pénible. Le travail occupe nos forces; le *labour* exige des efforts soutenus. L'homme est né pour le travail; le malheureux est condamné au *labour*. Qu'y a-t-il de plus doux que le repos après le travail; mais le *labour* ôte la douceur au repos, comme l'exercice ôte au plaisir. Le travail sans salaire est *labour*; et le *labour* fait un mauvais travail. Ce dernier terme a vieilli, et n'est plus que du haut style; il s'est embelli en vieillissant, car *labour* signifie proprement travail des vains. Les orateurs et les poètes s'en sont copiés pour l'appliquer aux grands travaux, aux grandes entreprises, aux travaux de la guerre, par exemple, à tout ce qui demande beaucoup de force, de courage, de constance, de talent, et de peine.

A travers, *through*; au travers, *across*:—à travers est une vraie préposition qui demande l'article après elle: au travers, comme par le travers, présente un substantif qui ne peut être suivi que de la préposition de. La locution au travers appuie donc, par ainsi dire, davantage sur le travers de la chose même. A travers marque proprement la direction ou le sens de l'action qu'on fait; au travers indique particulièrement le sens de la chose sur laquelle on opère, et par conséquent une impression ou un effet particulier produit sur elle-même par l'action. A travers marque proprement et simplement l'action de passer par un milieu, et d'aller par-delà, ou d'un bout à l'autre. Au travers marque proprement ou particulièrement l'action et l'effet de pénétrer dans un milieu, et de percer de part en part ou d'entre en outre. Vous passez à travers le milieu qui vous laisse un passage, une ouverture, un jour; vous passez au travers d'un milieu dans lequel il faut vous faire jour pour passer; là vous avez la liberté de passer, rien ne s'y oppose; ici vous trouvez de la résistance, il faut la forcer. Le jour qui passe entre les nuages, passe à travers; et celui qui passe dans le corps d'un nuage, passe au travers. On jette une chose à travers la figure et non au travers de la figure de quelqu'un; car il ne s'agit pas de lui percer le visage; mais des sauvages se passent des anneaux au travers du nez, et non à travers le nez; car ils se le percent pour cela.

Trebucher, *to trip*; broncher, *to stumble*:—on trebuché, lorsqu'on perd l'équilibre, et qu'on va tomber; on bronche, lorsqu'on cesse d'aller droit et ferme, pour avoir écopé, heurté contre un corps pointu ou éminent: ainsi le propre de broncher est d'indiquer la cause qui dérègle notre marche, tandis que trebucher désigne plutôt manifestement les effets du faux pas. Celui qui n'a pas le pied ferme est sujet à trebucher; celui qui marche dans un mauvais chemin est sujet à broncher: si vous

bronchez jusqu'à courir le risque de tomber, vous trebuchez. Qui marche sans regarder à ses pieds, bronchera; qui marche avec trop de confiance et de vitesse, trebuchera. L'homme inconsidéré bronche, et l'homme présomptueux trebuche. Au figuré, trebucher signifie tomber ou donner dans un écart; broncher signifie faillir ou faire une faute. L'Académie remarque l'expression figurée trebucher du faite des honneurs; ce qui ajoute à l'idée de tomber celle de chanceler avant la chute.

Trépas, *demise*; mort, *death*; décès, *decease*:—trépas est poétique, et emporte dans son idée le passage d'une vie à l'autre. La mort est du style ordinaire, et signifie précisément la cessation de vivre. Décès est d'un style plus recherché, tenant un peu de l'usage du palais, et marque proprement le retranchement du nombre des mortels. Le trépas est donc le passage de cette vie à une autre vie, le grand passage. La mort est l'extinction de la vie, la perte de tout sentiment. Le décès est la sortie hors de la vie, de la société, de ce monde: la fin du cours ou de la carrière humaine. Mort se dit à l'égard de toutes sortes d'animaux, et même des plantes; et les deux autres mots ne se disent qu'à l'égard de l'homme. Un trépas glorieux est préférable à une vie honteuse. La mort est le terme commun de tout ce qui est animé sur la terre. Toute succession n'est ouverte qu'au moment du décès.

Trépassé, *deceased*; mort, *dead*; défunt, *defunct*:—ces mots sont tantôt substantifs et tantôt adjectifs. Défunt signifie à la lettre qui s'est acquitté de la vie. La défunte a vécu, il a rempli sa charge; le trépassé vit encore, mais d'une vie nouvelle; le mort n'est plus, il est cendre et poussière. Trépassé ne se dit presque plus, même dans le style religieux et ordinaire; il n'y a guère que le peuple qui dise encore défunt; il n'est plus question que de mort.

Feu, *late*; défunt, *deceased*, *defunct*:—défunt, employé adjectivement et individuellement, prend le sens particulier de feu. On dira feu mon père, mon oncle défunt. Le peuple dit plutôt défunt; le langage plus poli préfère feu; il semble qu'il y ait dans ce mot quelque chose de plus respectueux. Feu est un mot bizarre, qui marque de la recherche; défunt est un terme naturel, qui sied aux mœurs simples. Défunt signifie qui s'est acquitté de la vie, qui l'a quittée, qui en est quitte. Quant au mot feu, il n'exprime que ce qui fut, ce qui était, ce qui a cessé d'être: c'est une manière de parler elliptique, c'est celui ou celle qui fut. On dit feu la reine, et la feu reine.

Très, *fort*, bien, *very*:—très est le mot propre et consacré pour désigner le plus haut degré dans la comparaison; fort n'indique qu'un haut degré indéfini avec une sorte de surprise, sans marquer le plus haut; mais il en est affirmatif; bien est également un peu vague; et il marque un sentiment d'approbation ou d'improbation par la raison des contraires. Vous dites qu'un homme est très-sage, pour fixer le degré de sa sagesse; vous dites qu'il est fort sage, pour assurer qu'il l'est beaucoup, plus qu'on ne le croit; vous dites qu'il est bien sage, pour exprimer votre approbation et votre satisfaction; et vous direz de même, il est bien fou, avec des sentimens contraires. Très signifie trois, trois fois. Le nombre trois marquant chez les anciens l'étendue indéfinie et la perfection. Fort exprime la

vigneur. l'énergie, la multitude, comme le substantif *force*. *Bien*, par la valeur naturelle du mot, exprime ce qu'on approuve, ce qu'on goûte. *Très* ne marque point d'autre intention que d'exprimer à quel degré une chose est ou nous paraît être telle. *Fort* marque l'intention particulière de communiquer aux autres l'impression forte que la chose a faite sur nous. *Bien* marque moins une intention, que l'effusion naturelle du sentiment qu'on éprouve. Dans l'ironie, *bien* désapprouve ce qu'il semble approuver; *mal* est l'opposé de bien; *fort* nous offre une exagération ridicule; *fort* est l'opposé de *faible*. *Très* se prête également à l'ironie, et il est préférable à *bien* et à *fort*, en ce qu'il la marque moins.

Tromper, to impose, ou d'écœvoir, to deceive; abuser, to abuse:—*attraper* signifie proprement faire tomber dans la *trappe*, prendre au piège, et c'est aussi le sens littéral de *tromper*; mais ce dernier mot est grave, et il exprime quelque chose de grave: le premier est familier, et il s'applique à des objets communs. *Attraper* marque l'adresse; et *tromper*, l'artifice. Dans un sens générique, *tromper* se dit de tout ce qui induit en erreur. *Décœvoir* marque expressément l'action de prendre, de saisir l'esprit quelqu'un; tandis que *tromper* ne désigne que l'art d'induire, d'amener à ses fins. *Leurrer* est un moyen de *décœvoir*; car le *leurre* attire par l'envie qu'il excite de jouir d'un faux objet. *Leurrer*, c'est proprement attirer par un faux appât. *Duper* indique surtout un effet qui lui est propre; celui de faire son avantage aux dépens de ceux que l'on joue, de faire son profit de la sottise de ceux qui se laissent facilement tromper. *Abuser* c'est user mal, agir autrement qu'il ne faut, procéder d'une manière immorale. *Abuser* quelqu'un, c'est donc en faire en quelque sorte un mauvais usage, s'en servir en mal ou pour le mal, profiter des avantages qu'on a sur lui, pour le faire servir à de mauvais desseins. *Tromper*, c'est induire malicieusement dans l'erreur ou le faux; *décœvoir*, y engager par des moyens séduisants et spécieux; *abuser*, y plonger par un abus odieux de ses forces et de la faiblesse d'autrui. On vous *trompe*, en vous donnant pour vrai ce qui est faux, pour bon ce qui est mauvais: on vous *décœvoit* en flattant vos goûts, et en conivant à vos idées: on vous *abuse*, en captivant votre esprit, et vous livrant à la séduction.

Troupe, troop; bande, band; compagnie, company:—beaucoup sont *troupe*, sans aucune forme déterminée; un certain nombre allant à la file fait *bande*; peu suffisent pour faire *compagnie*, et ils font corps, cercle, &c. La *troupe* est purement et simplement une multitude de gens assemblés en un lieu. La *bande* est une *troupe* particulière de gens de la même sorte, séparés du reste, et liés ensemble par quelque chose qui leur est commun. La *compagnie* est une association de gens qui forment une espèce de corps, attaché ou appliqué à un certain genre d'occupations ou de soins. Le nombre seul est essentiel à la *troupe*: elle peut être composée de toute sorte de gens; on dit: une *troupe* de monde, de comédiens, de gens de toute espèce; elle peut être rassemblée par hasard ou avec dessein, avec une attache ou sans attache: elle sera confuse ou tumultueuse, ou tranquille ou réglée, &c. On dit une *bande* d'écoliers, de violons,

d'ouvriers, de commis, de voleurs, &c. On ne dira pas vaguement, il y a une *bande* de monde: la *bande* suppose qu'elle est séparée; elle fait *bande* à part, et elle fait quelque chose de particulier; ainsi la *bande* des violons du roi est exclusivement attachée à la musique du roi. Les cours de justice établis pour l'exécution des lois, les sociétés littéraires, &c. Les associations de gens de commerce ou de finance pour des entreprises, les gens avec qui l'on a l'habitude de se réunir et de vivre, forment des *compagnies*, livrées aux mêmes soins, ou liées par les mêmes intérêts, comme la *compagnie* des Indes, &c. La *troupe* est nombreuse; la *bande* va par détachement et à la file; la *compagnie* vit ensemble, et forme une espèce de famille. Nous appelons *troupe* les gens de guerre en général; on dit: les *bandes* piratoriennes, les *veilles bandes*; espèce particulière de *troupe* qu'il s'agit de distinguer: il y a dans les régiments des *compagnies*, divisions particulièrement destinées à agir ensemble sous un chef particulier. *Troupe* est un mot indifférent qui se prend en bonne ou en mauvaise part, selon les circonstances du discours; il y a des *troupe* de brigands, comme des *troupe* de soldats, et même en poésie la *troupe céleste* ou immortelle: *bande*, dans le style ordinaire, est plutôt ignoble et même injurieux; on dit populairement la *bande joyeuse*, la *bande bachique*, une *bande* de filoux, de coquins: *compagnie* est une appellation honorable, comme on l'a vu dans les exemples cités plus haut. On dit une *troupe* de loups, une *bande* d'étourneaux, une *compagnie* de perdrix.

Tube, tubes; tuyau, pipe:—*tube* est un terme de science; *tuyau* est de l'usage ordinaire. Le physicien et l'astronome se servent de *tubes*; nous employons différentes sortes de *tuyaux* pour conduire des liquides. Le géomètre et le physicien considèrent les propriétés du *tube*; nous considérerons les propriétés du *tuyau*. On dit le *tube* d'un baromètre, et un *tuyau* de cheminée, un *tuyau* de fontaine, un *tuyau* d'orgue, un *tuyau* de plume, un *tuyau* de lunette. Le botaniste donne des *tubes* à certaines fleurs; et l'on dit le *tuyau* du blé, du chanvre; et un *tuyau* de paille. Le *tube* est en général un corps d'une telle figure; le *tuyau* est plutôt un ouvrage propre pour tel usage.

Trouver, to find; rencontrer, to meet:—nous *trouvons* les choses inconnues, ou celles que nous cherchons. Nous *rencontrons* celles qui sont dans notre chemin, et que nous ne cherchons pas.

Tumultueux, tumultuous; tumultuaire, tumultuary:—le *tumulte* est un grand bruit, un bruit confus, le bruit d'un grand trouble, causé par une multitude de monde. *Tumultueux* est, à la lettre, ce qui est plein de tumulte: *tumultuaire*, c'est ce qui a rapport au tumulte. *Tumultueux* a deux sens, 1°. qui excite beaucoup de tumulte; 2°. qui se fait avec beaucoup de tumulte. *Tumultuaire* signifie seulement qui est fait dans le tumulte: comme en tumulte, avec précipitation, en grande hâte, sans ordre, contre les formes. Les assemblées du peuple sont *tumultueuses*; et il s'y prend des résolutions *tumultueuses*. On appelle *tumultueux*, au propre et au figuré, de grands mouvements irréguliers, incertains, désordonnés. Enfin *tumultueux* est à *tumultuaire*, à peu près, comme la cause à l'effet: une dis-

cusson tumultueuse produira une décision *tumultueuse*. Dans une assemblée *tumultueuse*, on fait une élection *tumultueuse*; avec des passions *tumultueuses*, on n'a que des volontés *tumultueuses*.

Type, *type*; modèle, *model*:—*type* est un mot Grec, qui signifie proprement trace, vestige, empreinte; et par conséquence naturelle, figure, forme, image. *Modèle*, c'est ce sur quoi on doit se régler, la façon propre qui convient aux choses, l'objet qu'il s'agit d'imiter; on dit *modèle* de sculpture, de peinture, d'écriture. Le *type* porte l'empreinte de l'objet; le *modèle* en donne la règle. Le *type* vous représente ce que les objets sont aux yeux; le *modèle* vous montre ce que les objets doivent être. Le *type* est fidèle, il est tel que la chose; le *modèle* est bon, il faut faire la chose d'après lui. Les *types* sont quelquefois pris pour des *modèles*.

U.

UNI, *smooth*; plain, *even*:—ce qui est *uni* n'est pas raboteux; ce qui est *plan* n'a ni enfoncement ni élévation. Le marbre le plus *uni* est le plus beau; un pays où il n'y a ni montagnes ni vallées est un pays *plain*.

Union, *union*; jonction, *junction*:—*union* enferme une idée de convenance: *jonction* suppose une marche ou quelque mouvement. On dit: *l'union* des couleurs; la *jonction* des armées; *l'union* de deux voisins; la *jonction* de deux rivières.

Unique, *only*; seul, *alone*:—une chose est *unique*, lorsqu'il n'y en a pas d'autre de la même espèce; elle est *seule*, lorsqu'elle n'est pas accompagnée. Un enfant qui n'a ni frère ni sœur est *unique*; un homme abandonné de tout le monde reste *seul*. Rien n'est plus rare que ce qui est *unique*; rien n'est plus ennuyeux que d'être toujours *seul*.

Usage, *fashion*; coutume, *custom*:—l'usage semble être plus universel: la *coutume* paraît être plus ancienne. Ce que la plus grande partie des gens pratiquent est un *usage*: ce qui s'est pratiqué depuis long-temps est une *coutume*. L'usage s'introduit et s'étend; la *coutume* s'établit, et acquiert de l'autorité: le premier fait la mode; la seconde forme l'habitude.

User, *to use*; se servir, *to make use*; employer, *to employ*:—*user* exprime l'action de faire usage d'une chose, selon le droit ou la liberté qu'on a d'en disposer à son gré et à son avantage. *Se servir* exprime l'action de tirer un service d'une chose, selon le pouvoir et les moyens qu'on a de s'en aider dans l'occasion donnée. *Employer* exprime l'action de faire une application particulière d'une chose, selon les propriétés qu'elle a, et le pouvoir que vous avez d'en régler la destination. On *use* de sa chose, de son droit, de ses facultés, à sa fantaisie; on en use bien ou mal, selon qu'on en fait un emploi bon ou mauvais. On *se sert* d'un argent, d'un instrument, d'un moyen, comme on le peut, comme on le sait; on *s'en sert* bien ou mal, selon le talent ou l'habileté que l'on a, la manière dont on s'y prend. On *emploie* les choses, les personnes, ses moyens, ses ressources, comme on le juge convenable, eu égard à l'objet qu'il s'agit de remplir; on les *emploie* bien ou mal, selon qu'ils sont propres ou non à faire une fonction déterminée, à produire

l'effet que l'on désire, à prouver le succès qu'on en attend.

Usurper, *envahir*, *to usurp*, *to invade*; s'emparer, *to seize upon*:—*usurper*, c'est prendre injustement, par voie d'autorité et de puissance; on dit: *usurper* les biens, les droits de quelqu'un, *usurper* le pouvoir. *Envahir*, c'est prendre tout d'un coup par voie de fait quelque pays ou quelque canton, sans prévenir par aucun acte d'hostilité. *S'emparer*, c'est précisément se rendre maître d'une chose, en prévenant les concurrents, et tous ceux qui peuvent y prétendre avec plus de droit. *Usurper* annonce quelquefois de la trahison; *envahir* marque un mauvais procédé; *s'emparer* emporte une idée d'adresse et de diligence.

Utilité, *utility*; profit, *profit*; avantage, *advantage*:—l'*utilité* naît du service qu'on tire des choses; le *profit* naît du gain qu'elles produisent; l'*avantage* naît de l'honneur ou de la commodité qu'on y trouve. Un meuble a son *utilité*; une terre apporte du *profit*; une grande maison a son *avantage*.

V.

VACANCES, *holidays*; vacations, *vacation*:—ces deux mots pluriels marquent le temps auquel cessent les exercices publics; mais *vacance* se dit de la cessation des études publiques; *vacations*, de la cessation des séances des gens de justice.

Vacarme, *bustle*; tumulte, *tumult*:—*vacarme* emporte par sa valeur l'idée d'un plus grand bruit; et *tumulte*, celle d'un plus grand désordre. Une seule personne fait quelquefois du *vacarme*; le *tumulte* suppose toujours qu'il y a un grand nombre de gens. *Vacarme* se dit qu'au propre; *tumulte* se dit au figure du trouble et de l'agitation de l'âme; on dit: le *tumulte* des passions.

Vaillant, *valiant*; vaillance, *valiantness*; valeureux, *valorous*; valeur, *valour*:—*valeur* et *vaillance* expriment une vertu qui consiste à combattre avec beaucoup de courage soit en attaquant soit en se défendant; comme si c'était à la mesure de l'homme, ce qui le fait le plus vaillant. Le *vaillant* a de la *vaillance*; et le *valeureux* de la *valeur*. La *vaillance* est la vertu ou la force courageuse qui règne dans le cœur, et qui constitue l'homme essentiellement *vaillant*; la *valeur* est cette vertu qui se déploie avec éclat dans l'occasion de s'exercer, et qui rend l'homme *valeureux* dans les combats. La *vaillance* annonce la grandeur du courage; et la *valeur*, la grandeur des exploits. La *vaillance* ordonne, et la *valeur* exécute. La *vaillance* est à la *valeur*, ce que la *puissance* est au *pouvoir*. Le héros a une haute *vaillance*, et fait des prodiges de *valeur*. Il faut que l'officier soit *vaillant*, et le soldat *valeureux*. Le *valeuroux* demande, avec les Spartiates, en quel lieu, et non en quel nombre, sont les ennemis. Le *vaillant* cherche moins l'ennemi que l'occasion de le vaincre, en évitant celle d'être vaincu. *Vaillance* et *valeureux* ne s'emploient guère que dans la poésie. Vainement, *vainly*, *to no purpose*; inutilement, *ineffectually*; en vain, *in vain*:—on a travaillé *vainement*, lorsqu'on n'est pas récompensé de son travail, ou qu'il n'est pas agréé. On a travaillé *inutilement* lorsque l'ouvrage qu'on a fait ne sert à rien. On a travaillé *en vain*,

lorsqu'on n'est pas venu à bout de ce qu'on voulait faire.

Vaincre, to vanquish; surmonter, to surmount:—*vaincre* suppose un combat contre un ennemi qu'on attaque et qui se défend; *surmonter* suppose seulement des efforts contre quelque obstacle qu'on rencontre, et qui fait de la résistance. Il faut du courage et de la valeur pour *vaincre*; de la patience et de la force pour *surmonter*. On dit: *vaincre* ses ennemis, *surmonter* ses adversaires; *vaincre* une passion, *surmonter* une difficulté.

Vaincu, vanquished; battu, beaten; défait, defeated:—une armée est *vaincue*, quand elle perd le champ de bataille; elle est *battue*, quand elle le perd avec un échec considérable, c'est-à-dire, en laissant beaucoup de morts et de prisonniers; elle est *défaite*, lorsque cet échec va au point que l'armée est dissipée, ou tellement affaiblie qu'elle ne puisse plus tenir la campagne. On a dit de plusieurs généraux qu'ils ont été *vaincus* sans avoir été *défaits*; parce que le lendemain de la perte d'une bataille, il étaient en état d'en donner une nouvelle. Les mots *vaincu* et *défait* ne s'appliquent qu'à des armées, ou à de grands corps; on dit d'un détachement qu'il a été *battu*, et non pas qu'il a été *vaincu* ou *défait*.

Vainement, vainly; en vain, in vain:—je crois qu'on a travaillé *vainement*, quand on l'a fait sans succès; et *en vain*, quand on l'a fait sans fruit. L'ouvrage est manqué dans le premier cas; et l'objet est manqué dans le second. Si je ne puis pas venir à bout de ma besogne, je travaille *vainement*, c'est-à-dire, d'une manière *vaine*, et je ne la fais pas; si ma besogne faite n'a pas l'effet que j'en attendais, j'ai travaillé *en vain*, c'est-à-dire que je n'ai fait qu'une chose inutile. *Vainement* regarde l'effet immédiat de l'action; et *en vain* la fin ultérieure de l'entreprise. Si vous me parlez sans que je vous entende, vous parlez *vainement*; si vous me parlez sans me persuader, vous parlez *en vain*. Dans le premier cas c'est un *vain discours*; dans le second, un *discours vain*.

Valet, servant; laquais, footman, lackey:—le mot de *valet* désigne proprement un homme de service; celui de *laquais*, un homme de suite. L'un emporte une idée d'utilité; l'autre, une idée d'ornementation. Les princes ont des valets de pied, des valets de chambre; les fermiers ont des *valets* de labour; les gentilshommes ont des *laquais*, les bourgeois ont des *domestiques*.

Valetudinaire, valetudinarian; maladif, sickly; infirme, infirm; cacochyme, cacochym:—le *valetudinaire* flotte, en quelque sorte, entre la bonne et la mauvaise santé, de l'une à l'autre. *Maladif*, qui a un principe particulier et actif de *maladie*, et qui en éprouve souvent les effets. *Infirme*, faible, qui ne se porte pas d'une manière assurée, qui se soutient mal. La réplétion et la dépravation des humeurs font le *cacochyme*. Ainsi le *valetudinaire* est d'une santé chancelante; le *maladif* est sujet à être malade; l'*infirme* est affligé de quelque dérangement d'organes; le *cacochyme* est plein de mauvaises humeurs.

Valeur, value; prix, worth, price:—le mérite des choses en elles-mêmes en fait la *valeur*; l'estimation en fait le *prix*. La *valeur* doit être la règle du *prix*. De deux choses, celle qui est d'une plus grande *valeur* vaut mieux; celle qui est d'un plus grand *prix* vaut plus. Ce

n'est pas être connaisseur, que de ne juger de la *valeur* des choses, que par le *prix* qu'elles coûtent.

Vallée, vale; vallon, valley:—*vallée* semble signifier un espace plus étendu; *vallon* semble en marquer un plus resserré. Le mot de *vallon* est plus usité parmi les poètes, parce qu'il présente quelque chose de plus agréable et de plus champêtre que le mot de *vallée*, qui signifie seulement un lieu bas, et situé entre d'autres lieux plus élevés.

Vanter, to extol; louer, to praise:—on *vante* une personne pour lui donner de la réputation; on la *loue*, pour lui applaudir. *Vanter* c'est dire beaucoup de bien des gens; *louer*, c'est approuver ce qu'ils ont dit ou fait. On *vante* les forces d'un homme; on *loue* sa conduite. Les charlatans ne manquent jamais de se *vanter*; les personnes pleines d'amour-propre se donnent des *louanges*. Se *vanter* est une vanité qu'on pardonne; se *louer*, est un orgueil dont on se moque.

Variation, variation; variété, variety:—les changements successifs dans le même sujet font la *variation*; la multitude des différents objets fait la *variété*. On dit: la *variation* du temps, la *variété* des couleurs.

Variation, variation; changement, change:—la *variation* consiste à être tantôt d'une façon, et tantôt d'une autre. Le *changement* consiste seulement à cesser d'être le même. *Varié* dans ses sentimens, c'est les abandonner et les reprendre. *Changer* d'opinion, c'est rejeter celle qu'on a pour en suivre une autre. Qui n'a point de principes certains, est sujet à *varier*; le *changement* est le propre des incoustantes.

Variété, variety; diversité, diversity; différence, difference:—la *variété* consiste dans un assortiment de plusieurs choses différentes, de manière qu'il n résulte un ensemble agréable par leurs différences mêmes; la *diversité* consiste dans des différences assez grandes entre plusieurs objets, de manière qu'ils semblent former différents ordres de choses; la différence consiste dans la qualité ou la forme qui empêche de confondre ensemble les objets. La *variété* suppose plusieurs choses dissemblables et rassemblées sur un même fond; la *diversité* exclut la conformité; la *différence* exclut l'identité. La conversation est agréable par la *variété* des objets qu'on y passe en revue; la *diversité* des esprits qui se partagent, la rend vive et piquante; mais la *différence* de sentimens la fait quelquefois dégénérer en dispute.

Vedette, sentinelle, sentry:—une *vedette* est à cheval; une *sentinelle* est à pied. L'un et l'autre veillent à la sûreté du corps dont ils sont détachés, et pour la garde duquel ils sont mis en faction.

Veiller à, to watch, to guard; veiller sur, to watch over; surveiller, to guard, to survey:—on *veille à*, afin que, pour que; on *veille à* une chose, à son exécution, à sa conservation; on *veille à* ce qu'elle se fasse, se maintienne. On *veille sur*, au-dessus, par-dessus —; on *veille sur* ce qui se fait, *sur* les gens qui font la chose; on *veille sur* les objets; *sur* les personnes, *sur* ce qu'on a dans sa dépendance, sous son inspection, en sa garde. On *surveille* d'en haut, d'office, avec charge ou autorité; on *surveille à* tout; *sur* tout; on *surveille* les personnes, celles mêmes qui *veillent sur*. Les soldats *veillent à* leurs postes; leurs officiers *veillent sur* la chose et *sur* eux; le général *surveille à* tout, et les *sur-*

veillez tous. *Vous veillez* à votre besogne, à vos affaires, à vos intérêts; vous vous en occupez assidument, vous y vaquez. *Vous veillez sur vos enfans, sur vos domestiques, sur votre ménage, sur votre maison*; vous avez l'œil sur tous ces objets, vous en inspectez la conduite. *Vous surveillez* et vous réglez tout; vous êtes votre premier homme d'affaire, si vous ne voulez pas être absolument à la merci des autres.

Vélocité, velocity; vitesse, swiftness; rapidité, rapidity.—La *vélocité* est la qualité du mouvement fort et léger; la *vitesse*, celle du mouvement prompt et accéléré; la *rapidité*, celle du mouvement impétueux et violent. La *vélocité* marque donc une grande *vitesse* de ce qui vole, de ce qui s'élève dans les airs, de ce qui en parcourt l'espace avec un mouvement très-vif. La *vitesse* exprime donc un mouvement pressé, hâté; elle exprime proprement la course prompte et accélérée de l'animal ardent qui s'essouffle, car la *promptitude* désigne le mouvement subit, pressé, leste, sans délai, sans retard, sans négligence; et la *rélerité* désigne proprement une course vive, légère, soutenue, égale, ou même qui s'accélère plutôt que de se ralentir. La *rapidité* est toujours plus ou moins impétueuse, violente; assez forte pour vaincre les obstacles, pour rasager, pour enlever ce qui se rencontre sur son passage. Ainsi, à proprement parler, vous direz la *vélocité* d'un oiseau, la *vitesse* d'un cheval, la *rapidité* d'un torrent.

Vendre, to sell; aliéner, to alienate.—*vendre*, c'est donner, céder pour de l'argent, pour un certain prix, une chose dont on a la propriété, la libre disposition; *aliéner*, c'est transférer à un autre la propriété d'un bien qu'on lui vend, ou qu'on lui donne, dont on le rend le maître d'une manière ou d'une autre. On vend ce que quelqu'un achète; on aliène ce qu'un autre acquiert. Tout ce qui s'apprécie en argent se vend, fonds, mobilier, denrées, marchandise, travail, &c. on n'aliène que des fonds, des rentes, des droits, une succession, un mobilier de prix qui tient lieu de fonds.

Vénération, veneration; révérence, reverence; respect, respect.—La *vénération* est l'honneur rendu aux objets les plus dignes de nos respects. La *révérence* est cette pudeur naturelle, cette timidité réservée, cette modeste retenue avec laquelle nous nous conduisons à l'égard de ceux qui, par leur âge, leur expérience, leur dignité, leur distinction, ont sur nous une prééminence imposante. Le *respect* est l'honneur que l'on doit au mérite et au rang, en raison du mérite qu'il suppose naturellement. Ainsi la *vénération* est un profond respect; elle n'a au-dessus d'elle que l'adoration. La *révérence* est une crainte respectueuse; elle impose donc avec le respect une sorte de frein. Le *respect* est une distinction honorable; c'est le premier ou le moindre degré d'honneur. La *vénération* est l'hommage de l'humilité ou de la supplication; vous la devez à l'éminence des objets qu'il convient d'exalter. La *révérence* est l'hommage de la soumission ou de la faiblesse; vous la devez à l'autorité des objets qu'il faut craindre.

Vénération, veneration; respect, respects.—par la *vénération* on témoigne de l'estime; par le respect on marque de la soumission; l'âge et le mérite rendent vénérable; le rang et la dignité rendent respectable. La gravité attire

la vénération du peuple; la crainte qu'on lui inspire le tient dans le respect.

Vénéreux, venosus; vénèreux, venense.—*venimeux* ne se dit proprement que des animaux, ou des choses qui sont infectées du venin de quelque animal. *Vénèreux* ne se dit que des plantes. Le scorpion et la vipère sont des animaux *venimeux*; le suc de la ciguë est *vénèreux*.

Venimeux, venomous; vénèreux, venense.—*venimeux* signifie qui a, contient, renferme un venin; *venimeux* signifie qui porte, communique, introduit son venin. Les animaux sont donc *venimeux*, et les plantes sont plutôt *venimeuses*. Une langue, une morsure, une piqûre sont *venimeuses*, parce qu'elles répandent ou distillent le venin. Le corps *venimeux* ne vous communique son venin que par l'usage que vous en faites; l'insecte *venimeux* vous communique le sien par l'atteinte qu'il vous porte.

Venin, venom; poison, poison.—*venin* vient d'un mot Celtique, qui signifie plantes, arbustes, d'où l'on tire des teintures, des médicaments, des choses qui teignent, altèrent, dénaturent, détruisent enfin les corps; il ne se prend que dans le sens de *poison*, c'est-à-dire, *poison*, boisson qui tue, qui attaque les principes de la vie. Mais le *poison*, de sa nature, est mortel; et quelquefois le *venin* n'est que mal-faisant. Le *poison* se forme d'un *venin* mortel. Le *venin* est dans la chose, et la chose elle-même est un *poison*, considérée relativement aux ravages qu'elle produit dans le corps, quand on l'a avalée. On dit qu'une plante est un *poison*; on ne dit pas qu'un animal est un *poison*, il n'a que du *venin*. Le *venin* est la qualité maligne de la chose; le *poison* est le contraire de l'aliment, quant à l'effet. La nature donne seule le *venin*; l'art emploie, extrait, prépare des *poisons*.

Vérier, to verify; avérer, to prove true.—*vérifier*, c'est employer les moyens de se convaincre, ou de convaincre quelqu'un qu'une chose est véritable ou conforme à ce qui est, qu'elle est exacte. *Avérer*, c'est prouver, constater d'une manière convaincante qu'une chose est vraie ou réelle, qu'elle existe. De même vous vérifiez un rapport, pour savoir s'il est véritable ou fidèle; vous avérez un fait, en vous assurant qu'il est vrai ou réel. L'écriture et la signature d'un billet étant vérifiées et reconnues conformes à la main du souscripteur, l'obligation est avérée ou constatée.

Verser, to pour; répandre, to spill, to spread.—*verser* ne se dit que des liquides; *répandre* se dit, même au propre, de divers objets solides et rassemblés comme des liquides. On verse et on répand de l'eau, du vin, du sang, des larmes; on répand et on ne verse pas des fleurs, des semences, des monnaies, &c. On ne verse que ce qui coule; on répand tout ce qui s'éparpille. Une source verse ses eaux, dès qu'elles coulent; elle les répand, quand elles s'étendent çà et là. On verse le vin dans un tonneau pour le garder; on verse de l'eau sur les mains pour les laver. On répand avec dessein ou sans le vouloir; vous répandez du sel et du fumier sur les terres pour les fertiliser; vous répandez de l'argent, des secours parmi le peuple pour le soulager. Les larmes qu'on verse sillonnent le visage; et celles qu'on répand, l'inondent. On dira mieux verser le sang d'un citoyen, et répandre le sang

des peuples: on semble voir à travers le mot *répandre*, une grande étendue de crimes, une mer de sang, un pays englouti. Le soleil *répond* sa lumière dans toute l'étendue de la sphère; les fleurs *répondent* dans l'air environnant un parfum délicieux; une opinion, un bruit, une nouvelle se *répond*.

Vestige, vestige; trace, *trace*:—le *vestige* est l'imprinte laissée par un corps sur l'endroit où il a posé et pesé; la *trace* est un trait quelconque de l'objet imprimé ou décrit d'une manière quelconque sur un autre corps. Tout *vestige* est *trace*; car l'imprinte porte quelque forme de la chose; les *traces* ne sont pas toutes des *vestiges*; car les traits ne sont pas tous formés par l'impression seule du corps. On ne dit pas de grands *vestiges*, comme de grandes *traces*. Un pas est le *vestige* d'un homme; un sillon est la *trace* d'un peuple polié. On cherche, on découvre les *vestiges*; on reconnaît, on suit les *traces*. Le *vestige* n'est qu'un trait imprimé; on le cherche; la *trace* est une ligne plus ou moins prolongée; on la suit. Le *vestige* marque l'endroit où un homme a passé; la *trace* marque la voie qu'il a suivie. A proprement parler, les *vestiges* font une *trace*; voilà pourquoi l'on ne dit guère *vestige* qu'au pluriel; et il faudra dire: *suivre les vestiges*, tandis qu'il suffit de dire *suivre la trace*, *suivre quelqu'un à la trace*. Quand on dit *suivre les traces*, on suppose ou du moins on indique différentes actions ou diverses sortes d'objets.

Vêtement, clothes; habillement, *habiliment, dress;* habit, *coat*:—*vêtement* exprime simplement ce qui sert à couvrir le corps; c'est pourquoi l'on dit: tout le nécessaire consiste dans la nourriture, le *vêtement*, et le logement. *Habillement* a une signification plus composée; outre l'essentiel de vêtir, il renferme dans son idée un rapport à la forme et à la façon dont on est *vêtu*, même à la parure, et à tout ce qui n'est que pur ornement; c'est par cette raison qu'on dit: la description d'un *habillement* de cérémonie et de théâtre. *Habit* a un sens bien plus restreint que les deux autres mots: il ne sert que pour marquer ce qui est l'ouvrage du tailleur ou de la couturière.

Vêtu, clothed; revêtu, *dressed;* affublé, *muffled*:—*vêtu* se dit des habits ordinaires; *revêtu* s'applique aux habillements établis pour distinguer les emplois, les honneurs, les dignités; *affublé* est d'un usage ironique, pour les habillements extraordinaires, et ceux des couvens. On dit: être *vêtu* décentement, galamment, à la mode; un magistrat *revêtu* de sa robe, un due *revêtu* de son manteau ducal; être *affublé* d'un domino, d'une vieille casaque, d'un froc, d'une soutane.

Vexer, to vex; molester, *to molest;* tourmenter, *to torment*:—vous êtes *vexé* par la violence qui vous *tourmente* pour vous dépaniller injustement. Vous êtes *molesté* par des charges, des attaques, des poursuites qui vous harcèlent et vous fatiguent. Vous êtes *tourmenté* par toutes sortes de peines, dont la force et la continuité ne vous laissent point de repos. Vous perdez à être *vexé*; vous ne supportez pas d'être *molesté*; vous souffrez à être *tourmenté*. On veut le faible; on *molesté* surtout le débonnaire; on *tourmente* tout le monde.

Viande, meat; chair, *flesh*:—le mot de *viande* porte avec lui une idée de nourriture, il était autrefois synonyme d'*alimens*; le mot de *chair* a plus de rapport à la composition physique

de l'animal. Le poisson et les légumes sont des *vianades* de Carême. La perdrix a la *chair* courte et tendre, *Chair* ne se dit que des parties molles de l'animal; *viande* se dit de parties molles mêlées de parties dures, d'où vient le proverbe: il n'y a point de *viande* sans os. On dit: de la *chair* de perdrix, de la *chair* de poulet, &c. et non pas de la *viande* de perdrix, &c. Toute *viande* se mange; il y a des *chairs* qui ne se mangent pas. On dit *viande* de boucherie, et non *chair* de boucherie. En disant: voilà de belles *chairs*, on peut faire l'éloge d'une jolie femme qui aura la *chair* douce et ferme. En disant: voilà de belle *viande*, on fait l'éloge d'un bon morceau de bœuf ou de veau cru; s'il est bien cuit, tendre, et plein de jus, on dira: voilà de bonne *viande*.

Vibration, vibration; oscillation, *oscillation*:—le mouvement de *vibration* mesure les sons; celui d'*oscillation*, les temps. Une cloche fait des *vibrations* quand elle est mise en branle, et des *oscillations*: des *vibrations*, par l'effet du battant qui la frappe et la comprime; des *oscillations*, par le mouvement qu'on lui donne, que sa pesanteur entre tient, et qui la fait aller tantôt d'un côté, tantôt de l'autre.

Vice, vice, fault; défaut, *defect;* imperfection, *imperfection*:—*vice* marque une mauvaise qualité morale, qui procède de la dépravation ou de la bassesse du cœur. *Defaut* marque une mauvaise qualité de l'esprit, ou une mauvaise qualité purement extérieure. *Imperfection* est le diminutif de *defaut*. La négligence dans le maintien est une *imperfection*; la difformité et la timidité sont des *defauts*; la cruauté et la lâcheté sont des *vices*.

Vice, vice; défaut, *defect;* ridicule, *ridicule*:—les *vices* partent d'une dépravation du cœur; les *defauts*, d'un *vice* de tempérament; le *ridicule*, d'un *defaut* d'esprit.

Viduité, viduity; veuvage, *widowhood*:—tous les deux se disent à l'égard d'une personne qui a été mariée, et qui a perdu son conjoint: la *viduité* est l'état actuel du survivant des deux conjoints, qui n'a pas encore passé à un autre mariage; le *veuvage* est le temps que dure la *viduité*.

Vieux, old; ancien, *ancien;* antique, *antique*:—*ancien* enehérît sur *vieux*, et *antique* sur *ancien*. Une mode est *vieille*, quand elle cesse d'être en usage; elle est *ancienne*, lorsque l'usage en est entièrement passé; elle est *antique*, quand il y a déjà long-temps qu'elle est *ancienne*. Ce qui est *recent* n'est pas *vieux*: ce qui est *nouveau* n'est pas *ancien*: ce qui est *moderne* n'est pas *antique*. La *vieillesse* regarde particulièrement l'âge; l'*ancienneté* est plus propre à l'origine des familles; l'*antiquité* convient mieux à ce qui a été dans des temps fort éloignés de ceux où nous vivons.

Vigoureux, vigorous; fort, *strong;* robuste, *robust*:—*vigoureux* a rapport au courage; *fort*, à la construction des muscles; *robuste*, au tempérament. Un homme *vigoureux* attaque avec violence: un homme *fort* porte d'un air aisé ce qui accablait un autre: un homme *robuste* est à l'épreuve de la fatigue.

Viol, rape; violement, *violating;* violation, *violation*:—le *viol* est le crime de celui qui attente par la force à la pudicité d'une fille ou d'une femme. Le *violement* est une infraction de ce qu'on doit observer: le *violement* des traités, des promesses, des lois. La *violation* est

l'action d'enfreindre un engagement; et se dit spécialement des choses sacrées ou respectables: la violation du serment, d'un vœu.

Violent, violent; emporté, fier;—le violent va jusqu'à l'action; l'emporté s'arrête aux discours. Un homme violent est prompt à lever la main, et frappe aussitôt qu'il menace; un homme emporté est prompt à dire des injures, et se fâche aisément.

Vis-à-vis, opposé; en face, over against; face à face, face to face;—vis marque la vue, la vision, le visage. *Vis-à-vis* désigne le rapport de deux objets qui sont en vue l'un de l'autre, en perspective l'un à l'autre, qui se regardent, qui sont en opposition directe, et sur la même ligne de rayon visuel. La face a toujours plus ou moins d'étendue: la face d'un bâtiment en est toujours une partie très-considérable; on dit la face de la terre; on ne dit pas la face d'un corps pointu: un point n'est pas en face d'un autre; il est vis-à-vis, sur la même ligne. Une maison est en face d'un édifice, quoiqu'elle n'en regarde que l'aile. Deux objets sont face à face, lorsque la face de l'un correspond à la face de l'autre, dans une certaine étendue. Un objet est en face d'un autre; mais deux objets sont face à face, l'un à l'égard de l'autre. La première locution ne marque qu'un simple rapport de perspective; et l'autre marque fortement un double rapport de réciprocité. Aussi celle-là est-elle moins énergique et moins circonstanciée que celle-ci. Il n'y a personne qui ne sente la différence entre voir quelqu'un en face, et voir Dieu face à face. Ainsi vis-à-vis marque un rapport ou un aspect plus rigoureusement direct entre les deux objets, qu'en face: il marque, comme face à face, une parfaite correspondance, mais abstraction faite de l'étendue des objets, désignée par le mot face. On ne dira pas qu'une maison est en face d'un arbre; un arbre ne peut être en face d'une maison: deux arbres sont vis-à-vis l'un de l'autre, et non face à face. Des ports, des côtes, des objets si éloignés les uns des autres que, d'un des deux termes, l'autre ne peut être aperçu, ne seront pas proprement vis-à-vis, quoiqu'ils soient en face. On dit communément être, rester vis-à-vis de rien, vis-à-vis de soi; et il n'est possible de justifier ces locutions, qu'en présentant le rien, le soi, comme l'unique perspective du sujet, le seul objet qu'il ait à considérer, ce qu'il a toujours devant lui, sous ses yeux, dans sa pensée.

Viscères, viscera; intestins, bowels, intestines; entrailles, entrails;—les viscères servent à élaborer et à épurer les aliments pour la nutrition, et pour l'entretien de la vie. Les viscères sont des parties intérieures, soit de la partie supérieure, soit de la partie inférieure du corps. Les intestins se réduisent proprement à ce qu'on appelle boyaux; cependant ces parties du corps tirent le nom d'intestins de la place qu'ils occupent au dedans du corps: les intestins proprement dits sont dans le ventre, ou dans la partie inférieure du tronc. Entrailles désigne particulièrement les intestins, mais aussi quelquefois tous les viscères, toutes les parties renfermées dans le corps de l'animal. Ce mot est collectif, général, indéfini, et n'a point de singulier. Le cœur, le foie, les poumons, comme les boyaux, sont des viscères. Les intestins se réduisent proprement à ce qu'on appelle boyaux. Tout

cela est renfermé dans les entrailles; mais indistinctement et indéfiniment, de manière qu'un viscère, un intestin fait partie des entrailles. Les entrailles ont pris un caractère moral: on a des entrailles, lorsqu'on a un cœur sensible: on dit des entrailles paternelles, les entrailles de la miséricorde, &c.

Vision, vision; apparition, apparition;—la vision se passe dans les sens intérieurs, et ne suppose que l'action de l'imagination. L'apparition frappe de plus les sens extérieurs, et suppose un objet au dehors.

Visqueux, viscus; gluant, glutinous;—gluant nous annonce la glu; nom Français de la chose: visqueux ne nous indique qu'une qualité. Gluant signifie ce qui glue, ce qui est ou fait comme de la glu, ce qui a ou possède la qualité de s'attacher: visqueux signifie ce qui s'attache avec force, ce qui a la propriété essentielle ou très-énergique de se coller, ce qui tient fort aux objets auxquels il s'attache.

Vite, quickly; tôt, soon; promptement, promptly;—le mot de vite paraît plus propre pour exprimer le mouvement avec lequel on agit; son opposé est lentement. Le mot de tôt regarde le moment où l'action se fait; son opposé est tard. Le mot de promptement semble avoir plus de rapport au temps qu'on emploie à la chose; son opposé est long-temps. Qui commence tôt, et travaille vite, achève promptement.

Vivacité, vivacity; promptitude, promptitude;—la vivacité tient beaucoup de la sensibilité et de l'esprit: les moindres choses piquent un homme vif, il sent d'abord ce qu'on lui dit, et réfléchit moins qu'un autre dans ses réponses. La promptitude tient davantage de l'humeur et de l'action: un homme prompt est plus sujet qu'un autre aux emportements; il a la main légère, et il est expéditif au travail. L'indolence est l'opposé de la vivacité, et la lenteur l'est de la promptitude.

Vogue, vogue; mode, fashion;—la mode est un usage régissant et passager, introduit par le goût, le caprice; la vogue est un concours excité par la réputation. Une marchandise est à la mode; le marchand qui la vend a la vogue. On prend le médicament qui a la vogue; on suit la mode.

Voie, way; moyen, means;—la voie est une carrière à parcourir par une suite d'actions: le moyen est la force ou la puissance mise en action pour obtenir. Mais le propre de la voie est de tracer ou retracer votre marche, ce que vous avez à faire, ce que vous faites avec suite; et le propre du moyen est d'agir, d'exécuter, de produire l'effet. La voie est bonne, juste, sage; elle va au but: le moyen est puissant, efficace, sûr; il tend à la fin. Sylla veut ramener Rome à la liberté: la voie qu'il prend, c'est la tyrannie; les proscriptions sont les moyens qu'il emploie. Vous me montrez la voie; donnez-moi donc les moyens de la suivre.

Voir, to see; regarder, to look;—on voit ce qui frappe la vue; on regarde où l'on jette le coup d'œil. Nous voyons les objets qui se présentent à nos yeux; nous regardons ceux qui excitent notre curiosité. On voit ou distinctement ou confusément: on regarde de loin ou de près. Les yeux s'ouvrent pour voir; ils se tournent pour regarder. Le connaisseur regarde les beautés d'un tableau qu'il

voit: celui qui ne l'est pas, *regarde* le tableau sans en voir les beautés.

Voit, to see; apercevoir, to perceive:—les objets qui ont quelque durée, ou qui se montrent, sont *vus*; ceux qui fuient, ou qui se cachent sont *aperçus*. On *voit* dans un visage la régularité des traits; on y *aperçoit* les mouvements de l'ame. Dans une nombreuse cour, les premiers sont *vus* du prince; à peine les autres en sont-ils *aperçus*.

Son de voix, *voice*; ton de voix, *tone*:—on reconnaît les personnes au son de leur *voix*, comme on distingue une flûte, un sifre, un hautbois, &c. On distingue les diverses affections de l'ame d'une personne par la diversité des *tons de voix*; comme on distingue sur un même instrument les différents airs que l'on peut jouer. Le son de *voix* est donc déterminé par la constitution physique de l'organe; il est doux ou rude, agréable ou désagréable, grêle ou vigoureux. Le ton de *voix* est une inflexion déterminée par les affections intérieures que l'on veut peindre: il est selon l'occurrence, élevé ou bas, impérieux ou soumis, fier ou humble, vif ou froid, sérieux ou ironique, grave ou badin, triste ou gai, lamentable ou plaisant, &c.

Vol, flight; volée, flying; essor, soar:—le *vol* est l'action de s'élever dans les airs, et d'en parcourir un espace: la *voile* est un *vol* soutenu et prolongé ou varié: l'*essor* est un *vol* hardi, haut et long, le plein *vol* d'un grand oiseau. Au figuré, une personne prend son *vol* et son *essor*; son *vol*, lorsqu'elle s'affranchit de ses entraves, et qu'elle use de toute sa liberté; son *essor*, quand elle essaye librement ses forces, et qu'elle s'abandonne à toute leur énergie. Il y a de la hardiesse dans le *vol*: dans l'*essor*, il y a une ardeur égale à la hardiesse.

Volume, *volume*; tome, *book*:—le *volume* peut contenir plusieurs *tomcs*; le *tomc* peut faire plusieurs *volumes*. La reliure sépare les *volumes*, la division de l'ouvrage distingue les *tomcs*.

Volupté, *voluptuousness*; débauche, *debauchery*; crapule, *crapulence*:—la *volupté* suppose beaucoup de choix dans les objets, et même de la modération dans la jouissance: la *débauche* suppose le même choix dans les objets; mais nulle modération. La *crapule* exclut l'un et l'autre.

Vouer, *to vow*; dévouer, *to devote*; dédier, *to dedicate*; consacrer, *to consecrate*:—*vouer*, c'est promettre, engager, affecter d'une manière rigoureuse, étroite, irrévocable, par l'expression d'un désir très-ardent, de la volonté la plus ferme. *Dévouer*, c'est attacher, adonner, livrer sans réserve, sans restriction, par le sentiment le plus vif et le plus profond du zèle le plus généreux ou le plus brûlant. *Dédier*, c'est mettre sous l'invocation, sous les auspices, à la dévotion de l'objet à qui l'on *dédie*, par un hommage public, solennel, authentique. *Consacrer*, c'est dévouer religieusement, entièrement, inviolablement, par un vrai sacrifice, de manière à rendre la chose sacrée et inviolable. Ces termes sont proprement du style religieux: ils ont passé dans le style profane; et le *vow* est toujours un engagement inviolable; le *dévouement*, un abandonnement entier aux volontés d'autrui; la *dédicace*, le tribut d'honneur d'un éléct; la *consecration*, un *dévouement* si absolu, si inaltérable, si inviolable, qu'il en est comme

sacré. On *voue* ses services à un prince, une éternelle gratitude à un bienfaiteur, une foi inviolable à un ami; on se *voue* à une profession, à un état, &c. On *dévoue* proprement les personnes dont on dispose; on se *dévoue*, soi: on se *dévoue* en voulant l'attachement le plus parfait, et l'obéissance la plus profonde, jusqu'à tout sacrifier, même sa vie: des citoyens se *dévouent*, s'immolent pour le salut de la patrie. On *dédie* des monumens qui honorent les personnes; on *dédie* des ouvrages qu'on met sous les auspices de quelqu'un; on *dédie* à un patron. On *consacre* son temps, ses veilles, ses soins, ses jours, &c.

Vouloir, *to have a mind for*; avoir envie, *to long for*; souhaiter, *to wish for*; désirer, *to desire*; soupirer, *to hanker after*; convoiter, *to covet*, *to lust after*:—on veut un objet présent, on en a envie. On *souhaite*, on *désire* des choses plus éloignées. On *soupire* pour des choses plus touchantes. *Convoiter* suppose toujours un objet illicite: on *convoite* la femme ou le bien d'autrui. *Souhaiter* marque quelque chose de plus vague; *désirer*, quelque chose de plus ardent. Les *volontés* se conduisent par l'esprit; elles doivent être justes. Les *envies* tiennent des sens; elles doivent être réglées. Les *souhaits* se nourrissent d'imaginations; ils doivent être bornés. Les *désirs* viennent des passions; ils doivent être modérés. Les *soupirs* partent du cœur; ils doivent être bien adressés. On fait sa *volonté*: on satisfait son *envie*: on se repaît de *souhaits*: on s'abandonne à ses *désirs*: on pousse des *soupirs*. Nous *voulons* ce qui peut nous convenir; nous *avons envie* de ce qui nous flatte; nous *souhaitons* ce qui nous flatte; nous *désirons* ce que nous estimons; nous *soupirons* pour ce qui nous attire. La *volonté* est éclairée ou aveugle: l'*envie* est bonne ou mauvaise: le *souhait* est raisonnable ou ridicule: le *désir* est faible ou violent: le *soupir* est naturel ou affecté.

Vrai, *true*; véridique, *who speaks the truth*:—l'homme *véridique* dit *vrai*; l'homme *vrai* dit le *vrai*. L'homme *vrai* est *véridique* par caractère; l'homme *véridique* aimera bien à dire la *vérité*; mais l'homme *vrai* ne peut que la dire. Il n'y a de *vrai* ami que l'homme *vrai*; un coquin payé pour ruiner, tel qu'un *déserteur*, ne peut être *véridique*. Ecoutez l'enfant désintéressé; c'est un témoin *véridique*. Ecoutez les aveux d'un mourant; il ne fut jamais plus *vrai*. J'en crois le témoin *véridique*; il dit ce qu'il sait: je crois à l'homme *vrai*; ce qu'il sait, ce qu'il sent, ce qu'il pense, tout cela se voit sur son front. La première qualité d'un historien est d'être *véridique*; la première qualité de l'homme social est d'être *vrai*. L'homme *vrai* est le contraire de l'homme faux; l'homme *véridique* est le contraire du menteur.

Vrai, *true*; véritable, *veritable*:—*vrai* marque proprement la *vérité objective*; c'est-à-dire, qu'il tombe directement sur la réalité de la chose, et il signifie qu'elle est telle qu'on le dit. *Véritable* désigne proprement la *vérité expressive*; c'est-à-dire, qu'il se rapporte principalement à l'exposition de la chose, et il signifie qu'on la dit telle qu'elle est. En effet, *véritable* ajoute à *vrai*; c'est l'idée de propriété relative, de convenance, d'accord. Ainsi une histoire est *vraie*, lorsque les faits sont réels ou tels qu'elle les dit; une histoire est *véritable*,

lorsque ses récits sont fidèles, ou qu'elle dit les faits tels qu'ils sont. Votre opinion est vraie; votre allégation est véritable.

Z.

ZÉPHIR, *zephyr*; Zéphire, *Zephyrus*:—le *zéphir* est le vent cardinal de l'ouest ou du couchant: c'est un mot Grec formé de *zéphos*, couchant, obscurité, nuit: le *zéphir* vient du couchant, et il amène l'obscurité, les nuages, la pluie. Mais nous ne connaissons plus sous cet aspect le *zéphir* des Grecs, pas plus que les physiciens ne connaissent le Zéphire des poètes. Notre *zéphir* est un vent doux et léger; le Zéphire est le *zéphir* personnifié. Le *zéphir* souffle; le Zéphire voltige et folâtre. Le *zéphir* annonce le printemps, un temps doux; le Zéphire le ramène, pour ainsi dire, sur ses ailes. Le *zéphir* réchauffe ou rafraîchit l'air selon la saison; le Zéphire caresse Flore, et fait éclore les fleurs. Le poète personnifie aussi quelquefois le *zéphir* et surtout les *zéphirs*; mais Zéphire est le dieu; il est le chef des *zéphirs*, ou le Zéphir par excellence.

Va, Mélisse, donne ordre à l'aimable Zéphire
D'accomplir promptement tout ce qu'Atys désire.

Que rien ne vous étonne!

Servons-nous du pouvoir que Cybèle nous donne.

Je vais préparer les *zéphirs*
A suivre vos desirs.

Zéphirs, que sans tarder, mon ordre s'accomplisse!

Opéra d'Atys.

Zéphire est aux *zéphirs* ce que l'amour est à cet essaim de petits amours. Zéphire est un personnage; il joue un rôle important, on l'invoque, il commande; les *zéphirs* obéissent, ils volent et voltigent en foule; ils jouent comme les ris; ils se jouent entre les rameaux des arbres, dans les plis d'une robe flottante, dans les boucles et les tresses des cheveux. Zéphire ne figure que dans la poésie; Zéphire, dans la prose, est un mot un peu recherché. ZIZANIE, *ivraie*, *tarc*:—espèce de chiendent qui

pousse des tuyaux à-peu-près semblables à ceux du froment, avec des épis longs et touffus, qui portent des graines menues et rougeâtres. Cette plante croît parmi le froment et l'orge; et c'est une opinion très-ancienne qu'elle n'est que l'orge ou le froment dégénéré par corruption. Le nom divers de la même chose en désignent diverses qualités ou divers rapports. *Ivraie* désigne la qualité de la chose prise en aliment, la propriété qu'elle a de causer une sorte d'ivresse, des vertiges, quand il en est entré dans le pain, la bière, &c. Telle est l'opinion des étymologistes, confirmée par le nom d'*imbriaga*, que les Italiens donnent aussi à cette plante. Zizanie, mot Grec, désigne non l'effet particulier de l'aliment, mais la mauvaise qualité du grain, soit comme dégénéré, soit comme malfaisant: le Grec *zeta* ou *zeta* désigne une sorte de grain; *zyn*, *zan*, vivre, nourrir; *zyn* en oriental allemand, comme *set*, *ket*, grain: *zaneh*, *shana* en oriental, exprime un sentiment d'aversion, causé par un objet désagréable ou nuisible: *sinis* en Grec, nuisible, gâté, malfaisant; *sinos*, dommage, altération, mal. Ainsi, à la lettre, *ivraie* annonce un aliment dangereux, enivrant; *zizanie*, un grain corrompu, nuisible. *Ivraie* est resté le nom propre de la plante ou du grain, de l'objet considéré physiquement; et c'est le terme des naturalistes, des botanistes, et du peuple. Zizanie n'est qu'un nom figuré, employé à désigner l'effet moral de la division; et c'est un terme de prédicateurs, de moralistes, employé d'après l'écriture. *Ivraie* est le mauvais grain, la mauvaise graine qui croît dans une terre, parmi le bon grain, et au détriment de ce grain. La zizanie est une semence, un germe qui est jeté dans une société, et y répand le trouble. Un méchant homme semera l'*ivraie* dans votre champ; un faux ami semera la zizanie dans votre famille. Il faut arracher l'*ivraie*; il faut étouffer la zizanie. Vous séparerez l'*ivraie* du froment, le mauvais grain du bon; vous ôterez la cause de la zizanie, vous en éloignerez l'auteur. L'*ivraie* produit l'ivresse; la zizanie produit la discorde. L'empoisonneur qui sème l'*ivraie* dans le champ d'autrui, sera puni, le sera-t-il assez? Mais ces pestes de la société, qui vont partout semant la zizanie, le seront-ils le seront-ils jamais assez?

PRINCIPALES DIFFICULTÉS

DE LA

LANGUE FRANÇAISE,

PAR

ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE,

EXTRAITES DES AUTEURS LES PLUS ESTIMÉS.

N. B. L'exemple de plusieurs grammairiens célèbres, qui parlent et écrivent très-mal une langue dont ils connaissent tous les principes, prouve évidemment qu'il n'y a qu'un moyen d'apprendre à bien parler le Français, comme il n'y en a qu'un d'apprendre à bien l'écrire : c'est de n'entendre que des personnes qui s'énoncent avec élégance et pureté ; de ne lire que nos bons auteurs du dix-huitième siècle : le néologisme et la bizarrerie du style moderne annoncent un manque de bon sens ou de bonne éducation ; et malgré la prétendue perfectibilité de l'esprit humain, et notre marche rapide dans une route qui doit élever notre espèce au rang des célestes intelligences, si Boileau disait la vérité dans ce vers : *ce que l'on conçoit bien s'énonce clairement*, il est permis de douter que nos esprits se perfectionnent, car la plupart des écrivains de nos jours s'énoncent très-obscurément, et par conséquent ils conçoivent mal.

A.

ACHEVÉ, en parlant des choses, signifie *parfait, sans défaut*. *Un ouvrage achevé, une beauté achevée*. Mais, en parlant des personnes, il se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part. *Un auteur achevé*, c'est un auteur sans défauts. *Un fou achevé*, c'est un très-grand fou.—*Bouhours. Dict. Acad.*

ACHEVER DE SE PEINDRE, *s'achever de peindre*.

Achever de se peindre, se dit d'un homme qui achève de se rimer de biens, de santé, &c. d'un homme qui, après avoir beaucoup bu, recommence à boire. On dit aussi d'un homme à qui il arrive un nouveau malheur : *voilà qui l'achève de peindre*. (*Expressions vieillies*).—*Boiste.*

Achever de se peindre, c'est achever de faire son portrait.—*Corn. Dict. Acad.*

ADJECTIF, se dit de ce qui s'ajoute à autre chose. Il y a des noms adjectifs et des verbes adjectifs.

Un *verbe adjectif* est celui dans la signification duquel il y a un attribut, une action ajoutée à l'affirmation qui en fait l'essence : ainsi, tous les verbes sont adjectifs, excepté le verbe substantif être, qui est le seul qui ne marque et n'exprime que l'affirmation seule.

L'adjectif diffère du substantif en ce que le substantif dénomme un être, et l'adjectif ajoute à cette dénomination la propriété d'être tel. L'adjectif doit se conformer à son substantif quant au genre et au nombre.

La plupart des noms de profession et d'état, comme *roi, philosophe, peintre, soldat*, &c. ne se qualifient qu'au masculin, quoiqu'ils soient de vrais adjectifs, parce qu'ils n'ont été inventés que pour les hommes qui exercent ces professions. On peut dire : *Marie l'heureux était un grand roi ; cette femme est un peintre habile ; elle fut dans sa jeunesse un soldat courageux*.

Parmi les adjectifs de nombre cardinal, *vingt et cent* prennent un *s* lorsqu'ils sont multipliés par un autre nombre qui les précède, et qu'ils sont immédiatement suivis par leur substantif. Ainsi l'on dit *quatre-vingts ans, trois cents hommes, six vingts chevaux, quatre cents livres*, &c. Quelques auteurs prétendent que *cent* s'écrivit toujours *cents* ou *cent*. Leur autorité est assez grave pour justifier ceux qui le feront.

On dit *la feu reine*, comme *le feu roi, une demi-mesure*. Ces mots *feu* et *demi* sont considérés comme des demi-mots. On doit encore dire, *ils sont demeurés court* ; mais *court* peut passer là pour adverbe, ou pour ne faire qu'un mot avec *demeurer*.

Il n'y a pas une phrase dans toute la langue où il soit parfaitement égal de placer l'adjectif

avant ou après le substantif. Il y a plusieurs adjectifs qui forment un sens très-différent. Quelquefois un substantif change de signification, selon qu'il a un adjectif ou un autre : ainsi, *misère humaine* s'entend des petitesse, des fautes, de la fragilité des hommes ; *misère effreuse* se dit d'une extrême pauvreté.

Toutes les fois que plusieurs adjectifs qualifient une même dénomination, s'ils en partagent entre eux la totalité, l'article se répète devant chacun de ces adjectifs : *les belles et les laides femmes ont également envie de plaire*. Ces deux adjectifs ne qualifiant le mot *femmes* que par portion, on répète l'article avant chacun d'eux. Quand chacun des adjectifs convient à tous les individus de la dénomination, alors l'article ne se répète point : *les doux et tendres regards d'une coquette*.

Adjectif avec deux substantifs de différent genre.

Exemple: ce peuple a le cœur et la bouche ouverte à vos louanges. On demande s'il faut dire *ouverte ou ouvert*.

Vaugelas décide qu'il faut dire *ouverte*, comme on dit, les pieds et la tête nue, et non pas les pieds et la tête nus.

L'Académie appuie cette décision, et la motive ainsi : quand le verbe régit deux noms substantifs, dont le premier est masculin et le second féminin, il faut que l'adjectif s'accorde en genre avec le dernier, auquel seul l'esprit s'attache, parce qu'il est le plus proche. C'est ce qui autorise à dire : *il a le cœur et la bouche ouverte à vos louanges*.

Il n'en est pas de même, quand les deux noms substantifs servent de nominatif au verbe qui suit. Comme ces deux noms demandent le verbe au pluriel, il faut que l'adjectif qui s'y rapporte soit aussi au pluriel et au masculin, comme étant le genre le plus noble. *Le frère et la sœur sont aussi beaux l'un que l'autre*.

L'Académie dit ailleurs : quand il y a deux noms substantifs au pluriel, dont le premier est masculin et le second féminin, il faut faire rapporter l'adjectif qui suit, à ce second substantif qui est féminin, et dire : *il trouva les étangs et les rivières glacés*; et non pas *les étangs et les rivières glacés*.

Faut-il dire, *après six mois de temps écoulés*, ou *après six mois de temps écoulé*? On tient que l'un et l'autre sont bons, mais que le premier est plus grammatical et le second plus élégant. — Vaugelas.

Selon l'Académie, il faut dire : *après six mois de temps écoulés*, et non pas *écoulé*; parce que l'adjectif qui suit ne se rapporte jamais au génitif, dans toutes les phrases de cette nature.

Ainsi il faut dire : *après trois heures du jour passées à la promenade*; *après deux jours de la semaine passés en plaisirs*; et non pas : *après trois heures du jour passé à la promenade*; *après deux jours de la semaine passée en plaisirs*.

La phrase suivante exige une autre construction : Je n'ai fait que sortir de la chambre, et j'ai trouvé une partie du pain mangé. Faut-il dire *mangé ou mangée*? L'usage dit, *une partie du pain mangé*, et non pas *mangée*.

On dit de même : il a une partie du bras cassé, il a une partie de l'os rompu, il a une partie du bras emporté; et non pas *cassée, rompue, ni emportée*. — Vaugelas.

Il ne faut point chercher de raison dans une façon de parler reçue par l'usage, qui est plus fort que toutes les règles. Il est vrai que le pain entier n'est pas mangé, et qu'il n'y en a qu'une partie qui soit mangée; mais il est certain qu'il faut dire *une partie du pain mangé et non mangée*, de même qu'on dit au pluriel : *il revint après un voyage de plus de vingt ans; et trouva une partie de ses enfants morts, et non pas une partie de ses enfants morte*. — Académie.

Ce ne sont-là que des exceptions fondées sur l'usage, qui, suivant Vaugelas, fait plusieurs choses sans raison et même contre la raison, auxquelles néanmoins il faut obéir en matière de langage.

Hors de ces cas-là il faut suivre la règle qui veut que l'adjectif s'accorde dans toutes les phrases de cette nature, non avec le génitif, mais avec le nominatif, par qui ce génitif est commandé.

Quand l'adjectif et le pronom sont immédiatement après deux substantifs de choses, ils s'accordent avec le dernier. *Cet arceur joue avec un goût et une noblesse charmante*.

L'adjectif, quand il vient d'un verbe qui peut avoir les personnes pour régime simple, s'applique bien aux personnes. Ainsi, parce qu'on dit *admirer quelqu'un, excuser quelqu'un*. Soit on dira bien *un homme admis able, une personne excusable*. Mais comme on ne dit point, *pardoner un homme, déplorer un homme*, on ne dira pas non plus, surtout en prose, *un homme pardonnable, une femme déplorable*. Si Racine a dit :

Vous voyez devant vous un prince déplorable.
Phèdre.

Déplorable héritier de ces rois tromphant.
Athalie.

ce sont des licences qui ne sont permises qu'aux grands poètes.

Il ne faut point donner un régime à un adjectif qui ne doit pas en avoir. Le P. Bonhours a repris Balzac d'avoir dit : *ils connaissent la noblesse de leur naturel, qui est impatient de joug et de la contrainte, c'est-à-dire, qui ne peut souffrir le joug ni la contrainte*.

Impatient ne régit pas de substantif; il peut régir un verbe; et l'on dit : *impatience de se venger*.

Guillaume, prince d'Orange, hait doux, affable, populaire, et en même temps ambitieux et autoritaire. Ambitieux ne doit pas avoir de régime.

Je cherche à l'arrêter parce qu'il m'est unique.

On ne dit pas, *il m'est unique*; cet adjectif unique s'emploie sans régime. — Volt.

C'est une faute de donner à un adjectif un autre régime que celui qui lui est assigné par le bon usage. Par exemple, l'adjectif *prête* (disposé) veut être suivi de la préposition *à*; comme *elle est prête à partir, à bien faire*. — Acad. Ce serait une faute de dire : *elle est prête de partir, de bien faire*. Plusieurs font cette faute. *Quelle chose, rien, quoi que ce soit, viennent au avant l'adjectif qui les suit. Il a fait quelque chose de beau, de bien noble*.

On ne doit pas dire, *quelque chose digne de, rien digne de, quoi que ce soit digne de*. A la vérité, *quelque chose de digne de, rien de digne de, quoi que ce soit de digne de*, seraient trop durs. On

doit prendre un autre tour, et dire, par exemple: *il l'exhortait à faire quelque chose qui fût digne de sa naissance.*

Il faut que l'adjectif soit bien assorti au substantif; alors il embellit la pensée, il lui donne de la force.

Il est un *heureux* choix de mots *harmonieux*: Fuyez des *mauvais* sons le concours *odieux*. Le vers le mieux rempli, la plus noble pensée Ne peut plaire à l'esprit, quand l'oreille est blessée. — *Boileau.*

Ce seroit une grande faute de dire: *tous les peuples le pleuraient avec des larmes inconsolables. Je trouve en lui une admiration intelligente de votre vertu.* Ces deux adjectifs *inconsolables, intelligente*, ne peuvent se dire que des personnes; ils ne conviennent point à des noms de choses, comme *larmes, admiration.*

Il faut que l'adjectif ajoute au sens du substantif. Ainsi dans: *ils furent surpris tout-à-coup par une tempête orageuse*, cet adjectif *orageuse* n'est pas bon, parce qu'il n'ajoute rien au sens du mot *tempête*.

Plusieurs adjectifs placés avant le substantif, ont une signification différente de celle qu'ils ont, quand ils ne sont mis qu'après le substantif.

L'air grand. C'est une physionomie noble.

Le grand air. Ce sont les manières d'un grand seigneur.

L'air mauvais, l'extérieur redoutable.

Mauvais air, l'extérieur ignoble.

Un homme grand signifie d'une grande taille.

Cependant, si après *grand homme* on ajoute quelques qualités du corps, comme, c'est un *grand homme brun*, et d'une *belle physionomie*; alors *grand homme* signifie *homme d'une grande taille*.

De même si après *homme grand*, on ajoute un modificatif qui ait rapport au moral, alors *grand* ne s'entend plus de la taille. Un *homme grand* dans ses projets.

Un homme brave, de braves gens; un homme, des gens intrépides.

Un brave homme, de braves gens; un homme de bien, des gens de probité.

Un enfant cruel, un peuple cruel, une femme cruelle; enfant, peuple, femme, qui aiment à faire le mal.

Un cruel enfant, un cruel peuple, une cruelle femme; enfant, peuple, femme insupportables.

On dit dans le sens propre, tirer, tracer, décrire une *ligne droite*; et dans le figuré: la maison de Bourbon descend en *droite ligne* de Saint-Louis, c'est-à-dire, par une descendance non interrompue de mâle en mâle. — *Bouhours.*

Du bois mort, ou séché sur pied.

Du mort-bois, de peu de valeur.

Une chose certaine, une nouvelle certaine, une marque certaine, &c. c'est une chose vraie, assurée; une nouvelle, une marque vraie, véridique.

La vertu d'un cœur noble est la *marque certaine*. — *Boileau.*

Une certaine chose, une certaine marque, une certaine nouvelle; c'est une chose indéterminée, c'est quelque marque, quelque nouvelle. *Certain* répond alors au *quidam* des Latins.

Une voix commune, c'est une voix ordinaire.

D'une commune voix, signifie unanimement.

Une fausse corde, qui n'est pas montée au ton qu'il faut.

Une corde fausse, qui ne peut jamais s'accorder avec une autre. — *Dict. de l'Acad. 1762.*

Un faux accord, qui choque l'oreille.

Un accord faux, celui dont les sons se trouvent mal accordés.

Un tableau est dans un *faux jour*, quand il est éclairé du sens contraire à celui que le peintre a supposé dans son objet.

Il y a un *jour faux* dans un tableau, quand une partie y est éclairée contre nature.

Une fausse clef, clef qu'on garde furtivement.

Une clef fausse, n'est pas propre à la serrure.

Une fausse porte, issue ménagée pour se dérober aux importuns sans être vu. En terme de guerre, porte peu apparente qui introduit dans un faubourg.

Une porte fausse, simulacre de porte.

Une eau morte, qui ne coule point.

La morte eau; c'est l'eau de la mer, dans son bas flux et reflux.

La dernière année de la guerre, c'est celle après laquelle il n'y a plus de guerre.

L'année dernière est l'année qui précède immédiatement celle où l'on parle.

Un homme malin est un homme malicieux.

Le malin esprit, ou *l'esprit malin*, signifie le démon.

Le Saint-Esprit, c'est la troisième personne de la Sainte-Trinité.

L'Esprit Saint, c'est l'esprit de Dieu, commun aux trois personnes de la Sainte-Trinité.

Ce qu'on ajoute à ces mots, *l'Esprit Saint*, peut y donner la signification de *Saint-Esprit*; comme *l'Esprit Saint qui est descendu sur les apôtres*; *l'Esprit Saint que le fils de Dieu a promis à ses apôtres, ne peut s'accorder avec l'esprit profane du monde.* — *Bouhours.*

Une cruelle femme, c'est celle qui ne se laisse pas vaincre par les instances des hommes, ou celle qui tourmente par les instances les plus fortes.

Une femme cruelle, est celle qui cherche à faire du mal.

Une femme sage, c'est une femme vertueuse et prudente.

Une sage-femme, c'est une femme qui assiste celles qui sont en travail d'enfant.

Une femme grosse, est une femme enceinte.

Une grosse femme, c'est une femme grasse, qui a beaucoup d'embonpoint.

Un homme galant, est un homme qui cherche à plaire aux dames.

Un galant homme, est un homme poli, qui a des dons et des talents, et dont le commerce est sûr et agréable.

Un gentil-homme, est un homme d'extraction noble.

Un homme gentil est celui qui est gai, vif, joli.

Un habit neuf, est un habit qui n'a point, ou qui a peu servi. *Un habit nouveau*, est un habit d'une nouvelle mode. *Un nouvel habit*, est un habit différent d'un autre qu'on vient de quitter.

Le vin nouveau; c'est le vin nouvellement fait.

Le nouveau vin; c'est le vin nouvellement mis en perce; du vin différent de celui qu'on buvait précédemment.

C'est un pauvre homme, c'est un pauvre auteur, signifie un homme et un auteur qui ont peu de mérite.

Un homme pauvre, un auteur pauvre, signifient un homme, un auteur sans biens.

Le ton qu'on emploie détermine le sens du mot *pauvre*. *Assister une pauvre femme*, un

pauvre homme, un pauvre vieillard; c'est-à-dire, sans biens.
Le pauvre prince, la pauvre reine, les pauvres inconnus, expression de tendresse ou de compassion.
Un pauvre orateur, de pauvre vin, une pauvre chère, une pauvre comédie, expressions de mépris et de dédain.
Une langue pauvre, celle qui n'a pas tout ce qui serait nécessaire à l'expression de nos pensées.
Une pauvre langue, celle qui, outre la disette des termes, n'a ni douceur dans ses mots, ni analogie dans ses procédés, ni aptitude à être écrite.
Un homme plaisant, est un homme gai, enjoué, qui fait rire.
Un plaisant homme, pour un homme ridicule, bizarre, singulier, &c.
Un personnage plaisant, dont le rôle est rempli de traits divertissans.
Un plaisant personnage, un impertinent méprisable.
Une comédie plaisante, pleine de sel, de saillies et de plaisanteries, &c.
Une plaisante comédie, celle qui pèche contre les règles.
Un conte plaisant, bien récréatif, fort agréable.
Un plaisant conte, récit sans vérité, ni vraisemblance, digne de mépris.
Le haut ton, manière de parler audacieuse, arrogante.
Le ton haut, degré supérieur d'élévation d'une voix chantante, ou du son d'un instrument.
Un homme honnête, qui a des mœurs, de la probité, &c.
Un homme honnête, poli, qui plait par ses bonnes manières.
Les honnêtes gens d'une ville, sont ceux qui ont du bien, une réputation intègre, une naissance honnête, &c.
Des gens honnêtes, sont des gens polis, qui reçoivent bien ceux qui les visitent.
Furieux, placé après le substantif, comme, *un lion furieux, un taureau furieux*, signifie en fureur, transporté de colère.
Furieux, placé avant le substantif, signifie, dans le style familier, la même chose que très-grand, énorme; il désigne l'excès.
Mortel, quand il signifie *qui est sujet à la mort*, ne peut se mettre qu'après le substantif. *Durant cette vie mortelle.*
Mortel, quand il précède le substantif, signifie, grand, excessif.
Un vilain homme, une vilaine femme, désagréable, par la figure, par la malpropreté, ou par les manières et les vices.
Un homme bien, fort vilain, est un avare, qui épargne d'une manière sordide. On ne dit guère absolument, et sans modificatif, *un homme vilain, une femme vilaine*. Cependant on dit *c'est un vilain*, c'est un avare.
Un homme vrai, c'est un homme véridique.
Une nouvelle vraie, c'est une nouvelle véritable; mais quand on dit, *N. est un vrai charlatan*, cela signifie *N. est réellement charlatan*. *Ce que vous dites est une vraie fable; cela veut dire; ce que vous dites est une pure fable.*
Seul, avant le nom, exclut les autres individus de la même espèce: *un seul homme peut lever ce fardeau*, c'est-à-dire, aucun autre ne peut le lever. *Un seul lit, et non plusieurs, servait à toute la famille.*
Seul, après le nom, exclut tout accompagnement: *un homme seul peut sans aucun secours, emporter cette comode. Un lit seul, sans au-*

un autre meuble, était dans ce cabinet.—*Waltz.*
Un mot peut être bon, sans être un bon mot. Celui-ci est toujours une saillie, une pointe, une pensée ingénieuse.
Des belles sœurs ne sont pas toujours des sœurs belles.
AIDER quelqu'un, aider à quelqu'un. *Aider à* quelqu'un n'est proprement d'usage que pour secourir un homme trop chargé. *Aidez un peu à ce pauvre homme.*—*Dict. Acad.*
Aider régit à quand il doit suivre un infinitif ou un nom de choses. *Les petites rentes aident à vivre.*
Aider à la lettre, proverbe. *Suppléer à ce qui n'est pas exprimé.*
Dans les autres cas, aider demande le régime simple de la personne; et le nom de la chose dont on parle, est précédé de la préposition *de*. *Il faut aider les pauvres de ses biens, de son crédit.*
On dit aussi, s'aider de quelque chose, pour s'en servir. *Ce cavalier s'aide aussi bien de la plume que de l'épée.* (*Expressions vicieuses.*) *Boiste.*
AIGLE, dans le propre, est masculin et féminin, et l'on dit également un grand aigle et une grande aigle. Dans le figuré il est féminin: l'aigle impériale, les aigles Romaines.—*Acad.*
AIMER MIEUX, signifie tantôt préférer la chose qui flatte le plus notre goût, et tantôt préférer celle qui est la plus conforme à notre volonté.
Or, le premier de ces deux sens exige la suppression de la particule *de*; et l'autre exige qu'on l'emploie.
Préférence de goût: j'aime mieux dîner que souper; j'aime mieux lire que jouer.
**Préférence de volonté: j'aime mieux ne rien avoir, que d'avoir le bien d'autrui; j'aime mieux mourir que de me déshonorer.—*D'Olivet.*
SE DONNER DES AIRS, prendre des airs de savant, de bel esprit. Affecter de passer pour savant, pour bel esprit, quoiqu'on ne le soit pas. *Prendre des airs, se donner des airs*, vouloir se distinguer par des manières plus recherchées. *Prendre l'air*, être dans un lieu où l'on respire un air plus pur. De Callières a condamné ces expressions, mais l'Académie les approuve.
ALENTOUR, AUTOUR. L'usage des écrivains modernes a établi de la différence entre ces deux mots. *Autour* est une préposition, et *alentour* un adverbe. Il faut donc dire: la reine avait toutes ses filles *autour* d'elle, et non pas *alentour* d'elle. Le roi était en un tel lieu, et tous ses gardes étaient *alentour*, et non pas *autour*.
ALLÉ (il est), il a été. Souvent on dit: *il est allé pour il a été*, ce qui est une faute assez considérable; contien de gens disent: *je suis allé le voir, je suis allé lui rendre visite, pour j'ai vu le voir, j'ai été lui rendre visite.*
La règle qu'il y a à suivre en cela est que toutes les fois qu'on suppose le retour du lieu, il faut dire: *il a été, j'ai été*; et lorsqu'il n'y a point de retour, il faut dire: *il est allé.*
Tous ceux qui sont allés à la guerre, n'en reviendront pas. Tous ceux qui ont été à Rome, n'en sont pas meilleurs. *Céphise est allée à l'église, où elle sera moins occupée de Dieu que de son amant. Lucinde a été au sermon et n'en est pas devenue plus charitable pour sa voisine.*—*Girard.*
ALLER, VENIR. Quelqu'un qui est à Paris, dira: *le courrier alla de Paris à Rome en six***

jours, parce qu'aller c'est partir du lieu où est celui qui parle. Venir, c'est partir d'un lieu pour se rendre auprès de celui qui parle.

C'est dans le même sens que rencontrant un ami à la promenade, on lui dit : *je vous prie de venir demain dîner chez moi.*

Si cependant le monsieur qui invite ne devait pas manger chez lui, il pourrait dire : *je vous prie d'aller demain dîner chez moi.*

On dit aussi, *je partirai demain pour Rouen, voulez-vous y venir avec moi ?*

Aller et venir s'emploient quelquefois par élégance avec un infinitif. Si votre père allait apprendre cette nouvelle; c'est comme s'il y avait simplement : si votre père apprenait.

L'indicatif présent et imparfait d'*aller*, suivi d'un infinitif, marque qu'on est ou qu'on était sur le point de faire une chose. *Je vais partir, il va sortir. Nous allions partir, vous alliez sortir.*

Viens, avec un infinitif sans *de*, marque le motif de la venue. *Je viens, je venais vous chercher, c'est-à-dire pour vous chercher.*

Au contraire, *je viens de chanter, je venais de rentrer*, signifient une action nouvellement passée.—*Wailly.*

AMOUR, masculin en prose, devient dans les vers ou dans la prose poétique, masculin ou féminin au gré de l'auteur.

Avant que dans son cœur cette amour fût formée.—*Rac.*

Au pluriel surtout, le féminin paraît avoir de la grâce, *mes premières amours, d'éternelles amours.*

APPARAÎTRE, PARAÎTRE. *Apparaître* ne se dit que des substances spirituelles. *Le Seigneur apparut à Moïse.*

Paraître se dit de tout ce qui tombe sous la vue. *Les ennemis paraissaient. Il a paru une comète.*

Disparaître répond également à ces deux verbes. *L'ange a disparu.*

ART D'ÉCRIRE. Souvent on sent le défaut de ce qu'on écrit sans le corriger; souvent aussi on se contente d'une lueur de pensée, et on ne cherche pas à la rendre plus clairement; cependant la seule manière de bien écrire, est de ne laisser jamais, ni dans les détails, ni dans l'ensemble, la moindre tache qui blesse notre goût, et le moindre défaut, lors même que nous n'aurions fait que le soupçonner. Il faut faire, désirer, et retenir jusqu'à ce que notre goût soit content sur tous les points et en tout sens; trop de négligences nous échapperont encore, et les autres trouveront assez à critiquer dans nos écrits; enfin, si nous n'avons pas le temps de travailler ainsi dans toutes les dimensions, il vaut mieux abandonner la plume, puisque personne n'est obligé de la tenir.—*Madame Necker.*

ARTICLE. L'article et l'adjectif placés avant un nom propre, ont quelquefois un sens différent de celui qu'ils ont, quand ils sont placés après.

Cette phrase, *j'ai vu le riche Luculle*, signifie, *j'ai vu Luculle qui est riche.*

J'ai vu Luculle le riche, donne à entendre qu'il y a plus d'un Luculle, et que j'ai vu celui d'entre eux, qui est distingué des autres par ses richesses.—*Ducloux.*

Quelle est votre erreur? signifie ordinairement, en quoi vous êtes-vous trompé?

Quelle erreur est la vôtre? c'est-à-dire, est-il pos-

sible que vous soyez tombé dans une telle erreur?

—*Wailly.*

On se sert, dans les noms propres, de l'article les devant un singulier, pour marquer un grand homme; et devant un pluriel, pour marquer tous les hommes qui peuvent être assimilés à celui qu'on nomme. Quand on écrit les Boileau, ou n'entend parler que du poète appelé Boileau; mais, quand on écrit les Boileaux, on entend parler de tous les poètes du même ordre. Devant les substantifs pris indéfiniment, on se sert de la préposition *de*; un amas de richesses.

L'élégance permet de supprimer l'article devant les substantifs. *Etrangers, ennemis, peuples, rois le révèrent.*—*Flechier.*

La suppression de l'article change quelquefois le sens d'une expression. Un ouvrage de l'esprit n'est pas un ouvrage d'esprit.

Tout nom qui n'a ni article, ni équivalent de l'article, ne peut avoir après soi un pronom qui s'y rapporte. Ainsi, cette phrase est fautive : *quand je me fais justice, il faut qu'on se la fasse.* Cette autre phrase, au contraire, est exacte : *il est chargé de dettes qui l'accablent, mais, ils les acquittera toutes avec le temps.*

Un seul et même article ne peut servir à deux adjectifs, à deux conjonctions, qui voudraient chacun un complément différent. On ne dirait donc pas :

L'éléphant est propre et susceptible d'éducation. *Propre* veut à et *susceptible* veut de.

AU CAS. EN CAS. Quand il suit un *que*, l'on dit l'un et l'autre. *Au cas ou en cas qu'il meure.* Mais quand il doit suivre de et un substantif, il faut dire, *en cas de mort, de mariage, &c.*—*Wailly.*

AUCUN et NUL, quand on les met dans la signification négative de personne, n'ont jamais de pluriel, soit qu'on les emploie comme pronoms, en sous-entendant homme, soit qu'on les emploie comme adjectifs : *nulle paix; aucun mal.*

Cette observation est d'autant plus nécessaire, que d'habiles écrivains ne l'ont pas toujours suivie. Ce qui les a trompés, c'est que ces mêmes mots ont un pluriel, mais dans une autre signification : car quelquefois nul signifie qui n'est d'aucune valeur; et alors on lui peut donner un pluriel : *vos procédures sont nulles.*

Pour ce qui est d'*aucun*, il signifiait autrefois l'*aliquis* des Latins (quelque), comme on le voit dans le dictionnaire de R. Etienne, qui cite cet exemple : *aucuns hommes vont venus.* Mais en ce sens il n'est plus usité que dans quelques phrases de palais.—*D'Olivet.*

AUSSI et SI. On se trompe souvent dans l'usage de *si*, et *aussi*; on fait servir l'un, où l'autre à seul droit de figurer. Toutes les fois qu'on veut simplement marquer l'extension d'une qualité, sans en faire de comparaison, il faut prendre l'adverbe *si* : *il n'est pas si fin qu'on ne puisse encore lui donner le change sur bien des choses*; mais quand on veut faire comparaison entre deux adjectifs ou deux adverbes, tout le monde convient qu'il faut se servir d'*aussi* dans les phrases affirmatives : *il est aussi poli qu'il est brave*; mais si la phrase est négative, *Girard* prétend que, même dans le cas de comparaison, il faut employer *si* : *personne ne vous a servi si utilement que je l'ai fait.* Il est bien des personnes qui emploient alors presque indifféremment *si* ou *aussi* : *il ne sera pas aussi constant qu'il le dit.* Il ne se-

ra pas si constant qu'il le dit, &c. La négation donne à la phrase une force exclusive qui semble demander dans ces cas un adverbe d'extension; la phrase d'ailleurs renferme une comparaison. C'est à la justesse de l'esprit à décider, dans les circonstances particulières, laquelle doit l'emporter, et par conséquent s'il faut employer *si* ou *aussi*: je crois qu'alors on trouvera bien peu de ces phrases négatives où *si* ne convienne mieux.—*Fontenai.*

AUTANT (d') et DAUTANT. Girard distingue deux d'autant que: l'un adverbe, composé de la particule *de* et de l'adverbe *autant*; l'autre conjonction, qui s'écrit en un seul mot sans apostrophe.

Il prodigue d'autant plus les éloges à son héros, que celui-ci le comble de bienfaits.

Il ne devait pas si fort le louer, dautant qu'il ne le connaissait pas.—*Fontenai.*

AUTOMNE est masculin quand l'adjectif précède: un bel automne; et féminin quand l'adjectif suit: une automne froide.—*Camnade.*

AUTOUR, A L'ENTOUR. On voit le plus grand nombre de ceux qui écrivent bien, se servir constamment de *autour* quand ils veulent joindre quelques autres mots, et réserver à *l'entour* pour les phrases où il est sans régime: *la vérité est comme placée dans un centre où mille rayons différens peuvent nous conduire; mais combien d'hommes prennent la circonférence pour les rayons, et ne font que courir autour du cercle! combien même, pour qui ce serait un bonheur, de ne s'égarer qu'à l'entour!*—*Fontenai.*

AUTRE, des deux genres, et pouvant avoir un pluriel, sert à distinguer les personnes et les choses: il peut prendre l'article ou s'en passer dans certain cas.

De l'abord de Pompée elle espère *autre* issue.
Cornucille.

Autre issue ne se dit que dans le style comique; il faut dans le style noble, une *autre* issue; on ne supprime les articles et les pronoms que dans ce familier qui approche du style marotique: sentir joie; faire mauvaise fin.—*Voltaire.*

AUTRUI présentant quelque chose d'indéterminé, on ne doit y faire rapporter ni *son*, *sa*, *ses*, ni *leur*, *leurs*, en régime simple.

Ainsi au lieu de dire avec Caillières, *la plupart des hommes s'attachent aux choses extérieures, et reprennent avec joie les moindres défauts d'autrui, sans se soucier d'examiner leurs bonnes qualités*, je dirais: *sans se soucier d'examiner les bonnes qualités.*

AUPARAVANT ne doit jamais être suivi d'un régime, ni d'un *que*. On ne dit point: *j'arriverai auparavant que de parler*; mais *avant de parler*, ou *avant que de parler*.—*Panckouke.*

AVANT. On doit toujours dire en prose, *avant que de*; cependant les meilleurs écrivains même se permettent de dire en prose *avant de*. Il faut toujours *avant que* devant un subjonctif: *avant que vous partiez*. Cet *avant que* est alors l'*antequam* des Latins.

Avant marque l'ordre antérieur, annonce une comparaison; ainsi il devrait être toujours suivi d'un *que*. Quant à la préposition *de*, elle est indispensable, parce qu'elle sert à marquer l'objet de *avant*.

Ah! devant qu'il expire.—*Racine.*

Il y a deux fautes dans cet hémistiche. *Deven* est relatif au lieu et non au temps. D'ailleurs il ne peut être suivi d'un *que*: il faudrait dire, *avant qu'il expire*.—*D'Olivet.*

AVANT, AUPARAVANT. Le premier est une conjonction, et par conséquent il se met toujours avant un mot qu'il lie. Le second est un surattribut, toujours sans complément, sans suite.

Ne dites donc pas: les Anglais arrivèrent *cuporant nous* à la Jamaïque. Dites, *avant nous*.

AVANT QUE. *Avant que tes regards se contemplent la victoire*, est une faute.

Avant que ne souffre point la négative.

Virtueuse Zaire, *avant que* l'hyménée
Joigie à jamais nos coeurs et notre destinée.

Voltaire.

Avant que la raison s'expliquant par ma voix,
Eût instruit les humains, eût enseigné les loix.
Despréaux.

Vous que mon bras vengeait dans Lesbos enflam-
mée,

Avant que vous eussiez assemblé votre armée!
Racine.

AYANT et ETANT. *Etant* et *ayant* ne sont jamais participes; et par conséquent, ils n'ont point de pluriel, à l'exception d'*ayant* dans une manière de parler de pratique, que l'usage a consacrée, *ses hoirs et ayans cause*.

Hors de-là, ces deux mots sont gerondifs et ne reçoivent point d's. Il faut dire: je les ai trouvés *ayant*, et non pas *ayans* le verre à la main. Je les ai trouvés *mangeant* des confitures, *buvant* de la limonade; et non pas, *mangeants* des confitures, *buvents* de la limonade.

Il faut parler de la même sorte, si le relatif *les* se rapporte à des femmes. Je les trouvai *mangeant* des confitures, et non pas *mangeantes* des confitures, quoiqu'on puisse dire, en parlant des femmes: je les ai trouvées bien *mangeantes* et bien *buvantes*.—*Académie.*

B.

BARBARISME. On appelle barbarisme toute façon de s'exprimer qui est étrangère à la langue dans laquelle on parle. Ainsi un étranger qui dirait, *je suis chaud*, pour *j'ai chaud*, ferait un barbarisme.

On fait un barbarisme, 1. quand on emploie un mot qui n'est pas du dictionnaire de la langue: comme *la crédulité pour la cruauté*.

2. Quand on prend un mot de la langue dans un sens différent de celui qui lui est assigné par le bon usage. Par exemple, ce serait un barbarisme que de dire: *monsieur, vous avez pour moi des boyaux de père*, il faut *des entrailles de père*, c'est-à-dire, des sentimens de père.

Il y a, dit Voltaire, deux sortes de barbarismes, celui des mots et celui des phrases. *Egaliser les fortunes pour égaler les fortunes; au parfait*, au lieu de *parfaitement*; *éduquer*, pour donner de l'éducation, élever: voilà des barbarismes de mots. *Je crois de bien faire*, au lieu de *je crois bien faire*; *je vous aime tout ce qu'on peut aimer*. Voilà des barbarismes de phrases.

BEAUCOUP, dans le sens de *plusieurs*, ne s'écrit

plote seul que quand il est précédé d'un pronom personnel ou du relatif *en*. On dit : *nous sommes beaucoup*; il y en a *beaucoup*. Mais on ne dira point : *beaucoup ont pensé*. Il faut : *beaucoup de gens, de personnes, &c., ont pensé*.

Beaucoup est précédé de la préposition *de*, quand il est après un adjectif. Nous disons : *il est beaucoup plus grand*, et *il est plus grand de beaucoup*.—*Wailly*.

BONNE GRACE signifie *agrément, ce qui plaît*. Cette dame a *bonne grâce*.

Bonnes grâces veut dire *bienveillance, faveur*. *Conservez-moi l'honneur de vos bonnes grâces, c'est-à-dire, de votre amitié*.—*Wailly*.

BRUIRE. Ce verbe n'est en usage qu'au présent de l'infinitif, *bruire*; et aux troisième personnes de l'imparfait de l'indicatif, *il bruait, ils bruient*.

Le participe actif présent, *bruyant* ou *bruisant*, n'est souvent qu'un simple adjectif. *Flots bruyants, trompette bruyante, voix bruyante*.—*Foquenai*.

BRUTS. Pluriel masculin de l'adjectif *brut*. Voltaire a dit, en parlant de Dieu :

Comment, sans liberté, serions-nous ses images ?
Que lui reviendrait-il de ses brutes ouvrages ?

Il fallait *ouvrages bruts* au masculin. *Brutes* est le féminin de cet adjectif, ou bien le pluriel du substantif *brute*. Exemples : la raison fait une différence essentielle entre les hommes et les brutes.—*La Harpe*.

C.

CAPITAINE des gardes, est un officier des gardes du corps.

Capitaine aux gardes, est un officier des gardes-Françaises.—*Wailly*.

CE. Quelques-uns répètent ce devant le verbe substantif, et d'autres ne le répètent pas. Par exemple : ce qu'il y a de plus déplorable, *c'est*, &c.

D'autres disent : ce qui est de plus déplorable, *est*.

Il est toujours plus élégant de répéter ce, quand même le premier *ce* ne serait pas beaucoup éloigné ; comme en cet exemple : ce qu'il y a de fâcheux, *c'est* que.

On doit user de même quand on a mis un autre mot que ce auparavant, comme : la difficulté que l'on y trouve, *c'est*, et non pas *est*, qui ne serait pas si bien à beaucoup près.

En général, on doit toujours préférer, *c'est à est*.—*Académie*.

Si ce, avec être, sont suivis des pronoms *eux, elles*, ou d'un substantif pluriel, sans préposition, alors on met le verbe au pluriel. Ce sont vos ancêtres qui vous rendent illustre : imitez-les si vous ne voulez pas dégénérer.

Ainsi au lieu de dire avec Bossuet : *c'est eux qui ont bâti ce superbe labyrinthe*, je dirais : *ce sont eux qui ont bâti ce superbe labyrinthe*.—*Wailly*.

C'EST ne souffre après lui de préposition ou de particule que devant un pronom et un verbe, comme *c'est à vous à y réfléchir*; *c'est de quoi il faudra vous occuper*.

Racine a dit :

C'est votre illustre mère à qui je veux parler.

S'il avait dit, *c'est à votre illustre mère que je veux parler*, il aurait fait un solécisme. On lit

dans Fénelon : *c'est vous seul, ô mon cher Narbal, pour qui mon cœur s'attendrit*.—*Tellém. liv. III.—Caminaud*.

C'EST EUX ou **CE SONT EUX**. On a dit que pour parler plus régulièrement, et surtout en écrivant, il faut : *ce sont eux*; mais dans le discours ordinaire, *c'est eux* peut s'exuser.

Faut-il dire : *c'est ou ce fut dans cette vue que l'on résolut*, &c. ?

Il a semblé d'abord qu'il y avait plus de régularité à *ce fut*, parce qu'il s'agit d'un temps passé, et que *c'est* est un temps présent. Mais on a trouvé néanmoins que *ce fut* est une espèce d'affectation, et qu'on dit toujours : *c'est lui qui a fait le coup*; *c'était lui qui s'y opposa*; *ce sont eux qui passèrent les premiers, qui ont résolu un tel avis*.—*L'Amant, sur l'Académie*.

C'ÉTAIT. La Motte-le-Vayer condamne cette phrase de Vaugelas : *si c'étaient nous qui eussions fait cela*. Chapelain la condamne comme lui, et dit qu'il faut dire : *si c'était nous*, au singulier, comme on dit : *c'était dix heures qui sonnaient*, au singulier.

Ils ont raison l'un et l'autre. Le pluriel de l'impersonnel *c'est*, ne peut se mettre qu'avec des troisième personnes, et jamais avec *nous* et *vous*. Si l'on pouvait dire à l'imparfait, *si c'étaient nous qui eussions été choisis*, on pourrait dire au présent : *ce sont nous qu'on choisit*; ce qui serait une manière de parler insupportable.

On dit donc au singulier, en joignant *c'est* avec *nous* et avec *vous* : *c'est nous qui avons établi le calme*; *c'est vous, généreux achetés, qui avez combattu glorieusement*. Et au pluriel, avec la troisième personne seulement : *ce sont eux qui ont le plus contribué au gain de la bataille*.

On dit de même au pluriel en d'autres temps, comme au présent indéfini et au futur : *ce seront eux qui, le voyant sans défense, prendront son parti*.—*Ce seront eux qui auront le soin des affaires de la ville*.

Ce qu'il y a de particulier, c'est qu'à l'imparfait, on met plutôt *c'était*, que *c'étaient* avec un pluriel, ainsi on dit : *si c'était eux qui eussent fait cela*.—*Si l'on voulait ne point se tromper, dans sa conduite, ce serait d'habiles gens que l'on irait consulter*.—*Th. Corn.*

CHACUN. L'usage ne souffre plus qu'on dise un *chacun*, comme l'assurent plusieurs grammairiens : peut-être cependant pourrait-on excepter, à la rigueur, certaines phrases usitées dans la conversation familière.

On propose une difficulté de grammaire : *chacun* est suivi d'un nom qui a un rapport de possession avec celui auquel *chacun* appartient, ce rapport doit-il s'exprimer par *son, sa, ses*, ou par *leur, leurs* ? Par exemple, doit-on dire : les hommes ont beau demander conseil, ils en agissent toujours *chacun selon leur fantaisie*, ou *chacun selon sa fantaisie* ?

Il est certain que dans les phrases où le nom pluriel dont le mot *chacun* est le distributif, n'est exprimé ni par lui-même, ni par un pronom personnel, et mis au pluriel, *leur* ne peut avoir lieu en aucune façon : que *chacun* songe à ses affaires. Je donnerai à *chacun* sa récompense. Nous récompenserons *chacun* selon son mérite. Quand dans la même phrase *chacun* fait contraste avec un nom pluriel auquel il appartient, alors il faut bien examiner à qui des deux ou du pluriel ou du distributif singulier répond plus directement le rapport de possession qu'on veut exprimer par l'adjectif *son* ou *leur* : s'il répond au distributif,

employez *son, sa, ses*; s'il répond au nom pluriel, *leur, leurs*, doivent énoncer le rapport en question.—*Foücau*.

Quand on a ainsi commencé sa phrase: *chacun veut que le bonheur d'autrui ne trouble pas le sien*, il ne faut pas changer de tournure ensuite, en disant, *et que la paresse et la cupidité ne viennent point enlever le fruit de notre travail et de nos peines*; mais il faut, et que la paresse et la cupidité ne viennent point lui enlever les fruits de son travail et de ses peines.—*Madame Necker*.

CHANGER A, CHANGER EN. On dit: *changer une chose en une autre*. Aux noces de Cana, le Sauveur changea l'eau en vin. La femme de Loth fut changée en une statue de sel. Mais on ne dirait pas bien: le Sauveur changera l'eau au vin. La femme de Loth fut changée à une statue de sel. Ainsi n'imités pas Racine qui a dit:

Peut-être avant la nuit l'heureuse Bérénice
Change le nom de reine au nom d'impératrice.

On dirait en prose: *change le nom de reine en celui d'impératrice*.

Cependant on dit: *dans le sacrement de l'eucharistie, le pain est changé au corps de notre Seigneur*. Cet exemple est une phrase consacrée qui ne fait pas loi pour le langage commun.—*D'Olivet*.

CHOIR. On ne s'en sert jamais au présent ni à l'imparfait de l'indicatif. Au prétérit on peut quelquefois s'en servir à la troisième personne du singulier, *il chut*, et à la seconde du pluriel, *vous chûtes*, mais jamais aux autres.

On ne s'en sert jamais à la première ni à la seconde personne du singulier, parce que *l'eus chu, tu eus chu*, ne serait pas supportable à l'oreille: mais on peut dire, *il eut chu*; *nous étâmes chu*; *vous étâtes chu*; *ils eurent chu*.

Il n'a jamais d'impératif: au subjonctif, il n'a que la troisième personne, du singulier de l'imparfait, *qu'il chût*; le prétérit *que j'aie chu*, que tu aies chu, qu'il ait chu, que nous ayons eut, que vous ayez chu, qu'ils aient chu; et dans le plus que parfait la troisième personne du singulier *qu'il eût chu*.—*Foücau*.

CHOSE est féminin: *une chose nouvelle et bien faite*. Cependant *quelque chose* est masculin.

Au lieu de dire, *voyez-vous sous le ciel quelque chose qui soit permanente*, dites *quelque chose qui soit permanent*, ou *quelque chose de permanent*.

Mais *chose* est féminin, s'il y a un adjectif entre *quelque* et *chose*. Il a reçu *quelque bonne chose*.—*Wailly*.

On dit: *a-t-il fait quelque chose que vous n'avez pas approuvé?* Mais on ne dit pas comme Molière, *quelque chose approchant*, pour *quelque chose d'approchant*: le *de* est alors nécessaire.—*Caminade*.

CI. Il faut dire: *ce temps-ci, cette année-ci*, et non pas, *ce temps ici, cette année ici*.—*Académie*.

CI et LA. *Ci et là* se suppriment quand ce qui suit marque suffisamment la présence de la chose, ou explique clairement celle dont on parle. Ainsi on ne dit pas:

Montrez-moi ceci ou cela que vous avez dans la main. Dites, montrez-moi ce que.

Cela, ce fil-là, qui est sur la table, m'appartient. Dites, ce qui, ce fil qui.—*Garner*.

COLLECTIF. Quand le collectif partitif est suivi d'un singulier, l'adjectif, le pronom, et le verbe s'accordent avec ce singulier. *La plupart du monde est également facile à recevoir des impressions, et négligent à s'en éclaircir*.

Les infidèles envahirent toute l'Espagne; une multitude innombrable de peuple se réfugia dans les Asturies, et y proclama roi Pélage.

Voilà une partie de votre temps fort mal employé.

Nota. Quand la plupart se dit absolument, il demande après lui le pluriel. *La plupart prétendent, sont d'avis, &c.*

Quoique le collectif général soit suivi d'un pluriel, l'adjectif, le pronom, et le verbe s'accordent, non avec ce pluriel, mais simplement avec le collectif. *L'armée des infidèles fut entièrement dé faite*.

La forêt des Ardennes est au couchant du Luxembourg.

La raison de cette différence, c'est que le collectif partitif et le pluriel qui le suit, ne sont qu'une expression; au lieu que le collectif général présente une idée, indépendamment de ce qui peut suivre.

Une troupe de nymphes couronnées de fleurs nageaient en foule derrière le char.—*Foücau*.

Mais on dira au singulier *la foule des voitures retarda notre marche*. *La multitude des chevaux qu'il y a dans Paris rend le jain fort cher*.

La quantité des grains de sable est innombrable.

Ici les collectifs présentent une idée indépendamment de celle qui les suit.

Dans les phrases suivantes, on fait accorder l'adjectif et le pronom avec le mot qui suit le collectif.

Il laissa la moitié de ses gens morts ou estropiés. Le peu d'affection que vous lui avez témoignée, lui a rendu le courage.

Ici les mots *traces, gens, affection*, règlent l'accord, parce que les premiers mots ne signifient rien de complet sans le secours des seconds; au contraire, si l'on supprime les premiers, on ne laissera pas de former un sens avec les seconds.

On dira au contraire: *après deux mois de temps écoulés à parcourir la province, il faut revenir à la capitale*.

Après trois heures du jour employées à la promenade, il est temps de vous occuper à l'étude.

Écoulés, employées sont au pluriel, parce que les mots *de temps, du jour*, ne contribuent en rien au sens; ce sont les deux mois qui sont écoulés, les deux heures qui ont été employées.

Quelquefois, par une figure de construction qui s'appelle *syllèpse* ou *conception*, on met au singulier ce qui devrait être au pluriel; ou au pluriel ce qui a rapport à un singulier.

Dans Athalie, le grand-prêtre dit au jeune roi Joas:

Entre le peuple et vous, vous prendrez Dieu pour juge,

Vous souvenant, mon fils, que caché sous ce lin. Comme eux vous fûtes pauvre, et comme eux orphelin.

Dans cet exemple, *eux* se dit des singuliers, le peuple, le pauvre. Des écrivains ont fait rapporter les pronoms à leur idée et non aux substantifs singuliers. *Le peuple est ici pour les Israélites; le pauvre pour les pauvres*.—*Wailly*.

COMMANDER QUELQU'UN ou A QUELQU'UN. Quand *commander*, en matière de

guerre, signifie être en chef, dominer, faire marcher des troupes, dominer sur, il demande un régime simple.

Quand *commander* signifie ordonner, avoir empire sur quelqu'un, il régit à. Dieu commande à la mer et aux vents.

Lorsque *commander* signifie donner charge de faire quelque chose, le nom de la chose est en régime simple; et celui de la personne prend à. Il a commandé une paire de souliers à son cordonnier.—Wailly.

COMME, COMMENT. Comme a différentes significations.

1. Comme signifie ainsi que, de même que.

Vous aurez le destin

Des ces fleurs si fraîches, si belles;

Comme elles vous plaisent, vous passerez comme elles.

2. Comme signifie quand, dans le temps que. Il arriva comme nous sortions de table.

3. Comme se dit pour en quelque sorte. Un véritable ami est comme un autre soi-même.

4. Il a la signification de presque. Il est comme insensé.

5. Il signifie aussi en qualité de. Le pape peut être considéré ou comme chef de l'église, ou comme prince temporel.

6. Comme signifie parce que, ou que. Comme l'estime publique est l'objet qui fait produire de grandes choses, c'est aussi par de grandes choses qu'il faut l'obtenir, ou du moins la mériter.—D'Alembert.

7. Comme significatif de quelle manière peut s'employer pour comment. Je vous raconterai comme, ou comment la chose s'est passée.

Comme ne saurait s'employer pour comment, quand on interroge. Comment vous a-t-il reçu? Comme ne vaudrait rien.

Comme s'emploie mal pour que.—Wailly.

COMPARAISON. Quand on fait une comparaison, il faut ne pas se servir de terme qui ne convienne pas aux deux choses:

La plus petite est plus vieille que l'autre.

De deux mauvais partis,

L'un est meilleur que l'autre.

Dites: la plus petite est plus âgée que l'autre;

L'un est moins mauvais que l'autre.—Garnier.

CONFIER. Confier, verbe actif, et se confier, verbe réciproque, ont des sens et des régimes très-différens.

L'actif signifie commettre quelque chose au soin, à la fidélité de quelqu'un, et il régit la préposition à: confier un dépôt à son ami.

Le réciproque signifie, s'assurer, prendre confiance, et il demande la préposition en: se confier en ses forces, en ses amis.—D'Olivet.

CONJONCTION. Il y a des conjonctions composées, c'est-à-dire, formées de plusieurs mots, comme, à moins que, pourvu que, de sorte que, si ce n'est que, parce que, par conséquent.

Ces conjonctions doivent être écrites de manière qu'elles ne fassent qu'un seul et même mot, sans cela elles ne seraient pas conjonctions, mais des noms régis par des prépositions.

Voici deux exemples, qui feront sentir cette nécessité.

L'eau débordée ne s'écoule pas partout les mêmes ravages, parce qu'elle ne trouve pas partout les mêmes ouvertures.

Vous concevez, par ce que je viens de vous démontrer, qu'il y a entre l'un et l'autre une très-grande différence.—Girard.

CONSEQUENT. Expression vicieuse, dans le sens de important, considérable.

Marcelé conséquent pour dire important; négociation conséquente, pour dire, du plus grand intérêt; somme conséquente, pour dire considérable, &c.

Ce sont autant de fautes contre la langue.

CONTRAINDRE. FORCER, et OBLIGER prennent presque toujours de au passif. Il fut contraint de se retirer; il fut forcé de se retirer; de décamper.

Comme la religion nous oblige à révérencer les princes; les princes sont obligés de révérencer la religion.

COUCHER. Racine a dit, dans les Plaideurs: il y serait couché.

D'Olivet observe qu'il faudrait: il y aurait couché. Coucher, employé comme verbe actif ou neutre ne prend que l'auxiliaire avoir: il a couché dans sa maison.

Il ne peut s'ordonner avec l'auxiliaire être, que lorsqu'on s'en sert sous le rapport de verbe réciproque.

Racine le fils, pour excuser cette petite faute en fait une simple faute typographique, et croit qu'il faut lire: il s'y serait couché. Mais il n'a pas fait réflexion que se coucher signifie simplement, se mettre au lit ou s'étendre sur quelque chose: et ce n'est assurément point là ce que Racine a voulu dire.

COUP, TOUT-A-COUP, TOUT D'UN COUP. Tout-à-coup signifie soudainement, en un moment. Il disparut tout-à-coup. Ce mal l'a pris tout-à-coup.

Tout d'un coup signifie tout d'une fois, en même temps. Personne ne devient scélérat tout d'un coup.

Il lui vint deux successions tout d'un coup; c'est-à-dire, en même-temps.—Bouhours. Acad.

Tout-à-coup marque toujours que la chose se fait brusquement, et qu'il y a de la surprise, ce que ne marque pas toujours tout d'un coup.

COURIR, se mouvoir avec vitesse, &c. prend avoir. Il a couru toute la journée. Ainsi, on ne doit pas imiter Racine, qui a dit:

Il en était sorti lorsque j'y suis couru.

Il fallait:

Il en était sorti quand j'y suis accouru.

COURU. On dit indifféremment; j'ai accouru je suis accouru; mais je suis couru est une faute.—D'Olivet.

CRAINDRE. Toutes les fois que craindre est suivi de la conjonction que, la particule ne doit se trouver, ou dans le premier ou dans le second membre de la phrase.

Dans le premier: je ne crains pas qu'il verse trop de larmes, et ici cette particule est négative.

Dans le second: je crains qu'il ne verse trop de larmes, et ici la même particule, quant au sens est prohibitive.

Racine lui-même nous donne un bel exemple de l'un et l'autre, dans les deux vers suivans qui sont dits par Andromaque parlant de son fils à Pyrrhus:

Hélas! on ne craint point qu'il venge un jour son père,
On craint qu'il n'essuyât les larmes de sa mère.

N. B. On craint qu'il n'essuyât n'est pas Frai

cais; il faudrait : *mais on craint qu'il n'essuie, ou bien, on en craindrait qu'il n'essuyât.*—*Boiste.*

On distinguera bien aisément ces deux particules si l'on veut considérer que la prohibitive n'est jamais suivie de *pas* ou de *point*, comme la négative l'est ordinairement; et que si l'on mettrait *pas* ou *point* après la prohibitive, il en résulterait un contre-sens. Par exemple, si nous disions: on craint qu'il n'essuyât *pas* les larmes de sa mère, nous dirions précisément le contraire de ce que Racine a dit.—*D'Olivet.*

Il faut dire la même chose pour ces mots: *empêcher, prendre garde, de peur* et quelques autres.

CRAINTE, DE, de crainte de ou que. *Crainte de, se dit bien avec un nom; crainte d'accidens, crainte de pis.*

Mais s'il doit suivre un verbe, on *que*, il faut de *crainte.* *De crainte de tomber, de crainte qu'on ne vous trompe.*

On dit toujours, *de peur de.* *De peur de tomber, de peur des voleurs, de peur qu'on ne vous vole.*—*Académie.*

Il y a long-temps que l'on a dit et écrit: *crainte pour de crainte*, qui est une faute condamnée de tous ceux qui savent parler et écrire.—*Vaugelas.*

Dans le discours familier, on dit fort bien: *crainte de pis, crainte d'accidens.* Il faut toujours mettre de *crainte*, quand l'infinitif est après: *de crainte d'être surpris.*

CRIS des animaux. L'abeille *bourdonne*, l'âne *braie*, le bœuf *mugit* ou *mugle*, la brebis *bêlé*, le chat *miaule*, le cheval *hennit*, le chien *aboie*, ou *jappe*, le cochon *grogne*, le corbeau et la grenouille *croassent* ou *croassent*, le lion *rugit*, le loup *hurle*, le cerf *brame* le serpent *siffle*, l'aigle et la grue *glapissent* ou *troussent*, les petits chiens et les renards *glapissent*, les pigeons *roucoulent*, la perdrix *cacabe*, la cigogne *cracquette* ou *claque*, le paon *braille* ou *craille*, la poule d'Inde et le poulet *piulent*.

CROÎTRE. Quoique ce verbe soit essentiellement neutre en prose, on doit, dit D'Olivet, laisser aux poètes la liberté de le faire actif. L'élégant Racine a dit:

Je ne prends point plaisir à croître ma misère.
Bajazet.

Tu verras que les dieux n'ont dicté cet oracle,
Que pour croître à la fois sa gloire et son tourment.

Que ce nouvel honneur va croître son audace.
Esther.

C'est aussi le sentiment de Voltaire. Il approuve ce vers de Corneille dans le Cid:

M'ordonner du repos, c'est croître mes malheurs.

Il me semble, dit-il, qu'il est permis de dire, *croître mes tourmens, mes ennuis, mes douleurs, mes peines, &c.*

D.

DANS et **EN** ne s'emploient pas indifféremment l'un pour l'autre; on dit: la politesse règne plus *dans* la capitale que *dans* les provinces; et il faut dire: il est *en* province, et il est *dans* la province de Normandie.

On ne dit pas indifféremment: le monde qui est *à Paris*; et le monde qui est *dans Paris*; par

le monde qui est *à Paris*, on entend celui qui s'y trouve pour le moment; et par le mot *le* qui est *dans Paris*, celui qui s'y trouve habituellement.

DAVANTAGE. Cet adverbe est le synonyme de *plus*, dont il partage la signification. Mais il y a entre eux cette différence essentielle, que *plus* veut ou admet un *que* à sa suite, et que *davantage* n'en reçoit jamais.

Bien des gens parlent mal lorsqu'ils disent: je ne vous dois pas *davantage que cent écus.*

Il faut dire: je ne vous dois plus que cent écus.

Davantage, se met toujours absolument; je n'en veux pas *davantage*, n'en demandez pas *davantage.*—*Académie.*

Davantage ne s'emploie bien que quand il est seul, et alors il n'est pas préposition; mais adverbe. La science est estimable, mais la vertu l'est bien *davantage.*

Davantage ne souffre point les prépositions; on dit bien: vous avez eu beaucoup de peines, et je crains que par la suite vous n'en ayez encore *davantage*; mais on ne peut dire, je crains que vous n'ayez *davantage de peines que vous n'avez eues.*

DE après un verbe:

Et je puis dire enfin que jamais potentat
N'eut à délibérer d'un si grand coup d'état.
Corneille.

L'usage veut aujourd'hui que délibérer soit suivi de la préposition *sur*; mais le *de* est aussi permis; on *délibéra du sort de Jacques II dans le conseil du prince d'Orange.* Mais je crois que la règle est de pouvoir employer le *de*, quand on spécifie les intérêts dont on parle. On *délibère* aujourd'hui de la nécessité ou *sur* la nécessité d'envoyer des secours en Allemagne. On *délibère sur* de grands intérêts, *sur* des points importants.

Afin de la convaincre et détromper le roi.
Corneille.

Il faut, pour l'exaetitude, et de *détromper*; mais cette licence est souvent très-excusable en vers. Il n'est pas permis de la prendre en prose.—*Voltaire.*

L'emploi de la préposition *de*, dans le sens d'*avec* ou de *par*, était familier à Racine et à Despréaux.

D'où vient que d'un soin si cruel,
L'injuste Agamemnon m'arrache de l'autel?
Racine.

Au lieu de, avec *soin.*

Vaincu du pouvoir de vos charmes.—*Racine.*

Au lieu de *par le pouvoir.*

Cependant il y a des endroits où cela parait, du moins aujourd'hui, avoir quelque chose de sauvage.

Mais c'est pousser trop loin ses droits injurieux,
Qu'y joindre le tourment que je souffre en ces lieux.

On dirait en prose, que d'y joindre; en effet, il n'est pas indifférent d'employer ou de supprimer la préposition *de*, devant les infinitifs qui suivent la conjonction *que*. Ces deux phrases, *il ne fait que sortir*, et *il ne fait que de sortir*,

présentent des sens tout différens. Plus on étudiera notre langue, plus on admirera l'usage qu'elle sait faire de ses prépositions, entre lesquelles distinguons-en deux, à et de, qui soutiennent presque tout l'édifice.—D'Olivet.

DECESSER. Ce mot employé pour *cesser*, signifie tout le contraire de ce qu'on lui fait dire, le de étant un privatif.—Boiste.

DEDANS.

Va *dedans* les enfers plaindre ton Curiaee.
Corneille.

On ne se sert plus du mot de *dedans* comme préposition; on ne peut l'employer que dans un sens absolu: *Étes-vous hors du cabinet? non, je suis dedans.* Mais il est toujours mal de dire: *dedans ma chambre, dehors ma chambre.*—Voltaire.

DE'LICE est masculin au singulier, et féminin au pluriel: c'est un délice de boire frais en été; vous ferez toujours mes plus chères délices.

DE'LIVRER. Quand *délivrer* signifie *livrer*, il ne peut avoir deux régimes de personnes. On dit bien, *délivrer des marchandises à quelqu'un*; mais on ne doit pas dire, *délivrer un prisonnier à quelqu'un.* Ainsi, au lieu de: *voulez-vous que je vous délivre le roi des Juifs? délivrez-nous Barrabas.* Il fallait dire: *voulez-vous que je vous renvoie ou relâche le roi des Juifs? relâchez-nous, ou renvoyez-nous Barrabas.*—Bouhours.

DEMEURE' (il a ou il est). Il faut dire: *il a demeuré vingt ans à Paris pour y prendre les manières du beau monde*; et non pas: *il est demeuré vingt ans à Paris, pour, &c.*, parce que cela fait entendre que celui qui a passé vingt ans à Paris, n'y demeure plus.

Au contraire, il faut dire: *il est demeuré à Paris, pour y poursuivre un procès*; et non pas, *il a demeuré*, parce que cela fait connaître que celui qui veut poursuivre le procès, est actuellement à Paris.—Th. Corneille.

DEMEURER, prend avoir, quand il signifie *faire sa demeure.* *Il a demeuré à Paris.*
Demeurer pour rester, prend être. *Il est demeuré deux mille hommes sur la place.* *Il est demeuré à Paris.* Ainsi ce vers de Racine n'est pas correct:

Ma langue embarrassée
Dans ma bouche vingt fois, a demeuré glacée.

DEMI. Ce mot *de mi* n'en fait qu'un avec le substantif auquel il est joint. Il y faut mettre une division et dire, avant un nom féminin. *une demi-heure*, et non pas *une denie heure*; et devant un pluriel masculin: *ce sont des demi-héros*, et non pas *demis héros.*

Quand le nom substantif est mis avant *de mi*, il faut dire *une heure et demie, un cent et demi.*

DEPUIS QUE. On ne saurait employer *depuis* que avec un parfait défini. On dit bien: *depuis que je l'ai mené chez vous, je ne l'ai point vu*; mais on ne dira point: *ils nous arriva hier plusieurs acculens depuis que nous vous eûmes quitté.* Dites, *après que nous vous eûmes quitté.*

DEPUIS.

Votre ame du *depuis* ailleurs s'est engagée.
Corneille.

Du depuis a toujours été une faute; c'est une façon de parler provinciale. Il est clair que le *du* est de trop avec le *de.*—Voltaire.

Ah! *depuis* qu'une femme a le don de se taire.
Corneille.

Depuis ne peut être employé pour *quand*, pour *dès-là que*, lorsque. Ce mot *depuis* dénote toujours un temps passé. Il n'y a point d'exception à cette règle. C'est principalement aux étrangers que j'adresse cette remarque. Corneille corrigea *depuis*, et mit:

Monsieur, quand une femme a le don de se taire.
Voltaire.

DES et **DE.** *Des* se met devant le substantif, et de ne s'emploie que dans le cas où l'adjectif est le premier: *de superbes palais, des palais superbes; des peintres excellens, d'excellens peintres, &c.*

Cependant, on place *des* quelquefois devant l'adjectif.

Des est un article; il signifie *de les.*

La fonction de l'article étant de ramener les mots, de leur acception vague à un sens déterminé, il faut employer la particule *de*, quand le mot que l'adjectif précède est pris dans un sens large et vaste, et l'article *des*, lorsque la valeur du mot précédé par l'adjectif est plus rapprochée, plus déterminée.

Exemple: *voilà de et non de les belles fleurs, de bons fruits.* Mais on dira, *donnez-moi des ou de ces belles fleurs qui parent votre jardin, et des ou de ces bons fruits dont vous m'avez fait goûter.*

Avec une négation, il faut employer l'article indéfini *de*: je n'ai point *de* et non *de les* désirs.

De même avec les adverbess de quantité; j'ai infiniment *de* et non *de les* chagrins.

Exceptez cependant l'adverbe *bien*, qui commande toujours l'article *des*; avec *bien des* pour *de les* dépenses, il a fait peu *de* réparations.

DES ou **LES.** Doit-on dire: *c'est un des juges des plus habiles du Châtelet.* C'est un *des* livres *des* mieux écrits, &c.

Les adjectifs superlatifs, d'après les règles, se construisent comme les adjectifs positifs; ainsi comme on ne dirait pas bien: *c'est un des juges des habiles du Châtelet*; on ne doit pas non plus dire: *c'est un des juges des plus habiles du Châtelet.*

Il suffit de dire: *c'est un des plus habiles juges du Châtelet*; ou *c'est un des juges les plus habiles du Châtelet.* C'est un *des* livres *les* mieux écrits; ou *c'est un livre des mieux écrits.*

Quand nous disons, *c'est un des plus habiles juges du Châtelet*, ou *c'est un des juges les plus habiles du Châtelet*, nous marquons trois rapports: 1. nous parlons d'un juge; 2. d'un juge du Châtelet; 3. d'un juge du Châtelet, parmi ceux que le plus d'habileté distingue des autres.

Cette expression: *c'est un des juges des plus habiles du Châtelet*, n'exprime point d'autres rapports; elle est mauvaise, parce qu'elle semble contraire à l'analogie. Ce qu'il y a de rapport extractif dans ces sortes de phrases, est assez marqué par un *des*, &c. sans qu'il soit besoin de répéter la préposition *de*, avant le superlatif.—Journal de Trévoux.

DES-QUE, DES-JA. *Dès-que* marque le temps, et signifie *aussitôt que*.

Dès-que j'ai vu l'assassin, j'ai prêté la vengeance.
Dès-que se prend aussi pour puisque. Il n'y a plus de dispute, *dès-que vous en tombez d'accord.*—*Acad.*

Dès-là marque la cause. *Lorsqu'un homme se laisse aller à l'oisiveté, dès-là li est perdu; c'est-à-dire, par et la même.*

DE'SESPERER, SE DE'SESPERER. *Désespérer* quelqu'un, c'est le jeter dans le désespoir, l'affliger au dernier point. *Il ne faut pas désespérer un homme; cela me désespère.*

Se désespérer, s'tourmenter, s'agiter avec beaucoup de douleur. Il vient d'apprendre la mort de son fils; il se désespère.

Désespérer de quelqu'un, c'est n'espérer pas qu'il se corrige.

Désespérer d'un malade, n'avoir pas d'espérance qu'il guérisse.

DE'SIRER. On dit: *désirer faire quelque chose, et désirer de faire quelque chose.*

Mais dans ces sortes de phrases où *désirer* est mis devant un verbe à l'infinitif, l'usage le plus ordinaire est d'y joindre la particule *de*.—*Acad.*

Le de ne fait qu'allonger, par conséquent affaiblir. Le *désir* est trop vil pour être long à s'exprimer.

L'Académie ne fait suivre ce verbe de la préposition *de*, que lorsqu'il est à l'infinitif et suivi immédiatement d'un verbe à l'infinitif. *Désirer de faire.*

Pour les autres cas, employez le *que*, et ne dites pas: *désirer de le voir réussir; mais, qu'il réussisse.*—*Boiste.*

DESSOUS.

Rome est *dessous* vos lois, par le droit de la guerre.—*Corn.*

Cette licence est une faute: *dessous* n'est pas comme *sous*, qui demande un régime; *dessous* n'en veut pas.

Comme il faut des remarques grammaticales, surtout pour les étrangers, on est obligé d'avertir que *dessous* est adverbe et n'est point préposition. *Est-il dessus? est-il dessous? il est sous vous, il est sous lui.*—*Voltaire.*

DEVANT. Vaugelas permettait de mettre ces deux prépositions *avant* et *devant* l'une pour l'autre.

Aujourd'hui l'usage est qu'on les distingue, soit en vers, soit en prose. *Avant* est relatif au temps; *avant* notre départ; *avant* que vous partiez.

Mais, *devant* est relatif au lieu: *j'ai paru devant le roi, vous passerez devant ma porte.*

Ajoutons que *devant* ne saurait être suivi d'un *que*. Par conséquent, il y a, selon l'usage présent, double faute dans, *devant qu'il expire.*—*D'Olivet.*

DÉVERSER. Ce verbe neutre signifie n'être pas d'appui, surplomber; voilà un mur qui déverse.

On en fait une fort mauvaise application, lorsqu'on l'a pris dans l'acception de répandre en abondance. *Déverser* le mépris et la honte sur quelqu'un, n'est pas Français. 1. Le verbe n'est pas actif; 2. il n'est pas le synonyme de *verser*.—*Académie.*

DIEU SAIT. Quand on parle d'une chose future, *Dieu sait* emporte une espèce d'affirmation. *Dieu sait combien vous serez méprisé, si vous vous livrez à vos passions.*

Quand il suit un passé, *Dieu sait* emporte une espèce de négation. *Dieu sait si j'ai commis ce crime; c'est-à-dire, je n'ai point commis ce crime, et j'en prends Dieu à témoin.*—*Dart. Acad.*

DIGNE se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part. *Il est digne de pardon. Il était digne de mort.*

Indigne se prend toujours en mauvaise part. *Il est indigne de vos bontés, de pardon.*

Mais on ne dirait pas bien: *il est indigne de pitié, de mort.*

DISCONVENANCE se dit des membres de phrases ou des termes qui ne doivent pas aller ensemble: par exemple, il y a *disconvenance* dans cette proposition; beaucoup de personnes sont venues m'entretenir et me consulter sur tout cela; parce que *m'entretenir* régit *ce*, et que *me consulter* régit *sur*. En général, tout verbe qui sous-entend son régime, doit prendre celui du verbe qui suit, pour que la phrase soit correcte.

Il y a également *disconvenance* dans ce vers de Malherbe.

Prends ta foudre,—et va comme un lion.—

Parce que la *foudre* n'est pas un attribut du lion: il fallait dire, et va comme *Jupiter*, si le vers l'eût permis.

Il y a aussi *disconvenance* dans ce vers de Racine:

Sa réponse est dictée, et même son silence.

Parce qu'en ces occasions, l'ellipse de *l'adjectif* n'est régulièrement soufferte qu'autant que l'*adjectif* exprimé est de tout genre.

Il y a encore *disconvenance* dans cette proposition d'un auteur moderne: cette histoire avertira de désabuser ceux qui méritent de l'être.

Parce que le participe *désabuser* est sous-entendu dans le second membre ou incise, et que c'est l'infinitif *désabuser* qui est exprimé dans le premier. Il fallait dire, ceux qui méritent d'être éclairés.

Enfin, il y a *disconvenance* dans cette façon de parler, *l'homme qui a le plus vécu, n'est pas celui qui a compté le plus d'années, mais c'est celui qui a le plus senti la vie (J. J. Rousseau, Emile)*, parce que le verbe est pris d'abord dans un sens négatif, et ensuite dans un sens affirmatif. Cette *disconvenance* a pourtant cessé d'en être une depuis que nos meilleurs écrivains se sont avisés de varier ainsi le discours; c'est même aujourd'hui un tour d'expression autorisé par l'usage.—*Caminade.*

DONT, D'OU. Dans certaines occasions se serait une faute d'employer *d'ou* pour *dont*.

Quand *maison* signifie *rac*, il faut dire: la maison *dont* il est sorti; mais si *maison* s'emploie au propre, on dira: la maison *d'où* il est sorti.

DOUFER.

Outre que le succès est encore à douter.

Le succès est à douter est un solécisme. On ne doute pas une chose; elle n'est pas doutée. Le verbe *douter* exige toujours le génitif, c'est-à-dire, la préposition *de*.—*Voltaire.*

DU, DES. On peut employer *du*, *des* avant un adjectif et un substantif, quand ces noms ne sont pas pris dans un sens partitif, comme: je

ne suis servi du grand et du petit papier, des beaux livres que vous m'avez donnés. Mais on supprime l'article quand le nom est pris dans un sens partitif. *Cela fait faire de mauvais sang.*—*Académie.*

Ainsi, Racine a fait une faute quand il a dit de Mithridate : *qui soit si ce roi n'accuse point le ciel qui le laisse outrager, et des indignes fils qui n'osent le venger.* Il fallait, et d'indignes fils, ou, et d'indignes enfans.

Avec *pas* et *point*, on met quelquefois l'article avant le nom, c'est quand *pas* ou *point* ne tombe que sur le verbe, sans influer sur le régime. *Pourvu qu'on ne coupe point des mots comparables, le substantif ou vocatif se place où l'on veut.*—*D'Olivet.*

Je ne vous ferai point des reproches frivoles.
Racine.

Il oxane fait des reproches à Bajazet dans toute la scène où est ce vers ; ainsi, elle ne veut pas dire qu'elle ne lui fera pas de reproches, mais qu'elle ne lui fera point de ces reproches qui ne sont que frivoles. Le même poète a dit : *je n'ai point des sentimens si bas.*

Si l'adjectif et le substantif ne forment qu'un sens indivisible, alors l'article est d'usage. *Cet homme a de l'esprit, des belles lettres, c'est-à-dire, de la littérature.*

C'est aussi que Boileau a dit d'Alexandre :

Heureux si de son temps, pour de bonnes raisons ;

La Macédoine eût eu des petites-maisons.

Parce qu'ici *petites-maisons* signifient hôpital où l'on met les fous.

On dira de même : *monsieur a des petits-fils, des petites-filles, des petits-neveux, des petites-nieces*, par rapport au grand père. *Il y a des petits-maitres et des petites-maitresses à la cour et ailleurs.*

Mais on ne doit pas dire : *devenons comme des petits enfans sans orgueil, sans deguinement et sans malice.*

Il faut dire : *de petits enfans.*

DU, TOLIO, NUME/RO. Tous les mots empruntés du Latin s'écrivent au pluriel comme au singulier ; *factum* est excepté, on dit des *factums*.

E.

E'CHAPPE' (être ou avoir échappé).

Une échappé, a un sens bien différent de celui d'*avoir échappé*.

Le premier désigne une chose faite par inadvertance ; le second, une chose non faite, soit par inadvertance, soit par oubli.

Ce mot n'est *échappé*, c'est-à-dire, j'ai prononcé ce mot sans y prendre garde.

Ce que je voulais dire *me a échappé*, c'est-à-dire, j'ai oublié de vous le dire ; ou, dans un autre sens, j'ai oublié ce que je voulais dire.—*Encyclopédie.*

E'CHAPPER, quand il signifie *éviter*, a un régime simple. *E'chapper le danger, la côte, la prison.*

E'chapper de, signifie *se sauver de*. *E'chapper d'un danger, de la prison.* *Il s'est échappé des prisons.*

E'chapper à signifie *n'être pas saisi, n'être pas aperçu*. *Le cerf a échappé aux chiens.* *Il y a des insectes si petits, qu'ils échappent à la vue.*

E'CHAPPER, RE'CHAPPER. On *échappe* d'un danger ; de la prison, &c. On *réchappe* d'une maladie. *Il a une grave maladie, il n'en réchappera pas.*—*Bouhours. Acad.* *Réchapper* est du style familier.—*Boite.*

EFFORCER (s') prend à, quand il signifie *employer toute sa force, ne pas assez ménager ses forces* en faisant quelque chose. *Ne vous efforcez point à crier.* *Il s'est efforcé à courir.*—*Diction. Acad.*

S'efforcer se construit avec *de* quand il signifie *employer son industrie pour parvenir à une fin.* *Chacun doit s'efforcer de croître en sagesse.*—*Wailly.*

ELLE, LUI, EUX, LEUR, ne peuvent se dire à l'indéfini ; on dira bien, cette personne a des ajustemens de prix sur elle ; sur soi serait une faute.

Après une interrogation, il n'est pas permis de se servir des mêmes pronoms ; on les détourne par *le, la, les, en* ou *y*. Par exemple, si l'on demande à quelqu'un : est-ce là votre demeure ? non, ce ne l'est pas. Que peut-on faire de cet enclos ? on n'en peut rien faire. Sont-ce là vos appartemens ? oui, ce les sont. Qu'ajouterez-vous à ces entre-sols ? j'y ajouterai deux étages. Ces réponses, non, ce n'est pas *eli* ; on ne peut rien faire de *luis* ; oui, ce sont *eux* ; je leur ajouterai deux étages, seraient autant de *soboles*, mes de *phrases*.—*Caminade.*

EMPLIR, REMPLIR. Ces verbes signifient *rendre plein*. Ils se disent de choses matérielles ; mais avec cette différence, qu'*emplir* se dit communément des choses liquides. *Emplissez de vin ce tonneau.* *Emplissez d'eau la carafe.* *Remplir* se dit mieux des choses qui ne sont pas liquides. *Il a rempli ses coffres d'or et d'argent.* *Il a rempli de bêtises son panier.* On dit aussi, *se faire pour remplir une liqueur ou une chose bête.* *Remplissez ce tonneau, ce sac.*

Au figuré, c'est quand il est question de choses immatérielles, *remplir* est le seul dont on doit se servir. *Il est très-digne de la place qu'il remplit.* *Il remplit toute la terre de bruit de son nom.* *Il a rempli son cœur, sa promesse.*

EN et **Y.** Les particules *en* et *y* se mettent toujours à la place des pronoms *sa, ses, leur* ou *leurs*, dans les phrases où ces pronoms essent de marquer un rapport de propriété ou de possession ; par exemple, en parlant de la mer, on dit bien, j'ai sondé *sa* profondeur à la côte, ou à telle hauteur ; j'ai observé l'articulation de *ses* flots ; mais on ne dit pas, j'ai bravé *ses* dangers, j'ai vu *ses* vaisseaux, parce que les *dangers* ne sont pas plus des parties intégrantes de la mer que les *vaisseaux* ; il faut dire, j'en ai bravé les dangers ; j'y ai vu des vaisseaux.

On doit mettre en au lieu de *sa*, toutes les fois qu'on parle de choses inanimées ou de bêtes, on ne se sert d'aucune expression qui con vienne à des personnes ; dans ce proverbe, quand on parle du *loif*, on en voit la queue, on ne dit pas, on voit *sa* queue, quoiqu'assurément ce soit bien la sienne, parce que la phrase est construite de manière que rien n'y dénote la propriété ou la possession.—*Caminade.*

ENTREPRENDRE. Ce verbe *entreprendre*

est actif, et veut absolument un régime. On ne dit point *entreprendre pour conspirer*.

C'est parler très-bien que de dire : je sais méditer, *entreprendre*, et agir ; parce qu'alors *entreprendre*, *méditer* ont un sens indéfini.

Il en est de même de plusieurs verbes actifs, qu'on laisse alors sans régime. Il avait une tête capable d'imaginer, un cœur fait pour sentir, un bras pour exécuter. Mais j'exécute contre vous, j'imaginer contre vous, j'entreprends contre vous, n'est pas Français. Pourquoi ? parce que ce défini, *contre vous*, fait attendre la chose qu'on imagine, qu'on exécute, et qu'on entreprend. Vous ne vous êtes pas expliqué clairement.—*Voltaire*.

ENVIER, PORTER ENVIE. *Envier* se dit surtout des choses. *Il ne faut pas envier le bien d'autrui*.

Porter envie, se dit des personnes et des choses. *Moi qui ne vous envie pas votre esprit, ni votre science, je vous porte envie de ce que vous avez été huit jours à Balzac*.—*Voltaire*.

Au bonheur du prochain ne portez point envie.

ENVOYER. *Envoyer* est suivi ou d'un infinitif seul, ou de *pour* et d'un infinitif. *Jésus-christ a envoyé annoncer sa parole aux Gentils. Les ennemis envoyèrent un corps de troupes reconnaître la place*.

Il faut mettre *pour* avant l'infinitif, quand cet infinitif est séparé d'*envoyer* par plusieurs mots, comme dans le dernier exemple.—*Wailly*.

ÉPIDERME, que Molière a cru féminin, est du genre masculin : sec épiderme, le simple épiderme, &c.

ÉPITHÈTES. Quand on joint une épithète, c'est-à-dire un adjectif à un substantif, il faut que cette épithète ajoute quelque chose au sens.

Ils furent surpris tout-à-coup par une tempête orangeuse.

Cette épithète, *orangeuse*, ne paraît ajouter rien au sens du mot *tempête*. On pourrait dire, *par une affreuse, ou par une violente tempête*.—*Wailly*.

ÉQUIVOQUE se dit de tout mot qui peut aussi bien se prendre dans un sens que dans un autre : par exemple, il y a *équivoque* dans ces vers de Racine :

Il l'aime. Mais enfin cette veuve inhumaine
N'a payé jusqu'ici son amour que de haine ;
Et chaque jour encore on lui voit tout tenter
Pour fléchir sa captive—

Le sens et la grammaire ne s'accordent point ; car le sens veut que ce *lui* du troisième vers soit rapporté à *Pyrrhus*, et la grammaire veut qu'il le soit à *cette veuve inhumaine*. Rien ne coûte tant que d'éviter toujours des *équivoques* qui naissent des *pronoms* mal placés ; mais où la nécessité se trouve, la difficulté n'exécuse pas.

Et voyant de son bras voler partout l'effroi,
L'Inde semble m'ouvrir un champ digne de moi.

Premièrement, on pourrait demander si *l'effroi de son bras* signifie l'effroi qu'éprouve son bras ; en second lieu, *voyant* se rapporte non pas à *l'Inde* qui est le *sujet* suivant, mais à la personne qui parle. Il se rapporterait au sujet suivant, si la phrase était ainsi conçue :

Et voyant de son bras voler partout l'effroi,
Je crus alors m'ouvrir—

Voyant ne serait en ce cas qu'une sorte d'*apposition* très-permise ; mais, de la manière dont il est placé, l'on dirait que c'est *l'Inde* qui *voit*, &c.—*D'Olivet*.

ESPÉRER. Ce verbe, devant un infinitif, prend la particule *de*, ou ne la prend pas ; et l'on dit : j'espère gagner mon procès, et j'espère de gagner ma cause.

Cependant le *de* paraît inutile ; il devait être nécessaire pour cette locution : *j'espère mon procès de la bonté de Dieu*.

Il s'est introduit une locution vicieuse, c'est de le joindre à un verbe placé au présent. Exemple : *j'espère que vous êtes content*, &c.

Il faut se servir d'une autre expression, ou placer au futur le verbe que l'on associe à *espérer*. J'ai lieu de croire que vous êtes content ; j'espère que vous resterez avec nous, &c.

L'Académie définit *espérer*, attendre un bien qu'on désire et que l'on croit qu'il arrivera.

Dès-lors ce mot ne se rapportant jamais qu'à l'avenir, il est absolument nécessaire de mettre au futur le verbe qu'il détermine ; par cette raison le *de* étant souvent employé au passé, il vient de faire, de dire, il paraît bizarre de dire, *espérer de gagner*.

L'Académie n'admet qu'un seul cas où il doive être suivi de la préposition *de*, c'est quand il est à l'infinitif et suivi d'un verbe également à l'infinitif.

Peut-on espérer de vous revoir.

Il ne faut donc pas imiter les écrivains modernes qui emploient le *de* dans tous les cas ; mais dire avec l'Académie : *j'espère que je vous verrai*, et non *j'espère de vous voir*.

Elle dit aussi : *espérer en Dieu ; espérer de sa miséricorde*.—*Boiste*.

EST. On emploie *il n'est que*, pour le meilleur est.

Il n'est que de servir Dieu. Il n'est que d'avoir du courage.—*Faugelas. Concilie*.

EST-CE QUE. Il ne faut jamais dire : *est-ce que vous n'avez pas vu, &c. ? Est-ce que est un solécisme*, parce qu'il n'a point de nominatif ; il faut dire : *n'avez-vous point vu ?*—*Mudane Necker*.

ET, NI, sont opposés entre eux ; cependant on met souvent l'un pour l'autre : c'est une faute en vers ; à plus forte raison en prose ; et marque une affirmation ; *ni* marque une négation. Par exemple, quand on dit : je n'en connais point les effets et les causes, on parle *très-mal* ; il faut dire, je n'en connais ni les effets ni les causes. On reproche à Boileau d'avoir dit, en parlant du *sunet*, qu'*Apollo*

Défendit qu'un vers faible y pût jamais entrer.
Ni qu'un mot déjà mis osât s'y remonter.

Au lieu de *ni* il devrait mettre *et* ; mais ce n'est là qu'une inadvertance qu'on peut bien attribuer à l'imprimeur.—*Caminade*.

ÊTRE ou AVOIR. On est souvent embarrassé de savoir quand il faut employer le verbe *être* ou le verbe *avoir*. Par exemple, doit-on dire la procession a *passé* ou est *passée* sous mes fenêtres ; voici la règle : le participe doit ordinairement se construire avec le verbe *avoir* toutes les fois qu'il est suivi de son objet ou régime, et cette construction doit avoir toujours lieu, lorsqu'il exprime une action. Le participe, au contraire, doit se construire avec le

verbe être, toutes les fois qu'il exprime un état. Ainsi on dira, il a monté à cheval : il a descendu les degrés ; la procession a passé sous mes fenêtres ; parce que le participe dans toutes ces phrases est suivi de son régime, et qu'il exprime une action. Mais on dit : il est monté, il est descendu : si on ne veut exprimer que l'état où l'on est après avoir monté. Il faut donc toujours considérer si on veut exprimer une action, ou si l'on veut exprimer un état ; et c'est d'après cette règle qu'on dit il est sorti, en parlant de quelqu'un qui n'est pas chez lui ; et il a sorti, en parlant de quelqu'un qui est rentré.—*Panckouke. Voyez Fus (je).*

Il semble que le verbe auxiliaire être s'applique surtout aux choses qui existent encore, et avoir à celles qui sont passées ; ainsi l'on répond à la question, où est-il ? il est monté chez lui ; mais l'on dirait : il a monté chez lui avant de partir ; a marque alors une action déjà passée. Si l'on veut fixer l'attention sur la chose principale, on doit se servir du verbe, est, &c.—*Madame Necker.*

ÊTRE D'HUMEUR marque l'inclination naturelle, ou habituelle. Il n'est pas d'humeur à souffrir une insulte.

Être en humeur de, dénote une disposition actuelle. Êtes-vous en humeur de vous aller promener ?—*Bouhours. Académie.*

EXCELLENT. La langue Française n'a proprement aucun terme qui, par lui-même, soit superlatif, si ce n'est excellent, qu'on peut regarder comme le plus haut degré de la qualité énoncée par l'adjectif bon ; excellent ne peut recevoir en sa compagnie aucun signe de comparaison plus élevée. On ne dit point plus excellent, moins excellent, &c. On ne parle pas ici de certains mots tirés des superlatifs Latins ou Italiens, qui sont encore de vrais superlatifs Français dans les occasions où l'usage les admet, comme illustrissime, révérendissime, éminentissime, sérénissime. Si l'on dit encore excellentissime, c'est une expression fautive en elle-même, puisqu'elle veut porter à un degré supérieur une qualité qui est déjà élevée à son plus haut point par le mot excellent.—*Fontenai.*

EXCUSE (demander). Demander excuse est un vrai galimatias qui choque également et l'usage et la raison. Nous ne demandons à un autre, dans les règles de la grammaire, que ce qu'il peut nous accorder. On dit : je vous demande pardon, parce que celui à qui je parle peut me répondre, je vous accorde le pardon que vous me demandez. Selon ce principe, on ne peut pas dire : je vous demande excuse, parce que celui à qui je parle ne peut pas me répondre, je vous l'accorde : accorder une excuse étant barbare, et ne signifiant rien en notre langue. On dit bien, faire excuse ; recevoir des excuses : ainsi quand j'ai commis une faute envers quelqu'un, ou contre la civilité, ou contre la discrétion, je lui fais excuse de mon procédé peu honnête et peu discret ; et quand il est content de ma satisfaction, il reçoit mon excuse ; mais il ne m'accorde point excuse. Il faut donc dire toujours : je vous demande pardon, ou je vous prie de m'excuser ; et toutes les personnes raisonnables parlent de la sorte.—*Bouhours.*

EXEMPLE. Il n'est pas permis de donner le genre féminin au mot exemple, si ce ne quand il signifie un modèle d'écriture, comme dans cette phrase : ce maître écrivain donne de belles exemples à ses écoliers.—*Académie.*

FAILLIR. Ce verbe n'est plus d'usage qu'au présent de l'infinitif, au parfait simple et aux temps composés tant de l'indicatif que du subjonctif. (Je faillis, nous faillîmes ; j'ai failli, j'avais failli ; j'eusse failli). D'Abblancourt a dit : il faillit son coup, pour il manqua son coup ; en ce sens, il faillit à vieillir.—*Caminade.*

FAIRE ACCROIRE, c'est dire quelque chose à dessein de tromper ; faire croire ce qui n'est pas.—*Wailly.*

FAIRE AIMER A, FAIRE AIMER DE. On dit, se faire aimer de quelqu'un. Ses belles qualités le font aimer de tout le monde.

Mais après aimer on met à, quand le régime simple est un nom de chose. On ne saurait faire aimer la retraite aux gens du monde. C'est un grand talent que de savoir faire aimer la vérité aux méchants.—*Wailly.*

FAIRE L'AMITIE, FAIRE DES AMITIÉS. Faites-moi l'amitié de remettre ce livre à mon fils ; c'est-à-dire, faites-moi le plaisir. Il m'a fait mille amitiés, c'est-à-dire, mille caresses, mille civilités.—*Wailly.*

FAIRE GRACE, FAIRE LA GRACE. Le roi lui a fait grâce, c'est-à-dire, le roi lui a pardonné.

Il a fait grâce de la moitié de la somme, c'est-à-dire, il lui a remis la moitié de la somme.

Faites-moi la grâce de m'avertir de mes défauts, c'est-à-dire, faites-moi le plaisir de m'avertir de mes défauts.—*Wailly.*

FASSE ou FERA (croyez-vous qu'il le). Quand je dis, croyez-vous qu'il le fera ? je témoigne par là, que je suis persuadé qu'il ne le fera pas. C'est comme si je disais : est-il possible que vous soyez assez bon, pour croire qu'il le fera ?

Quand je dis, au contraire : croyez-vous qu'il le fasse ? je marque par là que je doute véritablement s'il le fera ; et c'est comme si je disais, je ne sais s'il le fera ? qu'en pensez-vous ?—*Beauzée.*

FAUT (il s'en). Quand il s'en faut, il s'en est fallu, &c. est accompagné de peu, ou met ne après le que. Peu s'en faut que son ouvrage ne soit achevé. Peu s'en est fallu qu'il ne soit tombé.

Quand ce verbe n'est accompagné d'aucun adverbe, ou qu'il est accompagné d'un autre adverbe que peu, les uns retranchent, les autres emploient le ne. Il s'en faut beaucoup que je ne sois de son avis. Il s'en faut beaucoup que son poëme de Roland l'amoureux ait été aussi estimé.

Il s'en faut beaucoup que l'un soit du mérite de l'autre.—*Dict. Acad.*

Tant s'en faut qu'un chrétien doive haïr son ennemi, qu'au contraire il est obligé de le secourir.—*Dict. de Trévoux.* Vous dites qu'il s'en faut tant que la somme entière n'y soit ; il ne peut s'en falloir tant.—*Dict. Acad.*

S'il est permis de dire ici son sentiment, il semble qu'on devrait toujours mettre ne, quand le verbe est accompagné de peu ou d'une négation. Il ne s'en faut pas beaucoup, ou il ne s'en faut presque rien qu'il ne soit aussi grand que son frère.

Au contraire, ou retrancherait ne, quand le verbe n'aurait ni peu, ni négation.—*Wailly.*

FE'COND et STE'RILE. Ces mots ne se joignent point avec des verbes. La terre est féconde, un champ est stérile : mais la terre n'est point féconde à former des métaux dans ses

entrailles : un champ n'est point stérile à produire du blé. Tout au plus, la terre est féconde en métaux ; un champ est stérile en blé, &c.—
Bouhours.

FER DE CHEVAL, FER A CHEVAL. Un fer de cheval est un fer qu'on met au pied d'un cheval.

Un fer à cheval est un ouvrage en demi-cercle au dehors d'une place. C'est encore un escalier en demi-cercle et à deux rampes.—*Ménage Acad.*

FEU, FEUE. Feu, placé avant l'article ou un adjectif pronominale, ne prend ni genre ni nombre. *Feu la reine, feu votre mère*; mais on écrit, *la feu reine, votre feu mère.*—*Wailly.*

FIXER. Aucun auteur du bon siècle n'usa du mot de *fixer* qui pour signifier arrêter, rendre stable, invariable :

Et fixant de ses vœux l'inconstance fatale,
Phèdre de puis long-temps ne craint plus de rivale.
Racine.

Quelques Gascons hazardèrent de dire : j'ai fixé cette dame, pour, je l'ai regardé fixement ; j'ai fixé mes yeux sur elle. De-là est venu le mode de dire *fixer une personne*, alors vous ne savez point si on entend par ce mot, j'ai rendu cette personne moins incertaine, moins volage ; ou si on entend, je l'ai observée, j'ai fixé mes regards sur elle. Voilà une nouvelle source d'équivoques.—*Voltaire.*

FOND et FONDS. Fond sans s signifie non-seulement l'endroit le plus bas d'une chose creuse, comme le fond d'un tonneau, le fond d'un puits ; mais aussi ce qu'il y a de plus éloigné et de plus retiré du commerce, dans quelque pays, comme : le fond d'un bois, le fond d'un desert ; être dans le fond d'une province.

Il s'emploie figurément en ce sens-là, dans plusieurs phrases : Dieu connaît le fond des cœurs ; le fond d'un procès ; le fond d'une question ; posséder une science à fond.

Tout avec un s signifie le sol d'une terre, d'un champ, d'un héritage, et se dit aussi d'une somme considérable d'argent : il faut faire un fonds pour telle chose. Il n'y a point de fonds. Le fonds n'est point encore fait.

En examinant cette phrase : vendre le fonds et le très-fonds, quelques-uns ont cru que le fonds et le très-fonds, dans le figuré, devaient s'écrire sans s : cet homme sait le fond et le très-fond de cette affaire.

On n'y a point mis de différence, et l'on a conclu que le figuré suivait le propre, c'est-à-dire, qu'il faut l'écrire avec un s.

Quelqu'un a demandé ensuite, s'il fallait dire : faire fonds, ou faire fond sur quelqu'un.

On a répondu qu'il fallait dire : faire fonds avec un s ; fonds devant être regardé, dans cette façon de parler, comme le sol d'un héritage.—*Académie.*

FOUDRE, féminin au physique (la foudre est tombée), devient masculin au figuré : ce héros est un foudre de guerre. Jupiter est armé du foudre.

FUS (je). *Voltaire* dit qu'on ne doit pas dire : je fus, tu fus, &c. pour j'allai, tu allas, &c. en conséquence, il blâme ce vers de *Cornéille*, dans *L'ompée* :

Il fut jusques à Rome implorer le sénat.

Il fut implorer, c'était, dit-il, une licence qu'on prenait autrefois : il y a même encore plu-

sieurs personnes qui disent, je fus le voir, je fus lui parler ; mais c'est une faute, par la raison qu'on va parler, qu'on va voir. On n'est point parler, on n'est point voir : il faut donc dire, j'allai le voir, j'allai lui parler, il alla l'implorer. Ceux qui tombent dans cette faute ne diraient pas, je fus lui remonter, je fus lui faire apercevoir. *Fontenai.* Voyez *Être et Avoir.*

Fut (il), pour il alla. On se sert fort communément du prétérit indéfini du verbe être, au lieu d'employer celui d'*aller*. Par exemple, on dit : il fut trouver son ami, pour dire, il alla trouver son ami.

Quantité de gens très-déliés dans la langue, condamnent cela comme une faute, et soutiennent qu'il faut toujours dire : il alla et jamais il fut. Je suis de ce sentiment.—*Th. Corneille.* Voyez *Fus (je).*

FUTURS. Les deux futurs, le conditionnel présent et le conditionnel passé, formés par j'aurais ou je serais, ne peuvent pas s'employer avec si. On emploie alors le présent, au lieu du futur simple ; le parfait indéfini, au lieu du futur antérieur ; l'imparfait, à la place du conditionnel présent, et le plusqueparfait, au lieu du conditionnel passé.

Ainsi au lieu de dire : les soldats feront bien leur devoir, s'ils seront bien commandés.

Je serais content, si je vous verrais appliqué à vos devoirs.

Dites : les soldats feront bien leur devoir, s'ils sont bien commandés.

Je serais content, si je vous voyais, &c.

Les étrangers font souvent cette faute ; on y tombe aussi dans quelques provinces.—*Wailly.*

G.

GALLICISMES. On donne ce nom à des constructions autorisées par l'usage de la langue Française, quoiqu'elles paraissent contraires aux règles communes de la grammaire. En voici deux exemples tirés des tragédies de *Racine*.

Avez-vous pu penser qu'au sang d'Agamemnon, Achille préférât une fille sans nom,

Qui de tout son destin ce qu'elle a pu comprendre,

C'est qu'elle sort d'un sang, &c.—*Iphigénie.*

Voilà un qui dont le verbe ne paraît point.

Je ne sais qui m'arrête et retient mon courroux, Que, par un prompt avis de tout ce qui se pass,

Je ne courre des Dieux divulguer la menace.

Ibidem.

Je ne sais qui m'arrête que je courre. Voilà encore un gallicisme. Après l'exemple de *Racine*, douterions-nous que plusieurs de ces irrégularités ne puissent avoir place en toute sorte de style, puisqu'elles ne déparent point le tragique ? Je pense à ce sujet comme *Vaugelas*, qui disait : tant s'en faut que ces phrases extraordinaires soient vicieuses ; qu'au contraire elles ont d'autant plus de grâce, qu'elles sont particulières à chaque langue ; tellement que lorsqu'une façon de parler est usitée à la cour et des bons auteurs, il ne faut pas s'amuser à en faire l'anatomie, ni pointiller dessus, comme font une infinité de gens ; mais il faut se laisser ai-

ler au torrent, et parler comme les autres, sans daigner écouter ces éplucheurs de phrases.—*D'Olivet.*

Fénélon a dit: dans son désespoir, elle s'imagina qu'elle pouvait faire passer Malachon pour l'étranger que le roi faisait chercher, et qu'on disait qui était venu avec Narbal. (*Télémaque* liv. 3.) Au jour de ma mort, qu'il faudra bien enfin qui vienne. (*J. J. Rousseau.*) C'est encore un gallicisme, et tous les deux ne sont pas à imiter.

GENS est féminin quand son adjectif le précède, de *bonnes gens*; masculin, quand il est suivi de l'adjectif, *gens instruits, gens éclairés.*

Il n'y a qu'une seule exception au sujet de l'adjectif *tout*, qui étant mis devant *gens*, y est toujours masculin, comme: *tous les gens de bien, tous les honnêtes gens*: cependant l'on ne dit point, *tous les bonnes gens*, ce mot *tous*, ne se pouvant accommoder devant *gens*, avec les autres adjectifs féminins qu'il demande.—*Vaugelas.*

Aucun nombre déterminé ne se joint au mot *gens*.

On dit: il y a dix hommes, six hommes, et non pas *six gens, dix gens.*

Si l'on dit *mille gens*, le mot *mille* est pris comme un nombre indéfini: car suivant Bouhours, s'il y avait numériquement *mille gens*, il faudrait dire: *mille personnes.*—*Bret.*

GE'RONDIS. Il ne faut pas employer deux gérondis de suite sans les joindre par une conjonction. *Firme, qui s'aperçut de quelque changement, craignant d'un côté d'être abandonné, et de l'autre s'ennuyant d'entretenir tant de troupes à ses dépens, se sauva dans les montagnes.*

Ne dites pas: *les vainqueurs, ayant rencontré la litière d'Auguste, croyant qu'il était dedans, la faussèrent*: il fallait, et croyant qu'il était, &c.

Ne mettez pas le relatif en avant un gérondis. *Je vous ai mis mon fils entre les mains en voulant faire quelque chose de bon.* Dites, voulant en faire.—*Vaugelas.*

Quand on joint des gérondis passés, si le premier est sans négation, et que le second ait une négation; et réciproquement, si le premier a une négation, et que le second n'en ait point, il faut alors répéter *ayant* ou *étant* avant le second gérondis. On dira bien: *la ville ayant été prise et abandonnée au pillage, le soldat y fit un immense butin.*

Mais on ne peut pas dire avec un auteur moderne: *les idées de la religion n'étant pas mises en œuvre, et reléguées dans un coin de l'ame, perdent de leur force et de leur éclat.*

Il fallait: *n'étant pas mises en œuvre, mais étant reléguées dans, &c.* Ou mieux, *les idées de la religion perdent de leur force et de leur éclat, lorsque, loin d'être mises en œuvre, elles sont reléguées dans un coin de l'ame.*—*Wailly.*

Le gérondis est une sorte de nom adverbial, formé du participe présent et actif des verbes; tel que, *en aimant les hommes, on n'est pas dispensé d'aimer Dieu; en aimant* est gérondis.

On peut encore défluir le gérondis, une expression formée sur le participe présent actif, et servant à mettre l'idée du verbe duquel il dérive, en forme adverbiale. Ainsi dans cette phrase, *c'est en s'abaissant qu'on parvient à s'élever*; *en s'abaissant* marque la manière, le moyen de s'élever, et donne à l'action de ce verbe la modification adverbiale. Dans celle-ci: *en lui parlant, n'oubliez pas de lui dire*—*en lui parlant*, marque la circonstance du temps,

c'est-à-dire, lorsque vous lui parlerez, tandis que vous lui parlerez. C'est donc l'idée du verbe *parler*, mise en forme adverbiale, et modifiant le verbe *n'oubliez pas*, &c.

Pour pouvoir discerner si un mot semblable, placé sans préposition, est un participe ou un gérondis, il faut voir s'il peut se tourner par *qui* ou *parce que, vu que*, et alors il est participe; ou s'il peut se tourner par *lorsque* ou admettre la préposition *en*, et alors il est gérondis; car ce-lui-ci marque toujours le moyen, la manière ou le temps, comme nous l'avons dit, et le participe marque toujours la cause de l'action principale de la phrase, ou l'état de la chose ou de la personne à laquelle il se rapporte. On cite quelquefois pour phrase ambiguë celle-ci: *je l'ai rencontré allant à la campagne*; mais elle ne peut l'être que pour ceux qui ne saisissent pas l'esprit de la construction Française; car ce mot *allant* ne peut se rapporter qu'à celui que j'ai rencontré; et si l'on veut le faire rapporter à *je*, il faut dire, *je l'ai rencontré en allant à la campagne.*

Le gérondis sert à désigner une circonstance liée avec le verbe qui le régit, *vous me répondez en riant*; et par conséquent il ne peut se rapporter qu'au substantif, qui est le nominatif (le *sujetif*) de ce verbe, ou qui lui tient lieu de nominatif. J'ajoute *qui lui en tient lieu*, parce qu'en effet il y a des phrases comme celle-ci: *on ne voit guère les hommes pleurant en mourant*, où d'abord il semble que le gérondis ne se rapporte pas à un nominatif. Mais c'est comme si l'on disait: *on ne voit guère que les hommes pleurant en mourant*. Ainsi la règle subsiste toujours, que le gérondis doit se rapporter au substantif qui sert de nominatif au verbe, dont il exprime une circonstance.

Fondés sur cette règle, examinons cette phrase de Racine dans *Britannicus*.

Mes soins en apparence épargnant ses douleurs,
De son fils en mourant lui cachèrent les pleurs.

Mettons-la dans son ordre naturel: *mes soins en mourant lui cachèrent les pleurs de son fils.* Or, prut-on dire que des soins fassent quelque chose *en mourant*?

Aussi n'est-ce pas-là ce que l'auteur nous a voulu dire; mais la construction de sa phrase le dit malgré lui.—*D'Olivet.*

D'après l'exemple même cité par *D'Olivet*, on voit que le gérondis ne se rapporte pas toujours au substantif ou nominatif, mais quelquefois à un nom ou pronom exprimé, et qui se trouve plus près de ce gérondis que le sujetif. Ainsi on voit dans la phrase de Racine, que le gérondis *en mourant* se rapporte au pronom *lui*, dont il est plus près, qu'au sujetif *soins*.—*Fontenai.*

GIROUETTE ne peut avoir en vers, que la valeur de trois syllabes. Avec quatre, il choque l'oreille. C'est le privilège de la poésie, de réduire dans ces sortes de mots, ces deux syllabes à la diphtongue, en faveur du nombre, si essentiel en vers.—*La Harpe.*

GLORIEUX. *Glorieux*, joint à un nom de personne, se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part. Il revient *glorieux et triomphant*. Ici *glorieux* se prend en bonne part, et signifie *couvert de gloire*.

Mais quand on dit: *il a du mérite, mais il est trop glorieux*; ce mot signifie, *il a trop de vanité.*

Les glorieux se font haïr; c'est-à-dire, ceux qui ont de la vanité. Alors glorieux est pris en mauvaise part.

Glorieux, joint à un nom de chose, se prend toujours en bonne part. C'est une glorieuse action de délivrer sa patrie; il est bien glorieux d'être utile à sa patrie. C'est comme s'il y avait: c'est une chose bien glorieuse, &c.

GUÈRES. Pour dire *guères* simplement, il ne faut jamais dire *de guères*, comme par exemple: *il ne s'en est de guères fallu*, ne vaut rien; on dit: *il ne s'en est guères fallu*.

Mais quand il dénote une quantité comparée avec une autre, alors le *de* y est bon: comme si l'on mesure deux choses, et que l'une ne soit qu'un peu plus grande que l'autre, on dira fort bien, *qu'elle ne la passe de guères*.—*Vaugelas.*

H.

MYMNE est masculin. Cependant l'Académie pense qu'il peut recevoir un adjectif féminin, lorsqu'il s'agit des hymnes chantées dans l'église.

I.

IL A DU CŒUR, elle a du cœur; il ou elle a le cœur bon, bienfait. Il a du cœur, c'est un homme de cœur, signifient, il a du courage, c'est un homme courageux.

Elle a du cœur, c'est-à-dire, elle a des sentimens, et sait garder son rang.

Il ou elle a le cœur bon, bien fait. Il a de la bonté, il ou elle est d'une humeur bienfaisante. C'est une personne de tout cœur. C'est une personne très-généreuse.

IMAGINER. Ce verbe, suivi d'un infinitif ou d'un *que*, signifie croire, se persuader.

S'imaginer, suivi seulement d'un nom, signifie concevoir, se représenter.

On s' imagine d'ordinaire les choses tout autrement qu'elles ne sont.—*Acad.*

IMPARFAIT du subjonctif. Une des terminaisons les plus désagréables de la langue, est celle des imparfaits de nos subjonctifs. Par exemple:

Que j'aimasse, que tu aimasses, qu'il aimât; que nous aimassions, que vous aimassiez, qu'ils aimassent, &c.

Que j'allas, que je fis, que je voulus, &c. sont de vrais solécismes.

Des oreilles délicates ont beau repousser cette terminaison, elle est la seule que la grammaire avoue.

L'écrivain élégant doit chercher une tournure qui n'exige pas ces expressions déchirantes pour l'oreille.

La grammaire n'enseigne que la correction du langage; c'est le goût qui doit présider au choix des expressions.—*D'Olivet.*

INDICATIF. Quand on emploie, pour donner plus de vivacité et d'énergie à ce qu'on raconte, des présens pour des passés, il faut que les verbes qui ont rapport à ces présens soient aussi au présent. Les phrases suivantes ne sont pas correctes: *Le centurion envoyé par Mucien entre dans le port de Carthage, et dès qu'il fut débarqué, il élève la voix. Il fallait et dès qu'il est débarqué, il élève la voix.*

INFINITIVE' (une). Une infinitif de personnes régit le pluriel. Malherbe a dit: *J'ai eu cette considération en mes ennuis, qu'une infinité de personnes ont pris la peine de me témoigner le déplaisir qu'ils en ont eu.*

Cela ne se fait pas, à cause que le mot d'*infinité* est collectif, et signifie beaucoup plus encore que la pluralité des personnes; mais parce que le génitif qui est au pluriel, en cet endroit, donne la loi au verbe, contre la règle ordinaire de la grammaire qui veut que ce soit le nominatif qui régit le verbe. Car si vous dites: *une infinité de monde*, parce que ce génitif est au singulier, vous direz: *une infinité de monde se jeta là dedans*; et non pas *une infinité de monde se jetèrent*; ce qui est une preuve manifeste que c'est le génitif pluriel qui fait dire: *une infinité de personnes ont pris la peine*; et non pas la force collective du mot *infinité*.

INFINITIF. L'infinitif n'exige aucun accompagnement de conjonction ou de pronom, et il rend la diction plus vive. Exemple: *Pepin ne vécut pas assez long-temps pour mettre la dernière main à tous ses projets.*

Il serait mal de dire: *la vie de Pepin ne fut pas assez longue, pour mettre la dernière main à tous ses projets.* Dites, pour qu'il pût mettre la dernière main à, &c.

Qu'ai-je fait pour venir accabler en ces lieux
Un héros sur qui seul j'ai pu tourner les yeux?

Le sens et l'usage demandaient, pour que vous veniez.—*Wailly.*

Quand on a commencé une suite de phrases par l'infinitif, il faut bien se garder de mettre d'autres temps: ainsi, il ne faudrait pas dire, pour nuire, pour plaire, et pour l'acquies, mais pour acquiescer.—*Madame Necker.*

INFORMER.

Ne vous informez pas ce que je deviendrai.
Racine.

Il faudrait: ne vous informez point de ce que je deviendrai. Et pourquoi le faudrait-il? parce qu'aucun verbe ne peut avoir deux régimes simples.

Ne vous informez point ce, c'est-à-dire la chose que je deviendrai. Alors vous et ce sont de ux régimes simples, ou deux accusatifs, comme on parlerait en Latin. Or, nous posons pour principe, qu'il n'y a point de verbes qui puissent avoir tout à-la-fois deux régimes simples.

Mais si je dis: *ne me demandez pas ce que je deviendrai*, ma phrase est correcte, parce qu'il y a plusieurs verbes, du nombre desquels est *démander*, qui souffrent le régime simple et le particulé. Or, *me* est ici pour *à moi*, et par conséquent régime particulé; de sorte que *démander* n'a qu'un régime simple qui est ce.—*D'Olivet.*

INSTRUIRE.

Je puis l'instruire au moins combien sa confiance, &c.—*Britan.*

On ne peut donner ici à instruire que l'un de ces deux sens, ou enseigner, ou informer. Or, la phrase de Racine n'est Française. à ce qu'il me semble, ni dans l'un, ni dans l'autre cas, puisqu'il faudrait qu'on pût dire; *je puis l'instruire telle chose, je puis l'instruire que, pour pouvoir dire, je puis l'instruire combien.*

Mais il ne faut pas toujours conclure de l'actif au passif. Quoiqu'on ne dise pas *instruire que*, je crois que cette même construction ne blessera personne dans les deux exemples suivants :

Rérence est instruite
Que vous voulez ici la voir seule et sans suite.
Racine.

Bientôt de Jézabel la fille meurtrière,
Instruite que Joas voit encore la lumière.
Racine. D'Olivet.

f. *fi.* Les compositeurs d'imprimerie et beaucoup d'écrivains se trompent souvent dans l'emploi de l'accent circonflexe sur les voyelles *i, é* dans les temps des verbes au singulier, en confondant l'indicatif présent avec l'impératif, et mettant *lorsqu'il fut, lorsqu'il fut, lorsqu'il fit, lorsqu'il fit* avec ou sans accents ; pour éviter cette erreur, il suffit de voir si ces mêmes temps employés au pluriel, s'écriraient *furent, furent, firent ou furent*, l'accent ne devant se mettre que dans le deuxième cas ; ainsi on ne dirait pas *quoiqu'ils furent* ou *furent, lorsqu'ils firent* ou *furent* ; par conséquent il faut écrire ; *lorsqu'il fit* ou *fut, quoiqu'il fit* ou *fût*.

J.

JE après un verbe qui est au présent de l'indicatif.

Exemple : *aimé-je sans être aimé ?* je dis qu'*aimé*, première personne du présent de l'indicatif, en cette rencontre, ne s'écrit ni ne se prononce comme de coutume ; car l'*e* qui est féminin, *aimé*, se change en *é* masculin *aimé*, et se doit écrire et prononcer : *aimé-je*.—*Vaugelas.*

Il faut donc écrire, *aimé-je*, avec un *é* accentué sur la dernière syllabe d'*aimé* ; et non pas *aimai-je*, comme quantité de gens l'écrivent.

Le sens-je me dévorer de Malherbe n'a point été goûté. Il est grammatical, mais dur à l'oreille. Plusieurs ont dit que s'il fallait nécessairement choisir, entre *ments-je, perds-je, romps-je, dors-je* et *menté-je, perdc-je, rompc-je, dormé-je*, ils diraient plutôt le dernier contre le règle.

Cependant le plus sûr est de chercher un autre tour, comme : *Est-ce que je ments* et de ne pas dire ni *ments-je*, ni *menté-je*, et ainsi des autres verbes.

Les seuls verbes terminés au présent par un *e* muet doivent le transformer en *é* masculin, lorsque le pronom *je* les suit. *Aimé-je, chanté-je*, à qui *parlé-je ?*

Les autres ne peuvent subir aucun changement pareil, et il faut dire ; *connais-je, puis-je, veux-je, prétends-je, &c.*—*Académie.*

JE NE SAIS QUOI. Cette expression a été souvent employée avec beaucoup de grâce par d'habiles écrivains, pour exprimer un charme ou quelque chose d'indéfinissable ; mais d'autres en ont abusé. Il ne faut s'en servir qu'avec beaucoup d'art et de discrétion, parce qu'elle a une sorte de vague qui fatigue l'esprit du lecteur, et n'annonce dans l'écrivain que l'incapacité de rendre sa pensée.

La même observation porte sur les mots, *chase,*

espèce, scie, nature, et plusieurs autres expressions que les esprits faux ou superficiels emploient ordinairement dans les définitions et les discussions.—*Bolde.*

JOIE (se faire une). On dit j'ai de la joie à vous voir ; et je me fais une joie de vous voir.—*D'Olivet.*

JOINT (ci). Cette locution est adjectif et ad-verbe.

Lorsqu'elle est précédée du substantif, à qui elle se rapporte, elle est adjectif ; la lettre *ci-jointe* vous apprendra, &c.

En toute autre occasion, *ci-joint* s'emploie adverbialement ; vous trouverez *ci-joint* les mémoires, les notes que vous m'avez demandées, &c.

JOUR (ce) pour *aujourd'hui*.

On ne dit pas, *ce jour je pars*, en parlant du jour présent ; on dit, *aujourd'hui je pars* ; et si l'on parle d'un autre jour, soit passé, soit à venir, il faut le désigner par une épithète ou par une particule : *ce même jour, il m'arriva tel accident ; ce jour-là j'irai à Versailles.*

Ainsi, quoiqu'on dise adverbiallement, *cette nuit, ce matin, ce soir*, on ne dit pas de même *ce jour* ; et pourquoi ? parce qu'*aujourd'hui* l'a exclus du langage ordinaire où l'adverbe est préféré à une phrase adverbiale qui ne dirait rien de plus.—*D'Olivet.*

L.

LA pour LE. C'est une faute que font presque toutes les femmes de Paris et de la cour. Par exemple : je dis à une femme, *quand je suis malade, j'aime à voir compagnie* ; elle me répond, et moi *quand je la suis, je suis bien aise de ne voir personne*. Je dis que c'est une faute, *quand je la suis* ; et qu'il faut dire, *quand je le suis*.

La raison de cela est, que ce *le*, qu'il faut dire ne se rapporte pas à la personne, car en ce cas-là il est certain qu'une femme aurait raison de parler ainsi ; mais il se rapporte à la chose ; et pour le faire mieux entendre, c'est que ce *le* vaut autant à dire que *celui* ; lequel *cela* n'est autre chose que *ce dont il s'agit*, qui est *malade* en l'exemple que j'ai proposé.

Et pour faire voir clairement que ce que je dis est vrai, et que ce *le* ne signifie autre chose que *cela*, ou *ce dont il s'agit*, proposons un autre exemple où ce soient plusieurs qui parlent, et non pas une femme. Je dis à deux de mes amis, *quand je suis malade, je fais telle chose, et ils me répondent, et nous quand nous le sommes nous ne faisons pas ainsi*. Qui ne voit que si la femme parlait bien en disant, *quand je la suis*, il faudrait aussi que ces deux hommes disent, et *nous quand nous les sommes ?* ce qui ne se dit point.—*Vaugelas.*

La règle que Vaugelas établit dans cette remarque, est appuyée sur de si fortes raisons, que personne ne doit se dispenser de la suivre.

Ainsi on ne peut trop s'opposer à l'abus que les femmes font de la particule *la*, quand elles l'emploient au lieu de *le* ; il faut dire absolument dans la phrase proposée, et moi *quand je le suis*, c'est-à-dire, quand je suis malade, en supposant que c'est une femme qui parle, et non pas *quand je la suis*.—*Académie.*

Qu'on demande à une fille ; *êtes-vous mariée ?*

elle doit répondre ; je ne le suis pas ; comme pour dire, je ne suis pas ce que vous dites. Mais qu'on lui demande ; êtes-vous la nouvelle mariée ? elle répondra, je ne la suis pas, comme pour dire ; je ne suis pas celle que vous dites, la nouvelle mariée.

Il faut toujours la quand ce pronom se rapporte à un substantif précédé de son article. *Etes-vous la comtesse de Pimbesche ? oui, je la suis, la comtesse.*

Mais il faut le, quand il se rapporte à un adjectif. *Etes-vous paillardes ? oui, je le suis.*

Vous êtes satisfaite et je ne la suis pas.

On voit clairement qu'il faut ; je ne le suis pas. Ce le est neutre ; êtes-vous satisfaites ? nous le sommes, et non pas, nous les sommes.

Vous en êtes instruits, et je ne la suis pas.

Observez qu'il faut, et je ne le suis pas ; s'il y avait là plusieurs reines, elles diraient : nous ne le sommes pas ; et non, nous ne les sommes pas. Ce le est neutre ; on a déjà fait cette remarque, mais on ne peut trop la répéter pour les étrangers. — *Voltaire.*

Une dame à qui on demande si elle est encore malade, enrhumée, &c. doit répondre : je le suis encore. *Mesdames, êtes-vous contentes de ce discours ? oui, nous le sommes infiniment.*

Madame de Sévigné n'était pas de ce sentiment. *Ménage, se plaignant d'être enrhumé, elle lui dit, Je la suis aussi. Il me semble, reprit Ménage, que les règles de notre langue veulent je le suis aussi. Vous direz comme il vous plaira, répliqua madame de Sévigné, mais pour moi je croirais avoir de la barbe au menton, si je disais je le suis.*

On observe la même chose avec les substantifs employés adjectivement. *Madame, êtes-vous mère ? oui, je le suis. Mesdames, êtes-vous parentes ? oui, nous le sommes. Mademoiselle n'est pas mariée, mais elle le sera bientôt. Ici mère, parentes, mariée, sont employés adjectivement. Mais on dira : Madame, êtes-vous la mère de cet enfant ? oui, je la suis. Mesdames, êtes-vous les parentes de monsieur ? oui, nous les sommes. Madame, êtes-vous la mariée ? oui, je la suis, parce qu'ici mère, parentes, mariée, sont substantifs. — *Wailly.**

LE. La particule le ne peut être relative à l'infinitif d'un verbe ; exemplez *cette femme est belle, et j'aurais un grand penchant à l'aimer, si ce qu'on m'a dit de son inconstance ne la rendait indigne d'être aimée.*

Je crois que c'est fort mal parler, et qu'il faut dire : *si ce qu'on m'a dit de son inconstance ne la rendait indigne d'être aimée.*

La répétition de ce verbe, au participe, me semble nécessaire, parce qu'il n'y a que l'infinitif aimer exprimé auparavant, et non pas aimée.

De même, je crois qu'il ne faut pas dire : je le traiterais comme il mérite d'être ; mais comme il mérite d'être traité.

Si dans ces manières de parler, on veut se servir de la particule le, il faut que le participe ait été exprimé auparavant. Ainsi on dira fort bien ; *il sera traité comme il mérite d'être.* — *Th. Corneille.*

LE ne prend ni genre ni nombre, quand il se rapporte aux adjectifs ou aux verbes. *La même justesse d'esprit qui nous fait écrire de bonnes*

choses, nous fait appréhender qu'elles ne le soient pas assez pour meriter d'être lues.

LE, LA, LES, considérés comme pronoms substantifs, ne se disent après le verbe que quand il est à l'impartif (avouez-le, vous l'aimez ; ces pronoms même ne vont après d'autres que quand ils ne sont pas joints à lui ou à leur ; car, dans ce cas, il faut dire, je le lui, je la lui, ou je les lui réserve ; et je le leur, je la leur, ou je les leur réserve. Lisette, dans la comédie du Méchant, dit :

Je ne suis point ingrate, et le lui rendrai bien.

Il fallait, et je le lui rendrai bien, à cause du verbe rendre, qui veut un régime direct. — *Comminade.*

LE, LA, LES. Ce pronom répète les personnes et les choses. Vous connaissez votre devoir, faites-le (le, pour votre devoir).

Quand ce pronom doit répéter un adjectif ou un nom qui en fait la fonction, on dit le pour les deux genres et les deux nombres.

Eve, disoit, fut curieuse, et ne le fut pas impunément. *Le, pour curieuse.*

Etes-vous agens du gouvernement ? oui, nous le sommes.

Si vous étiez si pressés, nous ne le sommes pas. Si elle voulait être ma femme, elle la serait dès demain. — *Garnier.*

LEUR. Ne confondez pas leur joint au verbe, avec leur joint au nom. Leur joint au verbe ne prend jamais d's. Leur joint au nom prend un s, quand le nom est pluriel. *Le paradis des ennemis se consiste pas seulement à ne leur nuire ni dans leur réputation, ni dans leurs biens, il faut encore les aimer véritablement, et leur faire plaisir si l'occasion s'en présente. Donnez-leur à manger. — *Wailly.**

LUI est commun aux deux genres ; aussi se tourne-t-il par à lui ou à elle, soit devant, soit après un verbe. Dis à ton frère que je lui défends de sortir ; appelle ta sœur, dis-lui de venir. — *Comminade.*

L'UN et L'AUTRE. Peut-on dire également, l'un et l'autre est dans l'un et l'autre sont bons ? Vaugelas, et l'Académie sur Vaugelas, croient qu'on peut se servir également du singulier ou du pluriel. Nous nous ensons avec Girard qu'il vaudrait mieux n'employer que le pluriel. Puisque nous disons : *Le menteur et le fauteur sont également méprisables, nous devons dire aussi : l'un et l'autre font un très-mauvais usage du don précieux de la parole. — *Wailly.**

LORS DE. Ce mot, pour signifier dans le temps de, &c., à l'issue de, &c., est de peu d'usage parmi les gens polis, et est uniquement du palais ; lors de la possession du contrat. C'est le sentiment de Vaugelas et de l'Académie, que cette locution n'est guères en usage, qu'en quelques phrases de formule : lors de son élection ; lors de son avènement au trône ; lors de son mariage.

M.

MAJESTÉ. Faut-il dire, en parlant d'un empereur ou d'un roi, sa majesté est maître, ou est maîtresse de la Franche-comté ? les sentimens sont partagés. Maître paraît plus selon la raison. Nous disons : sa majesté est le père de son peuple et le protecteur de la noblesse. On

doit dire de même : *sa majesté est maître de la Franche-comté.*—*Bouhours.*

MALTRAITER, c'est offenser, outrager de paroles ou de coups. *Il le maltraita de paroles.*

Traiter mal signifie en agir mal avec quelqu'un. *Le maître qui traite mal ses valets, n'est pas le mieux servi. Maltraiter* dit plus que *traiter mal.*

On dit aussi au passif : *on est maltraité dans cette auberge; pour, on fait mauvaise chère.* (On écrirait plus correctement *mal traité.*)—*Boiste.* On dit encore : *ce chirurgien le traite mal; c'est-à-dire, ne le panse pas bien.*—*Académie.*

MANIÈRES DE PARLER BASSES. Il faut éviter des locutions basses; notre langue ne peut les souffrir, surtout dans les discours graves et sérieux.

Vous, seigneur, qui êtes tout à-la-fois et le Dieu des vengeances et le père des miséricordes, vous étiez à nos trousses, comme un maître qui poursuivait ses esclaves.

Cette phrase, *vous étiez à nos trousses*, ne convient pas à la majesté divine.

Ayant mis toute son adresse à lui tirer les vers du nez, il ne peut jamais tirer de lui que des réponses générales. Cette expression *tirer les vers du nez*, se trouve dans la préface de l'histoire d'un conclave; à peine serait-elle supportable dans une pièce comique.

Tordre le nez à la poésie d'Aristote. Le prince des poètes Italiens avait la langue bien pendue. *La disposition du prince leur met la puce à l'oreille. Nous touchons à la victoire du bout du doigt. Faire le dégoûté;* toutes ces expressions doivent être bannies d'un discours grave et sérieux.—*Bouhours.*

MEMES (eux ou elles). Il faut dire, *eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes*, avec une *s*, parce que *mêmes* là est pronom, et non pas adverbe.

Quand il est adverbe, on est libre d'y mettre le *s* ou de ne l'y mettre pas. Mais quand il ne l'est pas, comme en ces mots : *eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes*, c'est un solécisme d'omettre le *s*. C'est pourquoi, un de nos meilleurs poètes a failli, quand il a dit :

Les immortels *eux-même* en sont persécutés.

Il n'y a point de licence poétique qui puisse dispenser de mettre des *s* aux pluriels.—*Vaugelas.*

On ne saurait excuser le vers qui est rapporté dans cette remarque. *Les immortels eux-même*, est un vrai solécisme.—*Académie.*

Il n'y a d'exception, que pour *vous-même*, et *nous-même*, quand il se rapporte à un seul individu et non à plusieurs :

—*Vous-même* où seriez-vous,

Si toujours à l'amour, Antiope opposée,
D'une pudique ardeur n'eût brûlé pour Thésée.
Racine.

Il faut dire de même à Roxane, dans *Bajazet* :

Vas, mais nous-même allons, précipitons nos pas.

C'est que *nous* et *vous* ne sont pas toujours des pluriels. (*Même* est là pour aussi).—*Boiste.*

À l'égard de *vous*, y a-t-il rien de plus commun et de plus ordonné par l'usage, que de l'em-

ployer au lieu du singulier. (On peut dire plus simple particulier ?)

Quant à *nous*, il n'est guères permis de le dire à plusieurs personnes d'un certain rang d'éc. *Nous* est toujours *sousigné*, et non pas *sousignés*. *Nous* est *signé* évêque de, maréchal de France, &c. Voilà des exemples de *nous* reconnu pour l'équivalent d'un singulier.

Peut-être me trompé-je, mais il me semble qu'un homme qui voudrait, dans une crise, s'exhorter tacitement lui-même, se dirait : *soyons brave, soyons patient;* l'adjectif demeurant au singulier.

Roxane, si cela est, a donc pu dire :

Vas, mais nous-même allons.—*D'Olivet.*

MEME s'emploie aussi pour donner plus de force et d'énergie au discours, et alors il se place après le substantif ou le pronom. *La force sans conseil se détruit d'elle-même.*

Le bonheur peut conduire à la grandeur suprême ;

Mais pour y renoncer, il faut la vertu *même*.

Cet exemple est de P. Corneille; mais ce grand poète a fait une faute, quand il a dit :

Sais-tu que ce vieillard fut la *même* vertu.

Il fallait la vertu *même*, c'est-à-dire, la vertu au souverain degré (la vertu en personne).—*Boiste.*

Même prend une *s*, quand il se rapporte à un pluriel.

Mais quand *même* s'emploie dans le sens d'*aussi*, *de plus*, &c. alors il ne prend point d'*s*. *Nous ne devons pas fréquenter les impies; nous devons même les éviter comme des pestes publiques.*—*Wailly.*

Que ces prisonniers même avec lui conjurés.
Corneille.

Remarquez que dans la règle il faut ces prisonniers *mêmes*; *Corneille* retranche presque toujours cet *s*, et fait un adverbe de *même* au lieu de le décliner.—*Voltaire.*

En général on peut faire *même* adverbe, et par conséquent indéclinable toutes les fois qu'on peut le traduire par *etiam* des Latins.—*Fontenai.*

MEME (de), IL EN EST DE MEME. Quand la première partie d'une comparaison commence par *comme*, on met *de même* à la tête de la seconde.

Comme une balle a moins de vitesse après qu'elle a été donner contre une muraille; de même la lumière s'affaiblit, lorsqu'elle a été réfléchi par quelques corps.—*Fontenelle.*

Mais ce serait une faute que de dire, avec l'auteur de la morale du sage : comme un boiteux se glorifierait en vain de la beauté de ses jambes, puisqu'il ne peut s'en servir sans découvrir son défaut; il en est de même de la science du fou, qui ne saurait parler sans faire voir son extravagance. Il fallait dire : *de même un fou se glorifierait en vain de sa science, puisqu'il ne saurait parler sans faire voir son extravagance.*—*Wailly.*

MATIN et **SOIR.** On dit, *hier matin, demain soir*; mais pour parler correctement, il faut dire : *hier au matin, demain au soir.*

NQUER, accompagné d'une négation, se construit avec *de* et l'infinitif. *Les malheureux n'ont jamais manqué de se plaindre.*

Manquer, sans négation, se construit ordinairement avec *à*. *J'ai manqué à faire ce que je vous ai promis.*—Wailly.

MENSONGE (dire ou faire un). Tous deux ont quelquefois le même sens, et se disent également; *J'ai dit un mensonge, j'ai fait un mensonge; il m'a dit cent mensonges, il m'a fait cent mensonges.*

Cependant il ne faut pas toujours les confondre: car, *dire des mensonges* peut signifier quelquefois rapporter des mensonges dont on n'est pas l'auteur; *il m'a conté toutes les nouvelles qu'il courent, il m'a dit mille mensonges*: au lieu que *faire des mensonges*, signifie toujours qu'on en est l'auteur. (Évitez cette équivoque.)—Boiste.

Un dicteur de mensonges, tels que sont les faux bruits qui courent, ne ment pas en contant des nouvelles, à moins qu'il ne les ait inventées lui-même. *Un fendeur de mensonges* est proprement un menteur.—Bouhours.

MÉTAPHORES. On doit, surtout dans l'usage des expressions métaphoriques, faire attention à ce précepte de Quintilien :

"Il doit y avoir dans les expressions métaphoriques, comme dans les tableaux, une espèce d'unité, de sorte que les mots différents dont elles sont composées aient de la convenance entre eux, et soient faits en quelque façon l'un pour l'autre. Rien n'est plus irrégulier que de joindre ensemble des termes qui donnent à l'esprit des idées ou divers ou contraires, comme, *tempête et ruine, naufrage et incendie.*"

Suivant cette règle, fondée sur le bon sens et sur l'usage, les phrases suivantes ne valent rien.

Avant que de prêcher, il avait soin de se renouveler toujours devant Dieu par des gémissements secrets, et d'arroser ses discours par de ferventes prières.

Arroser par de ferventes prières, sont des termes opposés; *arroser* donne l'idée d'humidité, de rafraîchissement; *ferventes* au contraire, fait concevoir de l'ardeur, des feux, et des flammes. Il fallait dire, et d'échauffer *ses discours par de ferventes prières.*

L'Académie critique ce vers du Cid :

Malgré des feux si beaux, qui rompent ma colère.

L'auteur passe mal d'une métaphore à une autre; et ce verbe *rompre* ne s'accoutume pas avec *feux*.

Et déjà les zéphyrs de leurs chaudes haleines;
Ont fondu l'écorce des caux.—Rousseau.

L'idée de *fondre* ne s'allie point avec celle d'*écorce*.

Un trouble assez cruel m'agite et me dévore,
Sans que des pleurs si chers me déchirent encore.

Le propre des pleurs, ce n'est pas de déchirer; c'est d'*attendrir, d'exciter la compassion.*

Voltaire sur ces vers de Corneille dans Polieucte :

Sa faveur me couronne entrant dans la carrière;
Du premier coup de vent, il me conduit au port,
Et sortant du baptême il m'envoie à la mort,

fait la remarque suivante. Observez que voilà trois vers qui disent tous la même chose; c'est une carrière, c'est un port, c'est la mort. Cette superfluité fait languir une idée qu'une seule image fortifierait.

Le déluge universel fut la lessive du genre humain.

Cette métaphore s'éloigne tout-à-fait du bon goût; l'idée en est basse de même que la suivante.

Les hommes sont des lampes que le temps allume, et qu'un souffle de vent peut éteindre à tout moment.—Wailly.

Un auteur moderne a de même manqué de sens en faisant soupirer une romance dans une flûte.

Il faut en dire autant de ceux qui ont écrit ces phrases :

On est étonné de la quantité de larmes que contiennent les yeux des rois.

Le soleil est le grand pendule des siècles.

Les idées sont la sécrétion du cerveau, comme le chyle, les excréments sont la sécrétion de l'estomac (pensée qui n'est elle-même qu'une véritable sécrétion de l'athéisme).

Ce galimatias n'en impose qu'aux sots. Il ne faut jamais en littérature comme dans les arts oublier ce précepte de Boileau: *rien n'est beau que le vrai, le vrai seul est aimable.*—Boiste.

METTRE SA CONFIANCE, PRENDRE CONFIANCE. On dit bien, *mettre sa confiance en quelqu'un ou en quelque chose. Quelconque met sa confiance en ses richesses, en éprouvera la fragilité par la ruine de sa maison et de sa fortune.*

On dit aussi *prendre confiance en quelqu'un. Il prend confiance en lui.*

Mais on ne dit point *prendre confiance en quelque chose.*—Wailly.

MIEUX (des). Il n'y a rien de si commun que cette façon de parler: *Il danse des mieux; il chante des mieux; pour dire, il danse fort bien, il chante parfaitement bien.* Mais elle est très-basse, et nullement du langage de la cour, où l'on ne la peut souffrir.—Faugelas.

Il n'y a point de construction dans cette façon de parler: *il danse des mieux.* C'est ce qui est cause qu'on ne la souffre que dans le style très-bas.—Académie.

MILLE prend un *s* au pluriel, quand il signifie une étendue de mille pas. *Deux milles d'Italie, vingt milles d'Allemagne.* Mais il faut écrire et prononcer sans *s*, *mille amitiés, dix mille écus.*

Lorsqu'il est question de dater les années, on écrit *mil.* *Le pain fut très-cher en mil sept cent neuf.*

MOI. Quand *moi* se rencontre avec *y*, on met *y* avant *moi*; ensorte qu'au lieu de dire, *mé me-moi y* ou *méne-m'y*, on dit, *méne-y moi*, et alors c'est l'*y* qui prend le *trait d'union*; on dit de même, *menez-y moi*, l'*y* ne se met après le pronom que dans *menez-nous y, flexez-vous y; menez-y nous, flexez-vous* ne sont point d'usage.

Me se met toujours avant le verbe, et *moi*, toujours après. (Ne venez pas m'étourdir, laissez-moi).—Caminade.

MOI, suivi d'un qui et d'un subjonctif. Quelques-uns ont cru qu'il fallait dire: *si c'était moi qui eût fait cela; et prétendaient que c'était une irrégularité de la langue, autorisée par l'usage.*

Le sentiment contraire l'a emporté. Il faut dire,

Le sentiment contraire l'a emporté. Il faut dire, au singulier : si c'était moi qui eusse fait, toi qui eusses fait, lui qui eût fait ; au pluriel : si c'était nous qui eussions fait, vous qui eussiez fait, eux qui eussent fait.—*Académie.*

Le qui, dans ces cas-là, devient une espèce de complément du nominatif, avec lequel il ne fait plus qu'un. C'est moi qui a proposé, c'est toi qui a crié, seraient des fautes impardonnables ; on doit oublier ce qui relatif, pour ne voir que le pronom personnel, et dire : c'est moi qui ai proposé, c'est toi qui as crié, &c.

MOINS (à). *A moins que vous cessiez.*—*Molière*, dans les Femmes Savantes. L'exactitude demande, à moins que vous ne cessiez.—*Bret.*

MONTER A CHEVAL, MONTER UN CHEVAL. On dit, les médecins lui ont ordonné de monter à cheval.

On dit monter un cheval, quand on a égard à la qualité du cheval, et qu'on parle d'un cheval ou de plusieurs chevaux en particulier. Il monte un cheval blanc. Je n'ai jamais monté de cheval plus rule. Les académistes montent des chevaux d'Espagne, &c.—*Wailly.*

N.

NE est particule prohibitive dans un sens, et particule négative dans un autre : la prohibitive ne prend ni *pas* ni *point* à sa suite ; la négative, au contraire, en est presque toujours suivie. En général, dit Voltaire, voici la règle : quand les Latins emploient le *ne*, nous l'employons aussi. (Vereor ne cadat ; je crains qu'il ne tombe.) Mais quand les Latins se servent d'*ut* ou d'*utrum*, nous supprimons ce *ne*. (Dubito *utrum* eas ; je doute que vous alliez. Opto *ut* vivas ; je souhaite que vous viviez.) Quand *douter* est accompagné d'une négation, on la redouble pour affirmer la chose. (Je ne doute pas que vous ne l'aimiez.) Ici le *ne* du premier verbe est particule négative, et celui du second, particule prohibitive ; si l'on mettait *pas* ou *point* après cette dernière, on dirait précisément le contraire de ce qu'on veut exprimer. La suppression du *ne*, ajoute Voltaire, dans les cas où il est d'usage, est une licence qui n'est permise que quand la force de l'expression la fait parler. Avant se joint bien aux particules *que* ou *de*, mais il ne souffre jamais à sa suite la particule *ne*.

Avec les verbes *oser*, *cesser*, *pourvoir*, *savoir*, *craindre*, il ne faut jamais omettre le *ne*. Racine, dans *Bérénice*, a dit :

Craignez-vous que mes yeux versent trop peu de larmes ?

Pour que la phrase fût bien régulière, il faudrait *ne versent trop peu de larmes ?*

Cette particule prohibitive paraît redondante en notre langue ; mais elle y est de temps immémorial. Pourquoi ne respecterions-nous pas des usages si anciens ?—*D'Olivet.*

NE LAISSER PAS DE ou QUE DE. Il ne faut pas de que dans cette expression : malgré ce qu'on *peut* lui dire, il ne laissa pas de continuer. Il est pauvre, mais il ne laisse pas d'être honnête homme.—*Cornéille.*

NI. Quand les substantifs sont liés par *ni* répété, et qu'il n'y a qu'un des deux substantifs, qui fasse ou qui reçoive l'action, on met l'ad-

jectif, le pronom, et le verbe au singulier. Ni l'une ni l'autre n'est ma mère.

Ce ne sera ni M. le duc, ni M. le comte, qui sera nommé ambassadeur. Ici, l'action ne tombe que sur l'un des deux substantifs, parce qu'on n'a qu'une mère, et qu'il ne doit y avoir qu'un ambassadeur.

Mais il faut le pluriel quand les deux substantifs font ou reçoivent en même-temps l'action.

Ni la douceur, ni la force n'y peuvent rien.—*Académie.*

NOM COLLECTIF. Quand un terme collectif partitif est suivi d'un nom au pluriel, les attributs qui suivent s'accordent avec ce pluriel.

Une bande de voleurs sont entrés dans la ville. Quoique le collectif partitif ne soit pas suivi d'un pluriel, on met cependant au pluriel les adjectifs qui suivent, s'ils se rapportent à un nom pluriel exprimé antérieurement.

Les ennemis prirent la fuite, un grand nombre se noyèrent dans le Rhône, et non se noya.

NOMINATIF. Deux nominatifs exigent toujours dans la prose que le verbe qui les suit soit au pluriel, et nos bons écrivains s'écartent rarement de cette règle.

Mais la poésie prend, à cet égard, une liberté que justifie l'autorité des grands maîtres.

Moi qu'une humeur trop libre, un esprit peu soumis,

De bonne heure a pourvu d'utiles ennemis. *Boileau.*

Car, quel lion, quel tigre égale en cruauté, &c. *Le même.*

Forcez votre amour à se taire, Et d'un oeil que la gloire et la raison éclaire, Contemplez mon devoir dans toute sa rigueur. *Racine.*

Ses menaces, sa voix, un ordre m'a troublé. *Le même.*

Quelle était en secret ma honte et mes ennuis ? *Le même.*

Racine pouvait dire sans changer son vers : quels étaient en secret, &c.

De même qu'au lieu de dire dans *Iphigénie* :

Ce héros qu'armera l'amour et la raison.

Il pouvait dire également : ce héros qu'armeront l'amour, &c.

Il a donc trouvé l'autre façon meilleure. Nous mettons à la fin d'une lettre, l'estime et l'amitié avec laquelle, et non pas avec lesquelles. Cette locution-ci ne serait pourtant pas une faute.

Ainsi, dans *Mithridate*, Racine a pu dire :

Ephèse et l'ionie A son heureux empire était alors unie. *Racine fls.*

NOUS pour moi ou je se met dans les actes. Les auteurs l'emploient aussi parlant d'eux-mêmes. Cependant, il est bon de l'éviter, parce qu'elle est particulièrement réservée pour les actes émanés d'un chef suprême.

NUL suivi d'un nom, fait au féminin *nulle*, il est sans pluriel. Nulle vérité dans le tableau. Nulle de ces dames n'ira se promener. On a repris le P. Boubours d'avoir écrit au pluriel :

Nulles de ces dames n'iraient se promener.

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nulle personnes ne s'affigent, ne violent leur foi avec plus d'ostentation : et cet aimable grammairien en convenu de sa faute. Il fallait dire, il n'y a point de gens qui s'affigent, qui violent leur foi avec plus d'ostentation.

Nil a un pluriel quand il signifie, qui n'est d'aucune valeur. Le marché est nul. Les traités sont nuls.

NU ne prend ni genre ni nombre dans nu-pieds, nu-jambes; mais on dirait: les pieds nus, la tête nue.

O.

OBLIGÉ (ÊTRE). Quand être obligé ne marque qu'un devoir moral, il ne se dit que des personnes, et jamais des choses. Ainsi quoiqu'on dise: un ami est obligé d'être constant, on ne dira pas bien: l'amitié est obligée d'être constante. Dites: l'amitié doit être constante.

ON. Ce pronom, quoiqu'indéfini et collectif de sa nature, ne laisse pas de se mettre quelquefois à la place d'une personne seule: on demande à vous parler; et quoiqu'il n'appartienne proprement qu'à la troisième personne, il s'emploie quelquefois pour la première ou pour la seconde personne; car, à un homme que je n'aurai point vu depuis longtemps, et que je viens à rencontrer, je lui dirai: il y a long-temps qu'on ne vous a vus; et à un malade: se portet-on mieux aujourd'hui? Mais ces manières de parler ne peuvent guères sortir de la plus simple conversation.—*l'Olivet.*

Lorsque ce pronom suit un verbe que termine un e muet, il doit être séparé par la lettre t placée entre deux tirets: qu'en penset-on? M'aimet-on?

Après les monosyllabes *si*, *ou*, *et*, la lettre *l* doit précéder ce pronom, afin d'empêcher un hiatus, ou pour rompre la mesure d'un vers dans la prose: si l'on dit; le pays où l'on trouve; on y rit et l'on y pleure.

Le *t* est une lettre intercalée pour sauver la cacophonie, et le *l* est un article qui précède le pronom, et doit recevoir alors l'apostrophe qui annonce la suppression de l'e, comme dans ces mots; l'effroi, l'amour.

Cet *t* se place encore dans ces phrases et autres semblables: il faut que l'on sache, quoique l'on en dise, &c.

Ce n'est pas qu'il y ait une faute à dire: il faut qu'on sache; mais la locution serait plus dure à l'oreille.

De même si en plaçant cet *l* après *si*, *ou*, *et*, on produit une autre cacophonie désagréable, il ne faut pas l'employer. On ne dirait pas si l'on la connaît bien, où l'on la rencontre, &c. Il faut préférer: si on la connaît bien; les lieux où on la rencontre.—*Académie.*

Hors ces cas, on reste seul; il est ridicule de commencer une phrase et même un alinéa par l'on, comme font beaucoup d'écrivains.—*Boileau.*

Le pronom on est susceptible d'un adjectif féminin, s'il s'applique évidemment à une femme. On doit toujours être soumise à son mari. Quand on est jolie, on n'est pas la dernière à le savoir.

ORGUE est masculin au singulier (un orgue excellent); féminin au pluriel (de belles orgues, des orgues parfaites).

OU. Pour bien employer *où*, *d'où*, *par où*, il faut que les noms auxquels ils se rapportent, ou les verbes auxquels ils sont joints, marquent une sorte de mouvement ou de repos, du moins par métaphore.

Ainsi, où n'est pas bien employé dans ces vers de Racine:

Faites qu'en ce moment je lui puisse annoncer
Un bonheur où peut-être il n'ose plus penser.

P.

PAMER DE JOIE. On ne dit pas, *pâmer*, *extourdir*. On dit: se *pâmer*, s'*extourdir*.—*Lutaire.*

PAR. Le *par* et les autres particules de ce genre doivent se répéter avant un substantif qui ne présente pas une idée analogue au substantif du membre précédent; on peut dire, *par sa fidélité et sa constance*. Mais il faut dire, *par son génie et par sa bonté*.—*Madame Necker.*

PARDONNABLE. Ce mot ne se dit que des choses: *faute pardonnable*; et comme on ne dit point *pardonner un homme*, on ne dit pas non plus, *un homme pardonnable*. Il faut dire, *un homme excusable*, parce qu'on dit, *excuser une faute*, *excuser une personne*.—*Vaugelas.*

PARFAITS SIMPLES ET COMPOSÉS. On dit bien, *je suis malade l'année dernière*, parce qu'il s'agit d'un temps qui n'est plus; mais on ne dit pas de même, *je suis malade cette année*, parce qu'il s'agit d'un temps qui dure encore; on dit aussi, *j'ai été malade*, sans autre désignation, ou *j'ai été malade cette année*, parce qu'il s'agit d'un temps dont il reste quelque chose à écouler; d'où il suit qu'en disant, *l'année dernière il a succédé à son père*, on fait une faute, parce que le *parfait composé* ne peut s'allier à un temps passé que l'on désigne; il faut dire, *l'année dernière il succéda à son père*, ou il y a un an qu'il lui a succédé.

PARFAIT DÉFINI. On ne doit se servir du parfait défini qu'en parlant d'un temps absolument écoulé, et dont il ne reste plus rien. Ainsi, Racine n'est pas correct, quand il fait dire à Thémistocle:

Le flot qui l'apporta recule épouvanté.

Il aurait fallu *qui l'a apporté*, parce que l'action vient de se passer.—*Wailly.*

PARLER MAL ou MAL PARLER.

Mal parler tombe sur les choses que l'on dit; et *parler mal* sur la manière de les dire. Le premier est contre la morale; le second, contre la grammaire.

C'est *mal parler*, que de dire des paroles offensantes. C'est *parler mal*, qu'd'employer une expression hors d'usage, d'user de termes équivoques, de construire d'une manière embarrassée, obscure, ou à contre-sens, &c.

Il ne faut ni *mal parler* des absens, ni *parler mal* devant les savans.—*Beauzée.*

PARTICIPE. Dans les verbes actifs, réfléchis et réciproques, le participe, quand il est précédé de son régime simple, prend toujours le genre et le nombre de ce régime. *Le glorieux que nos ancêtres nous ont laissé, est un héritage dont le seul mérite peut nous donner la possession.*

Toutes les dignités que tu m'as demandées,
Je te les ai, sur l'heure et sans peine accordées.
P. Corneille.

Cet avis est fondé sur l'usage des bons auteurs.
Phèdre, dans Racine, dit de l'épée d'Hippolite :

Je l'ai rendue horrible à ses yeux inhumains.

Le même auteur dit dans Britannicus :

Ces yeux que n'ont eue ni soupirs, ni sanglots.

Avec le verbe être, la participe se décline tous les jours.

Ainsi, une femme doit dire : je suis allée me promener, &c. ; et au pluriel, des hommes diront : nous sommes sortis ce matin.

Quand le pronom qui forme la réciprocité est simple, et se rapporte au participe, il faut décliner et dire : elle s'est faite religieuse.

Mais si le pronom ne se rapporte pas au participe, celui-ci ne se décline point.

Elle s'est fait peindre, elle s'est fait saigner ; par la raison que le *se* qui précède ne se rapporte pas à *fait*, mais à saigner et à peindre : elle a fait peindre soi, saigner soi.

On dira : je l'ai entendu chanter, si l'on parle d'une musicienne ; et alors chanter est pris neutralement (c'est-à-dire comme verbe ne régissant rien). On dira : je l'ai entendu chanter, si c'est d'une cantate qu'on veut parler ; et alors chanter est actif, c'est-à-dire, régissant le pronom *la* qui précède.

Ajoutons que l'infinitif est quelquefois sous-entendu, et que le participe doit alors demeurer indéclinable, comme dans ces phrases : je lui ai fait toutes les caresses que j'ai dû. Il a eu de la cour toutes les grâces qu'il a voulu. On sous-entend *faire* et *avoir*, et c'est à ces verbes que le régime doit se rapporter. Ainsi, *dues* et *voulues* seraient des fautes grossières.

Il faut encore avertir qu'on ne décline point le participe de faire, devant un infinitif, quand *faire* est pris dans le sens d'*ordonner*, être cause que. Par exemple : ces troupes que le général a fait marcher ; et la raison de cela, est que *faire marcher* n'est regardé que comme un seul mot, ou du moins ce sont deux mots inséparables.

Il ne faut pas décliner non plus, si le pronom nous, vous, moi, &c. qui forme la réciprocité dans un verbe, n'est pas régime simple et direct.

Exemple : cette femme s'est mis dans la tête ; le *se* veut dire ici, à elle, à soi ; il n'est donc plus pronom simple et direct, mais pronom particulé, c'est-à-dire, uni à une particule.

Nous nous sommes dit bien souvent qu'il fallait, &c. Nous avons dit à nous.

Elle s'est proposé d'aller ; elle a proposé à soi. Des modernes se sont imaginé qu'ils surpassaient les anciens : ont imaginé en eux.

La preuve que cette distinction est fondée, c'est qu'en rendant simple le même régime, la déclinaison devient nécessaire.

Cette femme s'est mise à la tête des mécontents. Elle s'est proposée pour modèle.

Des modernes se sont distingués dans les sciences et dans les arts.

Le participe du présent ne se décline pas, le gérondif non plus.

Une femme dira donc : en descendant l'escalier,

en assistant un spectacle, &c. voilà le gérondif que désigne la particule en exprimée ou sous-entendue.

Elle dira de même en se servant du participe du présent : j'ai trouvé ma sœur amusant ses enfans, descendant des fleurs, attendant son mari, &c.

On ne décline que les adjectifs verbaux qui ressemblent au participe du présent, mais qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec lui.

La différence entre l'adjectif verbal et le participe, est facile à saisir. Si le mot a un régime simple et direct, il est participe : s'il n'en a pas, il est adjectif : femme amusante, adjectif ; amusant ses enfans, participe ; je l'ai vue bien portante, adjectif ; je l'ai rencontrée portant son fils, participe. (Il faut éviter cette équivoque, car l'on ne sait pas si c'est elle ou moi qui portait son fils.—Boiste).

Cette jeune personne est bien contrariante, adjectif verbal ; elle va contrariant tout le monde, participe.

On dira de même : je l'ai laissée jouante au piquet, adjectif verbal.

Il serait participe si l'on disait : jouant le piquet, le triétre, &c.

Mais cette locution, jouante au piquet, ne flatant pas l'oreille, on employe une autre tournure.

Quand le participe est joint au verbe avoir, ce participe ne se décline pas, s'il est suivi de son régime, ou s'il n'en a point.

On doit toujours dire également : j'ai trouvé votre fille bien grande ; nous avons laissé chez vous les livres que vous désirez.

De même, quand le participe, joint au verbe avoir, n'a point de régime.

On dira : elle m'a paru sensible à votre souvenir. Une femme dira : j'ai oublié de vous dire ; je n'aurais jamais imaginé, &c.

Au pluriel : nous avons pensé que, &c.

Si le *que* nommé relatif, parce qu'il se rapporte ou se réfère à un nom quelconque, précède le participe, il le force à se décliner ou à devenir adjectif : ce qui est la même chose.

Mais il faut observer qu'il s'agit d'un régime direct, et non d'un régime indirect.

Par exemple : la cantate que j'ai chantée. *Que* étant ici régime direct, le participe est déclina- ble.

Mais si on disait : Rousseau a fait plus de cantates qu'on n'en a mises en musique, on ferait une faute. Il faut qu'on n'en a mis en musique.

Quand Boileau dit de Louis XIV : il a fait lui seul plus d'exploits que les autres n'en ont eu : il s'est exprimé correctement. C'eût été une faute que d'écrire *lus*.

Pour sentir en quoi la faute consiste, il ne faut que se rappeler notre règle générale, qui rend le participe déclina- ble, quand il est précédé non du régime particulé, mais de son régime simple.

Or, le régime c'est en, particule relative et positive, laquelle suppose toujours dans son corrélatif, la préposition de, et par conséquent ne répond jamais au régime simple.

Restait à penser que le participe était indéclinable, lorsqu'il était suivi de son régisear ou nominatif, quoique précédé de son régime.

Il condamne, par exemple, la construction de ce quatrain si connu :

Pauvre Didon, où s'a réduite
De tes maris le triste sort ?

L'un, en mourant, cause ta fuite ;
L'autre, en fuyant, cause ta mort.

Il croit qu'il aurait fallu *réduire*.

Il se trompe : que le régime suive ou précède, peu importe, c'est le régime simple qu'il faut seul considérer. Dès qu'il est placé avant le participe, ce participe doit se décliner.

Racine a dit :

Ses yeux que n'ont *émus* ni soupirs ni terreur.

Malherbe a dit : la légion qu'avait *eue* Fabius Boileau, dans la septième flexion sur Longin : la langue qu'ont *écrite* Cicéron et Virgile. Il n'existe qu'une exception à cette règle.

Elle est relative au verbe impersonnel : les chaleurs qu'il a *fait* cet été ; les pluies qu'il y a *eu* cet hiver.

Faites et *eues* seraient des fautes.

Mais une exception de cette nature étant seule, n'est propre qu'à confirmer notre règle, et qu'à lui assurer de plus en plus le titre de règle générale, toujours la même, dans tous les cas imaginables où le participe des verbes actifs peut se placer.

On a fait ici deux objections qu'il est facile de résoudre.

De la façon que j'ai dite, ferait une faute. La vraie locution est : de la façon que j'ai dit. — *Vaugelas*.

Ces paroles, de la façon que, sont comme adverbiales, et c'est la même chose que si on disait, *comme*.

Si elles avaient un autre sens, il faudrait qu'elles signifiasent : de la façon laquelle j'ai dite ; ce qui ne peut être, la particule que n'étant point relative en cette phrase.

Ainsi, il est hors de doute qu'il faut dire : de la façon que j'ai dit, et non pas que j'ai dite.

Le participe ne doit s'accorder avec le relatif, que lorsqu'il est précédé d'un relatif, et ici ce relatif n'existe point, puisque le que n'en a point le caractère.

Il faut dire : le peu d'affection qu'il m'a témoigné, et non pas, qu'il m'a témoigné : parce que le relatif que, et le participe qui suit, ne peuvent se rapporter à un génitif dont l'article est indéfini, tel qu'affection, dans cette phrase. Il en est de même dans toutes celles où le génitif est au singulier.

Le participe est censé se référer à l'adverbe peu, beaucoup, &c. qui régit ce génitif, plutôt qu'au génitif même.

Quand le génitif est au pluriel, le relatif que, et le participe s'y rapportent ; et il faut dire : le peu de pistoles que j'ai gagnées. Ces mots le peu, signifient le petit nombre de pistoles que j'ai gagnées. Mais le peu dans cette phrase, le peu d'affection qu'il m'a témoigné, ne saurait signifier le petit nombre d'affections qu'il m'a témoignées.

Il le voudrait dire, si le génitif était au pluriel. Le peu d'occasions que j'ai eues de vous marquer ma reconnaissance, veut dire : le petit nombre d'occasions que j'ai eues. — *Académie*.

Les poètes ont la liberté de faire accorder ou de ne pas faire accorder avec son régime simple le participe qui est suivi d'un nominatif ou d'un adjectif. Ainsi, ne regardons pas comme une faute *enduré* dans ces vers de Corneille :

Les misères

Que durant notre enfance ont *enduré* nos pères.

Ne condamnons pas plus *fait* dans l'Electre de Crébillon :

Moi, l'esclave d'Égisthe ! ah ! fille infortunée,
Qui m'a fait son esclave, et de qui suis-je né ?

S'il n'est pas permis à un poète de se servir en ce cas du participe absolu, dit M. de Voltaire, il faut renoncer à faire des vers.

La Fontaine a dit :

C'est à ce coup qu'il faut *décamper* mes enfans ;
Et les petits, en même-temps,
Voletans, se culbutans,
Délégèrent tous sans trompettes.

Les participes sont de vrais adjectifs formés des verbes, de la nature desquels ils participent, en ce qu'ils signifient la même chose.

Si quelques-uns paraissent varier, ils cessent dès-lors d'être participes, et deviennent purement adjectifs. Ainsi, l'on dit bien *une femme obligante, des femmes obligantes, &c.* mais on ne peut dire *une femme obligante tout le monde, des femmes obligantes tout le monde.*

Mais il n'est pas de règles sans exception, en fait de langue surtout ; car on dit, *une pièce approchante de la vôtre ; les villages ou les maisons dépendantes de la seigneurie ; une requête tendue à la cassation d'un arrêt ; des piles usantes et jouissantes de leurs droits ; une façon de penser répugnante à la mienne ; la rente dante compté, et quelques autres en très-petit nombre, et que l'usage apprendra.*

L'usage de ces participes présents est un des points de notre langue des plus difficiles à bien saisir ; il est mille circonstances où un participe offense des oreilles délicates. On sent que le bon usage n'admet point de pareilles phrases.

(Il n'y a donc dans ces circonstances, comme dans beaucoup d'autres, que la lecture assidue des bons auteurs, qui puisse donner ce tact qui fait rejeter les locutions vicieuses, sans pouvoir en assigner clairement les motifs. — *Boiste*.)

Le dieu Mercure est un de ceux que les anciens ont le plus multipliés.

Quelques auteurs varient sur cet exemple, et Restaut veut que le participe soit indéclinable, d'autres déclinaient ; mais il est évident que dieu qui précède le participe en est le régime : c'est comme s'il y avait ce dieu est un des dieux qu'ils ont le plus multipliés. Cependant, on ne ferait point de faute en mettant ce participe au singulier, puisqu'il y a division sur cet objet entre les grammairiens.

Les participes passifs sont ordinairement indéclinables, quand ils sont précédés du verbe auxiliaire avoir, et ils sont toujours indéclinables quand le nom ou le pronom qui les précède n'en sont pas le régime direct.

La lettre dont je vous ai parlé.

Du pronom en, précédé ou suivi du participe.

Ce mot exige un article à part ; car quoiqu'il rentre dans les deux premières règles générales, comme sa petitesse semble le dérober aux regards, il est rare que même les meilleurs écrivains lui appliquent les règles des participes, et cependant il en est susceptible.

Exemple. Vous avez plus de richesses que je ne vous en ai donné. Ce serait une faute d'écrire *données*, car en est le régime du verbe donner, il le précède ; c'est comme s'il y avait : vous avez plus de richesses que je ne vous ai donné de richesses : c'est pour éviter la répétition de *richesses*, qu'on met le mot ou pronom en.

En un mot, les participes sont déclinaient lors

qu'ils tiennent la place d'un adjectif nécessaire, c'est-à-dire qui détermine l'état du sujet.

PARTICIPER se construit avec *à* quand il signifie *avoir part*. *La communion des saints nous fait participer à toutes les prières des fidèles.*

C'est participer en quelque sorte au crime que de ne se pas empêcher, quand on le peut.

Participer, tenir de la nature de quelque chose, régir de. Les pierres dont on tire l'alun participent de la nature du plomb.

PAS et **POINT**. *Pas* énoncée simplement la négative; *point* appuie avec force et semble l'affermir. Le premier souvent ne nie la chose qu'en partie, ou avec modification; le second la nie toujours absolument, totalement, et sans réserve. On dirait donc, n'être *pas* bien riche, et n'avoir *pas* même le nécessaire. Mais si l'on voulait se servir de *point*, il faudrait ôter les modifications, et dire: n'être *point* riche, n'avoir *point* le nécessaire. Il n'y a point de ressource dans une personne qui n'a point d'esprit.—Girard.

Pas et *point* ont un sens bien différent: *pas* signifie peu; *point* signifie point du tout. Ainsi, quand on dit, en parlant d'une femme, elle n'est *pas* jolie, on donne à entendre qu'elle est peu jolie; quand on dit, elle n'est *point* jolie, on donne à entendre qu'elle ne l'est point du tout. On dit encore *point* pour non; mais on ne saurait dire non *point*; il faut alors se servir de non *pas*, ou de *point* tout court.

PASSE' (il a, ou il est). On a vu des gens bien en peine de savoir lequel il faut dire. Quand *passer* a un régime, et qu'il a rapport ou aux lieux ou aux personnes, il faut dire *a passé*, soit dans le propre, soit dans le figuré. Il a *passé par le Pont-Neuf allant au Louvre*; le roi a *passé par Compiegne*; l'armée a *passé par la Picardie*; par tout où l'armée a *passé* elle a fait de grands défaits; l'empire des Assyriens a *passé aux Médés*, &c.

Quand *passer* n'a ni régime ni relation, on dit *est passé*, et dans le figuré: le roi *est passé*; l'empire des Romains *est passé*; le bon temps *est passé*; cette femme *est passée*, pour dire qu'elle n'est plus ni belle ni jeune.

Au reste, il faut remarquer que *passer* se prend ici en sa signification naturelle. Car quand *passer* a une autre signification, on met *a passé* en des endroits où il n'y a nul rapport ni aux lieux ni aux personnes. Par exemple: ce mot *a passé*, pour dire, ce mot a été reçu. Car, il y a bien de la différence entre ce mot *est passé* et ce mot *a passé*. Ce mot *est passé* signifie qu'un mot est vieux, qu'il est aboli, qu'il n'est plus du tout en usage. Ce mot *a passé* signifie qu'un mot a été introduit, et qu'il a cours dans la langue.—Bouhours.

PASSER prend *avoir* quand il est suivi d'un régime. Les troupes ont *passé les Alpes*. Charles-Quint a *passé par la France*.

Ainsi, au lieu de dire avec Boileau :

Savez-vous—

—si leur sang tout pur, ainsi que leur noblesse, Est *passé* jusqu'à vous de Lucrece en Lucrece,

j'aurais dit *a passé*.—D'Olivet.

Passer, sans régime, prend être. La procession *est passée*; cette tapisserie *est passée*; cette mode *est passée*.

Passer, quoique sans régime, prend *avoir*, quand il signifie être reçu. Ce mot *a passé*.

Se *passer* à, se *passer* de, sont deux choses absolument différentes. Se *passer* à signifie se contenter de ce qu'on a; se *passer* de signifie

s'abstenir ou degré ou de force. Exemple: il a quatre équipages, on peut se *passer* à moins. Vous avez cent mille écus de rente et je m'en *passer*.—Voltaire.

PAUVRETE' DE LA LANGUE FRANCAISE.

Rien de plus commun que d'entendre accuser notre langue de pauvreté, comme rien n'est moins rare que de rencontrer de mauvais ouvriers pour lesquels il n'y a jamais de bons outils. Mais peut-on dire que notre langue est pauvre, lorsque des écrivains, qui ont produit des chef-d'œuvres dans tous les genres, et fermé la carrière littéraire, ont, avec cette langue, exprimé tous les sentimens, peint toutes les images, rendu toutes les pensées? Peut-on dire qu'une langue est pauvre lorsqu'elle possède un tiers de mots de plus que sa mère, la langue Latine?

Une autre preuve de sa richesse nait de la difficulté même de l'enrichir: elle rejette les haillons et l'oripeau dont plusieurs auteurs prétendent la couvrir. Voltaire, piqué de ses dédains, l'appelait une *gueuse fière*. Mais il y avait dans ce reproche plus d'ingratitude que de justesse, puisque lui-même s'en servit pour acquérir le titre d'*homme universel*. Cet auteur, dans lequel on retrouve pour ainsi dire tout un siècle, avait la coupable et maladroite habitude de rabaisser sa nation aux yeux des étrangers, pour s'élever davantage; il oubliait ce vers,

A vaincre sans rivaux on triomphe sans gloire.

La langue Française est une de celles qui méritent le plus d'être cultivées. Elle est utile et même nécessaire à tous ceux qui aiment la littérature: elle est propre à traiter toute sorte de sujet; elle est noble, modeste, majestueuse: elle est sérieuse sans l'être trop; elle s'aigrit, elle badine même quelquefois dans les matières les plus graves, mais il y a toujours de la sagesse dans son enjouement. En un mot, elle est la langue des sciences et des beaux-arts: et dans les petits, comme dans les grands ouvrages, elle sait donner aux choses un certain air qui leur est propre et qui en relève le mérite. Elle l'emporte sur la plupart des autres: elle est plus heureuse à rendre les pensées au naturel, elle peint mieux les objets, garde plus exactement les proportions, et ses tableaux sont plus ressemblans. Elle aime la propreté, mais elle ne hait rien tant que l'affectation, les ornemens excessifs: les parures recherchées lui sont insupportables; elle n'a point ces diminutifs fads, ni ces terminaisons doucereuses que la langue Italienne aime tant. Elle a de la douceur, mais une douceur de la nature de celle qui sied bien, qui plaît, qui ressemble à celle de la langue Grecque, et qui ne fut jamais une douceur efféminée. De plus, elle est riche en toute sorte de termes et de façons de parler: elle en a pour l'éloquence, elle en a pour la poésie, elle en a pour les arts, pour les sciences; elle en a pour la chaire, elle en a pour le barreau, pour les discours sérieux et burlesque, pour le sublime et pour le familier; elle en a pour la guerre, pour les finances, pour la monnaie, pour la fauconnerie, pour la vénerie. Ce qui relève infiniment sa gloire, c'est qu'on la parle partout; elle est la langue des princes.—Journal de Trévoux.

La langue Française est élégante et nombreuse: elle joint la précision à la clarté, les grâces à

l'énergie: elle se plie à tous les styles, à tous les tons; elle sait tout exprimer et tout peindre; elle suffit aux besoins de la raison, du génie, et du sentiment.—*Sainte-Palaye.*

La langue Française est claire, nette, méthodique; elle procède comme la pensée et l'observation, et on lui fait l'honneur de la chérir, de l'adopter, de la parler dans presque toutes les cours de l'Europe.—*Wucler.*

La langue Française est un instrument qui se plie à tout dans la main exercée qui le manie avec adresse. Rien n'est plus varié que cette langue, qu'on accuse d'être pauvre et uniforme. Elle est forte, rapide, et sublime dans *Bossuet*; serrée et pressante dans *Bourdaloue*; harmonieuse et touchante dans les vers de *Racine*; flexible, abondante, et fleurie dans la prose de *Fénelon*; grave et sévère dans *Nicolas*; vive et légère dans *Hamilton*; pure dans *Le Sage*; brillante dans *Gresset*; neuve, riche, et majestueuse dans *Buffon*; profonde, énergique et brûlante dans *Rousseau*, magicienne dans *Voltaire*: c'est tour-à-tour une lyre qui résonne, un fleuve qui coule, un tonnerre qui gronde, un zéphyr qui se joue; elle développe les affections de l'âme, pénètre dans les plus du cœur, obéit à la baguette de l'imagination.

Il ne faut qu'ouvrir *Montagne* pour savoir combien elle est riche et féconde. Ce livre est en quelque sorte le dépôt de ses trésors. Une fausse délicatesse les empêche de circuler; mais ils existent, et n'attendent qu'un philosophe pour leur rendre le crédit qu'ils ont perdu. En effet, une fausse délicatesse nous a privés d'une foule de mots que le génie, enchaîné par l'usage, regrette souvent dans ce dédale de circonlocutions dont il est obligé de se servir. Au lieu de créer des termes nouveaux, il serait bien utile d'examiner parmi les anciens ceux qu'on peut réhabiliter; ce serait un ouvrage qui, exécuté par un homme de goût, servirait de pendant aux *Synonymes Français*; la langue, en augmentant ses fonds, serait moins sujette à la monotonie qu'on lui reproche, et on ne l'accuserait plus de ressembler à ces avarés qui périssent d' inanition à côté de l'or qu'ils ont accumulé. Mais, telle qu'elle est aujourd'hui, elle peut tout exprimer, tout embellir, et se prêter au mélange des couleurs les plus opposées.

PERDU. C'est un homme perdu; c'est-à-dire, c'est un homme sans espoir, sans ressource.

C'est une femme perdue; c'est-à-dire, une femme publique, et abandonnée.—*Académie.*

PHRASE. Quand on a fait deux membres d'une phrase, il faut que les deux autres soient parallèles; ainsi, tous les instans de ma vie peuvent nuire ou servir au bonheur de vingt mille hommes, il ne faut pas ajouter et préparer celui de la vie future, mais plutôt et préparer la ruine ou la prospérité de la race future.

Il ne faut pas se permettre dans la même phrase deux mots qui représentent la même idée, comme *moide* et *univers*.—*Madame Necker.*

PERSANS. En prose, on doit appeler Perses, les anciens habitans de cet empire, et Persans ceux d'aujourd'hui.—*Racine le fils.*

PERSONNE. Ce mot, qui est féminin de sa nature, peut prendre quelquefois le genre masculin. 1. Quand il signifie nul, quelqu'un; exemple: personne n'est venu me voir; venue serait une faute. Il n'y a personne si peu instruit des affaires qui ne convienne; y a-t-il personne assez hardi pour me le nier? Personne osera-t-il soutenir? &c.

2. Quand il est joint à un adjectif des deux genres, comme considérable, aimable, célèbre, &c., et que la suite du discours annonce que cette expression se rapporte à des hommes; exemple: des personnes considérables par leur rang, ont bien voulu me témoigner la part qu'ils prenaient aux ennuis que j'ai éprouvés.—*Vaugelas.*

PEU. Le mot de peu ne convient point au mot nom. Un peu de gloire, un peu de renommée, de réputation, dans toutes les langues, et un peu de nom dans aucune. Il y a une grande commune à toutes les nations, qui ne permet pas que les adverbés de quantité se joignent à des choses qui n'ont pas de quantité. On peut avoir plus ou moins de gloire ou de puissance, mais non pas plus ou moins de nom.—*Voltaire.*

Cependant on peut dire plus ou moins de nom, quand nom se prend pour renommée, réputation.

PEUR DE. *Peur*, pour dire de peur, est insupportable; et néanmoins je vois une infinité de gens qui le disent et quelques-uns déjà qui l'écrivent.—*Vaugelas.*

Il n'est pas permis de dire, par exemple: peu de lui déplaire, quoique la répétition de la particule *de*, paraisse blesser l'oreille.—*Académie.*

PEUX (je), JE PUIS. Plusieurs disent et écrivent *je peux*. Je ne pense pas qu'il le faille tout-à-fait condamner; mais je sais bien que *je puis* est beaucoup mieux dit, et plus en usage.

On le conjugue ainsi: *je puis, tu peux, il peut*. Il est de la beauté et de la richesse des langues, d'avoir ces diversités.—*Vaugelas.*

Je peux pour *je puis*, a été condamné, et même en poésie.

Cornéille fait dire à César, qui voit les cendres de Pompée dans les mains de Cornélie:

Restes d'un demi-dieu, dont à peine *je puis*
Egaler le grand nom, tout vainqueur que j'en suis.

Racine a dit:

Hé! que *puis-je* au milieu de ce peuple abattu

Boileau a dit:

Je me sauve à la nage, et j'aborde où *je puis*.

Marmontel:

Permettez que je vous aime, comme *je puis* et autant que *je puis*.

PLAINDRE. *Se plaindre que*, ou de ce que.

Se plaindre de ce que, suppose un sujet de plaindre.

Se plaindre que, n'en suppose point. Ainsi

vous diriez à une personne que vous n'avez pas trompée: vous avez tort de vous plaindre que je vous ai trompé. Si vous disiez: vous avez tort de vous plaindre de ce que je vous ai trompé, ce serait avouer que vous l'avez trompée.

PLAIRE. *Se plaire* veut à avant le nom ou l'infinif qui le suit. Il se plat à la campagne. Malheur à celui qui ne se plat qu'à faire du mal.

Mais quand *plaire* est pris impersonnellement, il demande que ou de avant l'infinif qui le suit. Vous plat-il que je vous dise mon sentiment? Vous plat-il de venir avec nous? Il a plu à Dieu de nous affliger.

Vaugelas dit, que quand on se sert de *plaire*, en terme de civilité et de respect, on supprime *de*. *Vous plaît-il me faire cet honneur. Il lui a plu m'honorer d'une visite.* En ce cas, il vaut mieux employer toujours *de*. Le Dictionnaire de l'Académie ne le supprime point dans ces sortes de phrases.

Selon Ménage, il faut toujours dire, *que vous plaît-il?* Cette décision n'est pas juste : dans le style familier, une personne qu'on appelle, répond : *plaît-il?* — *Académie.*

PLAISIR. *Il y a plaisir à ou de.* On dit : *il y a plaisir à,* quand il doit suivre une consonne. *Il y a plaisir à s'acquitter de ses devoirs.*

On dit : *il y a plaisir de,* quand il doit suivre une voyelle. *Il y a plaisir,* dit Pascal, d'être dans un vaisseau battu de l'orage, lorsqu'on croit qu'il ne périra point. — *Bouhours.*

PLAIT (ce qui te ou ce qu'il te). Il y a de la différence entre ce qui te plaît, et ce qu'il te plaît ; car le premier signifie ce qui t'est agréable ; mais le second, ce que tu veux. — *D'Olivet.*

PLE'ONASME se dit de tout mot qui n'est que l'équivalent d'un autre : ainsi, quand on dit, à la boule ronde, une tempête orageuse, des bornes et des limites, les mots *ronde, orageuse, et limites* sont des pléonasmes, parce qu'ils n'ajoutent rien au sens.

PLUPART. Quand la plupart se dit sans un substantif à sa suite, le verbe se met toujours au pluriel : *la plupart sont très-reconnaissans.*

PLURIEL. Dans le cas de la réunion d'un adjectif ou d'une préposition, avec un substantif, c'est après celui-ci seulement que se met la lettre *s* ou *x* qui désigne le pluriel.

Des avant-coureurs, des contre-lanses, des entrepreneurs, des demi-dieux, des pour-parlers, des prime-vères, &c.

On ne place de même cette lettre *s* qu'à la fin, quand le mot est composé d'un verbe et d'un nom ; *des passe-ports, des perce-pierres, des chasse-martées, des garde-fous, des tire-bouchons, des hausse-cols, des tourne-broches, &c.*

Il n'y a d'exception que dans ces deux cas-ci : quand le mot qui termine, est adjectif ou préposition ; ainsi, il faut écrire *des passe-avant, des passe-partout, &c.*

Quand le dernier mot rejette évidemment le caractère du pluriel, comme dans cette expression *pré-dieu* ; vous direz : trois *pré-dieu* étaient placés dans le sanctuaire.

Quand le mot composé offre la réunion de deux substantifs, il ne prend de même le signe du pluriel qu'à la fin du second. *Des chef-lieux de canton, les chef-d'oeuvres de Corneille, des croc-en-jambes, &c.*

Mais il ne faut pas confondre un simple rapprochement de mots, avec des mots composés. De ce dernier ordre ne sont pas, *tour du bâton, coup d'œil, œil de bœuf,* et autres de même nature.

Ce que l'on dit ici, n'est applicable qu'aux mots dont la composition n'en forme absolument qu'un seul.

Ces mots peuvent être le résultat d'un adjectif et d'un substantif. Alors, l'un et l'autre prennent le caractère du pluriel : *ces sont deux belles-sœurs, des sages-femmes, des gentils-hommes.*

La seule exception est pour l'adjectif *grand*, qui devient alors une sorte d'adverbe ; *nos grand-mères, deux ou trois grand-messes, &c.*

L'adjectif est pris adverbialement dans ces occasions-là ; au singulier même il n'admet pas

l'e: ma grand'tante, la grand'salle, faire grand-chère, &c. — *Académie.*

On peut mettre le singulier, quand les substantifs sont singuliers, et non liés par une conjonction. *La douceur, la bonté du grand Henri a été célébrée de mille louanges.* — *N'lisson.*

Cette règle s'observe surtout, quand les substantifs sont presque synonymes ; elle a même lieu, quoiqu'ils soient unis par la conjonction, &c. *L'indifférence et la résignation doit nous vendors de parler, se doit étendre à tous les emplois, &c.* — *Régnier.*

Racine a dit : *quelle était en secret ma honte et mes chagrins?* ce qui est plus doux, mais moins régulier que s'il eût dit : *quels étaient en secret ma honte et mes chagrins?*

PLUS REDOUBLE'. Deux plus corrélatifs ne peuvent souffrir de conjonction.

Ainsi, il faut dire : *plus on lit Racine, plus on l'admire.*

Moins on étudie, plus on est ignorant : Plus on est sobre, mieux on se porte.

On parlerait incorrectement si l'on disait, et plus on l'admire ; et plus on est ignorant ; et mieux on se porte.

Remarquons que chacun de ces exemples renferme deux propositions simples : *on lit Racine, on l'admire,* lesquelles prises séparément, n'ont point encore de rapport ensemble. Pour les unir et n'en faire qu'une phrase, je n'ai qu'à dire : *en lit Racine et en l'admire.*

Mais si je veux faire entendre que l'une est à l'autre ce que la cause est à l'effet, ou l'antécédent au conséquent ; alors, il ne s'agit plus de les unir, il faut marquer le rapport qu'elles ont ensemble.

Or, c'est à quoi nous servent ces adverbes comparatifs dont un est toujours nécessaire à la tête de chaque proposition, sans pouvoir céder sa place, ni souffrir un autre mot devant lui.

Racine s'est donc permis une correction, lorsqu'il a dit dans les Plaideurs :

Plus je vous envisage,
Et moins je reconnais, monsieur, votre visage.

Il y a cependant un cas où la conjonction *et* doit précéder l'adverbe comparatif : c'est lorsqu'au lieu d'une seule proposition simple, plusieurs sont réunies pour former ou l'antécédent ou le conséquent. Racine en fournit l'exemple suivant, qui mettra cette observation dans tout son jour.

Plus j'ai cherché, madame, et plus je cherche encor,
En quelles mains je dois confier ce trésor ;
Plus je vois que César, &c.

Ici la conjonction porte, non sur la dernière proposition qui est corrélatrice, mais sur les deux premières qui sont copulatives.

Quant à l'autre phrase, il fallait : *plus je vous envisage, moins je reconnais, &c.*, ou si l'on mettait une conjonction entre ces deux membres, il en fallait une troisième, comme si l'on avait dit : *plus je vous envisage, et moins je vous reconnais, plus je soupçonne que vous êtes un fourbe.* — *D'Olivet.*

PLUS, DAVANTAGE. *Davantage*, comme terme de quantité, ne peut être suivi d'un complément. Comme comparatif, il ne peut être

le premier terme de la comparaison ; c'est plus qu'on emploie dans les deux cas. On ne dirait pas :

Souvent il y a *d'avantage d'esprit* à se taire qu'à parler. Dites, *plus d'esprit*. Un avare a beau être embarrassé de ses richesses, il en désire encore *plus*. Dites, *d'avantage* ou *plus qu'il n'en a*.

Nous en avons assez, nous n'en voulons pas *plus*. Dites, *d'avantage*.—Garnier.

PLUS, MIEUX. Quand on veut élever un adjectif, ou un adverbe au degré comparatif ou superlatif, et qu'on balance entre *plus* et *mieux*, sans trop savoir lequel doit être préféré, il faut considérer quelle est la nature du qualificatif. Si la qualité qu'il exprime est susceptible de plus grande quantité, d'ampliation, si l'on peut s'exprimer ainsi, alors on doit employer *plus*; mais si elle n'est point susceptible de cette sorte d'ampliation, mais seulement de perfection, qu'elle ne soit pas de nature à admettre du plus ou du moins, mais du bien ou du mal; enfin, que la comparaison tombe sur la manière de ce que ce qualificatif exprime, et non pas sur la quantité, alors il faut se servir de *mieux*.

Ainsi, on dit : *cet homme est mieux fait que son frère*, parce que l'adjectif *fait* n'est susceptible que de bien ou de mal, que l'on ne peut pas être plus ou moins fait. Au contraire, on dit *plus aimable*, parce qu'il n'y a pas, à parler avec exactitude, une bonne et mauvaise aimabilité, mais qu'il peut y avoir plus d'amabilité dans un objet que dans un autre.

Lorsque le second terme de la comparaison n'est pas exprimé, *plus* doit être immédiatement précédé de l'article, avec lequel il forme alors une espèce de superlatif.

D'après cette règle, d'Olivet blâme cette expression de Racine dans Bajazet :

Déjà sur un vaisseau dans le port préparé,
Chargeant de mon débris les reliques plus chères,
Je méditais ma fuite, &c.

Il fallait, dit-il, *les plus chères reliques*, ou *les reliques les plus chères de mon débris*.

Voilà votre excuse cependant ce vers de Corneille dans les Horaces :

Que le parti plus faible obéisse au plus fort.

Il est à croire, dit-il, qu'on reproche à Corneille une petite faute de grammaire, puisque ce vers est ainsi dans d'autres éditions.

Que le faible parti obéisse au plus fort.

On doit, dans l'exactitude scrupuleuse de la prose, dire : *que le parti le plus faible obéisse au plus fort*; mais, si ces libertés ne sont pas permises aux poètes, et surtout aux poètes de génie, il ne faut point, dit-il, faire de vers. Racine a bien dit :

Charger de mon débris les reliques plus chères,

au lieu de *reliques les plus chères*.

PLUS, MOINS. A l'occasion de *plus* et *moins* pris comme comparatifs, Girard demande s'il faut dire, *la bataille était plus d'à-demi perdue*, ou *était plus qu'à-demi perdue*? Il remarque que partout où il y a comparaison d'égalité entre deux objets, le second est uni

au reste de la phrase par la conjonction *que*. Il est aussi grand dans la paix que dans la guerre. Il a autant de modestie que de mérite.

Si la comparaison est portée au superlatif, le second terme, quand il y en a un d'exprimé, est lié à la phrase par la préposition *de*: vous voyez le plus insolent et le moins brave des spadassins.

De ces exemples, ce grammairien décide qu'il faut dire, *la bataille était plus d'à-demi perdue*, et non pas *était plus qu'à-demi perdue*.—Fontenai.

PLUTOT QUE. On a remarqué que *plutôt* amène nécessairement *de*, quand son régime est près de lui, comme : *plutôt que de mourir*; *plutôt que de faire cette lâcheté*; *vous devez craindre sa justice, plutôt que d'espérer en sa miséricorde*.—Talleyrand.

POURQUOI.

Qu'il est plus à propos qu'il vous ôte pour-quoi.

Voltaire, à l'occasion de ce vers de Corneille dans Polyucte, fait la remarque suivante :

Ce vers ou cette ligne tient trop du bourgeois. C'est une règle assez générale, qu'un vers héroïque ne doit jamais finir par un adverbe, à moins que cet adverbe se fasse à peine remarquer comme adverbe : je ne le verrai plus. Je ne l'aimerai jamais. Pourquoi? pourrait être employé à la fin d'un vers, quand le sens est suspendu.

Et comment, et pourquoi
Voulez-vous que je vive ?

Quand vous ne vivez pas pour moi.

Quinault.

Mais alors ce pourquoi lie la phrase. Vous ne trouverez jamais dans le style noble : *il m'a dit pourquoi; je sais pourquoi*. La nuance du simple et du familier est délicate; il faut la saisir.

POURTANT. *Pourtant* au commencement d'une phrase est de la plus vieille date de la poésie Française, et de la bonne prose.

Il faut néanmoins l'éviter, et mettre à la place, *toutefois* ou *cependant*; ou bien insérer *pourtant* dans le milieu du vers, ou après les premiers mots de la phrase.

Boileau—

Qui mit, à tout blâmer, son étude et sa gloire,
Et pourtant de ce roi, parla comme l'historien.

Clément.

POUVOIR avec *peut-être*, *possible*. C'est une négligence d'employer le verbe *pouvoir* avec *peut-être*, *possible*, *impossible*. Peut-être avec le secours de ses amis pourra-t-il réussir. Dites, *peut-être réussirait-il avec le secours de ses amis*. Il est impossible qu'on puisse s'imaginer quelle douleur lui causa cette mort. Dites : *on ne peut s'imaginer quelle douleur lui causa cette mort*.

PRÉPOSITIONS. Elles n'ont aucune des propriétés qui conviennent au nom. Elles sont de tout genre, de tout nombre. Elles ne sont ni du masculin, ni du féminin. Elles n'ont ni singulier, ni pluriel : la seule attention qu'elles exigent, c'est la manière de les employer avec leurs régimes; par exemple, ce serait une faute d'écrire, *regarder au travers*

les vitres, ou à travers des vitres; il faut dire au travers des vitres; ou à travers les vitres.

On dit encore: il est hors du royaume; et cependant il faut dire et écrire: tous les juges furent du même avis, hors le président.

Plusieurs de nos verbes ont à leur suite à et un infinitif. Cherchez à rendre service. Aimez à secourir les malheureux. Travaillons à nous former.

D'autres prennent de. Je vous conseille de partir. Il a promis de travailler à votre ouvrage.

D'autres enfin prennent de ou à, selon que l'oreille le demande. Tels sont:

A peine a-t-on commencé à vivre, qu'il faut songer à mourir.

Il avait commencé d'écrire sa lettre.

Apollon sourit de la vision de ce poète qui voulait continuer à lui débiter ses extravagances.

La répétition des prépositions n'est nécessaire aux noms, que quand les substantifs ne sont pas synonymes. Exemple: par les ruses et les artifices de mes ennemis. Ruses et artifices sont synonymes; c'est pourquoi il ne faut point répéter la préposition par; mais si, au lieu d'artifices, il y avait armes, il faudrait dire: par les ruses et par les armes de mes ennemis. Il en est ainsi de plusieurs autres prépositions, comme pour, contre, avec, sur, sous, et leurs semblables.

On tient la répétition des prépositions nécessaire devant des substantifs équipollens. Ainsi, il faut dire: pour le bien et pour l'honneur de son maître, et non pas pour l'honneur et le bien, &c.—Académie.

Il faut remarquer que si une préposition est suivie de plusieurs complémens, elle doit se répéter à chacun d'eux; on ne dit pas: j'ai travaillé pour vous et moi, contre elle et lui; je vais à Lyon et Avignon; mais, j'ai travaillé pour vous et pour moi, contre elle et contre lui: je vais à Lyon et à Avignon.—Girard.

PRÉSIDER. Ce verbe veut ordinairement la préposition à. En France, le chancelier, comme chef de la justice, préside à toutes les compagnies de judicature.

On dit quelquefois sans préposition, présider une compagnie. Celui qui présidait la compagnie répondit: je suis son ancien, je le présiderai tousjours.

PRÉTENDRE.

Mais, connais Pulchérie et cesse de prétendre.

Ce verbe prétendre exige absolument un régime.

Ce n'est point un verbe neutre. Ainsi, la phrase n'est point achevée.

On pourrait dire: cessez d'aimer et de haïr, quoique ce soient des verbes actifs, parce qu'en ce cas, cela veut dire: cessez d'avoir des sentimens d'amour et de haine. Mais on ne peut dire, cessez de prétendre, de satisfaire, de concourir.—Voltaire.

PRÉTÉRIT simple et prétérît composé. On ne peut indifféremment employer l'un pour l'autre, et dire, par exemple: j'eus, pour j'ai eu; je fis, pour j'ai fait.

Dans ce vers du Cid:

Quand je lui fis l'affront, &c.

il aurait fallu dire: je lui ai fait, puisqu'il ne s'agit point passé de nuit entre deux.—Académie. Ce serait pécher contre la langue, que de dire, je reçus de l'argent ce matin; je rendis mes

comptes cette semaine; parce que ce matin, cette semaine font partie du jour et de la semaine où l'on est encore. On ferait également une faute si l'on disait: nous vîmes de grands événemens dans ce siècle, dans cette année, dans ce mois, dans cette semaine; parce que le siècle, l'année, le mois, et la semaine dont on parle ne sont pas encore écoulés. Il faudrait dire: nous avons vu de grands événemens, &c.

Notre langue est si exacte dans la propriété des expressions, qu'elle ne souffre aucune exception en ceci. Mais on peut indifféremment se servir du passé défini, quand le temps dont on parle est entièrement écoulé; ainsi, on peut dire, j'ai écrit ou j'écrivis hier; j'ai été ou je fus malade la semaine passée.

PRÉTEXTE (sous ou sur). Il faut mettre sous en la plupart des phrases: sous prétexte; sous ombre d'amitié, sous telles et telles conditions, &c. On a seulement remarqué à cet égard, que lorsqu'on y met un article, on dit quelquefois sur, comme sur un si léger prétexte, il osa bien lui dire, &c.—Talleyrand.

PRIER DE, PRIER A. On n'emploie prier à qu'avant manger, dîner, souper, quand par le mot prier, on veut marquer une prière de dessein prémédité et de cérémonie. Je suis prié à dîner pour demain. Il m'a prié à souper pour Vendredi.

Dans les autres cas, prier régit de. Je vous prie de le prendre sous votre protection. Il m'a prié de l'accompagner: on m'a prié de la nocce.—Académie.

PROMENER. C'est mal parler que de dire: allons promener. Il est allé promener. Il faut mettre le pronom possessif dans ces sortes de phrases: allons nous promener aux Tuileries, il est allé se promener.

Il est vrai qu'on dit: je l'enverrai bien promener; je l'ai envoyé promener; mais promener est neutre, passif dans ces façons de parler.—Académie.

PRONOM POSSESSIF. Ce pronom est absolument nécessaire dans certaines phrases.

—Mon fils est enfin digne que la princesse Lui donne, avec sa main, l'estime et la tendresse. Lamotte.

Voilà un solécisme intolérable, ou plutôt un barbarisme. On ne donne point l'estime et la tendresse comme on donne le bonjour. Le pronom était absolument nécessaire; les esprits les plus grossiers sentent cette nécessité. Jamais le bourgeois le plus mal élevé n'a dit à sa maîtresse, accordez-moi l'estime, mais votre estime. La raison en est que tous nos sentimens nous appartiennent. Vous excitez ma colère, et non pas la colère; vous indignation, et non pas l'indignation; à moins qu'on n'entende l'indignation, la colère du public. On dit: vous avez l'estime et l'amour du peuple; vous avez mon amour et mon estime. Le vers de Lamotte n'est pas Français; et rien n'est peut-être plus rare (difficile), que de parler Français, dans notre poésie.—Voltaire.

PROPRE A, PROPRE DE. Propre, quand il signifie convenable à, qui peut servir à, &c. régit à ou pour. Un homme propre à la guerre ou pour la guerre.

Quand le verbe qui doit suivre propre a une signification passive, il faut mettre à.

Un fruit mûr n'est pas propre à cuire.

Propre, quand il exprime une qualité particulière et distinctive, il prend la préposition *de*.

La pudeur est une vertu propre du sexe.

PURETÉ DE LA LANGUE. Songeons à conserver, dans sa pureté, la belle langue que l'on parlait dans le grand siècle de Louis XIV.

Ne commence-t-on pas à la corrompre? N'est-ce pas corrompre une langue, que de donner aux termes employés par les bons auteurs, une signification nouvelle? Qu'arriverait-il, si vous changez ainsi le sens de tous les mots? On ne vous entendrait ni vous, ni les bons écrivains du grand siècle.

— Chaque langue a des mots désagréables que les hommes éloquentes aiment placer heureusement, et dont ils ornent la rusticité. C'est un grand art; c'est celui de nos bons auteurs. Il faut donc s'en tenir à l'usage qu'ils ont fait de la langue reçue.

Quelques auteurs qui ont parlé allégrement en Français, ont dit *élogier*, au lieu de louer ou faire un éloge; *par contre*, au lieu de au contraire; *éduquer* pour élever, donner de l'éducation; *égaliser* les fortunes, pour égaliser.

Si l'on continue, la langue Française si polie, redeviendra barbare. Notre théâtre est déjà par des imitations abominables; notre langage le sera de même. Les solécismes, les barbarismes, le style boursoufflé, guindé, intelligible, ont inondé la scène depuis Racine, qui semblait les avoir bannis pour jamais, par la pureté de sa diction, toujours élégante.

La prose n'est pas moins tombée. On voit dans des livres sérieux et faits pour instruire, une affectation qui indigné tout lecteur sensé.

Le défaut contraire à l'affectation, est le style négligé, lâche, et rampant, l'emploi fréquent des expressions populaires et proverbiales.

Il s'est glissé dans la langue un autre vice, c'est d'employer des expressions poétiques dans ce qui doit être écrit du style le plus simple. — *Voltaire.*

Que ne dirait-il pas aujourd'hui, s'il voyait les livres nouveaux, hérissés de termes impropres, de locutions barbares, qui, depuis dix à douze années, infectent notre langue?

Elle les doit principalement aux parleurs, aux écrivains nombreux que la révolution a fait éclore, et qui, de tous les points de la France, nous ont apporté ces expressions et ces phrases de province, qui déparent aujourd'hui le langage des Racine, des Buffon, et choquent également l'oreille, la grammaire, et le bon sens.

Le mal ne peut qu'empirer par l'introduction presque inévitable des locutions Allemandes, Piémontaises, Italiennes, &c.

C'est ainsi que les conquêtes des Romains perdirent la langue Latine, par le mélange des langues barbares.

(Il n'est qu'un seul moyen d'éviter ces locutions barbares, c'est de lire et relire les bons écrivains de Louis XIV, et ceux du dernier siècle, en y comprenant Thomas, La Harpe, Palissot, et Bernardin de St. Pierre, qui lui-même n'est pas toujours exempt de néologisme, et d'une profusion d'épithètes qui donnent à son style une teinte de charlatanisme.

N'oublions pas que si les vicieuses forment la langue, la langue à son tour caractérise les mœurs; témoin ce mot nouveau, *démoraliser*. — *Boiste.*)

Q.

QUAND. On ne peut employer *quand* pour *si*, *suppôt* que, avant le conditionnel.

Quand elle voudrait, elle serait heureuse. Dites, si elle voulait.

Quand il me parlerait, je lui répondrais. Dites, si je ne parle. — *Garnier.*

QUAND, LORSQUE, s'emploient souvent l'un pour l'autre; c'est une faute: on met *quand* pour signifier dans le temps que, en supposant que, dans quel temps. Qu'on est malheureux quand on est au-dessus du reste des hommes!

*Quand le malheur ne serait bon
Qu'à mettre un sot à la raison,
Toujours serait-ce à juste cause
Qu'on le dit bon à quelque chose.*

La Fontaine.

Quand Dieu par plus d'effets montra-t-il son pouvoir? *Racine.*

On met *lorsque* pour signifier dans les occasions où, pour peu que, au moment où. Lorsqu'on est assez heureux pour entrevoir une lueur de vérité, la droiture du cœur doit suppléer ce qui manque à l'évidence de la lumière.

QUE. Dans les phrases où la conjonction *que* et la préposition *de* sont suivies d'un infinitif, on ne sait souvent si on doit les mettre toutes les deux ensemble, ou si on ne doit en mettre qu'une, et laquelle.

Pour lever la difficulté, il faut examiner, 1. si dans la phrase il y a un sens de comparaison ou de restriction; alors la préposition *de* a besoin d'être accompagnée de *que*; elle ne peut s'en passer que dans le cas où celle-ci servirait comme subséquente. 2. Quand la conjonction *que* est comparative, il faut voir si elle est précédée de la préposition *de*, parce qu'alors elle l'exige aussi après. Exemple :

Il n'est rien de si beau que de mourir pour sa patrie.

Si elle n'est point précédée de la préposition *de*, il faut voir si la première des choses comparées est énoncée par un infinitif; parce que dans ce cas on peut admettre ou rejeter la préposition. Exemple :

J'aimerais mieux périr que vous voir, ou que de vous voir entre les bras d'un autre.

Si la première des choses comparées n'est pas énoncée par un infinitif, alors il faut admettre la préposition. Exemple :

Rien de si beau que de maîtriser ses passions.

3. Quand la conjonction *que* est restrictive, il ne se trouve entre elle et la préposition aucun rapport qui exige qu'elles soient ensemble; alors il faut consulter le régime du verbe, ou l'influence des autres mots pour savoir si il faut mettre *de* avant l'infinitif, ou ne le pas mettre. Exemple :

Il ne faut que jouer.

Il ne songe qu'à se divertir.

Il ne se soucie qu'd'augmenter son revenu.

Il est aisé de reconnaître dans ces exemples le régime des verbes. — *Pentecôte.*

QUE, en régime composé, s'emploie dans des phrases où il n'a aucun rapport à ce qui précède. C'est ainsi que l'orgueil perdit les Anges.

Despéaux et Bouhours ont fait des fautes en disant :

C'est à vous, mon esprit, à qui je veux parler.

C'est à vous à qui il appartient de régler ces sortes d'affaires.

Il fallait, c'est à vous que je veux parler. C'est à vous qu'il appartient de régler ces sortes d'affaires.

Dans ces vers de Crébillon :

Malgré les pleurs amers dont j'arrose ces lieux,
Ce n'est que du tyran dont je me plains aux Dieux.

Ce dernier dont est une faute ; il fallait :

Ce n'est que du tyran que je me plains aux Dieux.

On dira bien : ce n'est que du tyran dont je me plains, que je veux tirer vengeance ; parce qu'alors dont sera relatif à tyran.

Était-ce dans mon ame

Où devait s'allumer une coupable flamme ?

Dites : était-ce dans mon ame que devait s'allumer, &c.—Wally.

QUEL et QUELLE, pour quelque. C'est une faute familière à toutes les provinces qui sont delà la Loire, de dire, par exemple : quel mérite que l'on ait, il faut être heureux ; au lieu de dire : quelque mérite que l'on ait ; et c'est une merveille, quand ceux qui parlent ainsi, s'en corrigent, quelque séjour qu'ils fassent à Paris ou à la cour.—Vaugelas.

QUELQUE — que signifie à peu près la même chose que *quelque*. Quand il y a un substantif entre *quelque* et *que*, on écrit *quelques*, si le substantif est au pluriel. *Quelques richesses que vous ayez*.

Quand il n'y a qu'un adjectif entre *quelque* et *que*, quoique joint à des pluriels, il ne prend point d's. *Quelques habiles, quelques éclairés que nous soyons, &c.*

Ainsi il y a une faute dans cette phrase : tous les peuples de la terre quelques différens qu'ils soient, &c.

Quand on veut placer le substantif après le *que* et le verbe, il faut se servir de *quel que*, *quelle que* (en deux mots), qui désigne la qualité. *Quelle que soit votre naissance, quelles que soient vos dignités*.

Ainsi au lieu d'écrire : quelque soit la puissance d'un monarque ; écrivez : *quelle que soit la puissance, &c.*

Né confondez pas *tel, telle que*, avec *quelque que* ou *quel que*. On craint de se voir tel qu'on est, parce qu'on n'est pas tel qu'on devrait être.—Félicier.

N'imitiez pas l'auteur qui a dit : un titre tel qu'il soit, n'est rien. Il fallait dire, quel qu'il soit.

Au lieu de dire : à tel degré d'honneur que vous l'éleviez, il ne sera point content ; dites : à quel que degré, &c.—Wally.

QUELQUE exprime une quantité, ou réelle, ou morale. Il me restait quelque argent, j'ai quelque crédit, je tiens de quelques bons militaires, &c.

Sous ce rapport, *quelque* est un pronom simple, masculin ou féminin, qui se décline et qui se

joint à un adjectif ou à un substantif, à un singulier ou à un pluriel.

Il ne change pas de nature, quoique le substantif auquel il est joint soit suivi du *que* relatif ; pourvu qu'il y soit immédiatement ; *quelques richesses que vous ayez acquises ; de quelques contrées que nous revenions ; à quelques beautés que vous adressiez votre hommage ; là il est pronom.*

Mais, si au lieu d'un substantif, c'est un adjectif qui sépare *quelque* du *que* auquel il correspond, alors *quelque* devient adverbe, et ne prend plus le *s* au pluriel : *quelque grandes que soient ses possessions ; quelque hardies que soient ses opinions.*

Justes, ne craignez pas le vain pouvoir des hommes,

Quelque élevés qu'ils soient, ils sont ce que nous sommes.—Rousseau.

Pour grands que soient les rois, ils sont ce que nous sommes.—Cornuille.

Dans ce vers on employe *pour* à la place de *quelque*, adverbe qui ne peut prendre un *s*.

Quel que forme deux mots, dont le premier se décline lorsqu'il signifie : tel que, de telle nature que, &c. : *quels que soient vos secrets, je dois les respecter. Quelle que soit votre puissance, disait Racine à Louis XIV, elle avait encore besoin du secours de votre bonté. Quelles qu'aient été vos erreurs, votre repentir les efface.*

Quelle que soit, Seigneur, la chaîne déplorable, OÙ depuis si long-temps je languis arrêté ; Quel espoir ne doit point inspirer au coupable, Votre immense bonté !—Rousseau.

Quels que soient les humains, il faut vivre avec eux.

Un homme difficile est toujours malheureux. Gresset.

Le *quel* est pronominal, et ne prend *quelque* que pour être relatif ; dans il est adverbe et devient à *quelque* un autre mot de suite.

Mais, comme nous le voyons, ce n'est que dans le vieux langage qu'il s'entend.

QUELQUE sagesse dont on se vante, est une faute : il fallait dire, de quel que sagesse qu'on se vante. On ne dit pas *quelque* personne à qui l'on parle ; il faut dire, à *quelque* personne que l'on parle.

Qu'on se réfère à la suite de *quelque* précédé d'une particule, qu'il n'est pas permis de dire : en *quelque* endroit on trouve un synonyme, ou, en *quelque* endroit on trouve un synonyme.—Commaire.

QUELQUE AVEC sujet ne saurait être séparé du substantif auquel il se rapporte. Ainsi n'écrivez pas cet exemple de Racine

Phébus m'aime en répond, qui l'a conduit exprès
Dans un fort éloigné du temple et du palais.

Boucau n'ait aussi :

Et d'un bras, à ces mots, qui peut tout ébranler ;
Lui-même en se courbant s'appête à le rouler.

Racine au lieu de *qui* pouvait mettre *et*. Boileau peut se dire : à ces mots, d'une main qui peut tout ébranler, lui-même, &c.

Molière dit de l'Avare : donner est un mot pour qui il a tant d'averston, qu'il ne dit jamais, je vous donne, mais je vous prête le bonjour. Il faut pour lequel.

Le qui relatif ne se rapporte pas bien à des verbes. Les Gaulois se disent descendus de Pluton, qui est une tradition des druides.—D'Ablancourt. Ce qui ne vaut rien ici : dites : suivant une tradition des druides, les Gaulois se disent descendus de Pluton.—Wailly.

On dit, selon Restaut, la pluralité des dieux est une chose qu'on ne peut s'imaginer qui ait été adoptée par des hommes de bon sens. Mais cette façon de parler est peu usitée ; elle semble d'ailleurs tout-à-fait irrégulière ; enfin, elle a un air de gêne qui cloque l'oreille : il vaudrait mieux dire : qu'on ne peut s'imaginer avoir été adoptée par, &c.

Avertissons néanmoins que cette construction est employée par bien des auteurs :

C'est une douce erreur que je prétends qui cesse. D'où vient donc cet ennui qu'on voit qui vous dévore ?—Piron.

Il aurait mieux valu dire : mais il faut, ou mais je veux qu'elle cesse.—Fontenai.

On ne dirait pas : je vous envoie une chienne par ma servante, qui a les oreilles coupées. Par ma servante n'est pas complètement de chienne. Dites : je vous envoie, par ma servante, une chienne qui.

On trouve rarement, dans les bons auteurs, le qui relatif précédé d'une des prépositions à, de, pour, avec, &c. lorsqu'il se rapporte à des choses inanimées. On dit alors lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles, au lieu de qui.

Dont, se met pour de qui, duquel, de laquelle, desquels avec rapport aux choses comme aux personnes.—Garnier.

QUICONQUE est un pronom substantif qui ne se dit qu'au singulier : il est masculin quand il signifie celui ou ceux qui ; et féminin, quand il signifie celle ou celles qui. Quiconque de vous, mes amis, bravera le danger, sera couvert de gloire ; quiconque de vous, mes filles, osera broncher, sera puni.

Après quiconque, on ne peut mettre il au dernier membre de la phrase, mais l'usage autorise je : en tournant quiconque par celui qui, il serait ridicule de dire, quiconque ou celui qui me désobéira, il sera puni ; il faut nécessairement dire : quiconque me désobéira, sera puni. L'Académie a dit : quiconque de vous sera assez hardie pour médire de moi, je l'en ferai repentir.—Camille.

QUOI ne peut se rapporter qu'aux choses. On se sert rarement de ce pronom avec le rapport à une chose bien déterminée.

Sont-ce les ciseaux avec quoi l'on tond les brebis ?

Sont-ce là les ciseaux avec lesquels.—Garnier.

QUOIQUE. Il ne faut pas confondre quoique conjonction, avec quoi que pronom ; exemple : quoique vous l'ayez offensé, il vous aime.—Je n'écouterai pas vos raisons, quoi que vous puissiez dire. Quoique conjonction s'écrit en un seul mot, quoi que pronom doit s'écire en deux mots.—Fontenai.

R.

RAILLERIE (entendre raillerie ou la). Entendre raillerie, c'est prendre bien ce qu'on nous

dit, c'est ne s'en point fâcher ; c'est non-seulement savoir souffrir les railleries, mais aussi les détourner avec adresse et les repousser avec esprit.

Entendre la raillerie, c'est entendre l'art de railler : comme entendre la poésie, c'est entendre l'art et le génie des vers.—Encyclopédie.

RAISONNER, RE'SONNER. On ne doit pas confondre ces deux verbes. Raïsonner, c'est discourir, se servir de sa raison. Il raisonne sur de faux principes.

Re'sonner, c'est retentir, renvoyer le son. Cette voûte résonne bien.

Faites la même observation pour raisonnement, faculté ou action de raisonner ; et résonnement, ré-tentissement, son renvoyé.—Wailly.

RE'GIME DU VERBE. Il importe de bien connaître le régime du verbe ; surtout de bien distinguer, lorsque deux verbes qui agissent sur le même objet ont des régimes différents, pour ne pas faire de fautes en écrivant : c'en serait une grande de dire, il a entendu et profité du sermon, parce qu'on ne dit pas il a entendu du sermon ; il faut dire : il a entendu le sermon et en a profité ; de même on ne pourrait pas dire : les hommes sont toujours soumis et dépendans de Dieu, parce que soumis ne régit pas de Dieu, mais à Dieu. Ainsi il faudrait dire : les hommes sont toujours soumis à Dieu et en dépendent. On écrirait encore mal en disant : le maréchal, d'Hocquincourt attaqua et se rendit maître d'Angers ; parce qu'on ne dit pas, attaquer d'une place, mais attaquer une place. Ainsi il faut écrire : le maréchal, d'Angers et s'en rendit maître. Enfin, il faut donner aux verbes comme aux prépositions leurs véritables régimes.—Pauchoate.

REPANDRE, VERSER. Repandre se dit d'une liqueur qu'on laisse tomber sans le vouloir. Ainsi on dit à un homme qui porte un vase plein de quelque liqueur : prenez garde de repandre, et non pas de verser.

Verser, se dit d'une liqueur qu'on met à dessein dans un vase. On a versé du vin dans votre verre ; il faut le boire. On a répandu du vin dans votre, &c. ne vaudrait rien.

Néanmoins on dit également verser ou repandre le sang ; verser ou repandre des larmes.—Wailly.

RE'PE'TITIONS VICIEUSES. Tous les mots répétés dans une phrase, sous différents rapports, y jettent de l'obscurité, ou bien ils font une cacophonie désagréable à l'oreille, et c'est ce qu'il faut éviter.

Vous ne seriez pas sans pain, sans la paresse qui vous tient toujours sans travailler. Cacophonie.

Pour éviter ces répétitions, on pourrait dire : Vous ne seriez pas sans pain, si la paresse ne vous empêchait pas de travailler.—Garnier.

RESEMBLER. On connaît ce joli madrigal de Racau :

Quand je revis ce que j'ai tant aimé,
Peu s'en fallut que mon feu rallumé
Ne fit l'amour en mon ame renaitre,
Et que mon cœur, autrefois son captif,
Ne ressemblât l'esclave fugitif,
A qui le sort fait retrouver son maître.

Il y a un solécisme : il fallait dire à l'esclave. Ressembler gouverne toujours le datif, aussi bien en vers qu'en prose.—Académie.

RESENTIMENT. Le P. Bouhours dit que ce

mot se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part pour le souvenir qu'on garde des bienfaits et des injures. Aujourd'hui il ne se dit guères, qu'en parlant des injures. Il conserve un ressentiment de l'injure qu'il a reçue. Il ne put dissimuler son ressentiment. On doit sacrifier ses ressentiments au bien de l'état.

Ainsi au lieu de : je n'ai pas perdu le ressentiment des bontés que vous m'avez témoignées ; je dis, je n'ai pas perdu le souvenir des bontés que vous m'avez témoignées.—Wailly.

RESSENTIR, se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part. *Je ressens les obligations que je vous ai. Elle ressent vivement cette injure.*

Se ressentir ne se prend qu'en mauvaise part. *Je me ressentirai de l'injure que vous m'avez faite. On dit aussi : il m'a joué un mauvais tour, mais il s'en ressentira ; pour, mais il en sera puni. On ne dirait pas bien : je me ressens du plaisir qu'il m'a fait ; je m'en ressentirai longtemps.—Bouhours. Académie.*

RESPIRER, pris figurément, signifie désirer avec ardeur. *Vous ne respirez que les plaisirs, vous ne respirez que la guerre. Mais ce qui paraît une bizarrerie dans notre langue, il ne se dit guères qu'avec la négative ; car on ne dirait pas, à beaucoup près, aussi correctement : vous respirez les plaisirs, vous respirez la guerre.*

Peut-être cela vient-il de ce que *respirer*, employé sans négative, a communément un autre sens. *Tout respire ici la piété*, signifie, non pas que tout désire ici la piété ; mais que tout donne ici des marques de piété.—D'Olivet.

RESTER. Voyez **DEMEURER**.

RIEN, sans négation, signifie quelque chose ; en Latin *quicquam*. Rien *spatza-t-il si détachement l'esprit et l'oreille qu'un discours sagement pensé et noblement exprime ?—D'Olivet.*

RIEN MOINS. Cette expression à quelquefois deux acceptions opposées. Avec le verbe *être* elle signifie *point du tout*. *Il n'est rien moins que sage*, veut dire, il n'est point du tout sage. Elle a le même sens avec *il n'y a*, *il n'y avait*, &c. comme, *il n'y a, il n'y avait rien de moins vrai que cette nouvelle* ; c'est-à-dire, cette nouvelle n'est, n'était nullement vraie.

Avec les autres verbes le sens sera équivoque, s'il n'est déterminé par les mots qui précèdent. Exemple : *vous le croyez votre concurrent, il a d'autres vues, il ne désire rien moins, il ne se propose rien moins que de vous supplanter, il n'aspire à rien moins qu'à vous supplanter* ; c'est-à-dire, qu'il n'est pas votre concurrent, qu'il ne veut pas vous supplanter.

Fais ne le regardez pas comme votre concurrent, cependant il ne désire rien moins, il ne se propose rien moins que de vous supplanter ; c'est-à-dire, qu'il est votre concurrent.—Dict. Académie.

Comme il y a des phrases où ce qui précède ne détermine pas le sens, on pourrait ôter l'équivoque, en plaçant de entre *rien et moins*. Par exemple, on dirait, *il n'aspire à rien de moins qu'à vous supplanter. Il ne souhaite rien de moins que de vous supplanter* ; pour, il aspire réellement à vous supplanter.—Wailly.

S.

SATISFAIRE. Ce mot est suivi de la préposition *à*, quand il signifie faire ce qu'on doit à
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l'égard de quelque chose. *Il faut satisfaire à son devoir.*

Satisfaire a un régime simple, quand il signifie *convenir*. *Tous les biens du monde ne sont pas capables de satisfaire le cœur humain.*

On dit aussi *satisfaire ses créanciers*, leur payer ce qui leur est dû. *Satisfaire un homme qu'on a offensé*, lui faire réparation.

Une chose *satisfait l'esprit, les sens, le goût, la vue, l'oreille* ; c'est-à-dire, plait à l'esprit, aux sens, &c. *Satisfaire l'attente de quelqu'un*, c'est remplir l'attente de quelqu'un.—Wailly.

SAURAIT ; (on ne) **ON NE PEUT**. *On ne saurait* paraît plus propre pour marquer l'impuissance où l'on est de faire une chose. *On ne peut* semble marquer plus précisément, et avec plus d'énergie, l'impossibilité de la chose en elle-même.

Ce qu'on ne saurait faire est trop difficile, ce qu'on ne peut pas faire est impossible.—Girard.

SE, après plusieurs personnes nommées, peut faire équivoque, si on n'y ajoute ces mots, *reciproquement, mutuellement, l'un l'autre*, en cas que l'action soit réciproque, et *l'un et l'autre*, ou *eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes*, si elle ne l'est pas.

Ces deux femmes se trompent. Dites, *mutuellement*, ou *l'une l'autre*, si l'une trompe l'autre. Dites, *se trompent l'une et l'autre, ou elles-mêmes*, si chacune se trompe elle-même.—Garnier.

SIGNALER. C'est un mot plus nouveau qu'*indiquer*, que *signaler* au lieu de *désigner*. On signale des qualités ; on désigne des objets. On ne signale pas même un homme, quoiqu'on en donne le signalement. Ainsi l'auteur (Rivarol) désapprouvera lui-même cette façon de parler : *tous ces mots, à plusieurs acceptions, seront exactement signalés dans ce Dictionnaire.*—Clément.

SINGULIER. On met le singulier, malgré les pluriels qui précèdent, quand il y a une expression qui réunit en un les pluriels : comme, *ce, chacun, personne, nul, tout, rien, &c. Perfides, noirs, rapines, brigandages*, ce n'est là qu'une faible esquisse de ce qui se passa en France sous le malheureux Charles VI.

Biens, dignités, honneurs, tout disparaît à la mort, la vertu seule reste.

Dans tous ces exemples on sous-entend le verbe après les pluriels ; comme, *biens, dignités, honneurs*, disparaissent, tout disparaît à la mort.

Ainsi cette phrase du P. Berruyer n'est pas exacte : *Les reptiles, les oiseaux, les bêtes de la campagne, les animaux domestiques, tout ce qui respire sur la terre et dans les airs, périssent sans exception. Il faut périr, à cause de tout ce qui, &c.*—Wailly.

Le singulier des noms communs s'emploie très-souvent pour le pluriel. *Le Turc est entré dans la Hongrie.*

L'officier doit donner l'exemple au soldat.—Wailly.

SINGULIER et **PLURIEL** *ant et ent*. Le *t* des mots qui se terminent en *ant* ou *ent*, se change en *s* dans les mots qui n'ont point de féminin, *enfant, moment* ; au pluriel, *enfants, moments* ; il n'y a d'exceptions que *dent* et *vent*, au pluriel, *dents, vents*.

Parmi les mots qui se terminent en *al* au singulier, il en est plusieurs qui n'ont point de pluriel, comme, *carnaval*, ou qui n'ont qu'un plu-

Molière dit de l'Avare : *donner est un mot pour qui il a tant d'aversion, qu'il ne dit jamais, je vous donne, mais je vous prête le bonjour. Il faut pour lequel.*

Le *qui* relatif ne se rapporte pas bien à des verbes. Les Gaulois se disent descendus de Pluton, qui est une tradition des druides.—D'Ablancourt. Ce qui ne vaut rien ici : dites : suivant une tradition des druides, les Gaulois se disent descendus de Pluton.—Wailly.

On dit, selon Restaut, la pluralité des dieux est une chose qu'on ne peut s'imaginer qui ait été adoptée par des hommes de bon sens. Mais cette façon de parler est peu usitée ; elle semble d'ailleurs tout-à-fait irrégulière ; enfin, elle a un air de gêne qui choque l'oreille : il vaudrait mieux dire : qu'on ne peut s'imaginer avoir été adoptée par, &c.

Avertissons néanmoins que cette construction est employée par bien des auteurs :

C'est une douce erreur que je prétends qui cesse. D'où vient donc cet ennui qu'on voit qui vous dévore ?—Piron.

Il aurait mieux valu dire : *mais il faut, ou mais je veux, qu'elle cesse.*—Fontenai.

On ne dirait pas : je vous envoie une chienne par ma servante, qui a les oreilles coupées. Par ma servante n'est pas complément de chienne. Dites : je vous envoie, par ma servante, une chienne qui.

On trouve rarement, dans les bons auteurs, le *qui* relatif précédé d'une des prépositions *à, de, pour, avec, &c.* lorsqu'il se rapporte à des choses inanimées. On dit alors lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles, au lieu de *qui*.

Donc, se met pour *de qui, duquel, de laquelle, desquels* avec rapport aux choses comme aux personnes.—Garnier.

QUICONQUE est un pronom substantif qui ne se dit qu'au singulier : il est masculin quand il signifie celui ou ceux qui ; et féminin, quand il signifie celle ou celles qui. *Quiconque* de vous, mes amis, bravera le danger, sera couvert de gloire ; *quiconque* de vous, mes filles, osera broncher, sera punie.

Après *quiconque*, on ne peut mettre il au dernier membre de la phrase, mais l'usage autorise je : en tournant *quiconque* par celui qui, il serait ridicule de dire, *quiconque* ou celui qui me désobéira, il sera puni ; il faut nécessairement dire : *quiconque* me désobéira, sera puni. L'Académie a dit : *quiconque* de vous sera assez hardie pour médire de moi, je l'en ferai repentir.—Caminade.

QUOI ne peut se rapporter qu'aux choses. On se sert rarement de ce pronom avec le rapport à une chose bien déterminée.

Sont-ce les ciseaux avec quoi l'on tond les brebis ?

Sont-ce là les ciseaux avec lesquels.—Garnier.

QUOIQUE. Il ne faut pas confondre *quoique* conjonction, avec *quoi* ce pronom ; exemple : *quoique* vous l'avez offensé, il vous aime.—Je n'écouterai pas vos raisons, *quoi* que vous puissiez dire. *Quoique* conjonction s'écrit en un seul mot, *quoi* ce pronom doit s'écrire en deux mots.—Fontenai.

R.

RAILLERIE (entendre raillerie ou la). Entendre raillerie, c'est prendre bien ce qu'on nous

dit, c'est ne s'en point fâcher ; c'est non-seulement savoir souffrir les railleries, mais aussi les détourner avec adresse et les repousser avec esprit.

Entendre la raillerie, c'est entendre l'art de railler : comme entendre la poésie, c'est entendre l'art et le génie des vers.—Encyclopédie.

RAISONNER. RÉSONNER. On ne doit pas confondre ces deux verbes. *Raisonner*, c'est discourir, se servir de sa raison. *Il résonne sur de faux principes.*

Résonner, c'est retentir, renvoyer le son.

Cette voûte résonne bien.

Faites la même observation pour *raisonnement*, faculté ou action de raisonner ; et *résonnement*, retentissement, son renvoyé.—Wailly.

REGIME DU VERBE. Il importe de bien connaître le régime du verbe ; surtout de bien distinguer, lorsque deux verbes qui agissent sur le même objet ont des régimes différents, pour ne pas faire de fautes en écrivant : c'en serait une grande de dire, *il a entendu et profité du sermon*, parce qu'on ne dit pas il a entendu du sermon ; il faut dire : il a entendu le sermon et en a profité ; de même on ne pourrait pas dire : les hommes sont toujours soumis et dépendans de Dieu, parce que *soumis* ne régit pas de Dieu, mais à Dieu. Ainsi il faudrait dire : les hommes sont toujours soumis à Dieu et en dépendent. On écrirait encore mal en disant : le maréchal d'Hocquincourt *attaqua et se rendit maître d'Angers* ; parce qu'on ne dit pas, *attaquer d'une place*, mais *attaquer une place*. Ainsi il faut écrire *attaqua Angers et s'en rendit maître*. Enfin, il faut donner aux verbes comme aux prépositions leurs véritables régimes.—Panckouk.

REPANDRE, VERSER. *Répandre* se dit d'une liqueur qu'on laisse tomber sans le vouloir. Ainsi on dit à un homme qui porte un vase plein de quelque liqueur : *prenez garde de répandre*, et non pas *de verser*.

Verser, se dit d'une liqueur qu'on met à dessein dans un vase. *On a versé du vin dans votre verre ; il faut le boire. On a répandu du vin dans votre, &c.* ne vaudrait rien.

Néanmoins on dit également *verser* ou *répandre le sang ; verser* ou *répandre des larmes*.—Wailly.

REPÉTITIONS VICIEUSES. Tous les mots répétés dans une phrase, sous différens rapports, y jettent de l'obscurité, ou bien ils font une cacophonie désagréable à l'oreille, et c'est ce qu'il faut éviter.

Vous ne seriez pas sans pain, sans la paresse qui vous tient toujours sans travailler. *Cacophonie*.

Pour éviter ces répétitions, on pourrait dire : *Vous ne seriez pas sans pain, si la paresse ne vous empêchait pas de travailler.*—Garnier.

RESEMBLER. On connaît ce joli madrigal de Racan :

Quand je revis ce que j'ai tant aimé,
Peu s'en fallut que mon feu rallumé
Ne fût l'amour en mon ame renaitre,
Et que mon cœur, autrefois son captif,
Ne ressemblât l'esclave fugitif,
A qui le sort fait retrouver son maître.

Il y a un solécisme : il fallait dire à l'esclave. *Ressembler* gouverne toujours le datif, aussi bien en vers qu'en prose.—Académie.

RESSENTIMENT. Le P. Bouhours dit que ce

mot se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part pour le souvenir qu'on garde des bienfaits et des injures. Aujourd'hui il ne se dit guères, qu'en parlant des injures. Il conserve un ressentiment de l'injure qu'il a reçue. Il ne put dissimuler son ressentiment. On doit sacrifier ses ressentiments au bien de l'état.

Ainsi au lieu de : je n'ai pas perdu le ressentiment des bontés que vous m'avez témoignées ; je dis, je n'ai pas perdu le souvenir des bontés que vous m'avez témoignées.—Wailly.

RESSENTIR, se prend en bonne et en mauvaise part. Je reviens les obligations que je vous ai. Elle ressent vivement cette injure.

Se ressentir ne se prend qu'en mauvaise part. Je ne ressentirai de l'injure que vous m'avez faite. On dit aussi : il m'a joué un mauvais tour, mais il s'en vengera ; pour, mais il en sera puni. On ne dirait pas bien : je me ressens du plaisir qu'il m'a fait ; je m'en ressentirai long-temps.—Bauhours. Académie.

RESPIRER, pris figurément, signifie désirer avec ardeur. Vous ne respirez que les plaisirs, vous ne respirez que la guerre. Mais ce qui paraît une bizarrerie dans notre langue, il ne se dit guères qu'avec la négative ; car on ne dirait pas, à beaucoup près, aussi correctement : vous respirez les plaisirs, vous respirez la guerre.

Peut-être cela vient-il de ce que respirer, employé sans négative, a communément un autre sens. Tout respire ici la piété, signifie, non pas que tout désire ici la piété ; mais que tout donne ici des marques de piété.—D'Olivet.

RESTER. Voyez DÉMEURER.

RIEN, sans négation, signifie quelque chose ; en Latin *quicquam*. Rien flatte-t-il si délicieusement l'esprit et l'oreille qu'un discours sagement pensé et noblement exprimé ?—D'Olivet.

RIEN MOINS. Cette expression a quelquefois deux acceptions opposées. Avec le verbe être elle signifie point du tout. Il n'est rien moins que sage, veut dire, il n'est point du tout sage. Elle a le même sens avec il n'y a, il n'y avait, &c. comme, il n'y a, il n'y avait rien de moins vrai que cette nouvelle ; c'est-à-dire, cette nouvelle n'est, n'était nullement vraie.

Avec les autres verbes le sens sera équivoque, s'il n'est déterminé par les mots qui précèdent. Exemple : vous le croyez votre concurrent, il a d'autres vices, il ne désire rien moins, il ne se propose rien moins que de vous supplanter ; il n'aspire à rien moins qu'à vous supplanter ; c'est-à-dire, qu'il n'est pas votre concurrent, qu'il ne veut pas vous supplanter.

Vous ne le regardez pas comme votre concurrent, cependant il ne désire rien moins, il ne se propose rien moins que de vous supplanter ; c'est-à-dire, qu'il est votre concurrent.—Dict. Académie.

Comme il y a des phrases où ce qui précède ne détruit pas le sens, on pourrait ôter l'équivoque, en plaçant de entre rien et moins. Par exemple, on dirait, il n'aspire à rien de moins qu'à vous supplanter. Il ne souhaite rien de moins que de vous supplanter ; pour, il aspire réellement à vous supplanter.—Wailly.

S.

SATISFAIRE. Ce mot est suivi de la préposition à, quand il signifie faire ce qu'on doit à

l'égard de quelque chose. Il faut satisfaire à son devoir.

Satisfaire a un régime simple, quand il signifie convenir. Tous les biens du monde ne sont pas capables de satisfaire le cœur humain.

On dit aussi satisfaire ses créanciers, leur payer ce qui leur est dû. Satisfaire un homme qu'on a offensé, lui faire réparation.

Une chose satisfait l'esprit, les sens, le goût, la vue, l'oreille ; c'est-à-dire, plait à l'esprit, aux sens, &c. Satisfaire l'attente de quelqu'un, c'est remplir l'attente de quelqu'un.—Wailly.

SAURAIT ; (ou ne) **ON NE PEUT**. On ne saurait paraître plus propre pour marquer l'impuissance où l'on est de faire une chose. On ne peut semble marquer plus précisément, et avec plus d'énergie, l'impossibilité de la chose en elle-même.

Ce qu'on ne saurait faire est trop difficile, ce qu'on ne peut pas faire est impossible.—Girard.

SE, après plusieurs personnes nommées, peut faire équivoque, si on n'y ajoute ces mots, réciproquement, mutuellement, l'un l'autre, en cas que l'action soit réciproque, et l'un et l'autre, ou eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes, si elle ne l'est pas.

Ces deux femmes se trompent. Dites, mutuellement, ou l'une l'autre, si l'une trompe l'autre. Dites, se trompent l'une et l'autre, ou elles-mêmes, si chacune se trompe elle-même.—Garnier.

SIGNALER. C'est un mot plus nouveau qu'heureux, que signaler au lieu de désigner. On signale des qualités ; on désigne des objets. On ne signale pas même un homme, quoiqu'on en donne le signalement. Ainsi l'auteur (Rivarol) désapprouvera lui-même cette façon de parler : tous ces mots, à plusieurs acceptions, seront exactement signalés dans ce Dictionnaire.—Chénier.

SINGULIER. On met le singulier, malgré les pluriels qui précèdent, quand il y a une expression qui réunit en un les pluriels ; comme, ce, chacun, personne, nul, tout, rien, &c. Persiflages, noivres, rapines, brigandages, ce n'est là qu'une faible esquisse de ce qui se passa en France sous le malheureux Charles VI.

Biens, dignités, honneurs, tout disparaît à la mort, la vertu seule reste.

Dans tous ces exemples on sous-entend le verbe après les pluriels ; comme, biens, dignités, honneurs, disparaissent, tout disparaît à la mort.

Ainsi cette phrase du P. B. ruyer n'est pas exacte : Les reptiles, les oiseaux, les bêtes de la campagne, les animaux domestiques, tout ce qui respire sur la terre et dans les airs, périssent sans exception. Il faut périt, à cause de tout ce qui, &c.—Wailly.

Le singulier des noms communs s'emploie très-souvent pour le pluriel. Le Turc est entré dans la Hongrie.

L'officier doit donner l'exemple au soldat.—Wailly.

SINGULIER et **PLURIEL** ant et ent. Le t des mots qui se terminent en *ant* ou *ent*, se change en s dans les mots qui n'ont point de féminin, enfant, moment ; au pluriel, enfans, moments ; il n'y a d'exceptions que *dent* et *vent*, au pluriel, dents, vents.

Parmi les mots qui se terminent en *al* au singulier, il en est plusieurs qui n'ont point de pluriel, comme, *carnaval*, ou qui n'ont qu'un plu-

riel féminin, comme, *terres australes; bal, régal* prennent seulement le *s*; des *bals, des régals*. Saint-Lambert a dit :

Fuyez, volez, instans *fatals* à mes désirs !

Bercail n'a point de pluriel.

Plusieurs mots ne se disent qu'au singulier, comme, *ambroisie, étain, jui, myrrhe*; d'autres ne se disent qu'au pluriel, comme, *ancêtres, gens, prémices, ténèbres*.

Les *métaux, l'or et l'argent*; la *platine, et le mercure*; les *aromates, les qualités distinctives*, ne se disent qu'au singulier, le *fer, le cuivre, &c.* ne se disent également au pluriel, lorsqu'ils sont mis en œuvre.

Dans les mots qui prennent le *trait d'union*, appelés *composés*, la marque du pluriel se met ou ne se met pas suivant certaines règles.

Les exemples seront plus frappans.

abat-vents.
arcs-en-ciel (le *s* ne se pron. pas).

arrières-petit-fils.

arrières-pensées.

auroras-boréales.

basses-cours.

becs-de-corbin.

belles-de-nuit.

belles-filles.

belles-mères.

biens-fonds.

blanes-bees.

blanes-scings.

boute-feux.

bouts-rimés.

brèche-dents.

brise-cous.

carêmes-prenans.

casse-noisettes.

cerfs-volans.

chape-chutes.

chasse-marées.

chasse-cousins.

chats-huans.

chats-pard.

chausse-pieds.

chausse-trapes.

chauve-souris.

chefs-d'œuvres.

chefs-lieux.

chênes-verds.

chiens-marins.

choux-pille.

ciels-de-lit.

claires-voies.

co-héritiers.

contre-allées.

coqs-à-l'âne (le *s* ne se pron. pas.)

coupe-jarets.

coups-d'œil.

couvre-pieds.

crocs-en-jambe; (le *s* ne se pron. pas)

culs-de-sac.

eurs-dents.

dames-jeanne.

demi-lunes.

eaux-de-vie.

entre-lignes.

gardes-côtes.

garde-magasins.

gardes-marines*.

gâte-métiers.

gorges-chaudes.

gorges-de-pigeon.

hauts-de-chausse.

hautes-contre.

hautes-tailles.

mains-levées.

mal-entendus.

pains-azymes.

passe-droits.

passe-ports.

peres-oreilles.

plates-bandes.

portes-eryous.

porte-faix.

porte-voix.

réveille-matins.

revenans bon.

rouges-gorges.

serre-papiers.

serre-têtes.

souffre-douleurs.

sous-baux.

sous-ordres.

taille-douces.

têtes-à-têtes (le *s* ne se pron. pas.)

tire-bouchons.

vice-consuls.

ril, chacun pense à soi; on ne doit guères parler de soi; on aime à se tromper soi-même. Hors delà, et toutes les fois que l'antécédent présente un sens déterminé, il faut dire : *tui, elle, lui-même, elle-même.*

2. *Soi*, quand il se rapporte aux choses, peut se mettre non-seulement avec l'indéfini, mais avec le défini; et il convient à tous les genres; la vertu est aimable de soi; porte sa récompense en soi. Ce remède est bon de soi quoiqu'il vous ait incommodé.

3. *Soi*, rapporté à un singulier, ne renferme aucune difficulté qui ne soit résolue par ce qui vient d'être dit: car, *soi* est un singulier.

4. Peut-il se rapporter à un pluriel? Tout le monde convient que non, s'il s'agit des personnes; on ne dit qu'eux, et elles.

À l'égard des choses, l'Académie n'admet cette locution, que dans cette phrase-ci: *de soi ces choses sont indifférentes.*

Pour moi, si je n'étais retenu par le respect que je dois à l'Académie, je condamnerais même cette phrase, étant bien persuadé que *soi* qui est un singulier ne peut régulièrement se construire avec un pluriel.—*D'Offret.*

Ces remarques ne souffrent aucune exception pour la prose. Mais il faut être moins sévère pour les vers; et l'on peut dire, avec Racine:

Charmant, jeune, traînant tous les cœurs après soi.

Avec Boileau:

Mais souvent un auteur qui se flatte et qui s'aime,

Méconnaît son génie et s'ignore soi-même.

SON ferait équivoque, s'il était employé de manière qu'on ne vit pas à quelle personne il a rapport.

Louise est allée chez Caroline, elle y a trouvé son amant, sa mère.

On ne sait si c'est l'amant, la mère de Louise ou de Caroline. Dites,

Louise a trouvé son amant, sa mère, chez Caroline, quand elle y est allée. Ou, Louise a trouvé chez Caroline l'amant, la mère de celle-ci.—*Garnier.*

Le pronom *son*, appliqué aux choses inanimées, fait mal.—*Madame Necker.*

SON, SA, SES, LEUR. Il se présente à l'égard de ces pronoms possessifs, tels que *son, sa, ses, leur*, une petite difficulté dont il est bon de parler. On dit bien, remettez ce livre en sa place; tous les corps ont leurs dimensions. La Seine a sa source en Bourgogne; les arbres portent leurs fruits, chacun dans leur saison; mais ce serait une faute de dire, en parlant d'une maison, j'admire son architecture, ses appartemens, sa situation; ni en parlant d'un arbre, ses fruits sont excellens; il faut dire, j'ai admiré l'architecture, les appartemens, la situation; les fruits en sont excellens. Tous les grammairiens ne donnent de ces distinctions que des raisons abstraites et fort obscures. Voici, ce me semble, celle qu'on peut en donner, quoiqu'elle ne soit pas sans objection. À l'égard de quelques exemples particuliers. Les pronoms *son, sa, ses* indiquent la propriété; mais toute propriété ne convient qu'à ce qui est et se respire. On ne peut pas dire que des appartemens, des fleurs soient la propriété d'une maison, d'une plante: on ne doit donc

* *Garde* s'écrit sans *s*, quand il est considéré comme verbe, et avec *s*, quand il est considéré comme nom.—*Caminade.*

SOI, pour *tui* ou *elle*. On peut considérer le pronom *soi* comme se rapportant, 1. à des personnes; 2. à des choses; 3. à un singulier; 4. à un pluriel.

Premièrement donc, en parlant des personnes, on dit *soi* et *soi-même*, quand son antécédent présente un sens vague et indéfini: dans le pé-

pas dire : voilà un bel arbre, j'admire ses fleurs, ses fruits ; mais j'en admire les fleurs, les fruits, &c.—Panckouke.

Les son, sa, ses, quand ils sont près les uns des autres, et qu'ils se rapportent à deux personnes différentes, sont amphibologie ; c'est là un des grands embarras de notre langue.—Madame Necker.

SONGER s'emploie pour penser. Songez à vos affaires, à ce que vous faites.

Mais comme songer n'a pas de régime simple, on ne saurait dire : on songe de lui mille choses d'avantageuses ; il faut, on pense de lui mille choses d'avantageuses.—Wally.

SORTE (toute). On peut mettre indifféremment toute sorte et toutes sortes, avec un génitif pluriel ; comme, toute sorte de malheurs, toutes sortes d'ennemis.

Mais avec un génitif singulier, il faut mettre toute sorte au singulier. Je vous souhaite toute sorte de bonheur, et non pas, toutes sortes de bonheur.

On croit qu'avec le mot autre, il faut aussi mettre toute sorte au singulier et dire : toute autre sorte d'avantage, l'est bien moins flattée, plutôt que toutes autres sortes d'avantage. On dit naturellement : tout autre que vous l'aurait jugé, en lui parlant de la sorte, et non pas tous autres que vous l'auraient jugé.—Académie.

SORTI (il a ou il est). Je suis sorti est le présent parfait du verbe sortir. Mais quoiqu'on dise : je suis sorti ce matin pour telle affaire, le père Bouhours observe, que l'on dit fort bien : il y a huit jours que je n'ai sorti.

Il est certain que, si l'on demande, M. est-il au logis ? il faut répondre, il est sorti.

Cependant, comme le remarque Ménage, on doit dire : M. a sorti ce matin, et non pas, est sorti, pour faire entendre, qu'il est sorti et revenu.—Th. Corneille.

SORTIR. Ce verbe est neutre et non pas actif. C'est pourquoi, sortez ce cheval, pour dire, faites sortir ce cheval, ou, tirez ce cheval, est très-mal dit.

La conversation a rendu cette phrase si commune, sortez moi de cette affaire, que l'on n'a pu la blâmer, quoiqu'elle soit contre l'usage ordinaire du verbe sortir qui est toujours neutre.

Il est certain que la plupart des gens qui ont des chevaux à faire voir, disent ordinairement, sortez ce cheval de l'écurie, pour dire, tirez ce cheval ; mais on ne peut dire, entrez ce cheval, pour dire, faites entrer ce cheval.

On a condamné, sortir le royaume, au lieu de sortir du royaume.

Quant à ce qu'on dit en termes de palais, la sentence sortira son plein et entier effet ; il n'est pas mal aisé de juger d'où elle vient, puisqu'elle n'a aucune irrégularité. Ce futur sortira, vient de sortir, verbe actif, qui veut dire avoir, obtenir, en Latin sortiris ; et non pas de sortir, neutre qui signifie passer du dedans au dehors, en Latin egredi ; et s'il se conjuguait au présent, et à l'imparfait de l'indicatif, on dirait : je sortis, tu sortis ; je sortissais, tu sortissais, et non pas, je sors, tu sors ; je sortais, tu sortais.

On le voit par cette phrase où le verbe sortir, dans cette signification, est au subjonctif : j'entends que cette clause sortisse son plein effet.—Académie.

SOUVENIR (faire). Il faut dire : afin de les faire souvenir, et non pas, afin de leur faire souvenir. On dit au singulier : je l'ai fait sou-

venir de sa promesse, et non pas, je lui ai fait souvenir de sa promesse ; ce qui fait connaître que le relatif le et les doit être toujours mis à l'accusatif.—Académie.

SUBSTANTIF MAL ASSORTI AU VERBE. Je vous assure qu'il y a beaucoup de passion dans l'affection que j'ai de vous servir. On ne dit point, j'ai une grande affection de vous servir. Dites, dans l'envie que j'ai de vous servir.

Rien ne peut diminuer l'estime et l'affection que sa sainteté a pour votre mérite.

On dit bien, avoir de l'estime pour le mérite de quelqu'un ; mais on ne dit pas, avoir de l'affection pour le mérite de quelqu'un. On a de l'affection pour la personne même.

Nous aimons mieux acquérir des fluxions et des catarres. Dites : gagner des fluxions.

On ne dit point, gagner un combat. L'Académie a approuvé la critique de Scudéri sur ce vers du Cid.

Le prince pour essai de générosité :
Gagnerait des combats, marchant à mon côté.

L'Académie dit, sur ces vers du Cid,

Vous êtes en un rang qui n'était dû qu'à moi.

Cela n'est pas Français ; il faut dire, élever à un rang ; et par conséquent élevé à un état. On dira bien, élever en honneur, en dignité, parce qu'il n'y a rien entre en et le substantif ; mais on doit dire, élever à une haute dignité, à un grand honneur.

Susanne levait les yeux vers le ciel.—Il éleva les yeux vers le ciel. Dites, leva les yeux au ciel. Cette phrase : élever les yeux vers le ciel, n'est point Française.—Vaugelas.

Les écrivains modernes fourmillent de fautes que le bon sens et la réflexion peuvent faire éviter. On doit lire à ce sujet, le sentiment de l'Académie sur le Cid, les remarques de Vaugelas, de Bouhours, les réflexions sur la politesse du style de Bilegarde, le Dictionnaire Néologique, les agréments du langage, &c. et surtout le P. Bouhours.—Wally.

SUBSTANTIFS. Tous les substantifs topographiques et chorographiques ne prennent jamais de pluriel, s'ils ont un singulier, ni de singulier s'ils ont un pluriel. Ainsi l'on dit l'ancienne Rome ; mais l'on ne peut jamais dire les Romes : de même les Pyrrées, les Alpes, ne peuvent varier leur nombre, ni leur terminaison. Encens ne souffre point de pluriel. Ainsi ce vers de Corneille, dans Pompée, est compréhensible.

Mais quoique vos encens le traitent d'immortel.

On peut observer ici qu'en aucune langue les métaux, les minéraux, les aromates, n'ont jamais de pluriel. Ainsi chez toutes les nations on offre de l'or, de l'encens, de la myrrhe, et non des ors, des encens, des myrrhes.

Cependant Voltaire paraît avoir fait le pluriel ors, du moins en termes d'art, depuis que la mode est venue de faire des bijoux à plusieurs ors, qui sont l'or pâle, l'or rouge, l'or jaune, et l'or vert.

Qui tour-à-tour dans l'air poussaient des harmonies.—Corneille.

Quoique ce substantif harmonie n'admette point

de pluriel, non plus que *mélodie, musique, physique*, et presque tous les noms des sciences et des arts; cependant j'ose croire, dit-il, que dans cette occasion ces harmonies ne sont point une faute, parce que ce sont des concerts différents. On peut dire les *mélodies de Lully* et de *Rameau* sont différentes.—*Fontenai.*

SUPPLÉER a un régime simple, quand il signifie *ajouter ce qui manque, fournir ce qu'il faut de surplus*. *Ce sac doit être de mille francs; et ce qu'il y aura de moins, je le suppléerai.* Ou dit, *suppléer ce qui manque à un auteur, pour remplir les lacunes de son ouvrage.*

Suppléer prend à, quand il signifie *réparer le manquement, le défaut de quelque chose*. *Son mérite suppléé au défaut de sa naissance. La rancune suppléera au nombre.* On ne dira pas bien: *supplée le défaut, suppléera le nombre.*—*Wauilly.*

SYNONYMES. On gâte une pensée, une phrase, une période, si l'on y ajoute mal-à-propos des synonymes, qui ne contribuent ni à la clarté de l'expression ni à l'ornement du discours, comme:

Les corps après la mort sont réduits en cendre et en poussière.

Mais on dira bien: *Longin entend par le sublime ce qui fait qu'un ouvrage enlève, ravit, transporte.* Ces trois verbes sont élégans, parce qu'ils enchâssent l'un sur l'autre.—*Wauilly.*

T.

TACHER prend à, quand il signifie *viser à*. *Tous tâchez à m'embarasser.* Il tâche à me nuire.—*Dict. Académie.*

Tâcher prend de, quand il signifie *faire tous ses efforts, pour parvenir à une fin*.

Sojons sages aux dépens d'autrui; et tâchons de ne rien faire par où personne puisse le devenir aux nôtres.—*Wauilly.*

TARDER, pris impersonnellement, veut toujours de. *Il lui tarde de partir, de jouer.*

TÊL, TELLE QUE. Ne confondez pas *tel, telle que*, avec *quelque que ou quel que*. On craint de se voir tel qu'on est, parce qu'on n'est pas tel qu'on devrait être.

N'imitiez pas l'auteur qui a dit: *un titre tel qu'il soit, n'est rien si ceux qui le portent ne sont grands par eux-mêmes.* Il fallait dire: *quel qu'il soit.*

Au lieu de dire: *à tel degré d'honneur que vous l'éleviez*, dites: *à quelque degré, &c.*

TÉMOIN. Quand ce mot se prend pour monument, marque qui atteste quelque chose, il n'a point de pluriel, et s'emploie adverbiallement. *Témoin, les victoires qu'il a remportées, témoin, les blessures qu'il a reçues.*—*Académie.*

AVOIR DE LA TÊTE, TENIR TÊTE. *Il a de la tête, en parlant d'un homme, signifie pour l'ordinaire, il a du jugement, de la conduite.* *Ce général a de la tête.* On dit que *M. de*... n'a point de tête.

Avoir de la tête, signifie aussi *être opiniâtre*. *Cet enfant a de la tête, c'est-à-dire, est opiniâtre.*

Etre homme de tête, être femme de tête, signifie *avoir du sens; et de la conduite.*

Tenir tête à quelqu'un, c'est s'opposer à quel-

qu'un, lui résister, ne lui point céder en quelque chose. *Il trouvera des gens qui lui tiendront tête.*

On dit dans le propre, *tenir la tête à quelqu'un.*

TOMBER. J'ai souvent entendu dire: *il a tombé, j'ai tombé, ce sont des fautes.*

La langue n'admet que *je suis tombé, et est tombé.*

Feu M. de Fontenelle apporta à l'Académie un de ses ouvrages qu'il venait de publier. Quelqu'un des présens, à l'ouverture du livre, ayant lu ces mots: *la pluie avait tombé*, seignit que des femmes l'avaient prié de mettre en question, si j'ai tombé ne pourrait pas se dire aussi bien que *je suis tombé*. On alla aux voix; et M. de Fontenelle prenant la parole, fronda merveilleusement ces sortes d'innovations. A peine finissait-il, qu'on lui fit voir la page et la ligne où était la phrase que j'ai rapportée. Point de réponse à cela, si ce n'est celle d'un galant homme qui reconnaît ses fautes sans biaisier.—*D'Olivet.*

TOUT. Faut-il dire, *non-seulement tous ses honneurs et toutes ses richesses, mais toute sa vertu s'évanouit, ou s'évanouirent?* Il faut s'évanouit au singulier, parce que *mais* fait sous-entendre s'évanouirent après ses richesses. Il faut ici le singulier à cause de *mais*, et non pas à cause de *toute*, comme l'a cru Vaugelas. Eu effet, disons *tous, toute* de la phrase, et nous ne laisserons pas de mettre le singulier: *non-seulement ses honneurs et ses richesses, mais sa vertu s'évanouit*. Si au contraire, au lieu de *mais* nous mettons *et*, nous dirons alors: *tous ses honneurs, toutes ses richesses, et toute sa vertu s'évanouirent.*—*Acad. Corneille.*

C'est une faute que presque tout le monde fait, de dire *tous*, au lieu de *tout*. Par exemple, il faut dire: *ils sont tout étonnés*, et non pas *tous étonnés*, parce que *tout*, en cet endroit, n'est pas un nom, mais un adverbe, et par conséquent indéclinable, qui veut dire *tout-à-fait*: *ils sont tout autres que vous ne les avez vus; et non pas, tous autres.*

Ce n'est pas qu'on ne puisse dire, *tous étonnés*, quand on veut dire que *tous le sont*. Mais nous ne parlons pas du nom; nous parlons de l'adverbe qui se joint aux adjectifs, ou pour l'ordinaire aux participes passifs; comme, *ils sont tout sales, ils sont tout rompus.*—*Vaugelas.*

Cet adverbe *tout* est de même indéclinable devant ceux-là seulement (adjectifs ou participes) qui commencent par une voyelle; car devant les autres, alors, il devient adjectif et se décline: cette femme vint *tout* éplorée, et s'en retourna *toute* consolée.

L'Académie a décidé à la pluralité des suffrages, qu'il faut dire et écrire: *elles furent tout étonnées* et non pas *toutes étonnées*; quoiqu'on demeure d'accord qu'il faut mettre *toute* et *toutes*, devant des adjectifs qui commencent par une consonne; *cette femme est toute belle, ces étoffes sont toutes sales*; suivant cette règle, il faut dire: *les dernières étoffes étaient tout autres que les premières.*—*Académie.*

La règle la même dans les circonstances où *tout* signifie *quoique, encore que, &c.* *tout habiles qu'ils sont, toute raisonnable qu'elle est, &c.*

Tout, placé après plusieurs substantifs, exige le verbe au singulier. *Biens, dignités, honneurs,*

tout disparaît à la mort. Rien exige la même chose. Jeux, conversations, spectacles, rien ne la tire de la solitude.—Panckoucke.

TRAVERS (à ou au). On ne saurait dire, à travers de, mais seulement à travers le, ou à travers les, comme à travers les blés.

On employe aussi à travers, sans qu'il suive aucun article; comme en cet exemple: à travers champs.

On met toujours un génitif, avec au travers, comme il passa au travers du camp des ennemis.—Académie.

TROUPE, TROUPES. Troupes au pluriel et sans régime, signifie des gens de guerre, les corps militaires.

Troupe se dit aussi en ce sens au singulier, pour un petit corps de cavalerie, ou d'infanterie. Cet officier conduisit bien sa troupe, il tient sa troupe en bon état.—Académie.

Mais ne dites pas, avec quelques traducteurs du Nouveau-Testament: toutes les troupes étoient dans l'étonnement; toutes les troupes s'étonnaient, pour exprimer stupéfait omnes turbati.

Dites, toute la multitude, tout le peuple s'étonnaient, &c.—Bouhours.

TROUVER MAUVAIS, TROUVER BON. Dans ces expressions, bon et mauvais ne prennent ni genre, ni nombre, quand elles signifient approuver, consentir, désapprouver, ne pas consentir.

Elle trouve mauvais que vous sortiez souvent: c'est-à-dire, elle n'approuve pas que, &c.

Votre mère trouve bon que vous achetiez des livres; c'est-à-dire, approuve, consent que, &c.

Mais dans un autre sens, on dira avec M. le Maître: je trouve bonne l'action que vous trouvez mauvaise.—Bouhours.

SE MAL TROUVER, SE TROUVER MAL.

Se mal trouver ne se dit qu'aux temps composés, et il marque un mauvais succès dans une affaire. Il s'est mal trouvé de n'avoir pas suivi vos conseils.

Se trouver mal, c'est ressentir une incommodité, tomber en faiblesse. Je me suis trouvé mal ce matin.

U.

UN. Peut-on dire, Hégésiochus fut un de ceux qui travailla le plus efficacement à la ruine de sa patrie?

Restaut tâche de justifier cette phrase et plusieurs autres semblables, parce que, selon lui, un, suivi d'un nom ou d'un pronom pluriel, est tantôt pris dans un sens distinctif, et tantôt dans un sens énumératif.

Un est distinctif, dit-il, quand il exclut toute idée d'égalité, ou que la chose qu'il exprime est mise au-dessus ou au-dessous de toutes les autres; et cette distinction est marquée par un superlatif; alors l'adjectif ou le relatif qui est après, doit être au singulier, parce que c'est un qui en est le substantif ou l'antécédent, et non pas le nom ou pronom pluriel au génitif; comme quand on dit: c'est un des hommes de la cour le mieux fait. Ctésias est un des premiers qui ait exécuté cette entreprise.

Par cette dernière phrase, selon Restaut, on entend non-seulement que personne n'avait exécuté l'entreprise avant Ctésias, mais encore qu'il l'a exécutée avant tous les autres, et qu'il leur en a donné l'exemple.

Il semble que pour exprimer cette pensée, il est

plus naturel et plus clair de dire: Ctésias est celui qui a exécuté le premier cette entreprise.

Hégésiochus fut celui qui travailla le plus efficacement à la ruine de sa patrie.

Dans les phrases rapportées par Restaut, des premiers, de ceux, sont au pluriel; donc en bonne grammaire comme en bonne logique, les relatifs qui s'y rapportent, qui en déterminent la signification, et sans lesquels ces mots ne formeraient pas de sens, doivent être au pluriel.

Si l'on suivait la distinction de Restaut, il y aurait souvent équivoque, même pour ceux qui connaîtraient cette distinction. Par exemple, que j'entende dire: c'est une des plus belles éditions que j'aie vue ou vues. Comme je ne saurais distinguer à la prononciation, si celui qui parle dit *vue* ou *vues*, je ne puis pas non plus distinguer s'il veut dire que cette édition est la plus belle qu'il ait vue, ou si elle est seulement au nombre des plus belles.

On sera dans le même embarras pour les phrases suivantes: c'est une des meilleures pièces qu'il ait composée ou composées. Une des plus belles actions qu'il ait faites, ou faites. Un des meilleurs mots qu'il ait dit, ou dits, &c.

M. Roussel de Bréville pense que l'on doit écrire au singulier: c'est une des choses qui a le plus contribué à mon bonheur. La probité est une des qualités qui est la plus précieuse. Pourquoi, c'est que le plus, la plus, signes de comparaison, se trouvent joints aux verbes; et la construction pleine sera: c'est la chose de toutes celles qui a le plus contribué à mon bonheur. La probité est de toutes les qualités de l'homme celle qui est la plus précieuse.

On doit, en parlant comme en écrivant, éviter toute ambiguïté. Or, on ne peut bien connaître le sens de ces sortes de phrases, si l'on ignore la distinction imaginée ou rapportée par Restaut. Dans un grand nombre de ces phrases, il y aura encore équivoque, même pour ceux qui connaîtront cette distinction. Nous devons d'ailleurs exprimer notre pensée d'une façon claire, et qui ne laisse point d'équivoque.—Wailly.

V.

VAIS (je), JE VAS. Tous ceux qui savent écrire et qui ont étudié, disent: je vais, et disent fort bien, selon la grammaire qui conjugue ainsi ce verbe: je vais, tu vas, il va. Car lorsque chaque personne est différente de l'autre, en matière de conjugaison, c'est la richesse et la beauté de la langue, parce qu'il y a moins d'équivoques, dont les langues pauvres abondent.—Vaugelas.

Clément appuie le sentiment de Vaugelas, comme le seul conforme au Dictionnaire de l'Académie, qui conjugue ainsi le verbe aller: je vais, tu vas, il va.

Voltaire a fait dire à l'homme qui cherche à se connaître:

Que suis-je? où suis-je? où vais-je? et d'où suis-je tiré?

je vais est le seul qui soit aujourd'hui autorisé par l'usage; et d'une commune voix, on a condamné je vas.—Académie.

VALET, SERVITEUR. En terme de civilité et de compliment, on dit: je suis votre servi-

leur. Je suis votre valet, ne se dit qu'en riant, quand on refuse de faire ou de croire quelque chose.

On dit aussi en ce sens : je suis votre serviteur ; ou simplement, serviteur.—Wailly.

VERBES SUIVIS D'UN SUBSTANTIF SANS ARTICLE. Quand nos verbes régissent un substantif qui n'a point d'article, ils doivent être suivis immédiatement de ce substantif, comme si l'un et l'autre ne composaient qu'un seul mot : avoir faim, avoir chaud, avoir appétit, avoir envie, avoir dessein, avoir honte, &c. Donner avis, donner quittance, donner parole, se donner carrière, &c. Prendre garde, prendre jour, prendre patience, prendre médecine, &c. Faire grâce, faire face, faire mine, faire naufrage, &c.

Jamais ces verbes, dis-je, ne souffrent la transposition de leur régime ; et l'on ne peut jamais rien mettre entre le verbe et le régime, si ce n'est un pronom, donnez-moi parole ; ou une particule, ayez-en pitié ; ou enfin un adverbe, donnez hardiment parole.

Je ne crois donc pas qu'on puisse excuser la transposition de Racine :

De mille autres secrets j'aurais à vous rendre.

Il faut nécessairement : j'aurais à vous rendre compte.—D'Olivet.

Le verbe actif ne peut avoir deux régimes simples ; ainsi il y a une faute dans ce vers de Racine :

Ne vous informez point ce que je deviendrai.

Parce que vous et ce sont régimes simples ; il fallait : ne vous informez point de ce que je deviendrai ; ce qui aurait rompu la mesure du vers. Si Racine avait mis : ne me demandez point ce que je deviendrai, sa phrase eût été correcte, parce que me est ici pour à moi, régime composé.—D'Olivet.

VERBE PASSIF. Le verbe passif a pour régime de ou par.

On emploie de quand le verbe exprime une action à laquelle le corps n'a point de part, comme dans les premiers exemples. Et l'on met ordinairement par quand le verbe exprime une action du corps, ou à laquelle le corps et l'ame ont part.

Votre conduite sera approuvée d'une commune voix par les personnes sages et éclairées.

N'employez jamais par avant Dieu. Dites : les Juifs ont été punis de Dieu.—Wailly.

VILLE (à la), EN VILLE. On dit : monsieur est à la ville, pour marquer qu'il n'est pas à la campagne ; et l'on dit : monsieur est en ville, pour marquer qu'il n'est pas au logis.—Bouhours.

VINGT. Il est à remarquer, que dans la manière ordinaire de compter, on dit quatre-vingts, six-vingts ; et même quelquefois sept-vingts, huit-vingts ; mais qu'on ne dit jamais deux-vingts, trois-vingts, cinq-vingts, ni dix-vingts.

Il est encore à remarquer, que lorsque vingt, multiplié par un autre nombre, précède immédiatement un substantif, on ajoute toujours s, à la fin de vingt. Ainsi on dit : cent quatre-vingts chevaux, six-vingts hommes, quatre-vingts ans.

Mais on ne l'ajoute point, quand il précède un

nombre auquel il est joint. Ainsi on dit : quatre-vingt-deux, quatre-vingt-trois, quatre-vingt-quatre, quatre-vingt-dix.—Académie.

VINGT-ET-UN demande-t-il un singulier ou un pluriel ? Quand on dit : vingt-et-un siècle, vingt-et-une pistole, l'oreille ne peut distinguer, si siècle et pistole sont au singulier ou au pluriel. La question ne devient sensible, que quand on demande s'il faut dire : il a vingt-et-un cheval, ou vingt-et-un chevaux dans son écurie. Vingt-et-un cheval blessa tellement, que presque tout d'une voix on a préféré, vingt-et-un chevaux.

Il est certain qu'on dit : vingt-et-un ans ; et l'usage l'autorise.

Mais ce même usage veut que s'il suit un adjectif après an, on mette cet adjectif au pluriel : il a vingt-et-un ans accomplis, et vingt-et-un ans passés ; et non pas : vingt-et-un ans accompli ou passé.

On dit de même : ce mois à trente-et-un jour, et non pas, trente-et-un jours.

Si l'on y joint un adjectif, il faut dire au pluriel : il y a trente-et-un jours passés qu'on n'a reçu de ses lettres.—Académie.

VIS-A-VIS est l'abrégé de visage à visage ; et c'est une expression qui ne s'employa jamais dans la poésie noble, ni dans le discours oratoire.

Aujourd'hui on commence à dire, coupable vis-à-vis de nous, bienfaisant vis-à-vis de nous ; difficile vis-à-vis de nous, mécontent vis-à-vis de nous, au lieu de coupable, bienfaisant envers nous, difficile avec nous, mécontent de nous.

Vous me dites qu'un homme est bien disposé vis-à-vis de moi, qu'il a un ressentiment vis-à-vis de moi, que le roi veut se conduire en père vis-à-vis de la nation. Dites que cet homme est bien disposé pour moi, à mon égard, en ma faveur ; qu'il a du ressentiment contre moi ; que le roi veut se conduire en père du peuple, qu'il veut agir en père avec la nation, envers la nation ; ou bien vous parlerez fort mal.

Presque jamais les Pélisson, les Bossuet, les Fénelon, les Racine, les Quinaut, les Boileau ; Molière même, et Lafontaine, qui tous deux ont commis beaucoup de fautes contre la langue, ne se sont servis du terme vis-à-vis, que pour exprimer une position de lieu. On disait : l'aile droite de l'armée de Scipion vis-à-vis l'aile gauche d'Annibal ; quand Ptolomée fut vis-à-vis de César il trembla.

Aujourd'hui que la langue semble commencer à se corrompre, et qu'on s'étudie à parler un jargon ridicule, on se sert du mot impropre vis-à-vis. Plusieurs gens de lettres ont été ingrats vis-à-vis de moi, au lieu d'envers moi. Cette compagnie s'est rendue difficile vis-à-vis du roi, au lieu, d'envers le roi, ou avec le roi. Vous ne trouverez le mot vis-à-vis employé en ce sens, dans aucun auteur classique du siècle de Louis XIV.—Voltaire.

VIVRE. On disait autrefois au parfait défini, je véquai, &c. M. Mascarón a dit de la reine d'Angleterre : la Providence a voulu qu'elle survécut à ses grandeurs. Et M. Fléchier : les chrétiens véquient dans la terreur. A présent ce vécu est seul en usage.—Wailly.

VOISIN DE, VOISIN A. Ces vers sublimes de Lafontaine, le prince des poètes français,

Celui de qui la tête au ciel était voisine,

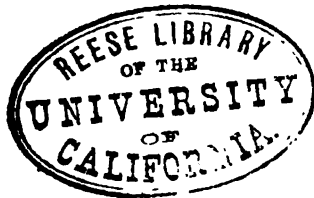
Et dont les pieds touchaient à l'empire des morts,

sont aujourd'hui déparés par cette faute, *voisine au ciel*; il fallait *voisine du ciel*. Le datif dans le Latin, *proxima celo*, n'autorise pas le voisin à dans le Français, mais il a pu tromper le poète: d'ailleurs l'usage a peut-être changé depuis qu'il écrivait.

VOTRE. C'est une faute que de commencer une lettre par ces mots, *j'ai reçu la vôtre*; parce qu'on ne peut sous-entendre une chose dont on n'a pas encore parlé, et que, comme l'a très-bien dit *l'augelas*, ces mots, *le mien*,

le tien, le sien, et autres semblables suppléent toujours un *nom* qui précède: il faut dire, *j'ai reçu votre lettre*.

Le mien, le tien, &c., ne peuvent se rapporter en même-temps à des *noms de choses* et à des *noms de personnes*; ainsi, on ne peut dire, à un excellent auteur: je ne connais pas de meilleure *plume que la vôtre*, pour je ne connais pas de meilleur écrivain que *vous*; ni à un bon maître d'armes: il n'y a pas de meilleure *épée que la vôtre*, pour il n'y a personne qui tire mieux des armes que *vous*; ces façons de parler forment équivoque, et c'est ce qu'on doit toujours éviter.—*Caminade*.



TRAITÉ COMPLET

DE

VERSIFICATION FRANÇAISE,

AVEC

DES EXEMPLES

TIRÉS DES MEILLEURS POÈTES.

CE n'est pas seulement à ceux qui ont reçu du Ciel le talent éminent de peindre la nature, que nous adressons ce Traité ; c'est à tous ceux qui ne sont pas aussi heureusement nés, et aussi privilégiés que ces génies du premier ordre, que nous allons révéler, non le secret de cet art sublime, connu sous le nom de *poésie*, mais la connaissance des règles qu'il faut suivre, en Français, quand on est appelé à cette merveilleuse destination. Nous ne pouvons le dissimuler, tout ce que nous allons enseigner sur l'art des vers, ne formera pas un poète ; mais personne ne le deviendra sans avoir appris ce que nous allons dire de la *versification*. Eh ! comment des règles sur la rime, sur la césure, sur le nombre des syllabes prescrites pour la facture du vers, serviraient-elles à former un poète ? Il suffirait, pour se désabuser d'une si folle prétention, de réfléchir, un instant, après la lecture d'une belle tragédie de l'immortel Racine, sur tout ce qu'il a fallu de talens pour une si étonnante composition.

En effet, qu'est-ce qu'un véritable poète, et quelles doivent être ses dispositions, pour mériter ce titre ? Que faut-il qu'il trouve en lui-même, pour se répondre qu'il peut, sans présomption, saisir, avec confiance et d'une main hardie, le pinceau d'Homère, de Virgile, et de Racine, pour peindre, à grands traits, d'après les modèles que la nature lui présente sans cesse, des copies tellement ressemblantes, qu'on croie, en les voyant, ne voir que des originaux et des modèles aussi parfaits que ceux qu'il voulait imiter ?

Ah ! qui pourrait s'y tromper ? Le poète sent, de bonne heure, une sorte de feu intérieur, qu'on nomme *imagination*, et qui s'enflamme facilement, à la vue des moindres traits échappés au grand tableau de la nature ; c'est celui dont le cœur suit naturellement l'élan brûlant de l'imagination ; celui dont l'oreille du cœur est encore plus sensible que l'oreille organique à la magie enchanteuse du nombre et de l'harmonie ; celui dont l'âme s'élève, à mesure que s'élèvent, dans leurs peintures, les peintres audacieux qui montent jusqu'au sommet de la montagne où l'antiquité fabuleuse plaçait, et les neuf Muses, et cet Apollon si sévère qui repose dans le marais qui entoure le mont sacré tant de téméraires rimeurs. Le poète est celui qui, fier d'avoir conçu une vaste pensée, la voit s'agrandir et se développer dans une âme heureusement féconde ; c'est celui dont l'âme de feu sent l'irrésistible besoin de se répandre, et de communiquer ces idées qui peignent si bien les objets dont elles sont les images, ces idées qui se pressent dans un esprit qui ne peut plus les contenir ; c'est ce mortel privilégié de qui *Vida* a dit :

Hinc Muses indulgent omnes, hinc poscit Apollo.

C'est celui dont Horace a marqué ainsi le grand caractère :

*Ingenium cui sit, cui mens diviniar, atque eo
Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem.*

Que chacun se compare à ce portrait, et qu'il se juge ; qu'il se contente de connaître l'art des vers et de jouir, par la lecture, de tous ceux qui sont, depuis long-temps, en possession de l'admiration universelle, sans aspirer à l'honneur de partager avec les vrais poètes ce sentiment auquel il ne peut avoir jamais aucun droit. Traçons encore, plus pour celui-ci que pour ces esprits privilégiés, ces règles de la versification que le génie a devinées, et dont les lecteurs des bons vers ne peuvent se passer.

LA versification Française est l'art de faire des vers Français suivant certaines règles. Les règles que l'on peut en donner regardent, ou la structure des vers, ou la rime, ou le mélange des vers les uns avec les autres.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

De la structure des vers.

Le vers Français diffère du vers Grec ou Latin en ce que ce dernier, au lieu de rimes, n'a que des longues et des brèves, et que le premier, au lieu de brèves et de longues, n'a que des rimes : toute leur ressemblance, si c'en est une, consiste en des paroles arrangées selon certaines règles qui leur sont particulières.

Le vers Français ne se mesure point par le nombre des mots; il ne se mesure que par le nombre des syllabes; on ne comprend pas même dans ce nombre la dernière syllabe quand elle est féminine, parce qu'alors elle est muette.

§ 1. Des différentes sortes de vers.

On n'en compte communément que cinq sortes, savoir : de douze, de dix, de huit (1), de sept, et de six syllabes; mais il y a aussi des vers de cinq, de quatre, de trois et même de deux syllabes.

Les vers de douze syllabes s'appellent vers Alexandrins (2), vers héroïques (3), ou simplement grands vers (4).

Exemple des vers de douze syllabes.

Loïn de rien décider sur cet Être suprême,
Gardons, en l'adorant, un silence profond,
Sa nature est immense, et l'esprit s'y confond :
Pour savoir ce qu'il est, il faut être lui-même.

(1) Il y a aussi des vers de neuf syllabes, tels que celui-ci qu'on extrait du vaudeville de *Rose et Colas* :

Fournissez un canal au ruisseau.

On n'en fait ici aucune mention, parce que ces vers ne sont presque pas d'usage.

(2) Alexandre de Paris, poète du douzième siècle, employa le premier dans son poème d'*Alexandre le grand*, les vers de douze syllabes, qui depuis ce temps ont été nommés *Alexandrins*. Ce roman rimé était passable pour son siècle.

(3) Le mot héroïque tire son origine du poème de ce nom.

(4) Voltaire les a bien appelés *hexamètres* dans le conte des *trois manières*; mais les vers *hexamètres* se disent des vers Grecs, et non pas des vers Français :

Apanis raconta ses malheureux amours
En mètres qui n'étaient ni trop longs ni trop courts :

Dix syllabes par vers, mollement arrangées,
Se suivaient avec art et semblaient négligées.
Le rythme en est facile; il est mélodieux;
L'*hexamètre* est plus beau, mais par fois ennuyeux.

Exemple des vers de dix syllabes (5).

Chez les amis, tout s'exuse, tout passe;
Chez les amans, tout plaît, tout est parfait;
Chez les époux, tout ennuit et tout lasse.
Le devoir nuit : chacun est ainsi fait.

La Font. *Beiphégar*.

Exemple des vers de huit syllabes.

Ne forçons point notre talent;
Nous ne ferions rien avec grâce;
Jamais un lourdaud, quoi qu'il fasse,
Ne saurait passer pour galant.

Le même, Liv. IV. *Fab. V*.

Exemple des vers de sept syllabes.

La ruse la mieux ourdie
Peut nuire à son inventeur;
Et souvent la perfidie
Retombe sur son auteur.

Le même, Liv. IV. *Fab. XI*.

Exemple des vers de six syllabes.

A soi-même odieux,
Le sot de tout s'irrite;
En tous lieux il s'évite,
Et se trouve en tous lieux.

Les vers de chacune de ces espèces dont le dernier mot est terminé par un e muet, ou seul, comme dans *père, aime*, ou suivi d'un s, comme dans le pluriel des noms, *les pères, les princes*, ou suivi des lettres *nt*, comme dans les pluriels des verbes, *ils aiment, ils reçoivent*, ont toujours une syllabe de plus : c'est-à-dire, que les vers de douze syllabes qui finissent par un e muet, en ont treize, comme on peut le voir dans ces trois vers :

La-foi-qui-n'agit-point, est-ce-une-foi-sin-cè-re ?
Dieu-tient-le-cœur-des-rois-en-tro-see-main-puis-
san-les.

De-leur-au-da-ee-en-vain-les-chré-tiens-gé-mis-
sent.

Et que les vers de dix syllabes qui finissent par un e muet, en ont onze, comme dans ces vers :

Mau-di-te-soit-la-mon-dai-ne-ri-ches-se.
Pau-vres-bre-bis, on-vous-a-bien-sé-dui-tes.
Dieu-gar-de-tous-ceux-qui-pour-la-Fran-ce-veil-
lent.

Les vers de huit, de sept, et de six syllabes ont également une syllabe de plus, quand ils sont terminés par un e muet.

Mais le son sourd de cette voyelle s'y fait entendre si faiblement, que la syllabe où elle se trouve est comptée pour rien.

Il ne faut pas mettre au nombre des e muets, celui qui se trouve suivi des lettres *nt* dans les troisièmes personnes du pluriel de l'imparfait de l'indicatif et du conditionnel présent des verbes, comme dans *ils aimaient, ils aimeraient*, parce que la terminaison *aient* y a entièrement le son de l'*e* fort ouvert.

Les vers dont le dernier mot est terminé par

(5) Notre vers de dix syllabes répond au vers que les Grecs et les Latins ont appelé *pentamètre*.

toute autre voyelle que le muet, n'ont point, comme les autres, de syllabe surabondante. Ainsi il n'y a précisément que douze syllabes dans chacun de ces trois vers :

L'i-gno-ran-ce-vaut-mieux-qu'un-sa-voir-affec-té.
Hâ-tens-nous : Je-temps-suit,-et-nous-trai-ne-
-ve-roi.

Dieu-ne-fait-ja-mais-grâce-à-qui-ne-l'ai-me-point.

Les vers qui finissent par un *e* muet sont appelés vers *féminins*, et les autres sont appelés vers *masculins*; ce qui forme une nouvelle division des vers en masculins et féminins.

Ce n'est guère que dans des pièces libres et badines, ou destinées à être mixtes en musique, que l'on fait des vers qui ont moins de six syllabes.

Exemple des vers de cinq syllabes.

La lune sanglante
Recule d'horreur.
J. Bapt. Rouss. Cantate de Circé.

Exemple des vers de quatre syllabes.

Quand la perdrix
Voit ses petits.
La Font. Liv. X, Fab. I.

Exemple des vers de trois syllabes.

La cigale, ayant chanté
Tout l'été.
Le même, Liv. I, Fab. I.

Exemple des vers de deux syllabes.

C'est promettre beaucoup; mais qu'en sort-il
souvent?
Du vent.

Le même, Liv. V, Fab. X.

Les petits comme les grands vers entrent volontiers dans la composition des ouvrages en vers libres; cependant, il n'y a guère que la *poésie lyrique* ou la *fable* qui admette les vers de deux ou de trois syllabes.

Les vers qui ont le plus d'harmonie et de majesté, sont ceux de douze syllabes: aussi les emploie-t-on dans les poèmes héroïques, les tragédies, les comédies, les églogues, les élégies, et autres pièces sérieuses et de longue haleine.

§ II. De l'*e* muet à la fin des mots.

Quand, dans le corps des vers, la dernière syllabe d'un mot est terminée par un *e* muet seul, et que le mot qui suit commence par une voyelle ou par un *h* non aspiré, cette syllabe se mange et se confond dans la prononciation avec la première du mot suivant, comme dans ces deux vers:

Dieu sait, quand il lui plait, faire éclater sa gloire,
Et son peuple est toujours présent à sa mémoire.

Et dans celui-ci :

D'une secrète horreur je me sens frissonner.

Mais si le mot terminé par un *e* est suivi d'un mot qui commence par une consonne ou par un *h* aspiré, l'*e* muet fait sa syllabe et se prononce comme dans ces vers :

Quelle fausse pudeur à feindre vous oblige?
Dieu veut-il que l'on garde une haine implacable?

L'*e* muet final suivi dans le même mot d'un *r* ou des lettres *ny*, se prononce comme s'il était seul, quand le mot qui est après commence par une consonne, ou par un *h* aspiré, comme dans ces vers :

Tu crois, quoique je fasse,
Que mes propres périls t'assurent de ta grâce.

Traîne d'un dernier mot les syllabes honteuses.

Ma vie et mon amour tous deux courent basard.

Quand l'*e* muet suivi d'un *s* ou des lettres *st* est avant un mot qui commence par une voyelle ou par un *h* non aspiré, outre qu'il fait sa syllabe, le *s* et le *t* se prononcent comme s'ils faisaient partie du mot suivant. Ainsi dans ces vers :

Les prêtres arrosaient l'autel et l'assemblée.

Que les méchants apprennent aujourd'hui
A craindre sa colère.

il faut prononcer comme s'il y avait : les prêtres s'arrosaient : apprennent aujourd'hui.

C'est à quoi il faut faire une attention particulière en lisant ou récitant les vers : car si dans ces occasions on manque de prononcer le *s* ou le *t* final, on confondra aisément l'*e* muet avec la voyelle qui commence le mot suivant, et par conséquent le vers aura une syllabe de moins : ce qui ne peut produire qu'un effet désagréable à l'oreille.

§ III. Rencontre des voyelles.

On doit éviter dans les vers la rencontre des voyelles qui ne se mangent point par la prononciation : c'est-à-dire, qu'un mot qui finit par une voyelle autre que l'*e* muet, ne peut jamais se trouver avant un mot qui commence aussi par une voyelle, ou par un *h* non aspiré : ce que M. Despréaux a très-bien exprimé par ces deux vers :

Gardez qu'une voyelle à courir trop hâtée,
Ne soit d'une voyelle en son chemin haurtée.

Ainsi on ne pourrait jamais faire entrer dans des vers, ces mots : la loi évangélique, Dieu éternel, vérité immortelle, le vrai honneur, &c. Les anciens poètes ne s'assujétissaient pas à cette règle; mais elle est devenue indispensable pour ceux d'aujourd'hui.

Quoique l'affirmation *oui* commence par une voyelle on peut néanmoins la répéter avec grâce dans un vers, ou la mettre à la suite d'une interjection terminée par une voyelle, comme dans ces vers :

Oui, oui, si son amour ne peut rien obtenir,
Il m'en rendra coupable, et m'en voudra punir.

Hé! oui, tant pis, c'est-là ce qui m'afflige.

Le *h* aspiré étant regardé comme une véritable consonne, il en a toutes les propriétés dans la prononciation : c'est-à-dire, qu'il peut être précédé des mêmes lettres, et que celles qui se prononcent ou ne se prononcent pas avec les consonnes se prononcent aussi ou ne se prononcent pas avant le *h* aspiré. Ainsi il peut se rencontrer à la suite de quelque voyelle que ce puisse être, comme dans ces vers :

Chacun s'arme au hasard du livre qu'il rencontre.

Dieu qui voyez ma honte, où me dois-je cacher ?

Si je la laissais, je ne la ferais pas.

On appliquera dans la suite à le *h* non aspiré, ce que nous pourrions dire des voyelles ; et à le *h* aspiré, ce que nous dirons des consonnes.

Il faut donc distinguer deux sortes de *h* : l'un qui est aspiré, et l'autre qui ne l'est pas. Le premier est une vraie consonne, et il en a toutes les propriétés, c'est-à-dire, que toutes les voyelles qui le précèdent, même le *e* muet, ne se mangent point, et que les consonnes ne se prononcent point. On doit dire le contraire du *h* non aspiré. Exemple :

Mais, quelques vains lauriers que promette la guerre,

On peut être héros sans ravager la terre.

Il est plus d'une gloire ; en vain aux conquérans L'erreur parmi les rois donne les premiers rangs : Entre les grands héros ce sont les plus vulgaires. Chaque siècle est fécond en heureux téméraires—Mais un roi vraiment roi, qui, sage en ses projets, Sache en un calme heureux maintenir ses sujets, Qui du bonheur public ait cimenté sa gloire, Il faut, pour le trouver, courir toute l'histoire.

Despréaux.

Si on veut savoir quels sont les mots qui ont le *h* aspiré ou non aspiré, la règle ordinaire est que ceux qui sont dérivés du Latin, comme *habile*, *haleine*, *heureux*, *huile*, *hultre*, *hiver*, qui viennent d'*habilis*, *hals*, *hora*, *oleum*, *oestrum*, *hyems*, n'ont point le *h* aspiré, excepté *léros*, *harpie*, *hennir*, et peut-être quelques autres qui tirent leur première origine du Grec, *eros*, *arpaia*, *unnos*, &c. Les autres mots qui ne viennent pas du Latin ont le *h* aspiré. Voici une liste générale des mots les plus communs où le *h* est aspiré, aussi bien que leurs dérivés et leurs composés, par laquelle il sera facile de juger ceux où il ne l'est pas. Nous n'y mettrons pas les noms propres de villes, &c.

Habler,	Haras,
Hacher,	Harceler,
Hagard,	Hardes,
Haie,	Hardi,
Haillon,	Hareng,
Hair,	Haricot,
Haire,	Haridelle,
Hâle,	Harnais,
Halle,	Harpe,
Hallebarde,	Harpie,
Hameau,	Hart,
Hauche,	Hâte,
Hanneton,	Haut,
Hanter,	Hasard,
Happer,	Havre,
Huquenée,	Hennir,
Harangue,	Hérait,

Hérissier,
Héros, et non pas de-
rivés,
Herse,
Hêtre,
Heurter,
Hibou,
Hideux,
Hôla,
Honte,
Hoquet,
Hors,
Hôte,
Houette,
Houppé,
Housse,
Houssine,
Huis,
Hôtel,
Hugabon,
Hul,
Hure,
Hurier,
Hutte, &c.

Ceux qui voudront une liste plus étendue des *h* aspirés peuvent consulter le premier volume de ce Dictionnaire.

L'usage familier n'aspire point le *h* en certaines occasions particulières : ainsi on prononce un *halebarde*, du fromage d'*Hollande*, de l'eau de la reine d'*Hongrie*.

On ajoute une réflexion sur le mot *Henri*, que Ménage prétend devoir être aspiré. Il y a des occasions où on doit l'aspirer ; il y en a d'autres où l'on ne doit pas le faire. On n'en peut donner de règles sûres : c'est l'oreille qu'il faut consulter pour cela. Mademoiselle de Rohan a fort bien dit :

Quoi ! faut-il que Henri, &c.

Cependant on dit fort bien aussi, le règne d'*Henri IV*, la mort d'*Henri IV*. Habert de Montmaur n'a été blâmé de personne pour n'avoir pas aspiré le *h* du mot *Henri*, dans ce beau madrigal sur la statue d'*Henri IV*, alors placée sur le Pont-neuf, pas même de Ménage, qui l'a inséré lui-même dans l'ouvrage où il condamne cette liberté :

Superbes monumens, que votre vanité

Est inutile pour la gloire

Des grands héros dont la mémoire

Mérite l'immortalité !

Que sert-il que Paris, au bord de son canal,

Expose de nos rois ce grand original,

Qui sut si bien régner, qui sut si bien combattre ?

On ne parle point d'*Henri-Quatre* ;

On ne parle que du cheval.

Les poètes ne font pas difficulté d'aspirer quelques mots qui ne commencent pas par un *h*, comme *onze*, *onzème*. Il serait d'autant plus injuste de leur refuser cette liberté, que l'usage l'a introduite dans la prose, où il est permis de dire le *onze* du mois, du *onze* de ce mois, le *onzième*, &c.

Ce concours vicieux de voyelles se connaît par la prononciation, et non par l'écriture.

Le *t* qui est renfermé dans la conjonction *et*, ne se prononce jamais, on ne peut mettre dans les vers cette conjonction avant un mot qui commence par une voyelle. Ainsi ce vers ne vaudrait rien :

Qui sert et aime Dieu, possède toutes choses.

On ne peut dire avec la Fontaine :

Le juge prétendait qu'à tort et à travers,
On ne saurait manquer condamnant un pervers.

Quoique des personnes prétendent que certains mots liés, tels que *peu-à-peu*, *pié-à-pié*, &c. n'en font qu'un, cependant il faut les éviter

comme un œueil dans la poésie, à cause de l'*hiatus*.

Quoique l'*n* final de la négation *non*, ne se prononce pas plus que le *t* de la conjonction *et*, cependant les poètes sont en possession de la mettre avant des mots qui commencent par une voyelle, comme dans ces vers :

Non, non. un roi qui veut seulement qu'on le craigne.

Est moins roi que celui qui sait se faire aimer.

Nous observerons, malgré cet usage, que la prononciation de *non* avant une voyelle, n'est pas moins désagréable que celle d'une voyelle avant une autre, et qu'il est toujours mieux de mettre cette négation avant une consonne, comme dans ce vers :

Non, je ne puis souffrir un bonheur qui m'outrage.

On peut dire la même chose des autres mots qui sont terminés par une voyelle ou par une diphthongue nasale, dont l'*n* ne se prononce pas avant un mot qui commence par une voyelle. Ainsi quoiqu'on trouve souvent dans les poètes ces mots avant d'autres qui commencent par une voyelle, la rencontre de la voyelle ou diphthongue nasale avec une autre, à toujours quelque chose de rude à l'oreille ; comme on peut le reconnaître dans ce vers :

Ah ! j'attendrai long-temps, la nuit est loin encore.

ou dans ceux-ci :

La première fois qu'un renard
Aperçut le lion, animal redoutable,
Il eut une peur effroyable,
Et s'enfuit bien loin à l'écart.

Cet usage étant établi et autorisé par les meilleurs poètes, nous ne prétendons pas le condamner. Mais on conviendra au moins qu'une consonne, à la suite d'une voyelle ou diphthongue nasale dont l'*n* ne se prononce pas, rendrait le vers plus doux et plus coulant, comme dans ceux-ci :

L'un paltrit dans un coin l'embonpoint des chanoines,
L'autre broie en riant le vermillon des moines.

M. l'abbé d'Olivet, après avoir rapporté dans son *Traité de la Prosodie Française*, ce que M. l'abbé de Dangeau et M. l'abbé Rognier ont dit au sujet de la prononciation des voyelles nasales, ajoute qu'il est à croire que l'observation faite par ces auteurs qui mettent les voyelles nasales au rang des véritables voyelles, et qui en condamnant la rencontre avec d'autres voyelles dans les vers, tiendra désormais lieu de précepte, du moins pour ceux de nos poètes qui tendent à la perfection.

Il observe cependant que cette rencontre peut absolument se souffrir, quand la prononciation permet de pratiquer un repos, quelque court qu'il soit, entre le mot qui finit par un son nasal, et le mot qui commence par une voyelle : et il dit que ce serait peu être outrer la délicatesse que de blâmer ce vers d'*Athalie* :

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots.

ou cet autre :

Disperse tout son camp à l'aspect de Jéhu.

Les mots qui ont une voyelle avant l'*e* muet final, tels sont, *vie, envie, partie, vue, proie, joie, succès*, &c. ne peuvent pas entrer avec grâce dans le corps d'un vers, à moins qu'ils ne soient suivis d'un mot qui commence par une voyelle avec laquelle le *e* se mange. Ainsi ces vers ne valent rien :

Anselme, mon mignon, crie-t-elle à toute heure.

Ah ! n'aye point pour moi si grande indifférence.

La bourse est criminelle et paye son délit.

Mais ceux-ci sont réguliers :

C'est Vénus toute entière à sa proie attachée.

J'ai pris la *vie* en haine, et ma flamme en horreur.

Athènes par mon père accrue et protégée,
Reconnut avec joie un roi si généreux.

Si dans le même mot le *e* muet, précédé d'une voyelle, est suivi d'un *s* ou des lettres *sc*, ce mot ne peut se mettre qu'à la fin du vers, comme dans ceux-ci :

Je vois combien tes vœux sont loin de tes pensées.

Aussitôt maint esprit fécond en rêveries,
Inventa le blason avec les armoiries.

Tandis que dans les airs mille cloches étonnées,
D'un funèbre concert font retentir les naées.

Au seul nom de Henri les Français se rallient :
La honte les enflamme, ils marchent, ils s'accroissent.

Souvent dans leurs projets les conquérans échouent.

Ainsi ces deux vers ne valent rien :

Tu payes d'imposture et tu m'en as donné.

Ce que voyent mes yeux, franchement je m'y fie.

On ne saurait dire avec Scarron :

Où l'on oit crier tue, tue.
Ils se mirent à tue, tête.

Mais Despréaux a fort bien dit :

Qu'est devenu ce teint, dont la couleur fleurie
Semblait d'ortolans seuls et de bisques nourrie,
Où la joie en son lustre attirait les regards ? &c.

Le *e* muet au dedans d'un mot à la suite d'une autre voyelle, se supprime toujours et ne fait pas une syllabe particulière dans la prononciation : ce qui arrive le plus ordinairement dans les futurs des verbes. Ainsi *tuerai, croirez, louerai, sacrifierai, enjouerai*, &c. se

prononcent, *stroi, crtrons, lodrez, sacriftra, enjôlement*, comme dans ces vers :

N'espère toutefois qu'un cœur si magnanime
Ne sacrifiera point les pleurs des malheureux—
J'avourai qu'autrefois au milieu d'une armée,
Mon cœur ne soupirait que pour la renommée.
S'il vient, il payera cher un si sensible outrage.

sacrifera ne fait que quatre syllabes, *j'avourai* n'en fait que trois, et *paiera* n'en fait que deux.

On excepte *oient* et *aient*, parce qu'ils sont monosyllabiques. On excepte aussi les imparfaits et les conditionnels de la troisième personne du pluriel, *aimaient, charmeraient, &c.* Ces *aient* forment une rime masculine.

IV. Des voyelles qui forment ou ne forment pas de diphthongues.

Il est encore très-essentiel de savoir quand plusieurs voyelles forment dans les vers une diphthongue ou n'en forment pas, c'est-à-dire, quand elles doivent se prononcer en une ou en deux syllabes : sur quoi nous donnerons ici quelques règles particulières, en parcourant les différentes sortes de diphthongues, dont la plupart doivent se prononcer en deux syllabes, dans la poésie et dans le discours soutenu.

Lau n'est que d'une syllabe dans tous les mots dont l'*e* n'est pas accentué, comme dans *beaux, seau*.

Lo n'est également que d'une syllabe dans *geolier* : dans *géographie*, *lo* est de deux syllabes, parce que l'*e* est accentué.

La forme générale deux syllabes, soit dans les noms, soit dans les verbes, comme dans *diamant, di-asthme, bi-als, étudia, const-a, oubli-a, man-auler, vi-ager, &c.* excepté dans quelques mots qui se réduisent à peu près à ceux-ci, *double, sacre, bréviaire, galinathias, liard, familiarité, familiariser* :

De peur de perdre un liard souffrir qu'on vous égorge.

Sa familiarité jusque-là s'abandonne.

Je hais—ces gens—

Dont la fière grandeur d'un rien se formalise,

De crainte qu'avec elle on ne familiarise.

La est dissyllabe dans les gérondifs et les participes actifs, comme *li-ant oubli-ant*.

Li, avec l'*e* ouvert ou fermé, n'est ordinairement que d'une syllabe, de quelque consonne qu'il soit suivi, comme dans *ciel, travié-me, ju-vre, pié-te, bar-rière, pa-pier, pre-mier, &c.* de même dans les substantifs qui se terminent en *tié*, comme *amitié, motif, pitié*.

Il faut observer que dans les verbes en *ier* de la première conjugaison, *ie* forme deux syllabes à l'infinitif, à la seconde personne du pluriel du présent de l'indicatif, ou de l'impératif, et au participe passif, &c. Ainsi il faut prononcer, *étudier, confier, déli-er, marier; vous étudiez, vous confiez, vous déliez, vous mariez, vous oubliez, vous voudriez; étudié, confié, délié, marié, lié, oublié; excepté dans vous vou-liez, vous di-siez, vous dentiriez*, et dans les mots où la lettre *e* est muette, comme dans *pair-nient, j'oublie-rai, &c.*

ief est monosyllabe dans *scf, relief*; et dissyllabe dans *bréf, gri-ef*.

Iel est monosyllabe dans *ciel, fiel, miel, ministé-riel*; et dissyllabe dans *essentiel, Gabri-el, matéri-el, substanti-el*.

Ielle est de deux syllabes dans *kiri-elle*.

Ien est de deux syllabes dans *comité-en, gardi-en*, et dans les noms propres ou qualificatifs, comme dans *Quantili-en, Phrygi-en, grammairi-en; hors delà ien n'est que d'une syllabe. Les bons auteurs font ancien, tantôt de deux et tantôt de trois syllabes.*

Ier est de deux syllabes dans les verbes, comme dans *humili-er, justifi-er*; dans les noms substantifs, il n'est que d'une syllabe, comme dans *cour-tier, fruit-ier*. Après un *r* néanmoins, *ier* est de deux syllabes dans les noms comme dans les verbes, *meurtri-er, pri-er*.

ierre n'est de deux syllabes que dans *li-erre*, encore a-t-on la liberté d'en faire une diphthongue, comme dans *pi-erre*.

Ière est toujours monosyllabe : *assiète, diète*.

Ieu, ieux est monosyllabe dans les substantifs : *cieux, Dieu, lieu, vieux, yeux; lieutenant, milieu, mieux, pieu, épieu, es-sieux*, et dissyllabe dans les adjectifs : *curi-eux, envi-eux, pi-eux, préci-eux, odi-eux, suri-eux*.

Ièvre est toujours monosyllabe : *fièvre, lièvre*.

Iai, dans la première personne du prétérit de ces verbes, se prononçant comme *ie*, forme aussi deux syllabes : *j'étudi-ai, je const-ai, je déli-ai, je mari-ai*.

Hier s'emploie quelquefois en une seule syllabe, comme dans ce vers :

Hier j'étais chez des gens de vertu singulière.

Mais on le fait plus communément de deux syllabes, comme dans ce vers :

Mais hier il m'aborde, et me serrant la main,
Ah! monsieur, n'a-t-il dit, je vous attends de main.

Il est d'une seule syllabe dans *avant-hier* :

Le bruit court qu'avant-hier on vous assassina.

Io est communément de deux syllabes, comme dans *violence, violen, violé, di-acèse*. On pourrait en excepter *babiole, flo-le* et *pio-cho* :

Prends la fole—

Une pioche à la main—

Ion n'est que d'une syllabe dans les imparfaits des verbes qui ne se terminent pas à l'infinitif en *ier* : *nous disions, nous voulions; hors delà, Ion est toujours de deux syllabes.*

Oe ne fait qu'une syllabe, comme dans *boé-te, coé-fe, moel-le, moel-leux, moel-long* excepté dans *poé-tie, poé-me, poète, No-é*.

Oi, avec le son de l'*o* et de l'*e* ouvert, n'est jamais que d'une syllabe, comme dans *roi, loi, voi-tà, emploi, &c.*

Ue, avec l'*e* ouvert ou fermé, est toujours de deux syllabes, comme dans *du-el, tu-er, tu-é, attribuer, attribué, su-er, su-é; excepté dans les mots où l'*e* est muet, comme dans en-jouement, je loue-rai, &c.*

Ui ne forme qu'une syllabe, comme dans *lui, celui, d'ui-re, construi-re, sur, sui, aiguiler, &c.* excepté dans *ru-ine, ru-iner, bru-ine, pitu-ite*.

Uis est toujours monosyllabe.

Iai est de deux syllabes dans *ni-ais* : il est quelquefois de deux et quelquefois d'une seule

syllabe dans *bi-ais, bi-aiser, ou biaï, biaï-ser*.

loui est toujours de deux syllabes, comme dans *mou-ler, bestiau-x, provincaux, impériaux, &c.*

Oue, avec l'e ouvert ou fermé, est de deux syllabes, comme dans *jou-er, lou-er, avou-er, avou-é*; excepté dans *sou-er et sou-er-ter*.

Oui est de deux syllabes, comme dans *ou-ir, ou-i, jou-ir, jou-i, éblou-ir, éblou-i*: hors delà *oui* n'est que d'une syllabe, comme dans *bou-er* et dans *oui*, marquant affirmation.

Et de x fois de sa main le *bou-er* tombe en morceaux.

Ian et *ien*, avec le même son, forment deux syllabes, comme dans *étudi-ant, fortifi-ant, ri-ant, li-ant, cli-ent, pati-ent, impatience, expéri-ent, expéri-ence*: il faut seulement excepter *vian-de*.

Autour de cet amas de viandes entassées,
Régnaït un long cordon d'alouettes pressées.

Ien, avec un autre son qui approche de *iin*, ne forme ordinairement qu'une seule syllabe, dans les noms substantifs, les pronoms possessifs, les verbes, et les adverbes, comme dans *hi-en, chi-en, ri-en, mi-en, ti-en, si-en, je viens, je tiens, combien, &c.* excepté *li-en*, parce qu'il vient du verbe *li-er*, de deux syllabes.

Ien est de deux syllabes, quand il termine un adjectif d'état, de profession, ou de pays, comme dans *grammairi-en, comédi-en, musici-en, historien, ga-ti-en, magici-en*: excepté *chré-tien*.

Ion n'est d'une syllabe que dans les premières personnes du pluriel de l'imparfait de l'indicatif, du conditionnel présent, du présent et de l'imparfait du subjonctif des verbes, quand il ne se trouve pas, avant la terminaison de ces personnes, un r précédé d'une autre consonne: *nous ai-mons, nous aime-rons; nous rom-pri-ons*. Il est de deux syllabes dans les dernières personnes du pluriel de l'indicatif ou de l'imparfait des verbes qui ont l'infinitif en *ier*, et dans quelque autre mot que ce puisse être, comme dans *nous étudi-ons, nous confi-ons, nous déli-ons, nous mari-ons, nous rions, li-on, religi-on, uni-on, passi-on, visi-on, créati-on, &c.*

Oin n'est jamais que d'une syllabe, comme dans *coin, soin, besoin, apoinement, &c.*

Ua est ordinairement de deux syllabes; il n'y a guère que Racine qui ait varié à cet égard: dans ce vers,

Vous le souhaitez trop, pour me le persuader,

ua n'est que d'une syllabe; mais dans cet autre vers,

Il suffit de tes yeux pour t'en persuader,

ua est de deux syllabes.

Uon est toujours de deux syllabes.

§ V. Enjambement des vers.

Les vers n'ont ni grâce, ni harmonie, quand ils enjambent les uns sur les autres, c'est-à-dire, quand le sens est demeuré suspendu à la fin d'un vers, et ne finit qu'au commencement du vers suivant: ce qui arrive principalement toutes les fois que le commencement d'un

vers est régime ou dépendance nécessaire de ce qui se trouve à la fin du vers précédent, comme dans ceux-ci:

C'est votre nourrice, Elle vous ramena,
Suit exactement l'ordre que lui donna
Votre père, &c.

où l'on voit que *votre père* a une liaison nécessaire avec la fin du vers précédent, puisqu'il est le nominatif du verbe *donna*.

Cet enjambement est souffert dans trois cas: 1. quand le sens est tout-à-coup suspendu, comme dans ces vers de Racine:

Faut-il qu'en un moment un scrupule timide,
Perde?—mais quel bonheur nous envoie Atalide!
Baj. Act. II. Sc. II.

2. Quand le sens finit par un mot entre une virgule et un point; comme dans ces autres vers de Racine:

Je ne te vante point cette faible victoire,
Titus. Ah! plut au ciel que sans blesser ta
gloire.—Béren. Act. II. Sc. V.

3. Et quand le sens ne finit que par un mot entre une virgule, et un point et une virgule, ou deux points, comme dans ces vers de Boileau:

Sitôt que du nectar la troupe est abreuvée,
On dessert; et soudain la nappe étant levée.—
Le Lutrin, Chant I.

L'évangile au chrétien ne dit en aucun lieu,
Sois dévot: il nous dit, sois doux, simple, équiva-
ble.—Boileau, Sat. XI.

“ Dans *Ariadne* de Thomas Corneille, il y a, dit Voltaire, beaucoup de vers dignes de Racine, et entièrement dans son goût. Ceux-ci, par exemple:

As-tu vu quelle joie a paru dans ses yeux?
Combien il est sorti satisfait de son haine!
Que de mépris? ,

cette lecture interrompue au second pied, c'est-à-dire, à la quatrième syllabe, fait un effet charmant sur l'oreille et sur le cœur: ces finesses de l'art furent introduites par Racine, et il n'y a que les connaisseurs qui en sentent tout le prix.”

La règle de l'enjambement ne concerne que les vers héroïques ou sérieux, la haute poésie, dans laquelle il n'est pas permis de finir une période, ni un membre de période, avant la fin du vers, si la période ou son membre a commencé dès le vers précédent. Cette règle est fondée sur ce que dans la lecture on est obligé de s'arrêter sensiblement à la fin de chaque période et de chaque membre de période. D'ailleurs la fin de chaque vers exige un petit repos pour faire sentir la rime; si ces deux pauses ne coïncident pas, celle qui se fera à la fin du vers semblera peu naturelle, parce que le sens n'y sera pas fini, et celle qui se fera avant la fin du vers sera peu harmonieuse, parce qu'elle ne sera pas à la place de la rime. Pour éviter cet inconvénient, on doit terminer le sens sur un mot qui se rime de rime, et par ce moyen l'esprit et l'oreille seront également satisfaits. C'est-là une de

plus grandes délicatesses et en même temps l'une des plus grandes difficultés de notre poésie. Il y a peu d'auteurs, même célèbres, qui ne se soient écartés de cette règle.

Exemple de l'enjambement.

Mais de ce même front l'héroïque fierté
Fait connaître Alexandre; et certes son visage
Porte de sa grandeur l'infaillible présage.

Racine.

Il est bon de remarquer que, quand le sens ne finit pas avec le vers, il faut cependant que l'on puisse s'y arrêter naturellement; c'est ce qu'un exemple fera sentir. Racine a dit dans ses *Plaideurs*:

Mais j'aperçois venir madame la comtesse
De Pimbesche. Elle vient pour affaire qui
presse.

Il est visible qu'il y a un enjambement, non-seulement parce que le sens finit après les trois premières syllabes du second vers, mais encore parce qu'on ne peut s'arrêter à la fin du premier: car il ne laisserait pas d'y avoir un enjambement, quand même le sens ne finirait qu'à la fin du second vers; et Racine n'aurait pas laissé de pécher contre la règle quand il aurait dit:

Mais j'aperçois venir madame la comtesse
De Pimbesche, qui vient pour affaire qui presse.

En un mot, lorsque le sens ne finit pas avec le vers, il faut qu'on puisse s'y arrêter aussi sensiblement qu'après la césure. Qui pourrait, par exemple, approuver ces deux vers faits exprès?

A l'aspect de son roi, le vaillant capitaine
Bayard, quoique blessé, combattait dans la
plaine.

Il n'y faudrait qu'un très-léger changement pour les rendre supportables.

A l'aspect de son roi, ce vaillant capitaine,
Bayard, quoique blessé, combattait dans la
plaine.

Où l'on voit qu'on peut s'arrêter après le premier vers; ce qu'on ne saurait faire lorsqu'il est tourné de la première façon.

Si c'est une faute de terminer après le commencement du vers le sens qui a commencé au vers précédent, ce n'en est pas une de l'y interrompre, soit par la passion, comme dans les vers suivants:

Le ciel te donne Achille et ma joie est extrême
De t'entendre nommer.—Mais le voici lui-même.

Racine.

Soit dans le dialogue, lorsque celui qui parlait est interrompu par quelqu'un, comme dans ces vers de l'*Andromaque* du même auteur:

Je prolongeais pour lui ma vie et ma misère.
Mais enfin sur ses pas j'irai revoir son père.
Ainsi tous trois, seigneur, par vos soins réunis,
Nous vous—
Pyrrhus. Allez, madame, allez voir votre fils.

Il faut cependant que le sens soit tout-à-fait suspendu à l'endroit où se fait l'interruption: car s'il n'était pas suffisamment déterminé, ni le changement soudain de discours, ni l'arrivée imprévue d'un acteur, ne sauveraient l'enjambement, comme si Racine eût mis ces paroles dans la bouche de Clytemnestre:

Le ciel te donne Achille, et ma joie est extrême
De le voir ton époux. Mais le voici lui-même.

Ou celles-ci dans la bouche d'Andromaque:

Ainsi tous trois, seigneur, par vos soins réunis,
Nous ne craignons plus rien.
Pyrrhus. Allez voir votre fils.

Dans la comédie, la fable, &c. l'enjambement anime le discours.

On l'emploie surtout avec grâce dans les vers appelés marotiques, de Clément Marot, poète célèbre du seizième siècle, dont on imite quelquefois le style naïf et agréable.

§ VI. *Transposition des mots.*

Quoique le langage de la poésie Française ne soit pas différent de celui de la prose, et qu'on y emploie communément les mêmes mots, il est cependant permis d'y faire, dans la construction de la phrase, certaines transpositions que la prose n'admettrait pas, et qui contribuent beaucoup à l'harmonie et à la noblesse des vers. Mais il faut toujours faire ces transpositions avec esprit et avec goût, de manière qu'elles n'apportent ni dureté, ni obscurité dans les vers.

Elles consistent à changer l'ordre naturel des mots, ce qui peut se faire de plusieurs manières.

I. En mettant le nominatif après le verbe, comme on le met aussi en prose. Ainsi, dans ces vers:

Ce traitement, madame, a droit de vous surprendre;
Mais enfin, c'est ainsi que se venge Alexandre.

L'ordre naturel est, *c'est ainsi qu'Alexandre se venge.*

Je fuis: ainsi le veut la fortune ennemie.

L'ordre naturel serait, *la fortune le veut ainsi.*

II. En mettant le régime absolu à l'accusatif avant le verbe qui le gouverne, ce qui ne doit pourtant se faire qu'avec beaucoup de réserve, comme dans ces vers:

Le sort vous y voulut l'une et l'autre amener,
Vous pour porter des fers, elle pour en donner.

Vous direz à celui qui vous a fait venir,
Que je ne lui saurais ma parole tenir.

L'ordre naturel et indispensable en prose, serait: *le sort voulut vous y amener l'une et l'autre, &c. que je ne saurais lui tenir ma parole.*

Des biens des nations ravisseurs altérés.

On voit qu'en prose il faudrait dire, *ravisseurs altérés des biens des nations.*
Il y a quelques remarques à faire sur la transpo-

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sition de l'accusatif (du régime direct). " Si notre langue," dit Vaugelas sur Corneille, " souffre quelquefois la transposition du nominatif, elle ne saurait s'accommoder de celle de l'accusatif, même en poésie. Ainsi les vers qui ressembleraient à celui-ci, ne seraient pas faits pour le plaisir de l'oreille :

" Il faut sans différer ses ennemis combattre."

Racine par conséquent a fait une faute, en disant dans les *Frères ennemis* :

Et si quelque bonheur nos armes accompagne.

Tel est le sentiment de tous nos écrivains. " A l'égard de nos accusatifs," dit un auteur moderne (l'abbé Desfontaines), " comme ils ont la même terminaison que nos nominatifs, il est impossible de les transposer, parce que c'est leur place qui les détermine. Ainsi on a eu raison d'en abolir la transposition dans les vers, où elle était autrefois reçue." Cette raison est-elle solide? Ne s'ensuivrait-il pas de-là que la transposition du verbe régi par un autre pourrait être permise, puisque ce n'est pas sa position qui le détermine?

Le vers suivant n'est-il pas assez intelligible?

Si de cette maison approcher l'on vous voit.

Il est certain qu'il n'a aucune obscurité, et que la transposition ne laisse pas d'y être vicieuse. Il n'est pas vrai d'ailleurs que ce soit toujours leur position qui détermine les accusatifs; car lorsque le verbe est dans un nombre différent du nominatif, alors c'est le verbe qui détermine l'un et l'autre, comme on le voit par le vers déjà cité :

Et si quelque succès nos armes accompagne.

C'est le verbe singulier *accompagne* qui détermine le nominatif et l'accusatif.

La transposition de l'accusatif n'est pas si généralement prosaïque, qu'elle ne souffre quelquefois des exceptions. Il y a des cas où non-seulement elle est permise, mais où elle donne même de la force à la phrase: ce sont les accusatifs monosyllabiques, *me, le, vous, les, &c.* qu'il faut nécessairement transposer en prose aussi bien qu'en vers, on transpose aussi les mots suivants, *rien, tous, tout, l'un l'autre, l'un et l'autre, &c.* Exemple :

Le sort vous y voulut l'une et l'autre amener.

L'un l'autre vainement ils semblent se haïr.
Despréaux.

A mes justes desseins je vois tout conspirer.

Le bruit de nos trésors les a tous attirés.
Racine.

Cette transposition est aussi reçue en prose. Il a tout avoué, il n'a rien dit. Un homme capable de tout oser, de tout entreprendre. Cependant elle n'est guère reçue que dans les infinitifs et les participes. Ainsi l'on dit j'ose tout. Il entreprend tout. Le régime direct se peut aussi transposer, au moins en vers, lorsqu'il est précédé de *comme*. Exemple :

Oui, comme ses exploits, nous admirons vos coups.

Il y a encore des cas où l'on transpose nécessairement le régime, et en vers, et en prose. *Quel livre lisez-vous? Je ne sais quelle pièce m'a joua hier.* Mais ceci regarde la grammaire, et non la poésie en particulier.

III. En mettant un nom au génitif avant celui dont il dépend, comme dans ces vers :

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots,
Sait aussi des méchans arrêter les complots.

IV. En mettant le régime relatif au datif ou à l'ablatif, avant le verbe auquel il a rapport, comme dans ces vers :

Quels charmes ont pour vous des yeux infortunés

Qu'à des pleurs éternels vous avez condamnés.

au lieu de *que vous avez condamnés à des pleurs éternels.*

La Grèce en ma faveur est trop inquiète;
De soins plus importants je l'ai crue agitée.

au lieu de *dire, je l'ai crue agitée de soins plus importants.*

V. En mettant entre le verbe et le participe, des mots qui ne s'y suffiraient pas en prose, comme dans ces vers :

Aujourd'hui même encore une voix trop fidèle
M'a d'un triste désastre apporté la nouvelle.

au lieu qu'il faudrait dire en prose, *m'a apporté la nouvelle d'un triste désastre.*

Le ciel enfin pour nous devenu plus propice,
A de mes ennemis confondu la malice.

au lieu de *dire, a confondu la malice de mes ennemis.*

VI. Enfin, en mettant avant le verbe tout ce qui peut en dépendre, et qui devrait naturellement être mis après. Ce sont le plus communément les prépositions avec leurs régimes, comme on le reconnaîtra sans peine dans les vers suivants :

A ce discours, ces rivaux irrités,
L'un sur l'autre à-la-fois se sont précipités.

Pour la veuve d'Hector ses feux ont éteint.

Contre mon ennemi laissez-moi m'assurer.

Si la foi dans son cœur retrouvait quelque place.

Par de stériles vœux pensez-vous m'honorer?

Peuple ingrat! quoi! toujours les plus grandes merveilles,

Sans ébranler ton cœur, frapperont tes oreilles!

Ne vous figurez pas que de cette contrée

Par d'éternels remparts Rome soit séparée.

Sur le tombeau des rois élever leur grandeur.

Mais l'Hydaspe, malgré tant d'escadrons épaïs,

Voit enfin sur ses bords flotter nos étendards.

Mais pour vous ce malheur est un moindre supplice.

Ainsi la Grèce en vous trouve un enfant rebelle.

Vous attendez le roi. Partez, et lui montrez
 Contre le fils d'Hector tous les Grecs conjurés.
 Et quel autre intérêt contre lui vous anime ?
 Dans le sein de Priam n'a-t-on pu l'immoler ?
 Sous tant de morts, sous Troie, il fallait l'accabler.

Tout était juste alors. La vieillesse et l'enfance
 En vain sur leur faiblesse appuyaient leur dé-
 fense.—Racine.

Quoique la transposition des sujets et des ré-
 gimes soit permise, il faut cependant en user
 avec discernement. C'est à l'oreille de juger
 si les transpositions n'ont rien de forcé ni d'ob-
 scur. Voici un exemple d'une mauvaise trans-
 position du régime indirect :

Après avoir vaincu de Ferdinand l'armée.

Où l'on sent qu'il faudrait quelques mots entre
Ferdinand et l'armée, &c.

L'inversion ménagée avec art donne au vers
 plus d'harmonie, sans nuire à la grâce qui le
 distingue de la prose.

Le P. du Cerceau, dans ses *Réflexions sur la Poé-
 sie*, croit les transpositions si nécessaires, que
 sans elles il ne peut y avoir de vers Français.
 L'essence de notre poésie consiste, selon cet
 auteur, dans le tour, qui met de la suspension
 dans la phrase par le moyen des inversions ou
 transpositions reçues dans la langue, et qui n'en
 forcent pas la construction. Richelot paraît d'un
 sentiment diamétralement opposé à celui du
 P. du Cerceau. "Il faut," dit-il, "que la con-
 struction du vers soit naturelle et sans trans-
 position. On en souffre pourtant quelque-
 fois dans la poésie sublime, où il se faut ex-
 primer d'un air noble et vigoureux. On ne
 s'en doit point servir dans les chansons, les
 madrigaux, et autres pièces, qui ne veulent
 pas un style élevé." Ils ont tort l'un et
 l'autre: le P. du Cerceau, parce qu'on nous
 avons de très-beaux vers sans transpositions;
 et Richelot, parce que les transpositions sont
 employées fréquemment par nos meilleurs
 poètes. Despreaux en particulier en est tout
 rempli. Les inversions se souffrent aussi fort
 bien dans les madrigaux, les chansons, &c.
 Mais en quelque pièce qu'on les emploie, il
 faut que ce soit toujours avec grâce et avec
 discernement, de sorte qu'elles ne causent ni
 dureté, ni obscurité.

Il n'y a pas de règles bien fixes à donner en fait
 d'inversions; ce qui est mauvais porte avec
 soi un tel caractère de réprobation, que
 l'oreille la moins exercée le reconnaît toujours.
 Une inversion vraiment forcée est celle qui se
 trouve dans ces vers d'*Iphigénie*:

On accuse en secret cette jeune Eriphile
 Que lui-même captive amena de Lesbos.

Act I. Sc. 1.

"Andromaque," dit d'Olivet, "est une tragédie
 de Racine que lui-même nouvelle fit jouer en
 1668: une inversion si gothique dans la prose,"
 ajoute-t-il, "le serait-elle moins en vers?" Le
 même critique aurait bien pu reprendre aussi
 les deux vers qui suivent:

Je verrai les chemins encor tout parfumés
 Des fleurs dont sous ses pas on les avait semés !
Iphig. Act IV. Sc. 4.

dont sous ses pas on les avait semés est une in-
 version d'autant plus forcée que le participe
semés est amené par le pronom *les*, au lieu
 d'être régi par le pronom *que*; car il fallait
 dire *que sous ses pas on avait semés*.

§ VII. Mots à éviter dans les vers.

Comme un des principaux objets de la poésie est
 de flatter agréablement l'oreille, on doit en
 bannir tous les mots qui pourraient la choquer
 ou parce qu'ils seraient trop rudes, ou parce
 qu'ils auraient quelque conformation de son avec
 d'autres mots déjà employés dans le même
 vers, ou parce que la répétition n'en serait ni
 nécessaire ni agréable, ou enfin parce qu'ils
 seraient trop bas et qu'ils sentiraient trop la
 prose.

Il est un heureux choix de mots harmonieux.
 Fuyez des mauvais sons le concours odieux.
 Le vers le mieux rempli, la plus noble pensée,
 Ne peut plaire à l'esprit, quand l'oreille est bles-
 sée.

Le goût et le discernement appuyés d'une lec-
 ture réfléchie des meilleurs poètes, contribu-
 eront à faire éviter ces défauts, mieux que
 toutes les règles que l'on pourrait donner.
 Nous indiquons ici quelques-uns des mots qui
 appartiennent à la prose, et que l'on ne doit
 faire entrer que très-rarement dans les vers,
 surtout dans ceux qui ont un peu de noblesse.
 Ce sont les conjonctions: *c'est pourquoi, pourvu
 que, puis, ainsi, car, en effet, de sorte que, d'au-
 tant que, outre que, d'ailleurs, &c.* Celui et celle
 quand ils sont relatifs à quelques noms pré-
 cédents, *lequel, laquelle, lesquels, &c.*
 Il y a aussi des termes peu sonores, rampans, ou
 prosaïques, et des réunions de mots dont la
 prononciation choque l'oreille.
 Quand Boileau a dit:

Mais il m'apprit enfin, grâce à sa vanité—

il ne s'est pas aperçu de ces sons, grâce à sa vanité,
 mais ce n'est-là qu'une négligence. Des-Yveteaux
 ayant critiqué ce vers de Malherbe,

Enfin cette beauté m'a la place rendue,

à cause de ce *m'a la pla*; Malherbe s'en vengea
 en rappelant à son tour l'hémistiche où celui-
 ci avait mis *comparable à ma flamme*: c'est
 bien à Des-Yveteaux, s'écria-t-il, à critiquer ce
m'a la pla, lui qui a dit, *parabla ma fla*.

Il y avait dans la première édition des *Horace*
 de P. Corneille, au lieu de ce vers,

Je suis Romaine, hélas! puisqu'Horace est Ro-
 main,

"Je suis Romaine, hélas! puisque mon épou-
 xé l'est." Voltaire fit cette remarque:—"Pourquoy
 peut-on finir un vers par *je le suis*, et que *mon
 époux l'est* est prosaïque, faible, et dur? c'est
 que ces trois syllabes, *je le suis*, semblent re-
 composer qu'un mot; c'est que l'oreille n'a
 pas le temps de composer le mot *l'est*, détaché
 finissant la phrase, détruit toute harmonie
 c'est cette attention qui rend la lecture de
 vers agréable ou rebutante: on doit l'éviter
 également en prose. Un ouvrage dont l'auteur
 a eu l'attention de se débarrasser de ces défauts
 est un ouvrage digne de l'attention." F f 2

phrases finiraient par des syllabes sèches et dures, ne pourrait être lu, quelque bon qu'il fût d'ailleurs."

Les termes qui rendent principalement la poésie rampante sont, *vu que, afin que, tandis que, à moins que, car, c'est pourquoi*; cependant les bons auteurs ont su leur donner de la grâce.

Elle peint les festins, les grâces et les ris,
Vante un baiser cueilli sur les lèvres d'Iris
Qui mollement résiste, et par un doux caprice,
Quelquefois le refuse *afin* qu'on le ravisse.

Boileau.

Ne volez plus de place en place;
Demeurez au logis, ou changez de climat:
Imitez le canard, la grue, et la becasse.
Mais vous n'êtes pas en état
De passer comme nous les déserts et les ondes,
Ni d'aller chercher d'autres mondes;
C'est pourquoi vous n'avez qu'un parti qui soit
sûr;
C'est de vous renfermer au trou de quelque mur.

La Font. Liv. I. Fab. 8.

Un astrologue un jour se laissa choir
Au fond d'un puits; on lui dit, pauvre bête,
Tandis qu'à peine à tes pieds tu peux voir,
l'encas-tu lire au-dessus de ta tête?

Le même, Liv. II. Fab. 12.

Un lièvre, en son gîte, songeait,
Car, que faire en un gîte, à moins que l'on ne
songe?

Le même, Liv. II. Fab. 14.

Le charme de ces mots proscrits ailleurs, appar-
tient tout entier à l'art de les employer.

§ VIII. De la Césure.

La *Césure* est un repos qui coupe le vers en deux parties, dont chacune s'appelle *hémistiche*, c'est-à-dire, demi-vers. Et ce repos bien ménagé contribue beaucoup à la cadence et à l'harmonie des vers Français.

Les règles que l'on peut donner sur la césure sont renfermées dans ces trois vers de Des-préaux:

Ayez pour la cadence une oreille sévère.
Que toujours dans vos vers le sens coupant les
mots,
Suspende l'hémistiche, en marque le repos.

Il n'y a que les vers de douze syllabes et ceux de dix, qui aient une césure: les autres, c'est-à-dire (ceux de huit, de sept, et de six syllabes, n'en ont point.

La césure des vers de douze syllabes ou des vers alexandrins, est à la sixième syllabe, en sorte qu'elle partage ces vers en deux parties égales, comme dans ceux-ci:

Justes, ne craignez point le vain pouvoir des
hommes;
Quelque élevés qu'ils soient, ils sont ce que nous
sommes.

La césure des vers de dix syllabes ou des vers communs, est à la quatrième syllabe, et elle coupe ces vers en deux parties inégales, dont la première est de quatre syllabes, et la dernière de six, comme dans ceux-ci:

L'esclave craint - le tyran qui l'outrage :
Mais des enfans - l'amour est le partage.

Quand on dit que la césure des vers alexandrins est à la sixième syllabe, et que la césure des vers communs est à la quatrième, on entend qu'après l'une ou l'autre de ces syllabes, il doit y avoir un repos naturel qui mette un intervalle entre le premier et le second hémistiche, en sorte qu'on puisse les distinguer en récitant les vers, sans forcer et sans obscurcir le sens de la phrase. Ainsi la césure est vicieuse, quand le mot qui la forme et qui termine le premier hémistiche, ne peut être séparé du mot suivant dans la prononciation.

Il n'est pas nécessaire, pour la régularité de la césure, que le sens finisse absolument après la sixième ou la quatrième syllabe, et qu'il n'y ait rien dans un hémistiche qui soit régime ou qui dépende de ce qui est dans l'autre. Il suffit que ce régime ou cette dépendance n'empêche pas le repos, et n'oblige pas à lier, en prononçant, la dernière syllabe d'un hémistiche avec la première de l'autre. Ainsi quoiqu'en ce vers,

Tant de fiel entre-t-il dans l'ame des dévots !

dans l'ame des dévots, soit le régime du verbe entre-t-il, la césure en est régulière, parce que, sans forcer le sens de la phrase, on peut faire naturellement après entre-t-il, une pause qui distingue les deux hémistiches.

Il en est de même de ces deux vers :

Que de ton bras - la force les renverse.
Que de ton nom - la terreur les disperse.

où l'on peut se reposer après *de ton bras* et *de ton nom*, quoique ces deux génitifs soient régis par les mots suivants, *la force* et *la terreur*.

Nous nous contenterons d'observer ici les principales circonstances qui peuvent rendre la césure défectueuse.

I. Le repos étant, comme nous l'avons dit, essentiel à la césure, elle ne peut être formée que par une syllabe qui finit un mot: c'est-à-dire, que la sixième ou la quatrième syllabe d'un vers de douze ou de dix syllabes, doit toujours être la dernière d'un mot, afin que l'on puisse s'y reposer. Ainsi (cette phrase, quoique de douze syllabes,

Que peuvent tous les fai-ibles humains devant
Dieu?

ne serait pas un vers, parce que la sixième syllabe est la première du mot *faibles*, et que l'on ne peut pas s'y reposer. Au lieu qu'en changeant l'ordre des mots, et en disant:

Que peuvent devant Dieu - tous les faibles hu-
mains?

on a un vers parfait, dont le repos tombe sur la sixième syllabe, formée par le mot *Dieu*. Il suffit qu'on puisse s'y reposer, ce qu'on ne pourrait pas faire si la césure finissait par des mots semblables à ceux-ci, *que, pour, mais, si, etc.* comme dans ceux-ci:

Amour, c'est comme si, - pour n'être pas connu.
Ballet des Amours Déguisés.

Tu m'es bien cher ; mais si - tu combats ma tendresse.—*Mahomet II.* par la Noue.

II. L'e muet ou féminin, seul ou suivi des lettres *s* ou *nt*, n'ayant qu'un son sourd et imparfait, ne peut jamais terminer la syllabe du repos. Les vers suivants pèchent contre cette règle, ou plutôt ce ne sont pas des vers :

Dans l'eau d'Hypocrène - je n'ai jamais puisé.
Les grands talens blessent - les regards de l'En-
vie.

C'est la gloire - qui conduit Alexandre.

Mais lorsqu'un mot terminé par un *e* muet seul est suivi d'un mot qui commence par une voyelle avec laquelle l'*e* muet se mange, alors la césure peut tomber sur la syllabe qui précède l'*e* muet, et qui, par l'élosion de cet *e*, devient la dernière du mot. Par exemple *funeste*, qui a trois syllabes, quand il est suivi d'un mot qui commence par une consonne, comme quand on dit *funeste passion*, n'en a plus que deux, quand il est suivi d'un mot qui commence par une voyelle, comme dans *funeste ambition*; et c'est sur la seconde que peut tomber la césure, quand la dernière se mange avec le mot suivant. Ainsi dans ces deux vers :

Et qui seul sans minis-tre, à l'exemple des Dieux,
Soutiens tout par toi-même, et vois tout par tes yeux.

la césure tombe sur la seconde syllabe de *ministre*, et sur la première de *même*, les dernières syllabes de ces deux mots se mangeant avec les voyelles suivantes.

III. Les articles, quels qu'ils soient, étant inséparables des noms, ne peuvent jamais former la césure d'un vers, et celle-ci ne vaudrait rien :

Vous devez valser le-pouissant qui vous entraîne.

L'*e* est muet dans *les*; par conséquent il ne peut partager le vers, et on ne saurait justifier cet hémistiche de Rotrou :

Allez, assurez-le - que sur ce pou d'appas, &c.

L'*e* de *le* est sujet à l'élosion.

Un valet manque-t-il à rendre un verre net ?
Condammenez-le à l'amende, ou, s'il le casse, au fouet.—*Racine.*

Le ne doit pas se mettre à la fin du vers, et l'on ne saurait dire avec Marot :

O roi Français, tant qu'il te plaira perds-le;
Mais si le perds, tu perdras une perle.

On ne doit se permettre l'élosion de *le* qu'autant qu'elle ne blesse pas l'oreille, comme dans ce vers de Crébillon :

Forcez-le à vous défendre, ou fuyez avec lui.

Les mots *ce* et *je* peuvent être éliés, et par conséquent partager le vers, pourvu que l'hémis-

tiche suivant commence par une voyelle. De-là vient qu'ils peuvent être mis à la fin du vers et faire la rime. Exemple :

A quoi me résoudrei-je ? - il est temps que j'y pense.—*La Fontaine.*

Quelle fausse pudeur à feindre vous oblige ?
Qu'avez-vous ? Je n'ai rien. Mais—Je n'ai rien,
vous dis-je.—*Despreaux.*

Il faut se garder seulement de faire rimer *je* avec lui-même, comme a fait Rousseau dans les vers suivants :

Hon, disait l'un, jamais n'entendrais-je
Un *requiem* sur cet opérateur ?
Dieu paternel, dit l'autre, quand pourrai-je ?
A mon plaisir disséquer ce parteur !

Par cette raison il ne peut faire une rime après les mots terminés en *ois*, parce qu'il n'y a pas d'autres rimes pour cette terminaison. Voici un exemple où le mot *brévidé* partage le vers, et un autre où il fait la rime :

Qu'est-ce enfin que César, s'il s'érige en tyran ?
Spinola, dis-tu ? Qu'est-ce au prix du grand Condé !

De quoi vous sert votre sagesse ?
Moi l'emporter, et que serait-ce ?—

Mais il ne faut pas finir le vers par le mot *ce*, dans *parce que*, ni dire avec Sarrasin :

Qu'archibouffon pourtant je ne dis, parce
Qu'archibouffon est briguette à la farce.

Marot a fait rimer *pour ce* (démembre de *pour ce que*, qui se disait autrefois au lieu de *parce que*) avec *rebourse*. Mais notre langue ne souffre pas ce partage de mots.

IV. La césure ne peut tomber sur un nom substantif suivi de son adjectif, comme dans ces vers :

Et pourrions par un prompt-achat de cette esclave,
Empêcher qu'un rival nous prévienne et nous brave.

C'est encore un plus grand sujet de s'étonner.

Cependant si le substantif est suivi ou précédé de plusieurs adjectifs, il peut en être séparé par la césure. Ainsi ces vers sont bons :

Morbleu, c'est une chose, indigne, lâche, infâme,
De s'abaisser jusqu'à trahir son ame.

Vengez-moi d'une ingra-te et perfide parente.

Si l'adjectif ou le substantif qu'on a réservé pour le second hémistiche, le remplit tout entier, la césure est également bonne. Exemple :

Je chante cette guerre, - en cruautés féconde.
Brébeuf.

Flouze, dans le cœur-pulsant tout ce qu'il pense,

Par une gracieuse - et douce négligence.
L'abbé du Resnel, trad. de l'Essai sur la Critique.

A l'abri d'une longue - et sûre indifférence.
Mad. Deshoulières.

Ses chanoines vermeils - et brillans de santé
S'engraissaient d'une sainte - et molle oisiveté.
Despréaux.

V. Les adverbes monosyllabes, comme, *plus, très, fort, bien, mal, mieux, trop, etc.* ne peuvent pas être séparés par la césure des adjectifs ou des verbes auxquels ils sont joints, comme dans ces vers :

Ce jargon n'est pas *fort* - nécessaire, me semble.

Si le chef n'est pas *bien* - d'accord avec la tête.

De grâce, *contez-moi* - bien tout en point.

Nous verrons qui *tiendra* - mieux parole des deux.

Vos yeux ne sont que *trop* - assurés de lui plaire.

VI. La césure ne peut pas séparer les pronoms personnels des verbes dont ils sont nominatifs, ni les pronoms conjonctifs, des verbes dont ils sont régimes, quand ils les précèdent ou les suivent immédiatement. Ainsi ces vers ne vaudraient rien :

Je me flatte que *vous* - me rendez votre estime.

Songez que la mort *nous* - surprendra quelque jour.

VII. Les pronoms *ce, cet, ces; ma, mes; que; qui, quel, quoi, dont; lequel, laquelle*, ne peuvent jamais former la césure d'un bon vers, comme dans ceux-ci :

Fuyons les vices *qui* - nous font perdre la grâce.

Tant mieux. Vous saurez *que* - depuis tantôt la belle
Sent toujours de son mal quelque crise nouvelle.

Celui, celle, et ceux, s'y souffrent quelquefois, mais ils ont toujours quelque chose de languissant et de prosaïque, comme dans ces vers :

Il n'est fort entre *ceux* - que tu prends par centaines,
Qui ne puisse arrêter un rimeur six semaines.

VIII. Le verbe substantif *être*, suivi d'un nom adjectif, ne peut pas en être séparé par la césure, surtout quand il est à la troisième personne du singulier du présent de l'indicatif, comme dans ces vers :

On sait que la chair *est* - fragile quelquefois.

Si notre esprit n'est - pas - sage à toutes les heures,
Les plus courtes erreurs sont toujours les meilleures.

IX. Les verbes auxiliaires immédiatement suivis des participes, ne doivent pas en être séparés par la césure, surtout s'ils ne sont que d'une syllabe, comme dans ces vers :

Que vous serez toujours, quoique l'on se propose,

Tout ce que vous avez - été durant vos jours.

Et comme je vous *ai* - rencontré par hasard,
J'ai cru que je devais de tout vous faire part.

Je ne saurais souffrir, a-t-il dit hautement,
Qu'un honnête homme *soit* - traité honteusement.

Ce qu'on vient de dire du verbe auxiliaire et de son participe, n'a lieu que quand ils se suivent immédiatement. Quand la césure ne tombe pas sur le verbe auxiliaire, le repos est bien plus naturel, comme on le voit dans les vers suivans :

La guerre avait enfin - triomphé de son cœur.

Le crime était alors - accompagné de honte.

Au contraire, on dirait mal :

Enfin la guerre avait - triomphé de son cœur.

Le crime alors était - accompagné de honte.

X. Quand deux verbes ou un verbe avec un nom font un sens indivisible, la césure ne doit pas les séparer, comme dans ces vers :

Mon père, quoiqu'il eût la tête des meilleures,
Ne m'a jamais rien fait - apprendre que mes heures.

Car le ciel a trop *pris* - plaisir de m'affliger,
Pour me donner celui de me pouvoir venger.

Si bien que les *juges* - morts avant ce temps-là,
Il vint en cette ville, et prit le nom qu'il a.

Et qui sur cette jupe à maint ricur encor
Derrière elle *fesait* - dire, argumentabor.

Racine avait fait supprimer à Despréaux ces vers, ainsi que plusieurs autres qui ne valent pas mieux ; mais ce dernier les fit reparaitre après la mort de son ami.

XI. La césure ne peut pas se trouver entre un verbe et la négation *pas*, ou tout autre adverbe négatif, comme dans ces vers :

Non, je ne *souffrirai* - pas un pareil outrage.
Croyez que vous n'*surez* - jamais cet avantage.

XII. La césure est encore mauvaise quand elle sépare une préposition de son régime, comme dans ces vers :

Peut-être encore qu'*avec* toute ma suffisance,
Votre esprit manquera dans quelques circonstances.

Par vos gestes *durant* - un moment du repos -

Si j'avais jamais fait cette bassesse insigne,
De vous revoir *après* - en traitement indigne.

J'y suis encor, *malgré* - tes infidélités.

XIII. Les conjonctions composées de plusieurs mots dont le dernier est *de* ou *que*, comme *afin de, afin que, de peur de, de peur que, avants avant que, aussitôt que, tandis que, encor que, etc.* ne doivent pas être séparés par la césure. Ainsi ce vers serait mauvais :

Quoi ! vous fuyez *tandis* - que vos soldats couchent.

La conjonction *que* ne commence pas heureusement le second hémistiche, à moins qu'elle ne commence le sens, ou qu'il ne soit séparé de son verbe. Exemple :

Pour prendre Dôle, il faut - que Lille soit rendue.

Ne trouve en Chapelsin, quoiqu'il dit la satire,
Autre défaut, sinon - qu'on ne le saurait lire.
Despréaux.

Quand le *que* est élimé, comme dans ce dernier vers, la césure est moins vicieuse.

Lorsque le sens continue après la césure, il faut qu'il aille au moins jusqu'à la fin du vers. Il ne doit pas être rompu, comme dans des vers faits exprès :

Despréaux me parait un poète qui, sage,
Préférerait au brillant le bon sens d'un ouvrage.

Il ne peut pas plus y avoir de repos entre la préposition et son régime qu'entre la conjonction et le *que* qui suit : ainsi ces vers de Racine sont condamnables :

Pourquoi courir après - une gloire étrangère ?
Embrasse tout *sûit* - qu'elle commence à luire.

En voici d'autres de Boileau qui ne valent pas mieux :

Dans la rue en avaient - rendu grâces à Dieu.

Et tel mot pour avoir - réjoui le lecteur -

Parce que les temps composés des verbes ne forment jamais un repos entre eux. Il n'y a que l'adverbe qui marque bien l'hémistiche et la césure.

Il me promène après - de terrasse en terrasse.

Le secret est d'abord - de plaire et de toucher.

Marot bientôt après - fit fleurir les ballades.
Boileau.

Au reste, comme la césure est faite pour l'oreille, on peut donner pour règle générale et infaillible, qu'une césure est bonne, si elle satisfait l'oreille ; et qu'elle est vicieuse, si l'oreille en est échoquée, et que ce n'est que par la lecture des bons vers, qu'on peut se mettre en état d'en juger.

La rigueur de la règle ne s'étend pas jusqu'à mettre une virgule à chaque hémistiche ou césure ; elle veut seulement qu'on marque le repos d'une manière assez sensible pour qu'il n'y ait point de liaison nécessaire entre les mots qu'on sépare : ces deux vers de la Fontaine sont defectueux :

Celui-ci ne voyait - pas plus loin que son nez.

Sa pécadille fut - jugée un cas pendable.

Il n'y a point de césure à observer dans les vers qui ont moins de dix syllabes.

§ IX. Des licences dans la Versification.

On appelle *licences* certains mots, certaines locutions qui ne seraient pas reçus dans la prose

commune, et qu'il est permis aux poètes d'employer malgré la règle ou l'usage.

Les licences contre la règle consistent à écrire : je croi pour je crois ; que je die pour que je dis ; grâces à pour grâce à ; fourmis pour fourmis ; mêmes pour mêmes ; au pour dans ; dont pour avec lequel ; eux-mêmes pour eux-mêmes ; où pour auquel ; est pour sont ; voletans, se culbutans pour voletant, se culbutant.

Exemple des licences contre la règle.

En les blâmant enfin, j'ai dit ce que j'en croi,
Et tel qui m'en reprend, en pense autant que moi.
Boil. Sat. IX.

Mais, quoique je craignisse, il faut que je le die,
Je n'en avais prévu que la moindre partie.
Rac. Bérén. Act. V. Sc. VI.

Grâces au ciel, mes mains ne sont point criminelles.

Le même, Phéd. Act. I. Sc. III.

Quand sur l'eau se penchant, une fourmis y tombe.
La Font. Liv. II. Fab. XII.

Ici dispensez moi du récit des blasphèmes
Qu'ils ont voni tous deux contre Jupiter mêmes.
Corn. Polyeucte, Act. III. Sc. II.

Et les petits en même-temps

Voletans, se culbutans,

Délogèrent tous sans trompette.

La Font. Liv. IV. Fab. XXII.

Elles donnent encore aux poètes la liberté de refuser l'accord à un *participe déclinable*, comme dans ce vers de Corneille :

Les misères

Que durant notre enfance ont enduré nos pères.

Corneille aurait dû mettre *endurées* ; mais, dit Voltaire, s'il n'est pas permis à un poète de se servir en ce cas du *participe absolu*, il faut renoncera à faire des vers. Ces licences, au contraire, s'étendent jusqu'à donner l'accord à un *participe indéclinable*.

Le seul amour de Rome a sa main animée.

Pour a animée sa main.

Les autres licences contre la règle consistent à retrancher *que* et *ne* dans certaines phrases : Boileau a dit :

Mais pour bien exprimer ces caprices heureux,
C'est peu-d'être poète, il faut être amoureux.

C'est peu-d'être agréable et charmant dans un livre,

Il faut encore savoir et converser et vivre.

Racine a dit aussi :

Sais-je pas que Taxile est une ame incertaine ?

Sais-je pas que sans moi sa timide valeur ?

Mais ces sortes de licences ne sont permises qu'autant que les vers n'en a pas moins de grâce ou de douceur.

Enfin, les poètes rendent quelquefois *actif* un *verbe neutre*.

Ce n'était pas jadis sur ce ton ridicule
Qu'amour dictait les vers que *soupirait* Tibulle.

Je ne prends point plaisir à *croître* ma misère.
Boileau.

Tu verras que les dieux m'ont dicté cet oracle
Que pour *croître* à-la-fois sa gloire et mon tourment.
Racine.

Aujourd'hui *croître*, dit d'Olivet, n'est que *verbe neutre*, soit en prose, soit en vers. Ce qui n'est pas précisément une *licence*, mais ce qu'on peut regarder comme une beauté, c'est l'emploi de certaines expressions que dicte le goût: Corneille a dit dans *Linna* (act. I, scène III):

Avec la liberté, Rome s'en va renaître.

Racine a lui-même consacré cette expression dans *Iphigénie*:

Et ce triomphe heureux qui s'en va devenir
L'éternel entretien des siècles à venir.

Cet exemple, dit Voltaire, est un de ceux qui peuvent servir à distinguer le langage de la poésie de celui de la prose.

Les *licences* contre l'usage consistent à écrire *alors* que pour *lorsque*; *cependant* que pour *pendant que*; *encor* pour *encore*; *certe* pour *certes*, &c.

Les *licences* contre l'usage sont en si grand nombre qu'on n'en rapportera ici qu'un seul exemple. On lit dans la *Henriade*:

Il savait captiver les grands qu'il haïssait:
Terrible et sans retour *alors* qu'il offensait.

Mais *alors* que est maintenant banni de la langue.

La plupart des mots admis dans la poésie sublime contre l'usage ont beaucoup plus de grâce et de noblesse que ceux dont on se sert ordinairement. Le nombre n'en est pas grand. Voici les principaux:

Les *humains* ou les *mortels* pour les *hommes*.

Mon cher fils, dit Louis, c'est de-là que la grâce
Fait sentir aux *humains* sa faveur efficace.

Plus sage en mon respect que ces hardis *mortels*,
Qui d'un indigne *encor* profanent tes autels.

Forfaits pour *crimes*.

O toi, de mon repos compagne aimable et sombre,
A de si noirs *forfaits* prêteras-tu ton ombre?

Coursier au lieu de *cheval*.

Les momens lui sont chers; il court dans tous
les rangs,
Sur un *coursier* fougueux, plus léger que les vents.

Glaive pour *épée*.

Ils s'attaquent cent fois, et cent fois se reposent.
Leur courage s'augmente, et leurs *glaives* s'émeuvent.

Penser au masculin pour *pensée* au féminin.

Votre âme à ce *penser* de colère murmure.

Les *ondes* pour les *eaux*.

Le limon croupissant dans leurs grottes profondes,
S'élève en bouillonnant sur la face des *ondes*.

Flanc pour *sein*.

Les Dieux m'en sont témoins, ces Dieux qui dans
mon *flanc*,
Ont allumé le feu fatal à tout mon sang.

Antique pour *ancien*.

Suivez-moi, rappelez votre *antique* vertu.

C'est un usage *antique* et sacré parmi nous.

L'*Eternel* au lieu de *Dieu*.

L'*Eternel*, en ses mains, tient seul nos destinées:
Il sait, quand il lui plaît, veiller sur nos années.

Hymen ou *hyménée* pour *mariage*.

Crois-tu que d'une fille humble, honnête, charmante,
L'*hymen* n'ait jamais fait de femme extravagante?

A qui même en secret je m'étais destinée,
Avant qu'on eût conclu ce fatal *hyménée*?

Espoir a plus de noblesse qu'*espérance*.

D'un *espoir* renaissant le peuple est enivré.

Olympe pour *ciel*; *misère* pour *calamité*; *labeur*
pour *travail*; *repentance* pour *repentir*; *Cyclope*
pour *Enfer*.

Hécube près d'Ulysse achève sa *misère*.

Peut-être je devrais, plus humble en ma *misère*.

Jadis pour *autrefois*.

Sermens *jadis* sacrés; nous brisons votre *chaire*.

Soudain pour *aussitôt*.

Le salpêtre enfermé dans ces globes d'airain,
Part, s'éclaufe, s'enbrâse, et s'écarte *soudain*.

Alors que pour *lorsque*.

Aveuglé par son zèle, il te désobéit,
Et pense te venger, *alors* qu'il te trahit.

Naguère pour *il n'y a pas longtemps*.

Cette loi que *naguère* un saint zèle a dictée,
Du ciel en ta faveur y semble être apportée.

Il est très-ordinaire de supprimer le *e* muet du mot *encore*, pour le faire de deux syllabes en écrivant *encor*.

Encor si ta valeur à tout vaincre obstinée,
Nous laissait pour le moins respirer une année.

Encore de trois syllabes avec le e muet à quelque chose de languissant dans le corps du vers, avant un mot qui commence par une consonne, et il est mieux de ne l'employer ainsi qu'à la fin du vers :

Etudions enfin, il en est temps encore.

Il y a des mots qui sont si bas en vers, qu'il faut les éviter comme des écueils, excepté dans la poésie familière, qui n'est proprement que de la prose rimée. Tels sont les termes suivans : *vache, chien, cochon, très, fort* (synonyme de *très*), *c'est pourquoi, pourvu que, car, parce que, puisque, en effet, en vérité, à la vérité, de sorte que, outre que, or, d'ailleurs, tant s'en faut, à moins que, non-seulement, pour ainsi dire, lequel, laquelle, lesquelles, celui, ceux, celles.*

Ces trois derniers mots, qui rendent le vers languissant et prosaïque lorsqu'ils sont relatifs, sont fort nobles quand on les emploie absolument, c'est-à-dire, pour le nom de la personne, au commencement d'une période, comme dans les vers suivans.

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots,
Sait aussi des méchans arrêter les complots.

On peut y joindre à la fin, *afin que, &c.* Cependant Despréaux a très-heureusement employé *afin que* dans les vers suivans, déjà cités, qui ont une grâce et une douceur extrême :

Elle peint les festins, les danses, et les ris,
Vante un baiser cueilli sur les lèvres d'Iris,
Qui mollement résiste, et par un doux caprice,
Quelquefois le refuse *afin qu'on* le ravisse.

On ne saurait douter qu'un habile poète, même dans le style le plus sublime, ne puisse de temps en temps employer avec succès la plupart de ces mots. Tout dépend de l'artifice de l'ouvrier ; et l'on peut dire, en quelque façon, que le bon poète est au-dessus des règles : car si quelques mots sont proscrits en poésie, ce n'est que par les poètes médiocres qui ne savent pas les employer à propos.

La meilleure preuve qu'on puisse en donner est dans les vers suivans :

Dont leur Flaminius marchandait Annibal. —
Cornéille.

Baisait avec respect le paré de ses temples —

Que ces chiens dévorans se disputaient entre eux.

Alors que, pour lorsque, est peut-être encore quelquefois supportable : mais *dessus* et *dehors* pour *sur* et *sous*, ont entièrement vieilli ; de sorte qu'on ne dirait plus aujourd'hui avec Des Barreaux dans son fameux sonnet :

Mais *dessus* quel endroit tombera ton tonnerre ?

Ménage nous apprend, dans ses *Observations sur Malherbe*, que ce poète lyrique se blâmait lui-même d'avoir mis *dessus* au lieu de *sur*.

Il y a des verbes qui, étant neutres en prose, peuvent devenir actifs en vers ; comme *soupirer*. Malherbe a dit :

Tantôt vôt *soupirer* mes peines.

Et Despréaux,

Ce n'était pas jadis sur ce ton ridicule
Qu'Amour dictait les vers que *soupirait* Tibulle.

Les poètes Français ont imité en cela l'exemple des poètes Latins, qui ont fait un verbe actif de *suspirare*.

Quod si forte alios jam nunc *suspirat* amores.
Tib. *Eleg.* IV. v. 3.

aussi bien que d'*ardere* et de *coruscare*.

Formosum pastor Corydon *ardebat* Alexim.
Virg. *Eglog.* II. v. 1.

Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque *coruscant*
Mucronem. *Enéid.* lib. X. v. 651.

On tutoie en poésie les rois, et jusqu'à Dieu même.

Jeune et vaillant héros, dont la haute sagesse
N'est point le fruit tardif d'une lente vieillesse ;
Et qui seul, sans ministre, à l'exemple des dieux,
Soutiens tout par toi-même, et vois tout par tes yeux. *Despréaux, Discours au Roi.*

Grand Dieu, tes jugemens sont remplis d'équité.
Des Barreaux.

Le terme de *monsieur* est exclus des ouvrages en vers écrit d'un style sérieux ; il n'entre pas même dans la satire, si ce n'est dans les circonstances où le poète, cessant de parler, introduit une personne qui parle, comme dans ces vers :

Quand hier il m'aborde, et me serrant la main :
Ah ! *monsieur*, m'a-t-il dit, je vous attends demain.

De ce vers, direz-vous, l'expression est basse.
Ah ! *monsieur*, pour ce vers je vous demande grâce. *Despr.*

On doit donc appeler une personne par son nom ou par sa qualité. Exemple :

D'où vient, eher *Le Vayer*, que l'homme le plus sage
Croît toujours avoir seul la raison en partage ?

La noblesse, *Dangeau*, n'est pas une chimère.

Oui, je suis, *Lamoignon*, le séjour de la ville.

Que tu sais bien, *Racine*, à l'aide d'un acteur,
Etonner, émouvoir, ravir le spectateur !
Despréaux.

Reine, l'exoès des maux où la France est livrée.
Voltaire.

Quoique le terme de *monsieur* soit exclus du genre dramatique, et même du satirique, celui de *madame*, qui ne peut entrer dans le satirique, est reçu dans le dramatique. Les acteurs, obligés d'adresser la parole à des femmes, ne peuvent employer de terme plus élevé que celui de *madame*, qui se donnait, même en prose, à la reine ; au lieu que celui de *monsieur* se donnait, pour ainsi dire, aux moindres personnes. * Le mot de *madame*,

dit Ménage sur Malherbe, " n'est plus usité " parmi nous dans la belle poésie, si ce n'est " dans les poèmes dramatiques."

ARTICLE II.

De la Rime.

LA rime, que les poètes Grecs et Latins évitaient comme un défaut, est chez les modernes un des principaux ornemens de la poésie. Son origine est très-ancienne chez les Gaulois, et on l'a attribuée à Bardus, l'un de leurs rois, qui a donné son nom à leurs poètes ou bardes. Octavien de Saint-Gelais, qui traduisit en vers, les épitres d'Ovide, s'est attaché avec soin à cette régularité.

Puisque tu es de retour paresseux,
O Ulysse ! du cœur très-angoisséux,
Pénélope cette épître t'envoie,
Afin que tout tu te mettes en voie.
Ne m'écris rien, mais pense de venir ;
Seule à toi suis, ais à en souvenir.
Troye gist bas et remise en faiblesse
Tant haïe des puellas de Grèce ;
Pas ne valoit, ni Priam son grand roi,
Que tant de gens y tinssent leur aroï.

La rime n'étant que pour l'oreille, et non pas pour les yeux, on doit plutôt en juger par le son que par l'orthographe. Ainsi, quoique les syllabes finales de deux mots s'écrivent différemment, il suffit ordinairement qu'elles produisent le même son, pour qu'elles riment ensemble, comme *repos* et *maux* dans ces deux vers :

Tout conspire à-la-fois à troubler mon *repos*,
Et je me plains ici du moindre de mes *maux*.

Par la même raison, si les syllabes finales de deux mots s'écrivent de la même manière, et qu'elles se prononcent différemment, comme dans l'ancienne orthographe, elles ne peuvent rimer ensemble. Ainsi la rime des vers suivans est défectueuse.

Ma colère revient, et je me reconnois :
Immolons en partant trois ingrats à-la-fois.

La rime ne satisfait les yeux qu'aux dépens de l'oreille :

Et dans les plus bas rangs, les noms les plus abjects
Ont voulu s'annoblir par de si hauts projets.
Corneille.

Ame de mes conseils, et qui seul tant de fois
Du sceptre dans ma main as soulagé le poids.
Racine.

La colère est superbe, et veut des mots aliens :
L'abatement s'explique en des termes moins fiens.

Que si sous Adam même, et bien avant Noë
Le vice audacieux des hommes avoüé—

Et quand avec transport je pense m'approcher
De tout ce que les dieux m'ont laissé de plus cher—

Mais sans examiner si dans les antres sourds,
L'ours a peur du passant ou le passant de l'ours.

La fourmi tous les ans traversant les guerres
Grossit ses magasins des trésors de Cérés—

Attendant son destin d'un quatorze et d'un sept,
Voit sa vie ou sa mort sortir de son cornet.

Et souvent tel y vient qui sait pour tout secret.
Cinq et quatre font neuf ; ôtez deux, reste sept.
Boileau.

Le *p* non suivi de l'*a*, ne rime bien qu'avec lui-même : Lanoue a donc eu tort de dire dans *Mahomet II* :

D'un triomphe pompeux l'appareil imposant,
Hors de ces murs encor le retient dans son camp.

Ton bras est suspendu : qui t'arrête ? ose-tous ;
Dans un œur tout à toi laisse tomber le coup.

deux *ll*, mouillés ou secs, ne riment bien non plus qu'avec eux-mêmes ; ainsi, *rappellé* et *émaillé* ne peuvent rimer ensemble.

Par ton ami *rappellé*
Sur ce rivage *émaillé*.

§ 1. De la rime masculine et féminine.

La rime se divise en masculine et féminine ; d'où les vers sont appelés *masculins* ou *féminins*, comme nous l'avons dit plus haut.

La rime féminine est celle qui se termine par des sons muets, finissant par un *e* simplement, comme dans ces vers :

L'Eternel est son nom : Le monde est son ouvrage.

Il entend les soupirs de l'humble qu'on outrage.

Exemples des rimes féminines.

Quelque sujet qu'on traite, ou plaisant ou sérieux,
Que toujours le bon sens s'accorde avec la rime—

Lorsqu'à la bien chercher d'abord on s'évertue,
L'esprit à la trouver aisément s'habitue.

ou par un *e* muet suivi d'un *s*, comme dans ceux-ci :

Objet infortuné des vengeances célestes,
Je m'abhorre encor plus que tu ne me détestes.

ou par un *e* muet suivi des lettres *at*, comme dans ceux-ci :

C'est lui-même. Il m'échauffe. Il parle. Me yeux s'ouvrent ;

Et les siècles obscurs devant moi se découvrent.

C'est peu qu'en un ouvrage où les flutes fourmillent,
Des traits d'esprits semés de temps en temps peutilent.
Le même.

La rime masculine est celle qui se termine par des sons pleins étant formée par tout autre terminaison que par un *e* muet, soit par une voyelle, comme dans ces vers :

Exemples des rimes masculines.

Ciel ! quel nombreux essaim d'immortelles beautés
S'offre à mes yeux en foule, et sort de tous côtés.

Misérables jonets de notre vanité,
Faisons du moins l'aveu de notre infirmité.

soit par une consonne, comme dans ceux-ci :

Le flux est toujours fade, ennuyeux, languis-
sant;

Mais la nature est vraie et d'abord on la sent.

Puissent jusques au ciel vos soupirs innocens
Monter comme l'odeur d'un agréable encens !

Les troisièmes personnes du pluriel de l'impar-
fait de l'indicatif et du conditionnel présent
des verbes n'ont pas la rime féminine, quoi-
que terminés en *aient*, parce que ces cinq
lettres ont, comme nous l'avons dit, le son du
e ouvert, et qu'ainsi elles forment une rime
masculine, comme dans ces deux vers :

Aux accords d'Amphion les pierres se mouvaient,
Et sur les murs Thébains en ordre s'élevaient.

On ne considère presque jamais que le son de la
dernière syllabe des mots pour la rime mas-
culine. Ainsi *vérité* rime avec *piété*; *raison*
avec *maison*; *malheur* avec *douleur*; *succès*
avec *progrès*, &c.

Mais le son de la dernière syllabe des mots ne
suffit pas pour la rime féminine, parce que la
prononciation muette et obscure du *e* muet
empêche d'y apercevoir une convenance sen-
sible. Ainsi quoique la dernière syllabe de
monde soit semblable à la dernière de *de-
mande*, cependant ces deux mots ne riment
pas, non plus que *louange* avec *mensonge*, *fi-
dele* avec *scandale*.

Il faut donc encore prendre la convenance des
sons, pour la rime féminine, de la pénultième
syllabe des mots. Ainsi *monde* rime fort
bien avec *profonde*; *demande* avec *offrande*;
louange avec *mélange*; *fidèle* avec *modèle*; *scan-
dale* avec *morale*, &c.

§ II. De ce qui suffit ou ne suffit pas pour la rime.

La rime tant masculine que féminine est d'au-
tant plus parfaite qu'il y a plus de ressem-
blance dans les sons qui la forment. Ainsi,
quoique *plaisir* rime bien avec *soupir*, et *pru-
dence* avec *récompense*, cependant *plaisir* rime
encore mieux avec *désir*, et *prudence* avec *provi-
dence*, parce qu'outre la conformité des sons *ir*
et *ence* essentielle à l'une et à l'autre rime,
les consonnes *s* et *d* qui les précèdent sont en-
core les mêmes : ce qui ajoute un nouveau
degré de perfection à la rime.

Quand les syllabes qui forment la rime, c'est-à-
dire la dernière pour la rime masculine, et la
pénultième pour la rime féminine, commen-
cent par une voyelle, il est nécessaire, si elles
ne sont pas les premières du mot, qu'elles
soient précédées d'une autre voyelle, comme
on peut le reconnaître dans les mots *lien*, *na-
u-on*, *précieux*, *artificielle*, *vertueuse*, *science*,
&c.

Or il faut, pour la plus grande perfection de la
rime de ces syllabes, que non-seulement elles
soient précédées des mêmes voyelles, mais en-
core que les consonnes qui précèdent ces voyel-
les soient les mêmes ou aient le même son.
Ainsi *lien*, qui rime avec *gardien*, rime en-
core mieux avec *Italien*; *nation*, qui rime avec
un-on, rime encore mieux avec *ambition*;
précieux, qui rime avec *curieux*, rime mieux

avec *audacieux*; *artificielle*, qui rime avec *éta-
nelle* et *matérielle*, rime mieux avec *essen-
tielle*; *vertueuse*, qui rime avec *sageuse* et *mon-
strueuse*, rime mieux avec *impétueuse*; *sci-
ence*, qui rime avec *espérance* et *confiance*,
rime beaucoup mieux avec *patience*, &c.

On appelle *rime riche* ou *heureuse*, celle qui est
formée par la plus grande uniformité de sons;
et *rime suffisante* ou *commune*, celle qui n'a
rien de plus que les sons essentiels.

Il arrive même que les sons essentiels à la rime
ne suffisent pas en bien des occasions, et qu'il
faut encore y ajouter le son des consonnes ou
des voyelles précédentes. Ainsi *liberté* ne ri-
merait pas avec *aimé*, quoique le *e* fermé soit le
son final de l'un ou de l'autre mot; ni *cria*
avec *allia*, quoiqu'ils aient tous les deux la
voyelle *a* pour dernière syllabe.

Les sons essentiels à la rime ne suffisent pas,
quand ils ne sont ni assez pleins ni assez mar-
qués, ou qu'ils se trouvent à la fin d'un grand
nombre de mots, parmi lesquels on peut aisé-
ment choisir ceux dont la rime a plus de con-
venance.

Les sons essentiels à la rime suffisent, quand ils
sont pleins, ou qu'ils se trouvent dans des mo-
nosyllabes, ou qu'ils ne sont précédés des
mêmes consonnes ou des mêmes voyelles, que
dans un très-petit nombre de mots.

I. Les sons que l'on appelle pleins, sont ceux de
l'*a* et de l'*o*, des *e* ouverts, des voyelles com-
posées *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *au*, *eau*, *eu*, et *ou*; des voyelles
naïales *an*, *am*, *en*, *em*, *in*, *im*, *ain*, *ein*, *aim*, *on*,
om, *un*, *um*; des voyelles longues, des diph-
tongues, *ie*, *oi*, *ui*, *ieu*, *ien*, *ion*, *ain*, et des voyel-
les suivies de plusieurs consonnes sembla-
bles ou différentes. Ainsi *combats* rime avec
embarras; *fatal* avec *inégal*, *repos* avec *héros*;
parole avec *innocence*; *progrès* avec *succès*; *mer*
avec *enfer*; *ouvert* avec *offert*; *même* avec *ex-
trême*; *jamais* avec *parfaits*; *maître* avec *pa-
raître*; *reine* avec *peine*; *tableau* avec *fardeau*;
rigoureux avec *cheveux*; *bonheur* avec *ardeur*;
courroux avec *genoux*; *venin* avec *dessein*;
pardon avec *leçon*; *commun* avec *important*;
lucrifer avec *carrière*; *vouloir* avec *savoir*;
ennui avec *aujourd'hui*; *conduite* avec *pou-
suite*; *entretien* avec *conviens*; *témoin* avec
besoin; *horrible* avec *scandale*; *injure* avec *mur-
mure*, &c.

Le son du *a* n'est plein et suffisant pour la
rime, que quand il est dans la pénultième syl-
labe du mot, ou qu'étant dans la dernière, il
est suivi de quelque consonne, comme dans
agréable, *favorable*, *état*, *sénat*, *trépas*, *soldats*,
remparts, *étendards*. Mais s'il est la dernière
lettre du mot, comme dans toutes les troi-
sièmes personnes du singulier du présent des
verbes de la première conjugaison, il faut
qu'il soit précédé de la même consonne ou de
la même voyelle. Ainsi *condamna* rimerait
avec *donna*, mais non pas avec *tonda*, *marcha*,
confia, ni avec d'autres où le *a* ne serait pas
précédé d'un *n*.

Quoique le son de la rime en *ant* ou *ent*, soit
plein, néanmoins, à cause du grand nombre
de mots où elle se trouve, on ne doit faire
rimer ensemble que ceux où *ant* et *ent* sont
précédés des mêmes consonnes ou des mêmes
voyelles. Ainsi *diamant* ne rimerait bien
qu'avec un mot terminé en *mant* ou *ment*,
comme *égarement*; et *suspirant* ne rimerait
bien qu'avec un mot terminé en *iant*, comme
criant, &c.

Par la même raison, *eu* et *on*, précédés d'une

consonne, ne riment pas bien avec *eu* et on précède de la voyelle *i*. Ainsi *heureux* ne rime pas bien avec *ambitieux*, ni *moisson* avec *passion*; mais *heureux* ramera avec *courageux*; *moisson* avec *trahison*; *ambitieux* avec *furieux*; et *passion* avec *religion*.

Les voyelles qui n'ont pas un son plein, sont le *e* fermé, ou seul, comme dans *beauté*, ou suivi des consonnes *s*, *x*, et *r*, comme dans *beautés*, *aimez*, *aimer*; le *i* et le *u*, ou seuls, comme dans *ami*, *vertu*, ou suivis d'une consonne qui n'en allonge pas sensiblement le son, comme dans *amis*, *vertus*, *habit*, *tribut*, &c. Et ces voyelles ne pourront former de bonnes rimes masculines, qu'autant qu'elles seront précédées des mêmes consonnes ou des mêmes voyelles. Ainsi *beauté* ramera bien avec *divinité*; *beautés* avec *divinités*; *aimez* avec *animez*; *aimer* avec *animez*; *pitié* avec *amitié*; *ami* avec *endormi*; *vertu* avec *combattu*; *amis* avec *endormis*, &c.

On peut donner pour règle générale, que quand les rimes masculines sont bonnes ou suffisantes, elles sont encore meilleures en devenant féminines par l'addition du *e* muet; parce qu'outre la nouvelle conformité de son que le *e* muet y ajoute, il oblige encore d'appuyer davantage sur la pénultième syllabe, et en rend par-là le son plus plein qu'il n'était auparavant. Par exemple, si *consacré* et *révéré*; *soupir* et *désir*; *sujet* et *indiscret*; *interdit* et *peu*, riment bien; *consacré* et *révéré*; *soupire* et *désiré*; *sujette* et *discrette*; *interdite* et *peute*, rimeront encore mieux.

Mais de ce que les rimes féminines sont bonnes, comme *puissante* et *chancelante*; *heureuse* et *furieuse*, il ne s'en suit pas que les rimes semblables masculines le soient aussi: car *puissant* rimerait mal avec *chancelant*, et *heureux* avec *furieux*, comme nous l'avons observé plus haut.

II. On ne cherche pas une si grande conformité de sons, quand on fait rimer un monosyllabe avec un autre monosyllabe ou avec un mot de plusieurs syllabes. Il suffit que le son essentiel à la rime s'y trouve. Ainsi *loi* ramera avec *soi* et avec *effroi*: *pas* avec *bas* et avec *désirs*; *paix* avec *faux* et avec *jamais*; *mis* avec *pris* et avec *sortis*; *dit* avec *fit* et avec *esprit*; *tous* avec *loup* et avec *couroux*, &c. et par la même raison il n'y a rien d'irrégulier dans la rime de ces deux vers:

Lui que tu fis languir dans des tourmens honteux,
Lui dont l'aspect ici te fait baisser les yeux.

III. Quand il n'y a qu'un très-petit nombre de mots où les sons essentiels à la rime soient précédés des mêmes consonnes ou des mêmes voyelles, cette rareté dispense des règles que nous venons d'établir, et autorise à se contenter de rimes suffisantes. Ainsi parce qu'il n'y a que très-peu de mots terminés en *pir*, on fait rimer *soupir* avec *désir*; et on fait rimer *trahir* avec *obéir*, à cause du petit nombre de mots où *ir* est précédé des mêmes voyelles.

Cette licence ne peut regarder qu'un très-petit nombre de mots terminés en *u*, *us*, *us*, *is*, *it*, *ir*: encore faut-il en user avec beaucoup de ménagement, et quand on y est absolument forcé par la disette de la rime.

Mais à l'égard des mots terminés en *e* fermé seul, ou suivis des lettres *u*, *x*, *r*, et *i* seul, le nombre en est si grand, qu'on ne doit jamais

se dispenser de les faire rimer par les consonnes ou voyelles qui précèdent le *e* et le *u*. Ainsi, quelque beaux que soient ces vers pour le sens, ils pèchent par la rime:

En juge incorruptible y rassemble à ses pieds
Ces immortels esprits que son souffle a créés.

Ayez pitié d'un cœur de soi-même ennemi.
Moins malheureux eût fois, quand vous l'avez haï.

La terminaison en *ai* des préterits de l'indicatif des verbes de la première conjugaison, des futurs de tous les verbes, et du présent de l'indicatif du verbe *avoir*, ayant le son du *e* fermé, on peut fort bien la faire rimer avec un mot terminé en *e* fermé, comme dans ces vers.

Vaincu, chargé de fers, de regret consumé,
Brûlé de plus de feux que je n'en allumai.—

Mon oncle, soyez sûr que je ne partirai
Qu'après vous avoir vu bien cloué, bien muré.

Non, je ne prétends plus demeurer engagé,
Pour un cœur où je vois le peu de part que j'ai.

La rime féminine du *e* fermé ne doit pas être moins parfaite que la masculine, et il n'y a guère de poètes qui n'observent les mêmes règles à l'égard de l'une et de l'autre. Ainsi *aimée* ne ramera bien qu'avec un mot terminé en *mée*, et *confiée* ne ramera bien qu'avec un mot terminé en *ée*.

Il n'en est pas de même des rimes féminines en *ie* et en *ue*, que l'on emploie quelquefois sans qu'elles soient précédées des mêmes consonnes, comme dans ces vers:

O ciel, pourquoi faut-il que ta secrète envie
Fermé à de tels héros le chemin de l'Asie!

Polinice, seigneur, demande une entrevue:
C'est ce que d'un héraut nous apprend la venue.

Les mots terminés en *ui*, *uie*, *uis*, *uit*, doivent toujours rimer avec des mots qui aient la même terminaison, et le son de la diphthongue *ui* étant assez plein de lui-même, il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elle y soit précédée des mêmes consonnes.

De la rime riche.

Une rime est riche lorsque les sons qui la composent sont représentés par trois ou quatre lettres parfaitement semblables, comme dans ces vers de Boileau:

Il n'est point de serpent ni de monstre odieux
Qui, par l'art imité, ne puisse plaire aux yeux:
D'un pinceau délicat l'artifice agréable
Du plus affreux objet fait un objet aimable.
Ainsi, pour nous charmer, la tragédie en pleurs,
D'Édipe tout sanglant fit parler les douleurs;
D'Orreste paricide exprima les alarmes,
Et pour nous divertir, nous arracha des larmes.

De la rime suffisante.

Une rime est suffisante, lorsque les sons, sans être représentés par les mêmes lettres, n'ont rien

qui blesse Poreille, comme dans ces vers de Racine et de Boileau :

Titus vous embrassa mourant entre ses bras,
Et tout le camp vainqueur pleura votre trépas.

Il n'avait plus pour moi cette ardeur assidue,
Lorsqu'il passait des jours attaché sur ma vue.

Vous connaissez, madame, et la lettre et le *reing*.
— Du cruel Amurat je reconnais la main.

C'est (pour l'en détourner j'ai fait ce que j'ai pu)
Cet enfant sans parens qu'elle dit qu'elle a vu.

Et sans laisser le ciel par des vœux impuissans,
Mettons-nous à l'abri des injures du temps.

Je ne puis rien nommer si ce n'est par son nom:
J'appelle un chat un chat, et Rollet un fripon.

Et que le sort burlesque, en ce siècle de fer,
D'un pédant, quand il veut, sait faire un due et pair.

Et la fièvre au retour terminant son destin,
Fit par avance en lui ce qu'aurait fait la laim.

Pendant mon hableur, avec une voix haute,
Porte à mes compagnons la santé de notre hôte.

En vain à lever tout les valets sont fort prompts,
Et les ruisseaux de vin coulent aux environs.

Il compterait plutôt combien dans un printemps,
Guénaud et l'antimoine ont fait mourir de gens.

Chacun suit dans le monde une route incertaine,
Selon que son erreur le joue et le prouène.

Lui faisant voir ses vers et sans force et sans grâces,
Montés sur des grands mots comme sur des échasses.

Je les estime fort ; mais je trouve en effet
Que le plus fou souvent est le plus satisfait.

Vingt carrosses bientôt arrivent à la file,
Y sont en moins de rien suivis de plus de mille.

Et pour surcroit de maux un sort malencontreux,
Conduit en cet endroit un grand troupeau de bœufs.

Que retiré chez lui, le paisible marchand,
Va revoir ses billets et compter son argent.

Bientôt quatre bandits lui serrant les côtés,
La bourse ; il faut se rendre ! ou bien non ! rémitez !

Dès que j'y veux rêver, ma verve est aux abois ;
J'ai beau froter mes yeux, j'ai beau mordre mes doigts.—

Je pense être à la gêne, pour un tel dessein,
La plume et la papier résistent à la main.

Mais il faut les prouver en forme, j'y consens :
Réponds-moi donc, docteur, et mets-toi sur les bancs.

Ce qu'un jour il abhorre, un autre il le souhaite ;
Moi, j'irais épouser une femme coquette !

Mais moi qui, dans le fond, sais bien ce que j'en crois,
Qui compte tous les jours vos défauts par mes doigts.

Mais vous qui raffinez sur les écrits des autres,
De quel œil pensez-vous qu'on regarde les vôtres ?

Voilà jouer d'adresse et médire avec art,
Et c'est avec respect enfoncer le poignard.

Laissons-là, croyez-moi, le monde tel qu'il est,
L'hyménée est un joug, et c'est ce qui m'en plaît.

Sans cesse vous brûlez de voir tous vos parens,
Engloutir, à la cour, charges, dignités, rangs.

La rime cesse d'être suffisante quand la conformité de sons a quelque chose qui blesse l'oreille, comme *temps* et *dans* ; mais ce vice disparaît toutes les fois que *dans* est de deux syllabes.

C'est-là ce qui fait peur aux esprits de ce temps,
Qui tous blancs au-dehors, sont tous noirs au-dans.

§ III. En quelles occasions il faut faire accorder la rime avec l'orthographe.

Quoique nous ayons dit plus haut qu'il n'était pas nécessaire, pour la validité de la rime, que les dernières syllabes des mots s'écrivissent avec les mêmes lettres, et qu'il suffisait qu'elles produisissent le même son ; il y a néanmoins quelques occasions où l'orthographe doit s'accorder avec la rime.

I. Un mot terminé par un *s*, par un *x*, ou par un *z*, ne rimerait pas avec un mot qui ne serait pas terminé par l'une de ces trois lettres. Ainsi *aimable* ne rimerait pas avec *folles* ; ni *discours* avec *jours* ; ni *vérité* avec *vanités* ou *mérites* ; ni *genou* avec *vous* ou *coureux* ; ni *cheveu* avec *heureux*, &c. Et la rime de ces deux vers est défectueuse.

Où, vraiment, ce visage est encor fort mettable :
S'il n'est pas des plus beaux, il est des agréables.

Mais il n'est pas nécessaire que les mots dont la rime est terminée par l'une de ces trois lettres soient du nombre pluriel, ni que ce soit la même lettre qui les termine. Ainsi le *discours* rimerait avec *les jours* ; *célestes* avec *tu détentes* ; le *nez* avec *vous donnez* ; *vanités* avec *mérites* ; *vous* avec *coureux* ; *paix* avec *jamais* ; *loix* avec *rois*, &c.

II. Quoique le *r* ne se prononce pas à la fin des verbes dans les mots terminés en *er* avec le *é* fermé, cependant ils ne doivent rimer qu'avec des mots également terminés en *er*, comme dans ces deux vers :

Un ennemi si noble a su m'encourager :
Je suis venu chercher la gloire et le danger.

III. On ne fait guère rimer, lorsqu'on se sert de l'ancienne orthographe, une personne de verbe terminée en *ois* ou en *oit* ayant le son du *e* ouvert, avec un mot qui aurait le même

son, mais qui s'accroissent différemment, comme *j'aurais* avec *jamais*; *manquait* avec *banquet*. Il faut ordinairement recourir à une semblable personne d'un autre verbe, comme dans ces deux vers :

Et sans trop s'enquérir d'où la laide venoit,
Il sut, c'en fut assez, l'argent qu'on lui donnoit.

IV. Les troisièmes personnes du pluriel des verbes, terminées en *ent* ou en *aient*, ne doivent rimer qu'avec d'autres troisièmes personnes de verbes qui aient les mêmes terminaisons. Ainsi *ils disent* ne rimerait pas avec *merchandises*, ni *font* avec *surface*; mais *aient* rimerait bien avec *lisent*, et *fassent* avec *éussent*.

V. Les mots terminés par *ant* et *ang*, ne riment ordinairement au singulier qu'avec des mots qui aient l'une ou l'autre terminaison, comme dans ces deux vers :

Remplissez les autels d'offrandes et de sang,
Des victimes vous-même interrogez le flanc.

VI. Quand un mot est terminé par un *t*, il ne peut rimer qu'avec un mot qui soit aussi terminé par un *t* ou par un *d*. Ainsi *hasard* rimerait avec *départ*; *verd* avec *couvert*; *nid* avec *finis*; *accord* avec *fort*; *sourd* avec *court*, &c. comme dans ces deux vers :

Sur l'argent, c'est tout dire, on est déjà d'accord,
Ton beau-père futur vide son coffre-fort.

et dans ceux-ci :

Vous voyez quel effroi me trouble et me confond;
Il parle dans mes yeux, il est peint sur mon front.

VII. On fait rimer ensemble tous les mots dont la dernière syllabe a le son de la voyelle nasale *in*, de quelque manière qu'elle s'écrive. Ainsi *dirin* rimerait avec *humain*, *fain*, *dessain*, et chacun de ces mots rimerait avec les autres, comme dans ces vers :

Je n'y puis plus tenir, j'enrage, et mon dessin
Est de rompre en visière à tout le genre humain.

Déjà d'un plomb mortel plus d'un brave est atteint;
Sous ses fougueux coursiers, l'onde écume et se plaint.

VIII. Quand les mots sont terminés par un *s* ou par un *x*, la convenance des consonnes ou des voyelles précédentes ne s'exige plus avec la même sévérité : il suffit que les dernières syllabes aient le même son. Ainsi *combats* rimerait avec *trépas*; *rangs* avec *tyrans*; *effets* avec *satisfait*; *héros* avec *travaux*; *balcons* avec *second*; *déhors* avec *accords*; *jours* avec *sourds* et *courts*, &c.

IX. Enfin, hors les circonstances que nous venons d'expliquer, on peut faire rimer ensemble toutes les consonnes et voyelles qui ont le même son, quelque différentes qu'elles puissent être par le caractère. Ainsi *être* rimerait avec *connaître* et *maître*; *race* avec *terrace*; *congrais* avec *frère*; *chase* avec *cause*, &c.

X. Le *t* mouillé ne peut jamais rimer avec le *t* simple. Ainsi *travail* ne rimerait pas avec *cheval*, ni *merveille* avec *nouvelle*, ni *famille* avec *tranquille*, &c.

§ IV. Rime d'un mot avec lui-même.

Un mot ne peut pas rimer avec lui-même. À moins qu'il ne soit pris dans des significations différentes. Ainsi la rime de ces deux vers est irrégulière :

Les chefs et les soldats ne se connaissent plus.
L'un ne peut commander, l'autre n'obéit plus.

au lieu qu'il n'y a rien de répréhensible dans les vers suivants :

Prends-moi le bon parti. Laisse-là tous les livres.
Cent francs au dernier cing, combien font-ils ? vingt livres.

Cependant par un sort que je ne conçois pas,
Votre douleur redouble et croît à chaque pas.

Quand notre hôte charmé, m'avisant sur ce point,
Qu'avez-vous donc, dit-il, que vous ne mangiez point ?

Pour savoir où la belle est allée,
Va-t-en chercher partout. J'attends dans cette allée.

Après ce que j'ai dit, souffrez que je vous quitte.
Suffit, et j'en suis quitte.

Il est vrai, cher Crispin ; mais enfin tu sais bien.
Que cela ne fait pas presque le quart du bien.

§ V. Rime d'un simple avec son composé.

Un mot simple ne rime pas avec son composé, *écrire* avec *souscrire*; *voir* avec *prévoir*; *mettre* avec *remettre*; *faire* avec *défaire*, &c. ni un primitif avec son dérivé : ainsi *jour* ne peut rimer avec *abot-jour*, ni *juste* avec *injuste*. À l'égard des composés d'un même mot, on peut les faire rimer ensemble, lorsque leurs significations n'ont point de rapport, dans ces deux vers :

Dieu punit les forfaits que leurs mains ont commis,
Ceux qu'ils n'ont point vengés, et ceux qu'ils ont permis.

Ainsi il suffit qu'un de ces mots ait une autre signification que celle qui lui est propre pour que la règle ne soit pas enfreinte. C'est ce qui a fait dire, 1. à Racine, dans *Bérénice* (act II. sc. 4.) :

Pour un ingrat, Seigneur ! et le pouvez-vous être ?

Ainsi donc mes bontés vous fatiguent *peut-être* ?

2. À Corneille, dans *le Cid* (act I. sc. 5) :

Si Rodrigue est mon fils, il faut que l'amour cède,
Et qu'une ardeur plus haute à ses flammes succède.

3. Et à Boileau, dans sa *X* satire :

Mais pour bien mettre ici leur crasse en tout son
lustre,
Il faut voir du logis sortir ce couple illustre.

On voit par-là que *front* peut très-bien rimer avec *affront*, *fait* avec *parfait*, *battre* avec *abat-
tre*, *garde* avec *regarde*, *jours* avec *toujours*,
temps avec *printemps*; mais que *bonheur* ne
rime point avec *malheur*, *ordre* avec *désordre*,
battre avec *combattre*, *temps* avec *long-temps*.
Les mots qui sont opposés entre eux, ne riment
point ensemble.

Je connais trop les grands; dans le malheur,
amis,
Ingrats dans la fortune, et bientôt ennemis.
Anonyme.

Tout mot rime donc avec lui-même quand il
change de signification; les exemples de ces
rimes ne laissent pas d'être fréquens; on en
trouve dans presque tous les bons auteurs.

À tous ces beaux discours j'étais comme une
pièce,
Ou comme la statue est au festin de Pierre.

Elle est donc admise lorsqu'elle a reçu par
l'usage des significations assez différentes,
comme, *garde*, *regarde*; *lustre*, *illustre*; *fait*,
parfait; *front*, *affront*; *jours*, *toujours*; *temps*,
printemps, et d'autres déjà cités. Aucun poète
ne fait difficulté de s'en servir.

Je disais à la nuit sombre :
O nuit, tu vas dans ton ombre
M'ensevelir pour toujours !
Je redisais à l'aurore :
Le jour que tu fais éclore
Est le dernier de mes jours.

§ VI. Rime du *e* fermé avec le *e* ouvert.

Le *e* fermé ne rime pas avec le *e* ouvert. Ainsi
l'oreille est blessée de la rime des mots ter-
minés en *er* avec le *e* fermé, comme *aimer*, *tri-
ompher*, *mériter*, *chercher*, *confer*, &c. avec
les mots terminés en *e* avec le *e* ouvert, comme
la *mer*, l'*enfer*, *Jupiter*, *cher*, *fier*, &c. Ce dé-
faut se trouve dans les vers suivans :

Hé bien, brave Acomat, si je lui suis si cher,
Que des mains de Roxane ils viennent m'arra-
cher.

Attaquans dans leurs murs ces conquérans si
fiers :
Qu'ils tremblent à leur tour pour leurs propres
foyers.

Jupiter ne rime pas bien avec vanter, amer avec
aimer, enfer avec échauffer, cher avec appro-
cher, hier avec grossier. Ainsi la rime est dé-
fectueuse dans les vers suivans :

Mes yeux en sont témoins, j'ai vu moi-même
hier
Entrer chez le prélat le chapelain Garnier.
Despréaux.

Et quand avec transport je pense m'approcher
De tout ce que les dieux m'ont laissé de plus
cher. — Racine.

Il y a encore quelques autres exemples de Ra-
cine; mais cette rime doit être proscrite, et il
faut dire avec Fontenelle :

Bergères, jouissez de mille vœux offerts :
Dans l'absence d'Iris vos momens vous sont
chers.

Et avec du Resnel :

Sont-ils devenus grands, ces nourrissons si chers,
Ils courent habiter les bois, les champs, l. s airs.
Traduction de l'Essai sur l'Homme, de Pope.

Ménage, dans ses *Observations sur Malherbe*, dit
que ce poète, sur la fin de ses jours, avait conçu
une si grande aversion pour ces rimes Nor-
mandes, qu'il avait dessein de les ôter toutes de
ses poésies.

Cette rime n'est pas même permise dans les vers
féminins, où le son est plus soutenu, et où le *e*
est plus ouvert. Ainsi *terre* et *taire* (*tacere*) ne
forment pas une rime suffisante. Cependant
quelques poètes modernes l'emploient assez
communément; mais ils ne sont pas à imiter
en cela. Despréaux ne l'a employée qu'une
seule fois :

Cotin, à ses sermons traînant toute la terre,
Fend des flots d'auditeurs pour aller à sa chaire.

De même les oreilles délicates auront peine à
accorder la rime de *terre* avec celle de *pire* ;
quoiqu'en puisse dire l'auteur de ces deux
vers :

La main, la même main qui t'a rendu ton père,
Dans ton sang odieux pourrait venger la terre.

non parce qu'il y a deux *rr* dans *terre*, et qu'il
n'y en a qu'un dans *père*, mais parce que le *e*
est fort ouvert dans *terre*, et qu'il n'est qu'un
peu ouvert dans *père*, ce qui fait deux sons
différens.

En sorte que, par cette raison, *terre* ne rime
bien qu'avec des mots où le *e* sera fort ouvert,
tels que *guerre* ou *tonnerre*, comme dans les
vers suivans du même auteur :

Et ce peuple autrefois, vil fardeau de la terre,
Semble apprendre de nous le grand art de la
guerre.

Ce peuple de vainqueurs armés de son tonnerre,
A-t-il le droit affreux de dépeupler la terre ?

Une seule lettre, quoiqu'elle fasse une syllabe,
n'est pas suffisante pour la rime. *De sorte*
qu'il passe pour maxime, dit le P. Mourguet,
que dans la poésie Française il n'est point de
rime à une seule lettre. Ainsi *créé* ne rime pas
avec *lié*, *joué*. *Crée* ne rime pas même avec
liée, et *joué*. Il n'est donc pas toujours vrai
de dire que la rime féminine est riche lorsque
les deux dernières syllabes sont les mêmes,
puisque dans l'exemple que je viens de rap-
porter elle ne forme pas seulement une
rime suffisante. Racine n'a pas observé cette
règle lorsqu'il a dit :

Depuis que sur ces bords les dieux ont envoyé
La fille de Minos et de Pasiphaé.

Ni Despréaux, dans sa dixième satire :

Mais je vous dirai moi, sans alléger la fable,
Qu'il si sous Adam même, et loin avant Noé,
Le vice audacieux, des hommes avoué, &c.

quoique cette rime paraisse supportable par rapport à l'espèce de conformité du o et du ou dans la pénultième syllabe.

La cause de cette exception est que dans les mots terminés en *ar, é, ie, ac, uc*, le son se tire de la pénultième voyelle, soit qu'elle fasse une syllabe, comme dans *lier, lieu, joier, &c.* soit qu'elle ne fasse qu'une syllabe avec la dernière voyelle, comme dans *bien, pilier, &c.* De-là vient que, malgré le privilège des monosyllabes, où l'on n'exige pas une si grande conformité de son, *honteux* rime mal avec *yeux*, parce que dans *yeux* le son se tire du *y*, qui n'est pas dans *honteux*. Il en est même de *jeu, lieu; jen, milieu; sein, rien, &c.* Cette dernière rime est la plus mauvaise de toutes.

On excepte de cette règle les féminins de la terminaison en *ière*, dont les mots sans être monosyllabiques, riment ensemble, sans doute à cause que le son est plus plein, quoique le nombre des mots qui ont cette terminaison soit fort grand. Tel est l'usage, peut-être mal établi, mais que l'on ne saurait contester. Ainsi *sciève* rime avec *lumière, carrière, &c.* quoiqu'*sciève* ne rime pas avec *limitier*.

Cette règle, qu'il n'est point de rime à une seule lettre, n'est pas si généralement vraie qu'elle ne souffre des exceptions: *obéi*, par exemple, rime bien avec *trahi*.

Cessez de vous troubler, vous n'êtes point trahi :
Quand vous commanderez, vous serez obéi.
Racine.

C'est en conséquence de cette même règle que le P. Mourgues condamne absolument la rime de *commu, omu; impresu, interrompu, &c.* mais sans aucune raison, puisque l'usage permet les unes et condamne les autres; ne se trouvant presque aucun poëte qui n'emploie les premières, et qui ne rejette les dernières.

VII. Rime des voyelles longues avec les voyelles brèves.

Les voyelles longues, soit qu'elles se trouvent dans la dernière syllabe des vers masculins, ou dans la pénultième des vers féminins, riment mal avec les voyelles brèves, comme *indie* avec *cabale*; *intérêt* avec *objet*; *prêt* avec *bruyé*; *conquête* avec *coquette*; *dépit* avec *déroté*; *côte* avec *grotte*; *saubine* avec *homme*; *rhône* avec *couronne*; *gîte* avec *visite, &c.* Ainsi la rime de ces vers n'est pas tout-à-fait exacte:

Je l'instruirai de tout, je t'en donne parole,
Mais songe seulement à bien jouer ton rôle.

Si ce n'est pas assez de vous céder un trône,
Prenez encor le mien, et je vous l'abandonne.

Pendant une voyelle brève peut absolument rimer avec une longue, quand elle a de sa nature un son assez plein, et que la différence du bref au long n'étant pas trop sensible, elle peut être aidée et corrigée par la prononciation: ce qui regarde principalement les voyelles *a* et *ou*. Ainsi quoiqu'elles soient brèves dans les mots *préface* et *sout*, Despréaux a fait

rimer ces mots avec *grâce* et *gods*, où elles sont longues, dans ces vers:

Un auteur à genoux dans une humble préface.
Au lecteur qu'il ennuie a beau demander grâce.

Aimez-vous la muscade? on en a mis partout.
Sans mentir, ces pigeons ont un merveilleux goût.

Au reste, c'est à l'oreille à juger si les voyelles longues et brèves peuvent ou ne peuvent pas former de bonnes rimes.

Les syllabes brèves qui riment avec les longues sont en très-petit nombre: *tâche* ne rime point avec *lâche*, ni *favorable* avec *accable*, dans ces vers de Racine:

Son choix à votre nom n'imprime point de tâches;
Son amitié n'est point le partage des lâches.

Et sans doute elle attend le moment favorable
Pour disparaître aux yeux d'une cour qu'elle accable.

ces deux dernières rimes ne sont pourtant que douteuses; car la poésie a par elle-même tant de difficultés qu'il faut bien se garder de les multiplier.

Observations diverses sur la rime.

Le son des lettres *c, g, q*, du *d* et du *t*, du *m* et du *n*, du *s* et du *r*, étant souvent le même, elles peuvent former une bonne rime. Exemple: *flanc, rang, rang; coq, roc, soc; Armand, amant; fain, humain; nous, deux, ceuroux, &c.* La lettre *p* ne rime bien qu'avec elle-même: ainsi la rime des vers suivants n'est pas exacte:

D'un triomphe pompeux l'appareil imposant
Hors de ces murs encor le retient dans son camp.

Ton bras est suspendu! Qui t'arrête? Ose t'arrê:
Dans un cœur tout à toi laisse tomber le coup.
Mahomet II, de la Noue.

La plupart de ces mots, lorsqu'ils sont au pluriel, riment fort bien avec d'autres pluriels qui n'ont pas les mêmes lettres. Exemple: *grands, sens, flancs, rangs, différents.*

Il est sur l'Hélicon deux sommets différents.
Où chacun à l'envi brigue les premiers rangs.
L'abbé du Resnel, trad. de Pope sur la Cratylus.

Jougs, courroux; nous; corps, accords, efforts, cors; écrits, mépris, &c. riment bien par cette raison.

Je n'ose de mes vers vanter ici le prix:
Toutefois si quelqu'un de mes faibles écrits
Des temps injurieux peut éviter l'outrage. &c.
Despréaux.

Il n'en est pas ainsi de la lettre *r*, quoiqu'elle ne se prononce pas quelquefois, comme dans *disgrace*, qui ne rime pas avec *outrage*.

Il y a une observation à faire sur une partie des mots terminés en *er*. Tous ceux qui sont brefs au singulier, comme, *objet, décret, perfid,*

deviennent longs au pluriel sans exception. Ainsi *discrez*, qui rime mal avec *prêt*, y rime bien quand ces mots sont au pluriel : *discrets*, *prêts*. Et ce qui paraîtra peut-être assez bizarre, c'est que ces mots, qui deviennent longs au pluriel masculin, demeurent brefs au pluriel féminin. *Discrettes*, *parfaites*, riment avec *prophètes*, *poètes*, *trompettes*, et non pas avec *prêtes*, *fêtes*, *lêtes*, *conquêtes*, &c.

Observation sur le mot *êtes*.

Ce mot, qui, suivant la plupart des auteurs, est toujours long en prose, peut devenir bref en vers, ou du moins rimer avec un autre mot dont la dernière voyelle est brève. Ainsi la rime des vers suivants est exacte :

Je me porte encor mieux que tous tant que vous
êtes :
Je fais quatre repas, et je lis sans lunettes.

Voici des exemples où l'on fait ce mot bref :

Je ne vous tiendrai plus mes passions secrètes.
Je sais ce que je suis, je sais ce que vous *êtes*.
P. Corneille.

Point d'époux qui m'abaisse au rang de ses su-
jettes.
Enfin je veux un roi : regardez si vous *êtes*.
T. Corneille.

Toute pleine du feu de tant de saints prophètes,
Allez, osez au roi déclarer qui vous *êtes*.
Racine.

Plusieurs auteurs l'ont cependant fait long, entre autres Molière :

Qu'il vive misérablement,
Confiné parmi ses tempêtes;
Quant à nous, étant où vous *êtes*,
Nous sommes dans notre élément.

Et sur la fin de vos tempêtes,
Obligant tous les beaux esprits,
Conservez au siècle où vous *êtes*
Ce que vous lui donnez de prix.

De la rime des monosyllabes.

Les monosyllabes, comme nous l'avons dit plus haut, riment fort librement entre eux, même avec d'autres mots de plusieurs syllabes ; c'est-à-dire que l'oreille n'est pas si difficile sur la conformité du son. Par exemple, un mot terminé en *temps* rime mal avec un autre terminé en *dans* ; cependant si l'un des deux est monosyllabe, la rime est suffisante. Ainsi Despréaux, très-scrupuleux sur la rime n'a pu se faire de difficulté de dire :

C'est-là ce qui fait peur aux esprits de ce temps,
Qui, tout blancs au dehors, sont tout noirs au de-
dans.

Et sans cesse en esclave à la suite des grands,
A des dicux sans vertu prodiguer mon ennemi.

Il y a, nous l'avons déjà dit, deux choses qui empêchent la bonté de la rime dans les monosyllabes. La première, si l'un des mots qui forment la rime était bref et l'autre long ; comme, *tache*, *lâche* ; *mâle*, *cabaie*, &c. La seconde, si

le son était trop différent, comme, *feu*, *milieu* ; *sein*, *bien*, &c.

Il est bon de répéter que les mots terminés en *ois*, *oit*, qui se prononcent *oa*, ne riment plus comme autrefois avec ceux également terminés en *ois*, *oit*, mais qui se prononcent *ois*, *oit*, et devraient s'écrire ainsi suivant l'orthographe que nous avons adoptée. Ainsi la rime de ces vers est défectueuse :

Ma colère revient, et je me reconnois.
Immolons en partant trois ingrats à-la-fois.

Tenez, voilà le cas qu'on fait de votre exploit.
Comment ! c'est un exploit que ma fille lisait !
Racine.

Il faut donc faire rimer ces verbes avec d'autres verbes qui ont la même consonnance, comme dans ces deux vers de Despréaux :

Aux accords d'Amphion les pierres se mou-
voient,
Et sur les murs Thébains en ordre s'élevoient.
Art Pétique.

§ VIII. Rime des hémistiches.

Un vers est défectueux, quand le dernier hémistiché a une apparence de rime, une convenance de sons avec le second hémistiché, soit du même vers, soit du vers qui suit, ou du vers qui précède : ainsi, ces vers de Boileau ne sont pas à imiter :

Aux Saumaises futurs préparer des tortures.

Tant de fiel entre-t-il dans l'ame des dévots ?
Et toi, fameux héros, à—————

Un flacré me couvrant d'un déluge de boue,
Contre le mur voisin m'écrase de sa roue,
Et voulant me sauver, des porteurs inhumains
De leur maudit bâton me donnent dans les reins.

Il ne faut pas non plus imiter ceux-ci :

Il ne tiendra qu'à toi de partir avec moi.
Allez, vous êtes fou dans vos transports jaloux.

Je suis rustique et fier, et j'ai l'ame grossière.

Il en est que le ciel guida dans cet empire,
Moins pour nous conquérir, qu'afin de nous in-
struire.

ou quand le dernier hémistiché d'un vers rime avec le premier hémistiché du vers suivant, comme dans ceux-ci :

Il faut pour les avoir, employer notre soin :
Ils sont à moi du moins, tout au moins qu'à mon frère.

ou quand les deux premiers hémistiches de deux vers qui se suivent riment ensemble, comme dans ceux-ci :

Si non demain matin, si vous le trouvez bon,
Je mettrai de ma main le feu dans la maison.

J'ens un frère, seigneur, illustre et généreux,
Digne par sa valeur du sort le plus heureux.
Rhadamiste et Zénobie.

Cette règle s'applique, non-seulement aux fi-

nales de chaque hémistiche ou césure, mais encore aux mots qui riment ou qui ont l'air de rimer dans un même vers.

Mais son emploi n'est pas d'aller de place en place.
De mots sales et bas charmer la populace.

Boileau.

Du destin des Latins prononcer les oracles,
Le même.

Les lois, dans l'univers, sont au-dessus des rois.
Anonyme.

Mais c'est quelquefois une beauté, lorsque par figure on se sert ou des mêmes rimes, ou des mêmes mots avec la même signification dans les deux hémistiches, ou quand on répète même l'hémistiche, comme dans ces vers :

Tantôt la terre ouvrait ses entrailles profondes ;
Tantôt la mer rompait la prison de ses ondes.

Là le corps immortel à notre ame obéit ;
Ici le corps mortel l'aaveugle et le trahit.

Qui cherche vraiment Dieu, dans lui seul se repose ;
Et qui craint vraiment Dieu, ne craint rien autre chose.

Xipharès. Vous pourriez à Colchas vous expliquer ainsi.

Pharnace. Je le puis à Colchas, et je le puis ici.

Grand roi, poursuis toujours, assure leur repos :
Sans elles un héros n'est pas long-temps héros.

Despréaux.

Raphaël peint : Vida fait entendre sa voix ;
Cet immortel Vida, qui joignit à-la-fois
Le lierre du critique au laurier du poète.

L'abbé du Ranel, trad. de l'Essai de Pope sur la Critique.

Le mal qu'on dit d'autrui ne produit que du mal.
La Fontaine.

Mais quelque grâce qu'ayent ces consonnances et ces répétitions, on ne doit les employer qu'avec beaucoup de réserve et de ménagement.

Des rimes en épithètes.

Les rimes en épithètes sont aux vers ce que les chevilles sont à la prose, ou plutôt, ce sont de véritables chevilles : on les appelle ainsi, parce qu'elles ne sont mises que pour la mesure, ou pour la rime. En voici quelques exemples tirés de Boileau, *Lutrin*, Chant I.

Ce prélat, sur le banc de son rival alter,
Deux fois le rapportant, l'en couvrit tout entier.

Mais une église seule, à ses yeux immobile,
Garde au sein du tumulte une assiette tranquille.

Dans le réduit obscur d'une alcove enfoncée,
S'élève un lit de plume à grands frais amassée.

Vers cet endroit du chœur où le chœur orgueilleux

Montre, assis à ta gauche, un front si sourcil-
leux.

§ IX. Retraitement du s dans certains verbes.

On retranche souvent dans les vers le s final de la première personne du singulier du présent de l'indicatif, et de la seconde de l'impératif de quelques verbes des trois dernières conjugaisons, principalement de ceux qui ont ces personnes terminées en *ais* et en *is*. Et cette licence servira à confirmer que l'usage d'écrire en prose quelques-unes de ces mêmes personnes sans s, avait été vraisemblablement introduit par les poètes qui y laissent ou retranchent le s final, selon qu'il leur est nécessaire ou non, pour la liaison des mots ou pour la justesse de la rime.

Il semble qu'on ne peut mieux le prouver, qu'en faisant voir par des exemples, que pour observer des règles indispensables de la versification, un poète emploie avec le s final, un verbe qu'un autre emploie sans s, et que souvent le même auteur admet ou n'admet pas le s dans le même verbe. Ainsi Despréaux qui écrit *crois* avec un s, pour le faire rimer avec *doigts*, dans ces deux vers :

Mais moi qui, dans le fond, sais bien ce que j'en
crois,
Qui compte tous les jours vos défauts par mes
doigts.

l'écrit sans s, dans ceux-ci, pour le faire rimer avec *moi*

En les blâmant enfin, j'ai dit ce que j'en crois,
Et tel qui me reprend, en pense autant que moi

Racine écrit *vois* avec un s, pour le faire rimer avec *fois*, dans ces deux vers :

Depuis cinq ans entiers chaque jour je la vois,
Et crois toujours la voir pour la première fois.

et sans s dans ceux-ci, pour le faire rimer avec *moi* :

Vous ne répondez point? perfide, je le voi.
Tu comptes les momens que tu perds avec moi.

Molière écrit *je dis* avec un s, pour le lier avec la voyelle suivante dans ce vers :

Je te le dis encore, je saurai m'en venger.

et sans s dans ceux-ci, pour le faire rimer avec *étourdi* :

Un brouillon, une bête, un brusque, un étourdi :
Que sais-je? un—cent fois plus encor que je ne
di.

Je sais est employé avec un s dans les vers suivants, où il précède une voyelle :

Je ne sais où je vais ; je ne sais où je suis.
Racine.

Je sais où je lui dois trouver des défenseurs.
Idem.

Je *sais* où gît le lièvre, et ne puis sans travail,
Fournir en un moment d'hommes et d'artirail.
Molière.

il est employé sans *s* dans ceux-ci, où il est
suivi d'une consonne, et où il rime avec *blessé*:

Monsieur, ce galant homme a le cerveau *blessé*.
Ne le savez-vous pas?

Je *sais* ce que je *sais*.
Molière.

Dois avec un *s*:

Apprends-moi si je *dois* ou me taire ou parler.
Despréaux.

J'ignore, dites-vous, de quelle humeur il est,
Et *dois* auparavant consulter, s'il vous plaît.
Molière.

Doi sans *s*:

Sans parens, sans amis, sans espoir que sur moi,
Je puis perdre son fils, peut-être je le *doi*.
Racine.

Celle-ci peut-être aura de quoi
Te plaire. Accepte-la pour celle que je *doi*.
Molière.

Reçois avec un *s*:

Je *reçois* à ce prix l'amitié d'Alexandre.
Racine.

Reçut sans *s*:

Je ne puis t'exprimer l'aise que j'en *reçoi*.
Et que me diriez-vous; monsieur, si c'était moi?
Molière.

J'averti et je *frémi* sans *s*:

Visir, songez à vous, je vous en *averti*;
Et sans compter sur moi, prenez votre *parti*.
Racine.

Ah? bons dieux, je *frémi*.
Pandolfe qui revient! fut-il bien endormi!
Molière.

Molière a poussé la licence encore plus loin,
puisqu'il a retranché le *s* du prétérit *je vis* dans
ces deux vers:

Hélas! si vous saviez comme il était ravi,
Comme il perdit son mal, sitôt que je le *vi*.

Il faut bien se garder de le retrancher à la se-
conde personne des présens singuliers de l'in-
dicatif, et de dire avec l'auteur du sonnet de
l'Avorton:

Et du fond du néant où tu *renre* aujourd'hui.

Ce peu d'exemples suffira pour donner lieu de
juger que ce retranchement du *s* est une li-
cence poétique, et qu'il est régulier, comme
nous avons dit, de ne pas l'admettre dans la
prose.

Autrefois les poètes avaient la liberté de dire
avecque, et *avecques*: aujourd'hui ce mot est
rarement en usage. Racine et Despréaux ne
l'ont employé chacun que deux fois; encore

l'ont-ils changé une fois l'un et l'autre. Des-
préaux l'a conservé dans ce vers:

Tous les jours je me couche *avecque* le soleil,

Dans sa première satire il avait dit:

Quittons donc pour jamais une ville importune
Où l'honneur est en guerre *avecque* la fortune.

Il a depuis changé ce second vers, et a mis:

Où l'honneur a toujours guerre avec la fortune.

En prose on dit assez communément: *c'est peu
que de faire*, &c. On a la liberté de retrancher
le *que* dans la poésie. C'est à l'oreille à juger
dans quel endroit ce retranchement peut avoir
de la grâce. Despréaux l'a sagement suppri-
mé dans les vers suivants:

Mais pour bien exprimer ces caprices heureux,
C'est peu d'être poète, il faut être amoureux.

C'est peu d'être agréable et charmant dans un
livre,
Il faut encor savoir et converser et vivre.

Suivant quelques auteurs, on peut supprimer la
particule *ne* dans l'interrogation: *peut-on pas?*
*pour ne peut-on pas? sais-je pas? pour ne sais-je
pas?*

Sais-je pas que Taxile est une ame incertaine! —
Sais-je pas que sans moi sa timide valeur?
Racine.

Mais l'abbé d'Olivet, dans ses remarques de
grammaire sur Racine, a condamné ces ex-
emples; et c'est avec d'autant plus de raison
que nos meilleurs poètes n'ont pris cette li-
cence que lorsqu'ils y ont été contraints par
la mesure du vers. Il faudrait encore bien
moins imiter Benserade, qui, sans y être
obligé, a dit:

Est-il pas naturel de prendre sa revanche?

Il est bon d'observer, avant de finir cet article,
que la plupart des règles que nous venons d'é-
tablir, surtout de celles qui regardent la ce-
sure et la rime, ne sont que pour la grande
perfection des vers, et qu'elles ne doivent pas
toujours être prises à la rigueur. Outre qu'il
est quelquefois permis d'en sacrifier quelques-
uns à une belle pensée, les vers doivent être
plus ou moins parfaits à proportion que le su-
jet que l'on traite est plus ou moins relevé.
Ainsi dans les comédies, dans les satires, dans
les fables, dans les contes, et autres pièces
d'un style simple et familier, on ne doit pas
exiger que les vers soient aussi harmonieux et
aussi réguliers que dans les poèmes épiques,
dans les tragédies, dans les épiques et autres
pièces d'un style noble et sérieux.

Des vieilles rimes.

Parmi les vieilles rimes qui étaient autrefois en
usage, les plus connues sont la kirieille, la ba-
telée, la fraternisée, la senée, la brisée, l'em-
pénère, l'annexée, l'enchatnée, l'équivoque,
la couronnée.

La rime kirieille consiste à répéter le même vers
à la fin de chaque couplet.

Qui voudra savoir la pratique
De cette rime juridique,
Je dis que, bien mise en effet,
La kirieille ainsi se fait.

De plate de syllabes huit
Usez-en donc, si bien vous duit,
Pour faire le couplet parfait:
La kirieille ainsi se fait.
Poétique de Grac. Dupont.

On appelle rime *batelée*, lorsque le repos du vers qui suit rime avec le précédent.

Quand Neptune, puissant dieu de la mer,
Cessa d'armer caraques et galées,
Les Gallicans bien le deurent aimer
Et réclamer ses grands ondes salées.
Cl. Marot.

Dans la rime *fraternisée*, le dernier mot du vers est répété en tout ou en partie au commencement du vers suivant, soit par équivoque, ou d'une autre manière.

Mets voile au vent, cingle vers nous, Caron,
Car on t'attend; et quand seras en tente,
Tant et plus bois bonum vinum carum,
Qu'aurons pour vrai. Donque, sur longue at-
tente,
Tente tes pieds à si décente tente
Sans te fâcher; mais en sois content tant,
Qu'en ce faisant nous le soyons aurant.

La rime *senée* est une espèce d'acrostiche. Elle se fait lorsque tous les vers, ou tous les mots de chaque vers, commencent par une même lettre.

Miroir mondain, madame magnifique,
Ardent amour, adorable Angélique.

Dans la rime *brisée*, les vers sont coupés immédiatement après le repos; et à ne les lire que jusque-là, ils font un sens différent de celui qu'ils renferment, lorsqu'ils sont tout entiers. Exemple d'Octavien de Saint-Gelais:

De cœur parfait	Chassez toute douleur,
Soyez soigneux	N'usiez de nulle feinte,
Sans vilain fait	Entretenez douceur;
Vaillant et preux,	Abandonnez la crainte,
Par bon effet	Montrez votre valeur,
Soyez joyeux,	Et bannissez la plainte.

La rime *empérière* est une rime où une partie de la dernière syllabe de l'antépénultième mot est répétée deux fois de suite.

Prenez en gré mes imparfaits, faits, faits.

Bénins lecteurs très-diligens, gens, gens—

La rime *annexée* est une rime où la dernière syllabe du vers qui précède, commence le vers suivant:

Dieu gard⁹ ma mattresse et régente,
Gente de corps et de façon,
Son cœur tient le mien en sa tente
Tant et plus d'un ardent trisson—
Cl. Marot.

La rime *enchaînée* est une espèce de gradation.

Dieu des amans, de mort me garde;
Me gardant, donne-moi bonheur;
En me le donnant, prends ta dardé;
En le prenant, navre son cœur.

Cl. Marot.

Dans la rime *équivoque*, la dernière syllabe de chaque vers est reprise en une autre signification au commencement ou à la fin du vers qui suit.

En m'ébattant je fais rondeau en rime,
Et en rimant, bien souvent je m'enrime:
Bref, c'est pitié entre nous rimaillers;
Car vous trouvez assez de rime ailleurs,
Et quand vous plait, mieux que moi rimez.
Des bîens avez et de la rime assez.—Cl. Marot.

La rime *couronnée* se fait quand le mot qui fait la fin du vers, est une partie du mot qui le précède immédiatement dans le même vers.

La blanche Colombine belle
Souvent je vais priant eriant,
Mais dessous la cordelle d'ellie
Me jette un œil friant riant
En me consommant et sommant.
Cl. Marot.

ARTICLE III

De mélange et de la combinaison des vers les uns avec les autres.

Le mélange des vers les uns avec les autres, peut se considérer par la rime, ou par le nombre des syllabes dont ils sont composés; c'est-à-dire, que dans les différents ouvrages de poésie, les rimes masculines sont mêlées avec les féminines, et souvent les grands avec les petits vers.

Il n'y a point d'ouvrage en vers où les rimes masculines ne soient mêlées avec les féminines, et qui par conséquent ne soit composé de vers masculins et de vers féminins. Mais il n'est pas également nécessaire que les vers d'un ouvrage ou d'une pièce, soient toujours d'une même longueur ou d'un même nombre de syllabes.

On observe généralement aujourd'hui de mêler les rimes masculines et féminines, de manière que deux différentes rimes de même espèce ne se trouvent jamais ensemble dans une même suite de vers. c'est-à-dire, qu'une rime masculine ne peut être suivie que de la rime masculine qui y répond, ou d'une rime féminine: ce qui n'était point pratiqué par les anciens poètes, qui mêlaient toutes les rimes au hasard, et comme elles se présentaient, comme on le voit dans Marot.

Le mélange des vers, par rapport au nombre des syllabes, n'est pas réglé: il dépend ordinairement du goût et de la volonté du poète.

Suivant les différentes manières dont on peut arranger les rimes masculines et féminines, on les divise en rimes suivies ou plates, et en rimes entremêlées ou rimes croisées.

Les rimes sont appelées *suivies*, lorsqu'après deux rimes masculines, il s'en trouve deux féminines, ensuite deux masculines, et ainsi de suite, comme dans ces vers:

On ne m'a jamais vu, surpassant mon pouvoir,
D'une indolente main profaner l'encensoir:

Et périsse à jamais l'affreuse politique,
Qui prétend sur les cœurs un pouvoir despotique,
Qui veut, le fer en main, convertir les mortels,
Qui du sang hérétique arrose les autels,
Et suivant un faux zèle, ou l'intérêt pour guides,
Ne sert un Dieu de paix que par des homicides.

Les rimes sont appelées *entremêlées*, lorsqu'une rime masculine est séparée de celle qui y répond, par une ou deux rimes féminines; ou lorsqu'entre une rime féminine et sa semblable, il se trouve une ou deux rimes féminines, comme dans ces exemples :

Vous qui ne connaissez qu'une crainte servile,
Ingrats, un Dieu si bon ne peut-il vous charmer?

Est-il donc à vos cœurs si difficile
Et si pénible de l'aimer?

Dieu parle; et nous voyons les trônes mis en poudre,
Les chefs aveuglés par l'erreur,
Les soldats consternés d'horreur,
Les vaisseaux submergés, ou brûlés par la foudre.

La tragédie de *Tancrède*, par Voltaire, est la seule qui soit en rimes croisées ou mêlées. Voici comme elle commence :

Généreux chevalier, l'honneur de la Sicile,
Qui daignez par égard, au déclin de mes ans,
Vous assembler chez moi pour chasser nos tyrans,

Et fonder un état triomphant et tranquille,
Syracuse en nos murs a gemi trop long-temps
Des efforts avortés d'un courage inutile—

Dans les vers libres, les rimes sont mêlées au hasard; mais quelque soit le genre de poésie qu'on adopte, on ne doit jamais placer plus de deux rimes semblables à côté l'une de l'autre; encore en trouve-t-on peu d'exemples dans les bons auteurs.

Et puisque nous voici tombés sur ce sujet,
On avait mis des gens au guet
Qui voyant sur les eaux de loin certain objet—
La Font. Liv. IV. Fab. X.

Lorsque les rimes sont suivies, les vers sont ordinairement du même nombre de syllabes. Ainsi les vers que l'on appelle *suivis*, sont ceux qui ont communément le même nombre de syllabes, et dont les rimes sont suivies. Lorsque les rimes sont entremêlées, les vers sont quelquefois du même nombre de syllabes; mais le plus souvent ils ne le sont pas : et on appelle *vers entremêlés*, ceux qui sont de divers nombres de syllabes, et dont les rimes sont entremêlées.

On ne fait guère que quatre sortes de vers suivis; savoir :

I. Les vers de douze syllabes, ou alexandrins, que l'on emploie ordinairement dans les poèmes héroïques, dans les tragédies, les éloges, les élégies, les satires, &c.

II. Les vers de dix syllabes ou communs, qui naît en usage dans les ouvrages d'un style naïf et familier, tels que sont les Epîtres de Marot, les Epîtres et les Allégoriques de Ronsseau.

III. On fait encore des vers suivis de huit syllabes : mais l'usage en est assez rare, et on ne s'en sert guère dans des sujets sérieux.

Si l'on fait quelquefois des vers suivis de sept, de six, ou d'un moindre nombre de syllabes, ce n'est que dans des pièces badines et de caprice.

IV. Une autre sorte de vers suivis, qui est fort belle, quoiqu'elle ne soit pas fort ordinaire, est de mettre alternativement un vers de six syllabes à la suite d'un grand vers, avec des rimes suivies.

Le principal défaut que l'on doit éviter dans les vers suivis, est de faire rimer deux vers masculins avec deux vers masculins, quand ils ne sont séparés que par deux vers féminins; ou deux vers féminins avec deux vers féminins, quand ils ne sont séparés que par deux vers masculins : comme on voit dans ces six vers, les deux premiers féminins riment avec les deux derniers, qui sont aussi féminins :

Par les mêmes sermens Britannicus se lie ;

La coupe dans ses mains par Narcisse est remplie :

Mais ses lèvres à peine en ont touché les bords,
Le fer ne produit point de si puissans efforts,
Madame, la lumière à ses yeux est ravie ;
Il tombe sur son lit sans chaleur et sans vie.

La consonnance ou la convenance des sons dans les rimes masculines et féminines qui se suivent, produit encore un effet désagréable à l'oreille, comme dans ces quatre vers :

Et toutes les vertus dont s'éblouit la terre,
Ne sont que faux brillans, et que morceaux de verre.

Un injuste guerrier, terreur de l'univers,
Qui sans sujet courant chez cent peuples divers—

Ainsi ces vers de Voltaire sont un peu négligés :

Soudain Potier se lève et demande audience;
Chacun à son aspect garde un profond silence
Dans ces temps malheureux, par le crime infecté,

Potier fut toujours juste et pourtant respecté.
Souvent on l'avait vu, par sa malé éloquence,
De leurs emportemens réprimer la licence;
Et conservant sur eux sa vieille autorité,
Leur montrer la justice avec impunité.
Tels des autres du nord, échappés sur la terre,
Précédés par les vents et suivis du tonnerre,
D'un tourbillon de poudre obscurcissant les airs,
Les orages fougueux parcourent l'univers.

Des vers ampoulés, obscurs, ou entortillés.

On lit dans les remarques de Voltaire sur *Polyeucte* (Act. I, Sc. I), ces passages qui méritent d'être lus avec attention. "Toutes les fois," dit-il, "qu'un mot présente une image ou basse, ou dégoûtante, ou comique, ennoblissez-la par des images accessoires; mais aussi ne vous piquez pas de vouloir ajouter une grandeur vaine à ce qui est imposant par soi-même. Si vous voulez exprimer que le roi vient, dites : *le roi vient*, et n'imitiez pas ce poète qui, trouvant ces mots trop communs, dit :

Ce grand roi roule ici ses pas impérieux.

Puis il ajoute, en citant ces deux vers de la même pièce :

D'obstacle sur obstacle, il va troubler le vôtre,
Aujourd'hui par des pleurs, chaque jour par quelque autre.

Il semble que ce soit par quelqu'autre pleur; le sens est clair, mais la phrase ne l'est pas."

Ici le sens me choque, et plus loin c'est la phrase.
Boileau.

A la suite de ces huit vers de *Mithridate* (Act. II, Sc. IV):

Ah! pour tenter encor de nouvelles conquêtes,
Quand je ne verrais pas des routes toutes prêtes,
Quand le sort ennemi m'aurait jeté plus bas,
Vaincu, persécuté, sans secours, sans états,
Errant de mers en mers, et moins roi que pirate,
Conservant pour tout bien le nom de Mithridate,
Apprenez que suivi d'un nom si glorieux,
Partout de l'univers j'attacherais les yeux;

On regrette que ces quatre autres soient échappés à Racine:

Et qu'il n'est point de rois, s'ils sont dignes de l'être,
Qui, sur le trône assis, n'enviaient peut-être
Au-dessus de leur gloire, un naufrage élevé
Que Rome et quarante ans ont à peine achevé.

Des beaux vers.

Les beaux vers ont cela de particulier qu'ils ne permettent pas toujours de remarquer les négligences qui s'y trouvent; en voici qui produisent cet effet enchanteur; aussi sont-ils du grand *Cornille*:

Rome, si tu te plains que c'est là te trahir,
Fais-toi des ennemis que je puisse haïr.
Quand je vois de tes murs leur armée et la nôtre,
Mes trois frères dans l'une, et mon mari dans l'autre,

Puis-je former des vœux, et sans impiété
Importuner le ciel pour ta félicité?
Je sais que ton état, encore en sa naissance,
Ne saurait, sans la guerre, affermir sa puissance:
Je sais qu'il doit s'accroître, et que tes grands destins

Ne le borneront pas chez les peuples Latins;
Que les dieux t'ont promis l'empire de la terre,
Et que tu n'en peux voir l'effet que par la guerre.

Bien loin de m'opposer à cette noble ardeur,
Qui suit l'arrêt des dieux, et court à ta grandeur,

Je voudrais déjà voir tes troupes couronnées,
D'un pas victorieux franchir les Pyrénées.
Va jusqu'en l'orient pousser tes bataillons;
Va sur les bords du Rhin planter tes pavillons:
Fais trembler sous tes pas les colonnes d'Hercule;

Mais respecte une ville à qui tu dois Romule.
Ingrate, souviens-toi que du sang de ses rois
Tu tiens ton nom, tes murs, et tes premières lois.
Alte est ton origine: arrête et considère
Que tu portes le fer dans le sein de ta mère:
Tourne ailleurs les efforts de tes bras triomphants;
Sa joie éclatera dans l'heur (1) de ses enfans.

Les Horac. Act. I, Sc. I.

(1) Ce mot, dans toute la tirade, est le seul qui ait vieilli; encore est-il à regretter.

"Remarque," dit *Voltaire*, "que dans ce morceau il n'y a pas une expression louche, un mot hors de sa place, pas une rime en épithète; et que malgré la prodigieuse contrainte de la rime, chaque vers dit quelque chose: il n'est donc pas toujours vrai que dans notre poésie, il y ait continuellement un vers pour le sens, un autre pour la rime." Avec quelle grâce et avec quelle gaieté *Voltaire*, dans son *Épître au Roi de la Chine*, n'attaqua pas lui-même attaqué ce préjugé!

Qui n'aime point les vers, a l'esprit sec et lourd:
Je ne veux point chanter aux oreilles d'un sourd:
Les vers sont en effet la musique de l'âme.
O toi, que sur le trône un feu céleste enflamme,
Dis-moi si ce grand art dont nous sommes épris
Est aussi difficile à Pékin qu'à Paris?
Ton peuple est-il soumis à cette loi si dure.
Qui veut qu'avec six pieds d'une égale mesure,
De deux alexandrins côte à côte marchans,
L'un serve pour la rime, et l'autre pour le sens.
Si bien que sans rien perdre, en bravant cet usage,
On pourrait retrancher la moitié d'un ouvrage.

Ce qui plat surtout dans la poésie, c'est une simplicité noble. "La pureté du langage," dit encore *Voltaire*, "doit être rigoureusement observée: tous les vers doivent être harmonieux, sans que cette harmonie dépende rien à la force des sentimens. Il ne faut pas que les vers marchent toujours de deux en deux; mais que tantôt une pensée soit exprimée en un vers, tantôt en deux ou trois, quelquefois en un seul hémistiche: on peut étendre une image dans une phrase de cinq ou six vers; ensuite en renfermer une autre dans un ou deux. Il faut souvent finir un vers par une rime, et commencer un autre sans par une rime correspondante. Ce sont toutes ces règles, très-difficiles à observer, qui donnent aux vers la grâce, l'énergie, l'harmonie dont la prose ne peut jamais approcher. C'est ce qui fait qu'on retient par cœur, malgré soi, les beaux vers: il y en a beaucoup de cette espèce dans les belles tragédies de *Cornille*. Le lecteur judicieux fera aisément la comparaison de ces vers harmonieux, naturels, et énergiques, avec ceux qui ont les défauts contraires; et c'est par cette comparaison que le goût des jeunes gens pourra se former aisément. Ce goût juste est bien plus rare qu'on ne pense: peu de personnes savent bien leur langue; peu distinguent l'effluve de la dignité; peu démentent les convenances. On a applaudi pendant plusieurs années, à des pensées fausses et révoltantes; on battait des mains lorsque *Baron* prononçait ce vers:

"Il est, comme à la vie, un terme à la vertu.

"On s'est récrié quelquefois d'admiration à des maximes non moins fausses. Ce qu'il y a d'étrange, c'est qu'un peuple qui a pour modèle de style les pièces de *Barine*, ait pu applaudir long-temps des ouvrages où la langue et la raison sont également blessées d'un bout à l'autre."

§ I. Des Stances.

Les rimes entremêlées s'emploient plus ordinairement dans les stances qu'ailleurs.

On appelle *strophe*, ou quelquefois *strophe*, un certain nombre de vers après lesquels le sens est fini et complet.

Le nombre des vers qui peuvent composer une strophe n'est pas fixe : mais il ne doit pas être moindre de quatre, et communément il ne s'y en trouve guère plus de dix.

La mesure des vers qui entrent dans une strophe, n'est pas plus fixe que le nombre. Ils peuvent être tous d'une même sorte, c'est-à-dire, avoir un même nombre de syllabes, comme douze, dix, huit, et sept ; ou l'on peut y mêler diverses sortes de vers par rapport au nombre des syllabes, sans autre règle que le goût et la volonté du poète : ce qui fait qu'en considérant les strophes par le mélange des rimes, par le nombre des vers, et par le nombre des syllabes de chaque vers, on peut les varier en une infinité de sortes, dont nous ne pourrions développer les combinaisons, sans entrer dans des calculs immenses, qui ne seraient d'aucune utilité au lecteur, et ne manqueraient pas de l'ennuyer.

Une strophe n'est proprement appelée *strophe*, que quand elle est jointe à d'autres ; mais si elle est seule, elle emprunte ordinairement son nom du nombre de vers dont elle est composée : en sorte qu'on l'appelle *quatrain*, si elle est de quatre vers ; *sixain*, si elle est de six ; et quelquefois, en la considérant par le sujet, on l'appelle *épigramme* ou *madrigal*.

On donne souvent le nom d'*ode* à une suite de strophes sur un même sujet.

Quand les strophes d'un même ouvrage ont un même nombre de vers, un même mélange de rimes, et que le nombre des syllabes de chaque vers s'y trouve également distribué, on les appelle *strophes régulières*.

Exemples des strophes régulières.

Dans ce charmant désert où les jeunes zéphirs
Content mille douceurs à la divine Flore,
Je forme d'innocens desirs
En songeant au berger que j'aime et qui m'adore :
Et je rêve à tous les plaisirs
Que, s'il était ici, je goûterais encore.

Hélas ! cent fois la nuit, hélas ! cent fois le jour
Je m'imagine voir, dans ce bois solitaire,
Daphnis, près d'expirer d'amour,
Me dire en soupirant : l'astre qui nous éclaire
Ne voit rien quand il fait son tour
Qu'on doive préférer au bonheur de vous plaire !
Anonyme.

Au lieu qu'elles sont appelées *irrégulières*, si elles sont différentes les unes des autres, ou par le mélange des rimes, ou par le nombre des syllabes de chaque vers.

Exemple des strophes irrégulières.

Sous ce berceau qu'Amour exprès
Fit pour toucher quelqu'inhumaine,
Alcémédon un jour au frais,
Assis près de cette fontaine,
Le cœur percé de mille traits,
D'une main qu'il portait à peine,
Grava ces vers sur un cyprès :
« Hélas ! que l'on serait heureux,
Dans ces beaux lieux dignes d'envie,
Si toujours aimé de Sylvie,
On pouvait, toujours amoureux,
Avec elle passer sa vie ! » Anonyme.

Il est encore nécessaire, pour la perfection des strophes, que celles qui sont faites sur un même sujet, commencent et finissent par les mêmes rimes ; c'est-à-dire, que si la première strophe commence par une rime féminine et finit par une rime masculine, la seconde doit aussi commencer par une rime féminine, et finir par une rime masculine, et ainsi des autres. D'où il arrive que quand une strophe commence et finit par une même rime, comme par une rime féminine, celle qui est après commençant aussi par une rime féminine, il se trouve deux différentes rimes de même espèce à la suite l'une de l'autre ; ce qui n'est pas contraire à la règle que nous avons établie plus haut, parce que chaque strophe doit être considérée séparément, et comme détachée de celle dont elle est suivie.

Le dernier vers d'une strophe ne doit jamais rimer avec le premier de la strophe suivante.

Enfin c'est une règle indispensable que le sens finisse avec le dernier vers de chaque strophe : en quoi les strophes Françaises sont plus parfaites que les strophes Latines, où le sens est très-souvent continué de l'une à l'autre.

Les strophes considérées par le nombre des vers dont elles sont formées, peuvent se diviser en strophes de nombre pair, et en strophes de nombre impair.

Les strophes de nombre pair sont celles qui sont composées de quatre, de six, de huit, ou de dix vers.

Les strophes de nombre impair sont celles qui sont composées de cinq, de sept, ou de neuf vers.

Comme nous avons dit que le mélange des vers, par rapport au nombre des syllabes, étant arbitraire dans les strophes, les règles que nous allons donner pour chaque espèce de strophe, regarderont principalement le mélange des rimes.

§ II. Règles pour les strophes de nombre pair.

Strophes de quatre vers.

Les rimes peuvent s'entremêler de deux manières dans les strophes de quatre vers ou dans les quatrains.

1. On fait rimer le premier vers avec le troisième, et le second avec le quatrième, comme dans cette strophe :

Combien avons-nous vu d'éloges unanimes,
Condannés, démentis par un honteux retour !
Et combien de héros glorieux, magnanimes,
Out vécu trop d'un jour !

2. On fait rimer le premier avec le quatrième, et le second avec le troisième, comme dans cette strophe :

Insensés ! notre ame se livre
À de tumultueux projets :
Nous mourons sans avoir jamais
Pu trouver le moment de vivre.

Strophes de quatre vers, où il y en a deux de douze syllabes et deux de six.

La mort a des rigueurs à nulle autre pareilles :
On a beau la prier,
La cruelle qu'elle est se bouche les oreilles,
Et nous laisse crier. X

Le pauvre en sa cabane, où le chaume le couvre,
Est sujet à ses lois,
Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du Louvre
N'en défend pas nos rois.—*Malherbe.*

Stances de quatre vers, où les vers de huit syllabes sont mêlés à ceux de douze.

L'Amitié fait son portrait.

J'ai le visage long et la mine naïve,
Je suis sans finesse et sans art ;
Mon teint est fort uni, sa couleur assez vive,
Et je ne mets jamais de fard.

Mon abord est civil ; j'ai la bouche riante,
Et mes yeux ont mille douceurs :
Mais quoique je sois belle, agréable, et charman-
te,
Je régne sur bien peu de cœurs.

On me proteste assez, et presque tous les hom-
mes
Se vantent de suivre mes lois.

Mais que j'en connais peu, dans le siècle où nous
sommes,
Dont le cœur répond à ma voix !

Ceux que je fais aimer d'une flamme fidelle,
Me font l'objet de tous leurs soins ;
Et quoique je vieillisse, ils me trouvent fort
belle,
Et ne m'en estiment pas moins.

On m'accuse souvent d'aimer trop à paraître
Où l'on voit la prospérité :
Cependant il est vrai qu'on ne peut me connaî-
tre
Qu'au milieu de l'adversité.—*Ferrault.*

Stances de six vers.

Les stances de six vers, ou le sixain, n'est autre
chose qu'un quatrain auquel on ajoute deux
vers d'une même rime.

Ces deux vers d'une même rime se mettent pour
l'ordinaire au commencement, et alors il doit
y avoir un repos à la fin du troisième vers ;
c'est-à-dire, que l'on doit y finir de manière
que l'oreille puisse s'y arrêter ; ce qui donne
beaucoup d'harmonie aux stances de dix vers.

Da reste on y entremêle les rimes des quatre
derniers vers comme dans les quatrains : ce
qu'on reconnaîtra dans les deux stances sui-
vantes :

Renonçons au stérile appui
Des grands qu'on adore aujourd'hui :
Ne fondons point sur eux une espérance folle :
Leur pompe indigne de nos vœux,
N'est qu'un simulacre frivole,
Et les solides biens ne dépendent pas d'eux.

O Dieu ! que ton pouvoir est grand et redouta-
ble !

Qui pourra se cacher au trait inévitable,
Dont tu poursuis l'impie au jour de ta fureur ?
A punir les méchans ta colère fidelle,
Fait marcher devant elle
La mort et la terreur.

Quelquefois les deux vers de même rime se met-
tent à la fin de la stance : alors le repos n'est
pas nécessaire à la fin du troisième vers, et le

mélange des rimes dans les quatre premiers
vers, est le même que dans les quatre der-
niers des stances précédentes, comme dans
celle-ci :

Seigneur, dans ton temple adorable
Quel mortel est digne d'entrer ?
Qui pourra, grand Dieu, pénétrer
Dans ce séjour impénétrable,
Où tes saints inclinés, d'un oeil respectueux,
Contemplant de ton front l'éclat majestueux ?

Seigneur, de qui je tiens la couronne et la vie,
L'une et l'autre sans toi, par un fils inhumain,
Me va bientôt être ravie ;
Viens donc à mon secours, prends ma défense en
main,
Entends mes tristes cris, vois ma peine exces-
sive,
Et prête à ma prière une oreille attentive.

Stances de huit vers.

Les stances de huit vers ne sont ordinairement
que deux quatrains joints ensemble, dans cha-
cun desquels les vers sont entremêlés comme
nous l'avons déjà dit : le repos doit s'y trouver
à la fin du premier quatrain, comme dans
cette stance :

Venez, nations arrogantes,
Peuples vains, et voisins jaloux,
Voir les merveilles éclatantes
Que sa main opère pour nous.
Que pourront vos liguees formées
Contre le bonheur de nos jours,
Quand le bras du Dieu des armées
S'armera pour notre secours ?

On peut encore, dans les stances de huit vers,
arranger les rimes de manière qu'elles com-
mencent ou finissent par deux vers de même
rime, et que des six qui restent, il y en ait
trois sur une rime, et trois sur une autre : ce
qu'un exemple fera mieux entendre.

Quelque misanthrope animal
Qui toujours pique mord ou pince,
Dira que mon style est bien maigre,
Et mon Pégase un franc cheval.
Mais il n'importe, bien ou mal,
Je dois remercier mon prince ;
Et j'aime mieux passer pour rimeur languissant
Que pour rimeur méconnaissant.

Scarron.

Stances de dix vers.

Les stances de dix vers ne sont proprement
qu'un quatrain et un sixain joints ensemble,
dans chacun desquels les rimes s'entremêlent
comme nous venons de le dire.

Ce que ces stances ont de particulier, et ce qui
en fait l'harmonie, ce sont deux repos, dont
l'un doit être après le quatrième vers et l'autre
à la fin du septième, comme on le verra
dans cette stance :

Je te salue, ame du monde
Sacré soleil, astre de feu,
De tous les biens source féconde,
Soleil, image de mon Dieu !
Aux globes, qui, dans leur carrière,
Rendent hommage à ta lumière,
Annonce Dieu par ta splendeur :

Règne à jamais sur ses ouvrages,
Triomphe, entretiens tous les âges
De son éternelle grandeur.—*Malfidtre.*

Des stances de douze vers.

Les stances de douze se composent en vers de huit ou de douze syllabes, ou en tout les deux ensemble. Elles ne sont proprement que des stances de dix, à la fin de chacune desquelles on ajoute deux vers qui sont quelquefois de même rime que ceux qui les précèdent. Exemple :

Vive image d'Achille,
Devant qui tout lâche le pied,
Qui ne te comptait point pour mille
Comptait trop peu de la moitié.
Il ignore que ton épée,
Dans une eau fatale trimpée,
Porte l'horreur et le trépas ;
Que c'est elle qui sait résoudre
Les difficultés des combats,
Et qui, dans le sang et la poudre,
Fait voler des éclats de foudre
Partout où s'avancent tes pas.—*Tristan.*

Des stances de quatorze vers.

Les stances de quatorze vers sont des stances de dix, à la fin de chacune desquelles on met quatre vers que l'on fait rimer, si l'on veut, avec ceux qui précèdent. Ces stances et celles de douze sont aujourd'hui hors d'usage.

§ III. Règles pour les stances de nombre impair.

Ces stances doivent nécessairement avoir trois vers sur la même rime ; et conformément à la règle que nous avons déjà donnée, on ne doit jamais les mettre de suite. Il faut qu'ils soient tous les trois séparés par des rimes différentes, ou qu'au moins il y en ait un séparé des deux autres.

Stances de cinq vers.

On n'observe dans ces stances que les règles générales que nous avons données pour le mélange des rimes. Le reste est au choix du poëte. En voici un exemple :

Je tâche d'étouffer ces flammes criminelles,
Qui m'ont fait mépriser votre juste courroux.
Je déclare la guerre à mes sens infidèles,
Et veux les élever aux choses éternelles :
Mais je ne puis, mon Dieu, les dompter que par vous.

Stances de sept vers.

Les stances de sept vers commencent par un quatrain à la fin duquel on observe ordinairement que le sens finit, comme dans la suivante :

L'hypocrite en fraudes fertile,
Dès l'enfance est pétri de fard :
Il sait colorer avec art
Le fiel que sa bouche distille :
Et la morsure du serpent
Est moins aiguë et moins subtile
Que le venin caché que sa langue répand.

Stances de neuf vers.

La première partie de ces stances est un quatrain terminé par un repos ; et la seconde partie est une stance de cinq vers, comme dans celle-ci :

Homère adoucit mes moeurs
Par ses riantes images.
Sénèque aigrit mes humeurs
Par ses préceptes sauvages.
En vain d'un ton de rhéteur,
Epictète à son lecteur
Frèche le bonheur suprême :
J'y trouve un consolateur
Plus affligé que moi-même.

Les stances de treize vers sont aujourd'hui inutilisées ; en voici un exemple :

Oui, des Béis et des Malherbes
Doivent mettre leurs vers au jour :
Mais que la ville et que la cour
Souffrent jamais ces mangeurs d'herbes,
Ces petits rimeurs déchaînés,
Qui depuis le blocus sont nés,
Par l'avarice des libraires :
Ah ! par ma foi, c'est un abus ;
Et si jamais monsieur Phébus
Donne quelque ordre à ses affaires,
Tous ces écrivains de bibus

Ajureront bientôt leur fausse poésie,
Qu'on tient sur l'Hélicon pire qu'une hérésie.
Scarron.

§ IV. De quelques ouvrages composés de stances.

Les principaux de ces ouvrages après l'ode, sont le sonnet et le rondeau : après avoir traité de la première, nous nous occuperons de ces deux derniers qui sont de petites pièces de poésie encore assez en usage, et qui ont des règles particulières.

De l'Ode.

L'ode est un petit poëme qui offre bien des écueils : " On y veut de l'inspiration," dit *D'Alembert*, " et l'inspiration de commande est bien faible ; on y veut de l'élevation, et l'effluve est à côté du sublime ; on y veut de l'enthousiasme, et en même temps de la raison ; c'est-à-dire, non pas tout-à-fait, mais à peu près les deux contraires." " La raison et l'esprit," dit-il ailleurs, " sont pour les odes un léger ornement : ce poëme exige le talent de la grande poésie, l'art de mettre les vérités en images, une oreille sensible et sévère ; enfin cet heureux choix de mots, si essentiel à la versification, et surtout à celle de l'ode, dont l'orgueil rejette toujours ce qui est aussi commun dans les expressions que dans les idées." *Écoutons Boileau (Art Poétique, chant second) :*

Il faut que le cœur seul parle dans l'éloge.
L'ode, avec plus d'éclat, et non moins d'énergie,
Elevé jusqu'au ciel son vol ambitieux,
Entretient dans ses vers commerce avec les dieux :
Aux athlètes, dans Pisie, elle ouvre la barrière ;
Chante un vainqueur poudreux au bout de la carrière ;
Même Achille tremblant aux bords du Simois,
Ou fait fléchir l'Escaut sous le joug de Louis.

Tantôt comme une abeille ardente à son ou-
 vrage,
 Elle s'en va de fleurs dépouiller le rivage :
 Elle peint les festins, les danses, et les ris ;
 Vante un baiser cueilli sur les lèvres d'Iris,
 Qui mollement résiste, et par un doux caprice,
 Qui quelquefois le refuse afin qu'on le ravisse.
 Son style impétueux souvent marche au hasard :
 Chez elle, un vice désordre est un effet de l'art.

Les odes suivantes, qu'on peut regarder comme
 des modèles, sont très-propres à faire sentir les
 beautés dont ce poëme est susceptible.

Ode à la Fortune.

Fortune, dont la main couronne
 Les forfaits les plus inouis,
 Du faux éclat qui t'environne
 Serons-nous toujours éblouis ?
 Jusques à quand, trompeuse idole,
 D'un culte honteux et frivole
 Honorerons-nous tes autels ?
 Verra-t-on toujours tes caprices
 Consacrés par les sacrifices
 Et par l'hommage des mortels ?

Le peuple, dans ton moindre ouvrage
 Adorant la prospérité,
 Te nomme grandeur de courage,
 Valeur, prudence, fermeté :
 Du titre de vertu suprême
 Il dépouille la vertu même
 Pour le vice que tu chéris ;
 Et toujours ses fausses maximes
 Érigent en héros sublimes
 Tes plus coupables favoris.

Mais de quelque superbe titre
 Dont ces héros soient revêtus,
 Prenons la raison pour arbitre
 Et cherchons en eux leurs vertus :
 Je n'y trouve qu'extravagance,
 Faiblesse, injustice, arrogance,
 Trahisons, fureurs, cruautés :
 Étrange vertu qui se forme
 Souvent de l'assemblée énorme
 Des vices les plus détestés !

Apprends que la seule sagesse
 Peut faire les héros parfaits ;
 Qu'elle voit toute la bassesse
 De ceux que ta faveur a faits ;
 Qu'elle n'adopte point la gloire
 Qui naît d'une injuste victoire
 Que le sort remporte pour eux :
 Et que, devant ses yeux stoïques,
 Leurs vertus les plus héroïques
 Ne sont que des crimes heureux.

Quoi ! Rome et l'Italie en cendre
 Me feront honorer Sylla ?
 J'admèrerai dans Alexandre
 Ce que j'abhorrè en Attila ?
 J'appellerai vertu guerrière
 Une vaillance meurtrière
 Qui dans mon sang trempe ses mains ?
 Et je pourrai forcer ma bouche
 À louer un héros farouche,
 Né pour le malheur des humains ?

Quels traits me présentent vos fastes,
 Impitoyables conquérans ?
 Des vœux outrés, des projets vastes,
 Des rois vaincus par des tyrans,

Des murs que la flamme ravage,
 Des vainqueurs fumans de carnage,
 Un peuple au fer abandonné,
 Des mères pâles et sanglantes
 Arrachant leurs filles tremblantes
 Des bras d'un soldat effrené.

Juges insensés que nous sommes,
 Nous admirons de tels exploits !
 Est-ce donc le malheur de s hommes
 Qui fait la vertu des grands rois ?
 Leur gloire, féconde en ruines,
 Sans le meurtre et sans les rapines
 Ne saurait-elle subsister ?
 Images des dieux sur la terre,
 Est-ce par des coups de tonnerre
 Que leur grandeur doit éclater ?

Mais je veux que dans les alarmes
 Réside le solide honneur :
 Quel vainqueur ne doit qu'à ses armes
 Ses triomphes et son bonheur ?
 Tel qu'on nous vante dans l'histoire
 Doit peut-être toute sa gloire
 A la honte de son rival :
 L'inexpérience indocile
 Du compagnon de Paul Emile
 Fit tout le succès d'Annibal.

Quel est donc le héros solide
 Dont la gloire ne soit qu'à lui ?
 C'est un roi que l'équité guide,
 Et dont les vertus sont l'appui ;
 Qui, prenant Titus pour modèle,
 Du bonheur d'un peuple fidèle
 Fait le plus cher de ses souhaits ;
 Qui fuit la basse flatterie ;
 Et qui, père de sa patrie,
 Compte ses jours par ses bienfaits.

Vous chez qui la guerrière audace
 Tient lieu de toutes les vertus,
 Concevez Socrate à la place
 Du fier meurtrier de Clytus ;
 Vous verrez un roi respectable,
 Humain, généreux, équitable,
 Un roi digne de vos autels :
 Mais, à la place de Socrate,
 Le fameux vainqueur de l'Euphrate
 Sera le dernier des mortels.

Héros cruels et sanguinaires,
 Cessez de vous enorgueillir
 De ces lauriers imaginaires
 Que Bellone vous fit cueillir.
 En vain le destructeur rapide
 De Marc-Antoine et de Lévide
 Remplissait l'univers d'horreurs :
 Il n'est point eu le nom d'Auguste
 Sans cet empire heureux et juste
 Qui fit oublier ses fureurs.

Montrez-nous, guerriers magnanimes,
 Votre vertu dans tout son jour :
 Voyons comment vos cœurs sublimes
 Du sort soutiendront le retour.
 Tant que sa faveur vous seconde,
 Vous êtes les maîtres du monde,
 Votre gloire nous éblouit :
 Mais, au moindre revers funeste,
 Le masque tombe ; l'homme reste ;
 Et le héros s'évanouit.

L'effort d'une vertu commune
 Suffit pour faire un conquérant :

Celui qui dompte la fortune
Mérite seul le nom de grand.
Il perd sa volage assistance
Sans rien perdre de la constance
Dont il vit ses honneurs acérés ;
Et sa grande ame ne s'altère
Ni des triomphes de Tibère,
Ni des disgrâces de Varus.

La joie imprudente et légère
Chez lui ne trouve point d'accès,
Et sa crainte active modère
L'ivresse des heureux succès.
Si la fortune le traverse,
Sa constante vertu s'exerce
Dans ces obstacles passagers.
Le bonheur peut avoir son terme ;
Mais la sagesse est toujours fermée,
Et les destins toujours légers.

En vain une fièvre déesse
D'Enée a résolu la mort ;
Ton secours, puissante sagesse,
Triomphe des dieux et du sort.
Par toi Rome, après son naufrage,
Jusque dans les murs de Carthage
Vengea le sang de ses guerriers,
Et, suivant tes divins traces,
Vit, au plus tort de ses disgrâces,
Changer ses cyprès en lauriers.

J. B. Rousseau.

Le même poète, dans son *Ode au prince Eugène*, s'exprime ainsi :

Ce vieillard qui, d'un vol agile,
Fuit sans jamais être arrêté,
Le temps, cette image mobile
De l'immuable éternité,
A peine du sein des ténèbres
Fait éclore les faits célèbres,
Qu'il les replonge dans la nuit :
Auteur de tout ce qui doit être,
Il détruit tout ce qu'il fait naître
A mesure qu'il le produit (1).

Ode à Buffon sur ses Détracteurs.

Buffon, laisse gronder l'envie ;
C'est l'hommage de sa terreur ;
Que peut sur l'éclat de ta vie
Son aveugle et lâche fureur ?
Olympe qu'assiège un orage
Dedaigne l'impuissante rage
Des aquilons tumultueux :
Tandis que la noire tempête
Gronde à ses pieds, sa noble tête
Garde un calme majestueux.

(1) "Ces deux vers," dit *Laharpe*,

"Le temps, cette image mobile
"De l'immuable éternité,

"sont au nombre des plus beaux qu'on ait faits dans aucune langue : l'immuable éternité est une des peintures les plus heureusement hardies qu'on ait jamais employées, et le contraste du temps mobile la rend encore plus frappante." *Cours de Littérature, tom. VI, pag. 124.*

Pensais-tu donc que le génie
Qui te place au trône des arts,
Long-temps d'une gloire impunie
Blesserait de jaloux regards ?
Non, non, tu dois payer ta gloire ;
Tu dois expier ta mémoire
Par les orages de tes jours ;
Mais ce torrent qui dans ton onde
Vomit sa fange vagabonde
N'en saurait altérer le cours.

Poursuis ta brillante carrière,
O dernier astre des Français !
Ressemble au Dieu de la lumière
Qui se venge par des bienfaits.
Poursuis. Que tes nouveaux ouvrages
Remportent de nouveaux suffrages,
Et des lauriers plus glorieux :
La gloire est le prix des Alcides,
Et le dragon des Hespérides
Gardait un or moins précieux.

Mais si tu crains la tyrannie
D'un monstre jaloux et pervers,
Quitte le sceptre du génie,
Cesse d'éclairer l'univers ;
Descends des hauteurs de ton ame ;
Abaisse tes ailes de flamme ;
Brise tes sublimes pinceaux ;
Prends tes envieux pour modèles ;
Et de leurs vernis infidèles
Obscurcis tes brillans tableaux.

Flatté de plaire aux goûts volages,
L'esprit est le dieu des instans :
Le génie est le dieu des âges.
Lui seul embrasse tous les temps.
Qu'il brûle d'un noble délire,
Quand la gloire autour de sa lyre
Lui peint les siècles assemblés,
Et leur suffrage vénérable
Fondant son trône inaltérable
Sur les empires écroulés !

Êt-il, sans ce tableau magique
Dont son noble cœur est flatté,
Rompu le charme léthargique
De l'indolente volupté ?
Êt-il dédaigné les richesses ;
Êt-il rejeté les carresses
Des Circés aux brillans appas ?
Et par une étude incertaine
Acheté l'estime lointaine
Des peuples qu'il ne verra pas ?

Ainsi l'active chrysalide,
Fuyant le jour et le plaisir,
Va filer son trésor liquide
Dans un mystérieux loisir :
La nymphe s'enferme avec joie
Dans ce tombeau d'or et de soie
Qui la voile aux profanes yeux,
Certaine que ses nobles veilles
Enrichiront de leurs merveilles
Les rois, les belles, et les dieux.

Ceux dont le présent est l'idole
Ne laissent point de souvenir :
Par un succès vain et frivole,
Ils ont usé leur avenir.
Amans des roses passagères,
Ils ont les grâces mensongères
Et le sort des rapides fleurs ;
Leur plus long règne est d'une aurore :

Mais le temps rajeunit encore
L'antique laurier des neuf sœurs.

Jusques à quand de vils Proustes
Viendront-ils au sacré vallon,
Soufflant ces retraites augustes,
Mutiler les fils d'Apollon ?
Le croirez-vous, races futures !
J'ai vu Zoile aux mains impures,
Zoile outrager Montesquieu.
Mais quand la Parque inexorable
Frappa cet homme irréparable,
Nos regrets en firent un Dieu.

Quoi ! tour-à-tour dieux et victimes,
Le sort fait marcher les talens
Entre l'Olympe et les abîmes,
Entre la satire et l'encens :
Malheur au mortel qu'on renomme !
Vivant, nous blessons le grand homme,
Mort, nous tombons à ses genoux.
On n'aime que la gloire absente ;
La mémoire est reconnaissante ;
Les yeux sont ingrats et jaloux.

Ruffon, dès que rompant ses voiles,
Et fugitive du cercueil,
De ces palais peuplés d'étoiles
Ton ame aura franchi le seuil,
Du sein brillant de l'empirée
Tu verras la France éplorée
T'offrir des honneurs immortels ;
Et le temps, vengeur légitime,
De l'envie expier le crime,
Et l'enchaîner à tes autels.

Moi ! sur cette rive déserte
Et de talens, et de vertus,
Je dirai, soupirant ma perte,
Illustre ami ! tu ne vis plus :
La nature est veuve et muette ;
Elle te pleure ! et son poète
N'a plus d'elle que des regrets :
Ombre divine et tutélaire !
Cette lyre qui t'a su plaire,
Je la suspends à tes cyprès.

Le Brun.

Ode sur la violence et les fureurs de l'Amour.

Heureux qui, près de toi, pour toi seule soupire,
Qui jouit du plaisir de t'entendre parler,
Qui te voit quelquefois doucement lui sourire !
Les Dieux, dans son bonheur, pourraient-ils l'égalier ?

Je sens de veine en veine une subtile flamme,
Courir par tout mon corps, sitôt que je te vois ;
Et dans les doux transports où s'égare mon ame
Je ne saurais trouver de langue ni de voix.

Un nuage confus se répand sur ma vue,
Je n'entends plus, je tombe en de douces lan-
gueurs ;
Et pâle, sans haleine, interdite, éperdue,
Un frisson me saisit, je tremble, je me meurs !
Sapho, Imitation de Boileau.

L'Inconstance pardonnable, ode Anacréontique.

Iris, Thémire, et Danaé
Ont en vain reçu mon hommage ;

N'en doutez point belle Aglaé ;
Jamais mon cœur ne fut volage.

Iris parle si tendrement,
Mon cœur est si faible et si tendre,
Que je croyais même en l'aimant
Vous voir, vous parler, vous entendre.

Un sourire engageant et doux
Bientôt m'enflamma pour Thémire,
J'ignorais qu'une autre que vous
Pût aussi finement sourire.

Danaé s'offrit dans le bain :
Qu'on est aveugle quand on aime !
Aux lys répandus sur son sein
Je ne crus voir qu'Aglaé même.

Ainsi dans les plus doux plaisirs
Je cédaï à vos seules armes ;
Mon cœur n'éprouvait de désirs
Que par l'image de vos charmes.

Iris, Thémire, et Danaé
Ont en vain reçu mon hommage ;
N'en doutez point, belle Aglaé,
Jamais mon cœur ne fut volage.

Le sentiment, la naïveté, l'air de la négligence, et une certaine mollesse voluptueuse dans le style, sont le charme de *l'ode Anacréontique* ; et Chaulieu, dans ce genre, aurait peut-être effacé Anacréon lui-même, si, avec ces grâces qui lui étaient naturelles, il eût voulu se donner le soin d'être moins diffus et plus châtié. Quelque plus doux, de plus élégant que ces vers à M. de la Farre ?

O toi ! qui de mon ame est la chère moitié ;

Toi, qui joins la délicatesse
Des sentimens d'une maîtresse

A la solidité d'une sûre amitié ;

La Farre, il faut bientôt que la Parque cruelle
Vienne rompre de si doux nœuds ;

Et malgré nos cris et nos vœux,
Bientôt nous essuirons une absence éternelle.

Chaque jour je sens qu'à grands pas
J'entre dans ce sentier obscur et difficile

Qui va me conduire là-bas
Rejoindre Catulle et Virgile.

Là sont des berceaux toujours verts,

Assis à côté de Lesbée,
Je leur parlerai de tes vers

Et de ton aimable génie ;
Je leur raconterai comment

Tu recueillis si galamment
La Muse qu'ils avaient laissée ;

Et comme elle sut sagement,
Par la paresse autorisée,

Préférer avec agrément,
Au tour brillant de la pensée,

La vérité du sentiment.

Voltaire a joint à ce beau naturel de Chaulieu plus de correction et de coloris ; et ses poésies familières sont pour la plupart d'excellens modèles de la gaieté noble et de la liberté qui doivent régner dans *l'ode Anacréontique*.

Du Sonnet.

Le sonnet est un petit poëme qui semble avoir la supériorité sur toutes les autres petites pièces

de poésie, à cause de l'exactitude qu'on exige dans les quatorze vers dont il est composé ; la moindre négligence y passe pour un crime ; et on exige, avec une élégance continue, que le sonnet soit vif et naturel. Boileau (*Art Poët.* Ch. II) dit qu'un jour Apollon,

Voulant pousser à bout tous les rimeurs François (1)

Inventa du sonnet les rigoureuses lois ;
Voulut qu'en deux quatrains de mesure pareille,

La rime avec deux sons frappât huit fois l'oreille ;

Et qu'ensuite six vers, artistement rangés,
Fussent en deux tercets par le sens partagés.
Surtout de ce poème il bannit la licence :

Lui-même en mesura le nombre et la cadence ;
Déclara qu'un vers faible y pût jamais entrer,
Ni qu'un mot déjà mis osât s'y remonter.

Du reste, il l'enrichit d'une beauté suprême :
Un sonnet sans défaut vaut seul un long poème.

Les quatorze vers du sonnet doivent donc renfermer deux quatrains et deux tercets, ayant chacun un sens parfait et séparé, quoique le sens total du sonnet doive être un ; d'où résulte un repos marqué après le quatrième, le huitième, et le onzième vers.

Dans un sonnet régulier, les deux quatrains doivent n'avoir que deux rimes, et placées pareillement dans chacun. Le premier tercet commence par deux rimes semblables, et les rigides exigent que le troisième vers de ce tercet rime avec le second du suivant : ils veulent encore, si le sonnet commence par une rime féminine, qu'il finisse par une masculine ; et au contraire, s'il commence par une rime masculine, qu'il finisse par une féminine. Voici donc un exemple d'un sonnet régulier, de la façon du législateur même, de Boileau.

Nourri dès le berceau près de la jeune Orante,
Et non moins par le cœur que par le sang lié,
A ses jeux innocens enfant associé,
Je goûtais les douceurs d'une amitié charmante :

Quand un faux Esculape, à cervelle ignorante,
A la fin d'un long mal vainement pallié,
Rompanz de ses beaux jours le fil trop délié,
Pour jamais me ravit mon aimable parente.

O qu'un si rude coup me fit verser de pleurs !
Bientôt la plume en main signalant mes douleurs,
Je demandai raison d'un acte si perfide :

Oui, j'en fis dès quinze ans ma plainte à l'univers ;

Et l'ardeur de venger ce barbare homicide
Fut le premier démon qui m'inspira des vers.

La loi qui exige que la rime finale soit d'un autre genre que la rime initiale, a pourtant été

(1) On est forcé ici de prononcer et d'écrire François pour que ce mot rime avec lois : du temps de Boileau, cette licence pouvait être encore permise ; mais aujourd'hui elle ne serait plus soufferte.

violée dans le célèbre sonnet de Des Barreaux :

Grand Dieu, tes jugemens sont remplis d'équité :
Toujours tu prends plaisir à nous être propice ;
Mais j'ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta bonté
Ne me pardonnera sans blesser ta justice.

Oui, mon Dieu, la grandeur de mon impitté
Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que le choix du supplice :

Ton intérêt s'oppose à ma félicité,
Et ta clémence même attend que je périsse.

Contente ton désir, puisqu'il t'est glorieux :
Offense-toi des pleurs qui coulent de mes yeux ;
Tonne, frappe, il est temps ; rends-moi guerre
pour guerre :

J'adore en périssant la raison qui t'aigrît :
Mais dessus quel endroit tombera ton tonnerre.
Qui ne soit tout couvert du sang de Jésus-Christ ?

Les sonnets graves et héroïques ne doivent être qu'en vers Alexandrins : mais dans des sujets moins sérieux on peut employer des vers de dix ou de huit syllabes ; on peut même faire usage de vers de différentes mesures, et prendre dans le second quatrain d'autres rimes que dans le premier. Tel est le sonnet suivant :

Sur l'Avorton.

Toi qui meurs avant que de naître,
Assemblage confus de l'être et du néant,
Triste avorton, informe enfant,
Rebut du néant et de l'être ;

Toi que l'amour fit par un crime,
Et que l'amour défait par un crime à son tour ;
Funeste ouvrage de l'amour,
De l'honneur funeste victime !

Donne fin aux remords par qui tu t'es vengé :
Et du fond du néant où je t'ai replongé
N'entretiens point l'horreur dont ma faute est suivie.

Deux tyrans opposés ont décidé ton sort ;
L'amour, malgré l'honneur, t'a fait donner la vie,
L'honneur, malgré l'amour, te fait donner la mort. *Hénaut.*

Le sonnet peut devenir épigramme : en voici un exemple fourni par Sarrazin, qui semble n'avoir point songé à faire un sonnet, tant il y a de douceur, de facilité, de naturel, comme l'exige toutefois la structure du sonnet. Celui-ci est en vers de dix syllabes.

Lorsqu'Adam vit cette jeune beauté
Fait pour lui d'une main immortelle,
S'il l'aima fort ; elle de son côté,
Dont bien nous prend, ne lui fut pas cruelle.

Cher Charleval, alors en vérité
Je crois qu'il fut une femme fidèle.
Mais comme quoi ne l'aurait-elle été ?
Elle n'avait qu'un seul homme avec elle.

Or en cela nous nous trompons tous deux :
Car bien qu'Adam fût jeune et vigoureux,
Bien fait de corps, et d'esprit agréable ;

Elle aime mieux, pour s'en faire conter,
Prêter l'oreille aux fleurettes du diable,
Que d'être femme et ne pas coqueter.

Il est bon d'observer, 1. que ce sonnet commence et finit par une rime masculine : 2. que les rimes des deux premiers quatrains sont mêlées dans l'un et dans l'autre, comme dans le sonnet de Des Barreaux, quoique dans le sonnet de Boileau il y ait à chaque quatrain deux rimes plates.

Du Rondeau.

Le *rondeau* est un petit poëme d'un caractère incertain, badin, et naïf; ce qui fait dire à Despréaux,

Le *rondeau*, né Gaulois, a la naïveté.

Il est composé de treize vers partagés en trois strophes inégales sur deux rimes, huit masculines et cinq féminines, ou cinq masculines et huit féminines.

Les deux ou trois premiers mots du premier vers de la première strophe servent de refrain, et doivent se trouver au bout des deux strophes suivantes, c'est à dire que le refrain doit se trouver après le huitième vers et après le troisième. Outre cela il y a un repos nécessaire après le cinquième vers.

L'art consiste à donner aux vers de chaque strophe un air original et naturel, qui empêche qu'ils ne paraissent faits exprès pour le refrain, auquel ils doivent se rapporter comme par hasard.

La troisième strophe doit être égale à la première, et pour le nombre des vers et pour la disposition des rimes : la seconde strophe, inégale aux deux autres, ne contient jamais que trois vers et le refrain, qui n'est point compté pour un vers.

Ce petit poëme a peut-être bien autant de difficultés que le sonnet : on y est borné pour les rimes, et on est de plus assujéti au joug du refrain; d'ailleurs cette naïveté qu'exige le *rondeau* n'est pas plus aisée à saisir, que le style noble et délicat du sonnet.

Les vers de huit et de dix syllabes sont presque les seuls qui conviennent au *rondeau* : les uns préfèrent ceux de huit; et d'autres, ceux de dix syllabes; mais c'est le mérite du *rondeau* qui seul en fait le prix. Le vrai tour en a été trouvé par Villon, Marot, et Saint Gelais : Ronsard vint ensuite, qui le méconnut; Sarrazin, La Fontaine, et madame Deshoulières, aurent bien l'attrapper, mais ils furent les derniers. Les poëtes plus modernes méprisent ce petit poëme, parce que le naïf en fait le caractère, et que tout le monde aujourd'hui veut avoir de l'esprit qui brille et qui pétille.

Après avoir donné les règles, je vais citer un exemple qui contient ces règles mêmes; il est de Voiture.

*Ma foi c'est fait de moi; car Isabeau
M'a commandé de lui faire un rondeau :
Cela me met en une peine extrême.
Quoi! treize vers, huit en eau, cinq en éme,
Je lui ferais aussitôt un bateau.*

En voilà cinq pourtant en un morceau :
Faisons-en huit en invoquant Brodeau ;
Et puis mettons par quelque stratagème,
Ma foi, c'est fait.

Si je pouvais encor de mon cerveau
Tirer cinq vers, l'ouvrage serait beau :
Mais cependant me voilà dans l'onzième,
Et si je crois que je fais le douzième ;
En voilà treize ajustés au niveau :
Ma foi c'est fait.

Plusieurs lecteurs aimeront sans doute autant ce *rondeau*-ci de madame Deshoulières.

Entre deux draps de toile belle et bonne,
Que très-souvent on rechange, on savonne,
La jeune Iris, au cœur sincère et haut,
Aux yeux brillans, à l'esprit sans défaut,
Jusqu'à midi volontiers se maitonne.

Je ne combats de goût contre personne :
Mais franchement sa paresse m'étonne ;
C'est demeurer seule plus qu'il ne faut
Entre deux draps.

Quand à rêver ainsi l'on s'abandonne,
Le traitre amour rarement le pardonne :
A soupirer on s'exerce bientôt ;
Et la vertu soutient un grand assaut,
Quand une fille avec son cœur raisonne
Entre deux draps.

Le refrain doit être toujours lié avec la pensée qui précède, et en terminer le sens d'une manière naturelle; et il plaît surtout, quand représentant les mêmes mots, il présente des idées un peu différentes: comme dans celui-ci, que Malleville, secrétaire du maréchal de Bassompierre, fit contre Boisrobert dans le temps qu'il était en faveur auprès du cardinal de Richelieu. Le P. Rapin loue extrêmement ce *rondeau* dans ses Remarques sur la Poésie; et il mérite en effet d'être ici placé.

*Coiffé d'un froc bien raffiné,
Et revêtu d'un doyené
Qui lui rapporte de quoi frayer.
Frère René devient messire,
Et vit comme un déterminé.*

Un prélat riche et fortuné,
Sous un bonnet enluminé,
Eu est, s'il le faut ainsi dire,
Coiffé.

Ce n'est pas que frère René
D'aucun mérite soit orné,
Qu'il soit docte, qu'il sache écrire,
Ni qu'il dise le mot pour rire ;
Mais c'est seulement qu'il est né
Coiffé.

Du Rondeau redoublé.

Cette espèce de *rondeau* est composée d'une certaine quantité de strophes égales entre elles, et dont le nombre dépend de celui des vers que contient la première strophe : parce que chacune des strophes qui suivent cette première, doit finir par l'un des vers de la première; et qu'il faut en ajouter une de plus, au bout de laquelle se trouvent, en forme de refrain, les deux ou trois premiers mots qui commencent le poëme.

Il y a donc, dans le *rondeau redoublé*, deux strophes de plus qu'il n'y a de vers dans la première: si la première strophe, par exemple, avait six vers, le poëme entier aurait huit strophes; parce qu'outre la première, il en

faudrait six autres qui seraient terminées successivement par chacun des vers de la première, et une dernière pour amener le refrain.

Ordinairement les strophes sont des quatrains, et le *rondeau redoublé* est par conséquent de six strophes. Les rimes y sont mêlées alternativement dans chaque quatrain ; de sorte que, si le premier commence par une rime féminine, le suivant doit commencer par une rime masculine, et ainsi de suite. Il est clair que la nécessité de ramener à la fin de chaque couplet un des vers du premier, ne permet que deux rimes dans tout le poème ; et que la répétition des premiers vers a naturellement amené la règle de les composer tous sur la même mesure.

Voici un *rondeau redoublé*, qui en montre les règles et un exemple.

1. Si l'on en trouve, on n'en trouvera guère,
2. De ces *rondeaux* qu'on nomme *redoublés*,
3. Beaux et tournés d'une fine manière ;
4. Si qu'à bon droit la plupart sont sifflés.

A six quatrains les vers en sont réglés
Sur double rime et d'espèce contraire ;
Rimes où soient douze mots accouplés.

1. Si l'on en trouve, on n'en trouvera guère.

Doit au surplus fermer son quaternaire
Chacun des vers au premier assemblés,
Pour varier toujours l'intercalaire

2. De ces *rondeaux* qu'on nomme *redoublés*.

Puis par un tour, tour des plus endiablés,
Veut à pieds joints sauter la pièce entière
Les premiers mots, qu'au bout vous enflevez

3. Beaux et tournés d'une fine manière.

Dame Paresse, à parler sans mystère,
Tient nos rimeurs de sa cape affublés ;
Tout ce qui gêne est sûr de leur déplaire,

4. Si qu'à bon droit la plupart sont sifflés.

Ceux qui de gloire étaient jadis comblés,
Par beau labeur en gagnaient le salaire :
Ces forts esprits, aujourd'hui cherchez-les ;
Signes de croix on aura lieu de faire,
Si l'on en trouve.

Autre Rondeau.

L'Amant Guéri.

1. Epris d'amour pour la jeune Climène,
2. J'ai soupiré pour elle un jour ou deux ;
3. Si l'insensible eût partagé ma peine,
4. J'aurais long-temps brûlé des mêmes feux.

Depuis l'instant qu'un dépit courageux
M'ôta du cœur cette passion vaine,
Je ne saurais que plaindre un langoureux

1. Epris d'amour pour la jeune Climène.

Elle croyait me tenir dans sa chaîne,
Mais quelque sot ! pourquoi perdre des vœux ?
Je sais trop bien qu'elle est fière, inhumaine ;

2. J'ai soupiré pour elle un jour ou deux.

Je ne dis pas que mon cœur amoureux
N'eût soupiré pour elle une semaine.
J'aurais nourri cet amour dangereux,

3. Si l'insensible eût partagé ma peine.

Divin Bacchus, ta liqueur souveraine
M'a garanti d'un incendie affreux ;
Sans ton secours, èvêc de Silène,

4. J'aurais long-temps brûlé des mêmes feux.

Envoi.

Garder six mois une fièvre quartaine
Est, à mon sens, un mal moins rigoureux
Que d'adorer une fille hautaine
Qui de mépris relance un malheureux
Epris d'amour.

Du Triplet.

Le triplet est une petite pièce de vers, qui sont ordinairement de huit syllabes, dont le troisième, quatrième, septième riment ensemble, de même que le second, le sixième, et le huitième. Après le second de ces vers, il y a un repos ; après le quatrième un second repos, et un troisième à la fin. Enfin le quatrième vers n'est que le premier qu'on répète. Il en est de même du septième et du huitième, qui ne sont que la reprise ou la répétition du premier et du second. C'est à cause du premier vers répété trois fois que le triplet a été ainsi nommé.

Premier.

Garder son cœur et son troupeau
C'en est trop pour une bergère ;
Qu'on a de peine quand il faut
Garder son cœur et son troupeau !
Quand tous les bergers du hameau
Et tous les loups lui font la guerre,
Garder son cœur et son troupeau,
C'en est trop pour une bergère.—*Ranchin.*

Second.

Le premier jour du mois de Mai
Fut le plus heureux de ma vie :
Le beau dessein que je formai
Le premier jour du mois de Mai !
Je vous vis et je vous aimai :
Si ce dessein vous plut, Silvie,
Le premier jour du mois de Mai
Fut le plus heureux de ma vie.—*Le même.*

Troisième.

Aimables sœurs, entre vous trois
A qui mon cœur doit-il se rendre ?
Il n'a point fait encore de choix,
Aimables sœurs, entre vous trois ;
Mais il se donnerait, je crois,
A la moins fière, à la plus tendre :
Aimables sœurs, entre vous trois,
A qui mon cœur doit-il se rendre ?

Blanchet.

De l'Élégie.

Les pleurs, les plaintes, la douleur, les chagrins, les craintes ou les regrets qui suivent les amans, ou les amis ; voilà les sujets consacrés à l'élegie. Au reste le style en doit être coulant, naturel, et simple, tel qu'il convient à la douleur ; il doit même paraître négligé ; mais le grand art est de donner cet air de négligence à des ouvrages très-soignés. Il faut, pour tromper ainsi le lecteur, que l'aisance et la

facilité paraissent dominer dans toute la pièce. Quant à l'choix de la mesure des vers, et à leur arrangement, on ne souffre pas communément d'autres vers que les alexandrins en rimes suivies dans les pièces élégiaques. Mais un goût fin sait souvent distinguer des pensées, des sentimens, et des situations pour lesquelles d'autres vers et d'autres arrangements conviennent mieux. Ce genre de poésie n'est pas aussi cultivé par nos poètes qu'il semble le mériter : car il est susceptible de grandes beautés.

Exemple tiré de madame Deshoulières.

Généreux Licidas, ami sage et fidelle,
Dont l'esprit est si fort, de qui l'ame est si belle,
Vous de qui la raison ne fait plus de faux pas,
Ah, qu'il vous est aisé de dire : n'aimez pas !
Quand on connaît l'amour, ses caprices, ses
peines ;
Quand on sait, comme vous, ce que pesent ses
chaînes ;
Sage par ses malheurs, on méprise aisément
Les douceurs dont il flatte un trop crédule
amant—

Autre.

Toi qui vis mon bonheur s'éclipser pour tou-
jours,
Toi qui dans un moment terminas mes beaux
jours,
Amante de Céphale, impitoyable Aurore ;
Toi que dans mon chagrin je déteste et j'ab-
horre,
Témoin de mes soupirs, témoin de mes adieux ;
Tous les jours ma douleur te retrace à mes
yeux :
A ton seul souvenir, je tremble, je frissonne !
J'ai beau me consoler ! ma raison m'abandonne !

Voici un début d'épigramme en vers d'une autre me-
sure et d'un autre arrangement :

Triste recours des malheureux,
Vous dont les accens douloureux,
Les pas errans à l'aventure,
Les cheveux flottans sans parure,
Les bras ou levés vers les cieux,
Pour fléchir le courroux des dieux,
Ou pendans avec nonchalance,
Fatigués de leur impuissance ;
Vous dont les discours peu suivis,
Le cœur rougé par les soucis,
Les yeux abandonnés aux larmes,
L'esprit troublé par les alarmes,
Le regard mourant et plaintif,
L'air intéressant et naïf,
Relèvent les grâces touchantes,
Aux disgrâces les plus cuisantes
Font trouver des charmes secrets,
Et du plaisir dans les regrets ;
O ! vous que la douleur cruelle
Ne rend que plus tendre et plus belle ;
Vous chez qui tout est éloquent,
Et fait maître le sentiment
Dans l'ame la plus endurcie,
Douce, aimable, et tendre élégie,
Venez, volez à mon secours !—

De l'Idylle et de l'Épigramme.

L'idylle est un petit poëme champêtre, qui con-

tient des descriptions ou narrations de quel-
ques aventures agréables. Ce mot vient du
Grec *ci dèllos*, diminutif d'*ci dos*, *figure*, *re-
présentation*, parce que le propre de cette poi-
sée est de représenter naturellement les choses.
Théocrite est le premier auteur qui ait fait des
idylles ; les Italiens l'ont imité, et en ont ra-
mené l'usage.

Les *idylles* de Théocrite, sous une simplicité
toute naïve et toute champêtre, renferment
des agrémens inexprimables ; elles paraissent
puisées dans le sein de la nature, et dictées par
les grâces elles-mêmes.

C'est une poésie qui peint naturellement les ob-
jets qu'elle décrit ; au lieu que le poëme épique
les raconte, et le dramatique les met en
action. On ne s'en tient plus dans les *idylles* :
à la simplicité originale de Théocrite ; toute
siècle ne souffrirait pas une fiction amoureuse
qui ressemblerait aux galanteries grossières de
nos paysans. Boileau remarque que les *idylles*
les plus simples sont ordinairement les
meilleures.

Ce poëte en a tracé le caractère, dans les vers
suivans, par une image empruntée elle-même
des sujets sur lesquels roule ordinairement l'*idylle* :

Telle qu'une bergère, au plus beau jour de
fête,
De superbes rubis ne charge point sa tête ;
Et sans mêler à l'or l'éclat des diamans,
Cueille en un champ voisin ses plus beaux orne-
mens :
Telle aimable en son air, mais humble dans son
style,
Doit éclater sans pompe une élégante *idylle* ;
Son tour simple et naïf n'a rien de fastueux,
Et n'aime point l'orgueil d'un vers présompte-
eux.—*Art. Poët. Chant II.*

S'il y a quelque différence entre les *idylles* et les
églogues, elle est fort légère ; les auteurs les
confondent souvent. Cependant il semble
que l'usage veut plus d'action, de mouvement
dans l'églogue ; et que dans l'*idylle* on se con-
tente d'y trouver des images, des récits, ou
des sentimens seulement.

Idylle. Les Moutons.

Hélas, petits moutons, que vous êtes heureux.
Vous paissez dans nos champs sans souci, sans
alarmes,
Aussitôt aimés qu'amoureux !
On ne vous force point à répandre des larmes ;
Vous ne formez jamais d'inutiles desirs ;
Dans vos tranquilles cœurs l'amour suit la na-
ture.
Sans ressentir ses maux vous avez ses plaisirs :
L'ambition, l'honneur, l'intérêt, l'imposture,
Qui font tant de maux parmi nous,
Ne se rencontrent point chez vous.
Cependant nous avons la raison pour partage,
Et vous en ignorez l'usage.
Innocens animaux, n'en soyez point jaloux,
Ce n'est pas un grand avantage.
Cette fière raison dont on fait tant de bruit,
Contre les passions n'est pas un sûr remède.
Un peu de vin la trouble, un enfant la séduit ;
Et déchirer un cœur qui l'appelle à son aide,
Est tout l'effort qu'elle produit.
Toujours impuissante et sévère,
Elle s'oppose à tout, et ne surmonte rien.

Sous la garde de votre chien,
Vous devez beaucoup moins redouter la colère
Des loups cruels et ravissans,
Que sous l'autorité d'une telle chimère
Nous ne devons craindre nos sens.
Ne vaudrait-il pas mieux vivre comme vous
faites

Dans une douce oisiveté ?
Ne vaudrait-il pas mieux être comme vous êtes
Dans une heureuse obscurité,
Que d'avoir, sans tranquillité,
Des richesses, de la naissance,
De l'esprit, et de la beauté ?

Ces prétendus trésors dont on fait vanité
Valent moins que votre indolence.
Ils nous livrent sans cesse à des soins criminels :
Par eux plus d'un remords nous ronge :
Nous voulons les rendre éternels,
Sans songer qu'eux et nous passerons comme un
songe.

Il n'est dans ce vaste univers
Rien d'assuré, rien de solide :
Des choses d'ici-bas la fortune décide
Selon ses caprices divers.
Tout l'effort de notre prudence
Ne peut nous dérober au moindre de ses coups.
Paissez, moutons, paissez, sans règle et sans sci-
ence :

Malgré la trompeuse apparence,
Vous êtes plus heureux et plus sages que nous.
Mde. Deshoulières.

Idylle. Les Oisieux.

L'air n'est plus obscurci par des brouillans épais,
Les prés font éclater les couleurs les plus vives,
Et dans leurs humides palais
L'hiver ne retient plus les Naïades captives.
Les bergers accordant leur musette à leur voix,
D'un pied léger foulent l'herbe naissante ;
Les troupeaux ne sont plus sous leurs rustiques
toits :

Mille et mille oiseaux à la fois,
Ramant leur voix languissante,
Réveillent les échos endormis dans ces bois.
Où brillaient les glaçons, on voit naître les roses.
Quel dieu chasse l'horreur qui régnaît dans ces
lieux ?

Quel dieu les embellit ? le plus petit des dieux
Fait seul tant de métamorphoses.
Il fournit au printemps tout ce qu'il a d'appas :
Si l'Amour ne s'en mêlait pas,
On verrait périr toutes choses.
Il est l'ame de l'univers ;
Comme il triomphe des hivers

Qui désolent nos champs par une rude guerre ;
D'un cœur indifférent il bannit les froideurs.
L'indifférence est pour les cœurs,
Ce que l'hiver est pour la terre.

Que nous servent, hélas, de si douces leçons ?
Tous les ans la nature en vain les renouvelle,
Loin de la eroire, à peine nous naissons,
Qu'on nous apprend à combattre contre elle.
Nous aimons mieux, par un bizarre choix,
Ingrats esclaves que nous sommes,
Suivre ce qu'inventa le caprice des hommes,
Que d'obéir à nos premières lois.

Que votre sort est différent du nôtre,
Petits oiseaux, qui me charmez !
Voulez-vous aimer, vous aimez :
Un lieu vous déplatt-il, vous passez dans un au-
tre :

On ne connaît chez vous ni vertus, ni défauts ;
Vous paraissez toujours sous le même plumage ;
Et jamais dans les bois on n'a vu les corbeaux
Des rossignols emprunter le ramage.

Il n'est de sincère langage,
Il n'est de liberté que chez les animaux.
L'usage, le devoir, l'austère bienséance,
Tout exige de nous des droits dont je me plains :
Et tout enfin du cœur des perdites humains
Ne laisse voir que l'apparence.
Contre nos trahisons la nature en courroux,
Ne nous donne plus rien sans peine.
Nous cultivons les vergers et la plaine,
Tandis, petits oiseaux, qu'elle fait tout pour
vous.

Les filets qu'on vous tend sont la seule infor-
tune
Que vous ayez à redouter :
Cette crainte nous est commune,
Sur notre liberté chacun veut attenter :
Par des dehors trompeurs on tâche à nous sur-
prendre.

Hélas, pauvres petits oiseaux,
Des ruses du chasseur songez à vous défendre !
Vivre dans la contrainte est le plus grand des
maux.—*La même.*

Eglogue. Combat pastoral.

Licas, Atis.

Licas, le désir de connaître la ville
E'loigna quelque temps d'un séjour plus tran-
quille,

Y revenait enfin, plus fier d'avoir appris
À mêler dans ses airs des tours fins et fleuris
Aux simples sentimens, aux grâces naturelles
Dont les bergers du lieu savaient peindre leurs
belles.

On y vantait Atis, on y vantait ses chants ;
Mais Licas crut les siens plus vifs et plus tou-
chans ;

Il l'osa défier au combat de la flûte ;
Florine qu'ils aimaient jugeait de leur dispute ;
Et rivaux à la fois et de gloire et d'amour,
Les deux bergers ainsi chantaient tour-à-tour.

Licas.

Au moment fortuné que j'aperçus ma belle,
L'amour, tendant son arc, voltigeait autour d'elle ;
Elle jeta sur moi des regards pleins d'attraits :
Le dieu prit ce temps sûr pour me lancer ses traits.

Atis.

On célébrait ici la reine de Cythère :
Mon cœur de cent beautés distingua ma bergère :
D'un désir inconnu je me sentis presser ;
Et je baissai les yeux, de peur de l'offenser.

Licas.

Tous les cœurs à l'envi s'empresment sur ses tra-
ces,
Quand dans ses blonds cheveux arrangés par les
grâces,

Elle a mis avec art les plus brillantes fleurs,
Dont l'éclat de son teint fait pâlir les couleurs.

Atis.

De tous ces ornemens je ne m'aperçois guère,
Fardée, ou négligée, elle sait toujours plaire :
Hélas ! en quelque état qu'elle s'offre à mes
yeux,

C'est toujours comme elle est qu'elle me platt le
meux.

Licas.

Avides courtisans, adorez la fortune :
Allez faire à nos rois une cour importune ;
De la seule beauté je reconnais les lois ;
Mais ses esclaves sont plus heureux que nos rois.

Atis.

Je ne songe jamais qu'à celle que j'adore,
Que m'importent les soins de celle que j'ignore ?
Mon seul amour m'occupe et je m'en entretiens,

Sans songer si quelque autre aspire à d'autres biens.

Licas.

Dans le bocage épais où va rêver ma belle,
Parlez-lui de mes feux, plaintive Philomèle,
Dans les autres secrets quand elle fuit le jour,
Échos qui le savez, dites-lui mon amour.

Atis.

Assidu sur les pas de celle qui m'attache,
Il n'est point de détour, de bois qui me la cache ;
Dans les antrès en vain elle irait se cacher,
L'amour me le révèle, et je cours l'y chercher.

Licas.

Partout à son aspect les campagnes fleurissent ;
L'air en devient plus pur, et les bois reverdis-
sent.

Atis.

Je n'aime que les jours, les lieux où je la voi :
Quand je ne la vois plus, tout est égal pour moi.

Licas.

Si quelque jour mes soins pouvaient toucher son ame,
Que ce triomphe, amour, redoublerait ma flamme.

Atis.

Si l'amour m'accordait ce destin glorieux,
Je serais plus content, et n'aimerais pas mieux.

Licas.

J'ai fait des vers pour elle, et je veux les lui dire,
L'amour les a lui-même applaudis d'un sourire.

Atis.

J'en ai fait que je trouve encor trop languissans ;
Je n'ai pas à mon gré dit tout ce que je sens.

Licas.

E'coute, écoute, Atis, la chanson que j'ai faite,
Et tu pourras juger si ma flamme est parfaite.

C'est Iris désormais qui borne mes desirs.

Je ne puis dans mes tendres chaînes

Etre heureux que par ses plaisirs,

Ni malheureux que par ses peines.

Atis.

E'coute donc, Licas, ma chanson à ton tour :
Mais ne va pas par là juger de mon amour.

Quand j'ai dit pour Iris tout ce qu'amour inspire,

J'y voudrais encore ajouter.

Je sens plus que je ne puis dire ;

Hélas ! je sais bien mieux l'aimer que la chanter.

Licas.

Florine, il en est temps, vous devez prononcer.

Atis.

Je crains trop cet arrêt, pour vouloir le presser—

Tel, de ces deux bergers, fut le combat champ-
pêtre ;

L'un suivait la nature ; il n'eut point d'autre
maître ;

L'autre voulut de l'art y joindre le secours,

Qui loin de l'embellir, la déguise toujours.

Dans le cœur de Florine Atis eut la victoire ;

Elle voulut pourtant lui cacher cette gloire ;

Et dans un embarras qu'Atis aperçut bien,

Le regarda, rougit, et ne prononça rien.

Houdart de la Motte.

De l'Épigramme.

L'Épigramme est une petite pièce de vers qui
doit être terminée par une pensée vive, ingé-
nieuse, et brillante, ou par un bon mot ; ce que
l'on appelle la *châta* ou la *pointe de l'épi-
gramme* ; et elle ne doit contenir qu'autant de
vers qu'il en faut pour amener cette pensée.
C'est pourquoi il n'y en a guère plus de
dix ou douze.

L'Épigramme plus libre, en son tour plus bornée,
N'est souvent qu'un bon mot de deux rimes ornée.

Au reste, elle n'est assujétie à aucune règle
particulière pour le mélange des rimes et
pour la mesure des vers, qui dépendent de la
volonté du poëte. En voici des exemples :

Contre un mauvais médecin.

Mes malades jamais ne se plaignent de moi,
Disait un médecin d'ignorance profonde,
Ah ! répartit un plaisant, je le croi,
Vous les envoyez tous se plaindre en l'autre
monde. *F. de Neuj. hutoau.*

Contre Fréron.

Je te tiens, souris téméraire ;
Un trébuchet me fait raison :
Tu me rongais, coquine, un tome de Voltaire,
Tandis que j'avais là les œuvres de Fréron. *Guichard.*

"Une des meilleures *Épigrammes* modernes," dit
Diderot, "est celle de Piron contre le Zoile de
notre siècle ; puisse-t-elle servir de leçon à ses
semblables ; une particularité très-plaisante
à ce sujet, c'est que Piron la fit écrire en sa
présence par le Zoile lui-même. La voici ;
elle est à deux tranchans :

Cet écrivain, si fécond en libelles,
Croit que sa plume est la lance d'Argail :
Sur le Parnasse entre les neuf pucelles,
Il s'est placé comme un épouvantail !
Que fait le bouc en si joli bercail ?
Y plairait-il ? chercheroit-il à plaire ?
Non ; c'est l'eunuque au milieu du sérail ;
Il n'y fait rien, et nuit à qui veut faire.

Du Madrigal.

Le madrigal est une petite pièce ingénieuse et
galante, écrite ordinairement en vers hexa-
mètres (voyez l'article vers libres à la fin de ce traité)
elle se borne quelquefois à un simple distique ;
elle s'étend souvent jusqu'à douze vers ; rare-
ment va-t-elle au-delà.

Le madrigal, plus simple et plus noble en son
tour,

Respire la douceur, la tendresse, et l'amour.

Biscan.

*A Madame la marquise du Châtelet, au nom de
Madame de Boufflers, en lui envoyant une
étrenne.*

Une étrenne frivole à la docte Uranie !
Peut-on la présenter ? oh, très-bien, j'en réponds.
Tout lui plaît, tout convient à son vaste génie :
Les livres, les bijoux, les compas, les pompes,
Les vers, les diamans, le biribi, l'opique,
L'algèbre, les soupers, le Latin, les jupons,
L'opéra, les procédés, le bal, et la physique. *Voltaire.*

Réponse de Madame du Châtelet.

Hélas ! vous avez oublié
Daus cette longue kirielle
De placer la tendre amitié ;
Je donnerais tout le reste pour elle.

A Madame de ———.

Vous êtes belle, et votre sœur est belle,
Entre vous de ux tout choix serait bien doux,
L'amour était blond comme vous,
Mais il aimait une brune comme elle. — *Bernard.*

VERSIFICATION FRANÇAISE.

Sur Madame de ———.

Iris s'est rendue à ma foi.
 Qu'eut-elle fait pour sa défense ?
 Nous étions trois, elle, l'Amour, et moi,
 Et l'Amour fut d'intelligence.—*Catin.*

De l'Inscription.

L'inscription se dit de l'épigraphie, de l'épithaphe, et de tout ce qui s'écrit en style lapidaire sur le cuivre, le marbre, &c. L'inscription en vers plaît surtout par son laconisme. L'épigraphie diffère de l'épithaphe en ce que l'une se met sur un élitioce, ou un livre, et l'autre, sur un tombeau.

Inscription mise au bas du Portrait d'une Femme.

L'Amour sourit à ce portrait :
 N'en devine-t-on pas la cause ?
 C'est qu'il s'y voit peint trait pour trait,
 Et qu'il est enchanté de sa métamorphose.
Camille.

Pour la Galerie de Cirey.

Asile des beaux arts, solitude où mon cœur
 Est toujours occupé dans une paix profonde,
 C'est vous qui donnez le bonheur
 Que promettait en vain le monde.—*Voltaire.*

Sur la Statue de Venus par Praxitèle.

Oui, je me montrai toute nue
 Au dieu Mars, au bel Adonis,
 À Vulcain même et j'en rougis :
 Mais Praxitèle, où m'a-t-il vue ?
Le même.

Du Distique.

Le distique en Français, comme en Grec et en Latin, est une pensée exprimée en deux vers qui servent aussi d'inscription.

Distique pour le Portrait de la Fontaine.

Dans la fable et le conte il n'eut point de rivaux ;
 Il peignit la nature et garda ses pinceaux*.
Gutchaud.

De l'Épithaphe.

L'épithaphe est, comme on l'a déjà dit, une inscription que l'on met sur un tombeau.

Épithaphe de Piron, par lui-même.

Ami passant, qui désire connaître
 Ce que je fus : je ne voulus rien être ;
 Je vécus nul, et certes je fis bien ;
 Car, après tout, bien fou qui se propose,
 De rien venant, et redevenant rien,
 D'être ici bas, en passant, quelque chose.

* Quelques personnes auroient voulu brosser au lieu de *garda* ; mais l'auteur a voit à peindre le bonhomme de la Fontaine, et *garda* l'explique avec autant de grâce que de finesse.

Autre Épithaphe de Piron, po.

Jachève ici-bas ma route ;
 C'était un vrai casse-cou.
 J'y vis clair, je n'y vis gouste ;
 J'y fus sage, j'y fus fou :
 A la fin j'arrive au trou
 Que n'échappent son ni sage,
 Pour aller je ne sais où :
 Adieu Piron, bon voyage.

De J. J. Rousseau.

Entre ces peupliers paisibles
 Repose Jean Jacques Rousseau.
 Approchez, cœurs droits et sensibles ;
 Votre ami dort sous ce tombeau.—*Ducis.*

De Saint-Pavin.

Sous ce tombeau git saint-Pavin :
 Donne des larmes à sa fin.
 Tu fus de ses amis peut-être ?
 Pleure sur ton sort et le sien.
 Tu n'en fus pas ? pleure le tien,
 Passant, d'avoir manqué d'en être.
Fieubet.

De Madame de Verruc, par elle-même.

Ci-git dans une paix profonde
 Une dame de volupté,
 Qui pour plus grande sûreté
 Fit son paradis dans ce monde.

Du Chevalier de Boufflers, par lui-même.

Ci-git un chevalier qui sans cesse courtut,
 Qui sur les grands chemins, naquit, vécut,
 mourut ;
 Pour prouver ce qu'a dit le sage,
 Que notre vie est un passage.

D'une Femme, par son Mari.

Ci-git ma femme : ah ! qu'elle est bien
 Pour son repos et pour le mien !

D'un torégné qui voulut avoir pour cercueil un tonneau qu'il avait vidé.

Ci-git qui creusa son tombeau.

De l'Épigraphie.

L'épigraphie consiste dans la citation d'un passage très-court, qu'on emprunte ordinairement des meilleurs auteurs, et dont l'application est facile à saisir : on dit *épigraphie* et non pas *inscription*, pour distinguer celle qu'on met sur un livre ou sur une porte de cabinet, d'avec celle qu'on met sur un tableau ou sur un édifice. Une *épigraphie* en prose qui a été plus d'une fois transcrite à cause de sa singularité, c'est celle des quatre P. P., P. P., que P. Pontchartrain, Premier Président, avait fait graver à l'entrée de son salon : un plaideur, en attendant le moment de l'audience, interpréta ainsi ces quatre P. P., P. P. : *Pauvres Plaideurs, Prenez Patience.* Les beaux vers qui sont comme isolés, et qu'on appelle *vers à rebrous,* servent souvent d'*épigraphie.*

De la Devise.

La *devise* consiste dans l'application d'un mot

assez commun pour passer en proverbe : c'est, à quelques égards, une espèce de symbole ou d'allégorie.

Devise sur la mort d'une jeune personne.

Et rose elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses,
L'espace d'un matin.—*Malherbe.*

De l'Impromptu.

L'impromptu consiste dans une saillie ou une répartie aussi fine que délicate, qui échappe comme par mégarde.

Impromptu de Madame Scudéry, sur des Auteurs que cultivoit le grand Condé.

En voyant ces œillets qu'un illustre guerrier
Arrose d'une main qui gagne des batailles,
Souviens-toi qu'Apollon élevait des murailles,
Et ne t'étonne pas que Mars soit jardinier.

De Saint-Aulaire qui en jouant au secret chez madame la Duchesse du Maine, étoit vivement pressé de lui dire le sien.

La divinité qui s'amuse
À me demander mon secret,
Si j'étais Apollon, ne serait pas ma muse,
Elle seroit Thétis, et le jour finirait (1).

*De M. le Cardinal de Bernis, sur cette question (2),
qu'est-ce que l'amour ?*

C'est un enfant, mon maître,
Et qui l'est, belle Iris, du berger et du roi :
Il est fait comme vous ; il pense comme moi ;
Mais il est plus hardi peut-être.

De l'Énigme.

L'énigme est la définition d'une chose en termes obscurs et métaphoriques. Un tour ingénieux pour l'énigme, est de donner une définition, une description, qui convienne clairement à une chose et semble ne convenir qu'à elle ; et d'ajouter qu'il s'agit d'autre chose que de celle qui se présente à l'esprit, comme dans cette jolie énigme de la Motte

J'ai vu (j'en suis témoin croyable)
Un jeune enfant, armé d'un fer vainqueur,
Le bandeau sur les yeux, tenter l'assaut d'un cœur
Aussi peu sensible qu'aimable :
Bientôt après, le front élevé dans les airs,
L'enfant, tout fier de sa victoire,
D'une voix triomphante en célébrait la gloire,
Et semblerait pour témoin vouloir tout l'univers :

Jusques là il n'y a personne qui ne dise c'est l'Amour ; mais on lit à la fin :

(1) Saint-Aulaire étoit alors plus que nonagénaire. Voltaire, dit d'Alembert, a cité avec beaucoup d'éloges ces jolis vers, où la galanterie s'exprime à la fois avec tant de liberté et de décence, de familiarité et de mesure.

(2) Fait par la Marquise de Pompadour, en présence de Louis XV.

Quel est donc cet enfant dont j'admire l'audace ?

Ce n'étoit pas l'Amour—cela vous embarrasse.

Si ce n'est pas l'Amour, qu'est-ce donc ? C'est un amoureux ; et le portrait n'en est pas moins fidèle.

Il est aisé de voir que ce qui rend ici la surprise encore plus piquante, c'est de trouver tant de ressemblance entre l'Amour et un amoureux, qu'on ait pu prendre l'un pour l'autre.

Mais sans donner ainsi le change à l'imagination, l'énigme est encore agréable, lorsqu'après avoir mis en activité et promenade en divers sens, elle lui procure le plaisir de la découverte au bout de la recherche. Cette espèce de quête, comme celle du chien de chasse, est dirigée vers son objet par les idées qu'on sème sur la voie : on sorte que, si la première nous en détourne par l'équivoque ou l'ambiguïté du rapport, la seconde nous y ramène ; et que de ces erreurs, réciproquement corrigées l'une par l'autre, il se forme comme une route tortueuse qui arrive au but.

L'énigme suivante donne l'idée de cet artifice amusant.

Nous sommes deux aimables sœurs,
Qui portons la même livrée,
Et brillons des mêmes couleurs.

Sans le secours de l'art l'une et l'autre est perdue.
La fraîcheur est dans nous ce qu'on aime le plus.

Voilà qui semble indiquer les deux pommes que les Latins appelaient *Sororitates* ; mais ces Français ce ne sont pas deux sœurs. Je dis donc ces deux sœurs sont les joues ; et dans une jeune et jolie femme tout cela leur convient. Mais en continuant de lire, je trouve une singularité qui m'arrête :

Sans marquer entre nous la moindre jalousie,
L'une de nous sans cesse a le dessous,
Et plus souvent encor l'une à l'autre est unie.

Je pense aux mains ; mais rien de tout cela ne serait juste à leur égard. Il faut donc achever de lire.

Nous nous donnons toujours, dans ces heures instans,

De doux baisers très-innocens,
Jusqu'au moment qui nous sépare.
Alors, et cela n'est pas rare,
On voit, pour un oui, pour un non,
Se détruire notre union ;
Mais l'instant qui suit la répare.

Ici l'esprit est absolument détourné de tout ce qui n'est pas le vrai mot de l'énigme, et le seul objet auquel tous ces indices réunis puissent convenir, ce sont les lèvres.

Si un défaut insoutenable dans l'énigme est le manque d'exactitude et de justesse dans les rapports, un autre défaut moins choquant, mais qui émousse le plaisir d'une recherche curieuse, c'est le trop de clarté dans les indications et par-là pêche cette énigme, qui d'ailleurs se fait très-bien.

Je ne suis rien, j'existe cependant ;
Les lieux les plus cachés sont les lieux que j'habite ;

Le sage me connaît et la folle m'évite ;
Personne ne me voit ; jamais on ne m'attend.

Du sort qui m'a fait naître
La rigoureuse loi,
Veut que je cesse d'être
Dès qu'on parle de moi.

Il est, ce me semble, un peu trop aisé d'y recon-
naître le *Silence*.
Il en est de même de celle-ci; dont la tournure
est pourtant le modèle du langage mystérieux:

Je suis le frère de mon père.
Aux monstres des forêts d'abord abandonné,
J'en fus préservé par ma mère;
Et reçu dans son sein, bientôt je lui donnai
Un enfant à la fois, et mon fils, et mon frère,
Qui doit lui-même, s'il prospère,
Rendre à son tour fécond le sein dont il est né.

Il est trop clair que cette race de nouveaux *Œdi-
pes* ce sont des *glands*.

Du Logographe.

Le *logographe* est une énigme qui donne à deviner, non pas une chose, mais un mot, par l'analyse du mot lui-même.

L'analyse du *logographe* est proposée en termes figurés et mystérieux comme la description du sujet de l'énigme; et la curiosité s'y exerce à deviner d'abord chacun des éléments, et ensuite à les rassembler. Ces éléments sont ou les lettres ou les syllabes du mot caché, ou les mots que ce mot renferme, ou les mots que l'on peut former avec les lettres de ce mot, dont les nouvelles combinaisons sont légèrement indiquées.

Un bon *logographe* est celui dont le mot a peu d'éléments, qui les désigne sans équivoque, et qui cependant laisse à la pénétration une difficulté piquante.

Pour aller me trouver il faut plus que ses pieds,
Et souvent en chemin on dit sa *patenôtre*:
Mon tout est séparé d'une de ses moitiés;
La moitié de mon tout sert à mesurer l'autre.
Angleterre.

Un *logographe* plat et maussade est celui dont les éléments sont faciles à deviner, mais en si grand nombre, que l'esprit se rebute du travail de les réunir.

Quelquefois, dans le *logographe*, on aide à la lettre en désignant la chose; et alors il tient de l'énigme, comme celui-ci, par exemple:

Je fais presque en tous lieux le tourment de
l'enfance,
Est-on jeune, ou m'oublie: est-on vieux; on
m'enseigne.

Je porte dans mon sein mon ennemi mortel;
Il veut m'ancantir; et mon malheur est tel,
Qu'en le perdant, je perds presque toute exist-
ence.

Déjà, de mes dix pieds, huit sont en sa puis-
sance;
Mais il m'en reste deux, qui, dans le même
sens,
L'un à l'autre accolés, seront pris pour deux-
cents.

De la Charade.

La *charade* est une espèce de *logographe*, consiste dans la simple division d'un mot en deux ou plusieurs parties, suivant l'ordre des syllabes, de manière que chaque partie soit un mot exprimant un sens complet; et l'on propose alors de deviner le mot entier et ses parties, en définissant successivement chacune des parties et le tout.

Quelquefois ces définitions sont laconiques et mystérieuses, comme dans les exemples suivants:

Ma première se sert de ma seconde pour manger
mon tout. C'est chienent, puisqu'un chien se
sert de ses dents pour manger du chienent.

Quatre membres font tout mon bien;
Mon dernier vaut mon tout, et mon tout ne vaut
rien.

C'est *xéro*, composé de quatre lettres, dont la dernière *o* vaut *xéro* qui est le tout; et ce tout ou *xéro* ne vaut rien.

D'autres fois les définitions se font d'une manière plus développée, mêlée, s'il se peut, de traits historiques, de moralités, de plaisanteries, d'allusions ingénieuses, &c.

Les avarés cachent mon premier; les femmes cachent mon second; les ames faibles se cachent et tremblent à l'aspect de mon tout, qui répand quelquefois la désolation dans les campagnes.

Les avarés cachent leur or; les femmes cachent leur âge: le tout est donc *orange*.

Chez nos aïeux presque toujours
J'occupais le sommet des plus hautes mon-
tagnes,

Et là j'étais d'un grand secours;
Plus souvent aujourd'hui j'habite les campagnes,
Où je figure noblement;
Et j'en fais à coup sûr le plus noble ornement.
Examine mon tout et fais-en deux parties:

L'un est un animal très-subtil et gourmand,
Réjouissant par ses folies,
De doux maintien, maître en minauderies,
Traître surtout; l'autre est un élément.

Le mot total est *château*, qui se divise en *chat* et *eau*.

On ne fait guère usage dans les *charades* que des mots de deux syllabes masculines, comme *chienent*, *charbon*, *cordons*, *château*, &c.: ou des mots de trois syllabes, dont la dernière est féminine, comme *orange*, qui vaut *or-ange*; *pré-face*, qui vaut *pré-face*; *potage*, qui vaut *pot-age* ou *po-tage*; &c. Mais qu'est-ce qui empêcherait de couper en deux parties un mot de plusieurs syllabes, comme *dé-lie* en *dé-lie*, *avant-âge*, *secrétaire* en *secrét-aire*, &c. Pourquoi même ne couperait-on pas un mot en plus de deux parties? *Tripotage*, par exemple, peut se couper en deux; savoir, *tri* (jeu) et *potage*, ou *tripot* et *age*; et en trois, *tri* (jeu), *po* (rivière), et *tage* (rivière), ou bien *tripot-
age*.

De l'Acrostiche.

Ordinairement *Acrostiche* est une petite pièce

tence, le nom, *à*u q^{ue} le poète a choisi pour sujet de son poème et pour règle de son mécanisme. Voici, pour servir d'exemple, un *acrostiche* composé à la louange d'un homme, nommé *bonnefin*, et dont le nom travesti en grec est *Aristote*:

>sez de poètes frivoles,
Néant sans l'aveu d'Apollon,
=ront te fatiguer de leurs vaines paroles,
sans que j'aie en grossir l'ennuyeux escadron.
=u verras mon respect l'honneur du silence
Où l'on se tient devant les rois :
=on mérite en dit plus que toute l'éloquence ;
=t ton nom seul, plus que ma voix.

A la renaissance des lettres, sous le règne de François I, nos poètes, qui se faisaient un mérite de l'imitation servile des Grecs, trouvèrent apparemment dans l'Anthologie le modèle de ce mécanisme difficile ; et dans cette difficulté, le motif qui les détermina à l'adopter dans leur langue : car des athlètes qui ne font que d'entrer en lice, cherchent naturellement à fixer l'attention par des tours de force extraordinaires. On trouve en effet dans ce recueil Grec (*liv. I. ch. 38.*) deux épigrammes, l'une en l'honneur de Bacchus, et l'autre en l'honneur d'Apollon : chacune est composée de 25 vers, dont le premier annonce sommairement le sujet de la pièce ; les lettres initiales des 24 autres, sont les 24 lettres de l'alphabet rangées dans l'ordre alphabétique ; et chaque vers renferme quatre épithètes qui

commencent par la même lettre initiale que le vers. Pardonnons à nos premiers littérateurs le cas excessif qu'ils ont fait des *acrostiches* et des ouvrages hipogrammatiques des anciens : dans un temps où l'on cherche à se former le goût, il est bon de ne rien négliger, de peur de laisser ce qu'il y a de mieux, l'art de principes pour bien juger.

La manie des *acrostiches* dura jusques bien avant dans le siècle de Louis XIV, où ces ouvrages et leurs auteurs furent enfin appréciés, nonobstant le prétendu mérite de la victoire sur un nombre prodigieux de difficultés ; car il est étonnant à quel point on les avait multipliés, pour entraver l'imagination, déjà assez contrainte par les règles rigoureuses de la versification. On trouve de ces *acrostiches*, dont chaque vers commence et finit par la lettre qui correspond à ce vers selon le type donné ; d'autres, où la lettre est au commencement du vers et à l'hémistiche ; d'autres, qui en conséquence prenaient le nom de *pentactiques*, où la lettre dominante de chaque vers, répétée jusqu'à cinq fois, montrait l'acroste comme sur cinq colonnes différentes.

Voici une pièce où l'auteur, non content des difficultés de la versification, de la mécanique du sonnet, et des embarras de l'*acrostiche*, fut encore assujéti à adapter à la fin de chaque vers un écho qui en continue le sens ; sciemment s'est-il dispensé de la contrainte des rimes. Cette pièce fut faite pour Louis XIV, après la victoire remportée à Marsaille, et 1693, par M. de Catinat.

SONNET.

L e bruit de ta grandeur, dont n'approche personne,
O n sait le triste état où sont tes ennemis
V ousoudraient-ils s'élever, bien qu'ils soient terrassés
I ls connaîtront toujours la victoire immortelle
S usperbes alliés, vous suivrez les exemples

D 'Alger et des Génois, implorant d'un pardon
E n vain toute l'Europe oppose ses efforts

B atailions sont forcés, et villes entreprises
O que par tant d'exploits vous serez embellis,
V otre gloire en tout lieu, du combat de Marsaille
R endant la ligue entière, après mille combats,
B elge, tu marcheras pareille à la Savoie
O n te voit tout tremblant sous un tel souverain,
N ous te verrons aussi sous un roi si célèbre,

ECHO.

sonne:
mis.
assez?
telle.
nuples

don.
forts:

pries.
lis!
aille
bar:
voie:
Rhin:
Ebre.

De la Fable et de l'Apologue.

"La fable," dit *La Motte*, "est une philosophie déguisée qui ne badine que pour instruire, et qui instruit d'autant mieux qu'elle amuse." Cette définition ne peut convenir à l'*apologue*, en ce que celui-ci a quelque chose de sérieux que la fable n'a pas. *La Fontaine* est de tous les poètes celui qui a le plus approché de la perfection dans les deux genres.

La Laitière et le Pot au Lait.

Fable.

Perrette, sur sa tête, ayant un pot au lait
Bien posé sur un coussinet,

Prétendait arriver, sans encombre, à la ville :
Légère et court vêtue, elle allait à grands pas,
Ayant mis ce jour-là, pour être plus agile,
Cotillon simple et souliers plats.
Notre laitière, ainsi troussée,
Comptait déjà dans sa pensée
Tout le prix de son lait ; en employait l'argent ;
Achetait un cent d'œufs ; faisait triple courte :
La chose allait à bien par son soin diligent.
" Il m'est," disait-elle, " facile
D'élever des poulets autour de ma maison ;
Le renard sera bien habile
S'il ne se m'en laisse assez pour avoir un cochon :
Le porc à s'engraisser coûtera peu de son ;
Il était, quand je l'eus, de grosseur raisonnable ;
J'aurai, le revendant, de l'argent bel et bon.
Et qui m'empêchera de mettre en mon étable,

Vu le prix dont il est, une vache et son veau,
Que je verrai sauter au milieu du troupeau."¹
Perrette là-dessus saute un peu transportée :
Le lait tombe ; adieu veau, vache, cochon, cou-
vée (1).

La dame de ces biens quittant d'un oeil marri
La fortune ainsi répandue,
Va s'exuser à son mari,
En grand danger d'être battue :
Le récit en farce fut fait ;
On l'appela le *Pot au Lait* (2).

Quel esprit ne bat la campagne ?
Qui ne fait châteaux en Espagne ?
Picrocole, Pyrrhus, la laitière, enfin tous,
Autant les sages que les fous :
Chacun soigne en veillant ; il n'est rien de plus
doux.

Une flatteuse erreur emporte alors nos ames ;
Tout le bien du monde est à nous,
Tous les honneurs, toutes les femmes.
Quand je suis seul, je fais au plus brave un défi ;
Je m'écarte, je vais détrôner le sophi ;
On m'élit roi, mon peuple m'aime ;
Les diadèmes vont sur ma tête pleuvant :
Quelque accident fait-il que je rentre en moi-
même,
Je suis Gros-Jean comme devant.
Liv. 7, *fab.* 10.

Le Chêne et le Roseau.

Apologue.

Le chêne un jour dit au roseau :
" Vous avez bien sujet d'accuser la nature !
Un roitelet pour vous est un pesant fardeau.
Le moindre vent qui, d'aventure,
Fait rider la face de l'eau,
Vous oblige à baisser la tête :
Cependant que mon front, au Caucase pareil,
Non content d'arrêter les rayons du soleil,
Brave l'effort de la tempête :
Tout vous est aquilon ; tout me semble zéphir.
Encor si vous naissez à l'abri du feuillage
Dont je couvre le voisinage,
Vous n'auriez pas tant à souffrir ;
Je vous défendrais de l'orage.
Mais vous naissez le plus souvent
Sur les humides bords des royaumes du vent.
La nature envers vous me semble bien injuste !"
—" Votre compassion," lui répondit l'arbuste,
" Part d'un bon naturel ; mais quittez ce souci ;
Les vents me sont moins qu'à vous redouta-
bles ;
Je plie et ne romps pas. Vous avez jusqu'ici,
Contre leurs coups épouvantables,
Résisté sans courber le dos ;
Mais attendons la fin."—Comme il disait ces
mots,

(1) " Ne passons pas à *La Fontaine* sa méau-
vaise rime de *transportée* et de *couvée*."—*Chamfort*.

(2) Quelques gens de goût ont blâmé avec
raison, ce me semble, *la femme en danger d'être
battue*, et le *resté qui en fut fait en une farce* ;
tout cela est froid ; mais *La Fontaine*, après
cette petite chute, se relève bien vite. Que de
grâce et de naturel dans la peinture qu'il fait
de cette faiblesse si ordinaire aux hommes d'ou-
vrir leur ame à la moindre lueur d'espérance !
Il se met lui-même en scène ; car il ne se pique
pas d'être plus sage que ses lecteurs ; et voilà
un des charmes de sa philosophie."—*Le méme*.

Du bout de l'horizon accourt avec furie
Le plus terrible des enfans
Que le nord eût porté jusqu'à dans ses flancs.
L'arbre tient bon, le roseau plie ;
Le vent redouble ses efforts,
Et fait si bien qu'il déracine
Celui de qui la tête au ciel était voisine,
Et dont les pieds touchaient à l'empire des
morts (1).—*Liv.* 1, *fab.* 22.

(1) " Je ne connais rien de plus parfait que cet
Apologue," dit *Chamfort* : " il faudrait insister sur
chaque mot pour en faire sentir les beautés.
L'autour entre en matière sans prologue, sans
morale : chaque mot que dit le chêne fait sentir
au roseau sa faiblesse.

" Un roitelet pour vous est un pesant fardeau."
" Le moindre vent qui, d'aventure,
Fait rider la face de l'eau."—

Et puis tout d'un coup l'amour-propre lui fait
prendre le style le plus pompeux et le plus poé-
tique.

" Cependant que mon front au Caucase pareil."

Puis vient le tour de la pitié qui protège, et d'un
orgueil mêlé de bonté.

" Encor si vous naissez à l'abri du feuillage
Dont je couvre le voisinage."

Enfin il s'arrête sur l'idée la plus affligeante
pour le *roseau*, et la plus flatteuse pour lui-même.

" La nature envers vous me semble bien injuste."

Le *roseau*, dans sa réponse, rend d'abord justice
à la bonté de *ceur* que le *chêne* a montrée. En
effet, il n'a pas été trop impertinent, et il a ren-
du aimable le sentiment de sa supériorité. Enfin
le *roseau* refuse sa protection, sans orgueil, seu-
lement parce qu'il n'en a pas besoin.

" Je plie et ne romps pas."—

Arrive le dénouement. *La Fontaine* décrit l'o-
rage avec la pompe de style que le *chêne* a em-
ployée en parlant de lui-même. Remarquez
que *la Fontaine* ne s'amuse pas plus à moraliser
à la fin de sa fable qu'au commencement : la
morale est toute entière dans le récit du fait.
Cet *apologue* est non-seulement le meilleur de ce
premier livre, mais il n'y en a peut-être pas de
plus achevé dans *la Fontaine*. Si l'on considère
qu'il n'y a pas un mot de trop, pas un terme
impropre, pas une négligence ; que dans l'es-
pace de trente vers, *la Fontaine*, en ne faisant
que se livrer au courant de sa narration, a pris
tous les tons, celui de la poésie la plus gra-
cieuse, et celui de la poésie la plus élevée, on
ne craindra pas d'affirmer qu'à l'époque où
cette fable parut, il n'y avait rien de ce ton-là
dans notre langue. Quelques fables, comme
celle des *animaux mutables de la peste*, présen-
tent peut-être des leçons plus importantes, of-
frent des vérités qui ont plus d'étendue ; mais il
n'y en a pas d'une exécution plus facile."

Du Conte.

Le conte est un récit fait à plaisir : souvent aussi ce n'est qu'une saillie qui plait par sa gaïeté.

L'heureuse repartie.

Conte.

Chez un évêque, on était douze à table :
Entre un curé qu'on laisse là debout,
Confus, piqué, donnant tout bas au diable
Les conviés, et le prêtre surtout ;
Quand celui-ci, pour le pousser à bout,
Lui dit :—Curé, que dit-on pour nouvelles ?
En savez-vous ?—Oui, monseigneur.—Et quelles ?
—Ma truie hier mit bas treize petits.
—Oh ! c'est trop d'un, dirent nos gens assis :
La mère en tout n'a que douze mamelles ;
Qui nourrira le treizième ? ma foi,
Répond le drôle aux douze heureux apôtres,
Qu'il s'accomode ; il fera comme moi ;
Il verra, seul à jeun, dîner les autres.—Piron.

De la Poésie Lyrique.

En parlant de la poésie lyrique, on est forcé de nommer le tendre *Quinault*, parce qu'il est le seul qui ait porté ce genre à sa perfection : "comme *Virgile* nous a fait connaître *Vénus* à l'odeur d'ambroisie qui s'exhale de la chevelure et des vêtements de la déesse," dit *Laharpe*, "de même quand nous venons de lire *Quinault*, il nous semble que l'Amour et les grâces viennent de passer près de nous (1)." N'est-ce pas là ce qu'on éprouve, ajoute *Laharpe*, lorsqu'on entend ces vers d'*Héron* dans *Isis*.

Depuis qu'une nymphe inconstante
A trahi pour jamais son amour et sa foi,
Ces lieux jadis si beaux, n'ont plus rien qui
m'enchantent :

Ce que j'aime a changé ; tout a changé pour
moi.

L'inconstante n'a plus l'empressement extrême
De cet amour naissant qui répandait au mien ;
Son changement paraît en dépit d'elle-même ;
Je ne le connais que trop bien.

Sa bouche quelquefois dit encor qu'elle m'aime ;
Mais son cœur ni ses yeux ne m'en disent plus
rien.

Ce fut dans ces vallons où par mille détours
J'Inachus prend plaisir à prolonger son cours,
Ce fut sur ce charmant rivage,
Que sa fille volage

Me promit de m'aimer toujours :
Le Zéphir fut témoin, l'Onde fut attentive,
Quand la nymphe jura de ne changer jamais ;
Mais le Zéphir léger et l'Onde fugitive
Ont bientôt enporté les sermens qu'elle a faits.

B. Rousseau, dans la cantate, est aussi le seul qui puisse figurer à côté de *Quinault* : la cantate de *Circe* est un modèle d'éloquence noble et touchante. Que de grâces dans ce récit !

Sur un rocher désert, l'effroi de la nature,
Dont l'aride sommet semble toucher les cieux,
Circe, pâle, interdite, et la mort dans les yeux,
Pleurait sa funeste aventure.

Là, ses yeux errans sur les flots,
D'*Ulysse* fugitif semblaient suivre la trace :
Elle croit voir encor son volage héros ;
Et cette illusion, soulageant sa disgrâce,
Elle le rappelle en ces mots
Qu'interrompent cent fois ses pleurs et ses sanglots.

"Il ne faut à des vers de cette espèce," dit *D'Alembert*, "que le degré d'harmonie nécessaire pour que la mélodie musicale puisse s'y joindre sans donner de la dureté à l'ensemble, et sans affaiblir l'expression en l'exagérant. La poésie lyrique veut donc une certaine mollesse dans les idées, dans les images, dans les expressions, dans la mesure et la cadence des vers, dans leur rythme, et dans leur mélange : elle exige même dans l'arrangement des syllabes une heureuse combinaison de longues et de brèves, nécessaire pour que le chant ne soit pas forcé de s'assujétir à une marche trop lente ou trop rapide ; aussi le talent de la poésie lyrique, quoique très-inférieur sans doute à celui de la grande poésie, n'est pas plus commun, parce qu'il se forme de plusieurs qualités du second ordre, dont l'accord se trouve rarement dans le poète au degré juste pour que ces vers soient chantans sans être trop sonores, et faciles sans être lâches (1)."

Le vaudeville est une espèce de poésie, arrangée sur des airs connus que la pensée rajoute. "Ce genre de poésie n'a point de caractère fixe," dit *Marmontel* ; "il prend tour-à-tour celui de l'épigramme, du madrigal, de l'éloge, de la pastorale, de l'ode même : son but est de censurer les mœurs sans attaquer les personnes."

Vaudeville.

Air : Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean.

On dit qu'il arrive ici
Grande compagnie,
Qui vaut mieux que celle-ci,
Et bien mieux choisie :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

Un abbé qui n'aime rien
Que le séminaire,
Qui donne aux pauvres son bien,
Et dit son bréviaire :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

Un magistrat curieux
De jurisprudence,
Et qui, devant deux beaux yeux,
Tient bien la balance :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

(1) Cours de Littérature, tom. VI, pag. 60.

(1) Eloge de la Motte.

Une fille de quinze ans,
D'Agnès la parolle,
Qui pense que les enfans
Se font par l'oreille :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

Un Breton qui ne boit point,
Un Gascon tout bête,
Un Normand franc en tout point,
Un Picard sans tête :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

Une femme que le temps
A presque bêtise,
Qui voit des appas naissans
Sans aucune envie :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

Un médecin sans grands mots,
D'un savoir extrême,
Qui n'ordonne point les eaux,
Et guérit lui-même :
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent, Jean ;
Va-t-en voir s'ils viennent.

La Mette.

Autre Vaudeville.

Dans ma jeunesse,
Les papas, les mainans,
Sévères, vigilans,
En dépit des amans,
De leurs tendrons charmans,
Conservaient la sagesse.

Aujourd'hui ce n'est plus cela :
L'amant est habile,
La fille docile,
La mère facile,
Le père imbécile ;
Et l'honneur va
Cahin cahà.

Les regrets avec la vieillesse,
Les erreurs avec la jeunesse,
La folie avec les amours.
C'est ce que l'on voit tous les jours :
L'enjouement avec les affaires,
Les grâces avec le savoir,
Le plaisir avec le devoir,
C'est ce qu'on ne voit guères.

Sans dépenser
C'est en vain qu'on espère
De s'avancer
Au pays de Cythère.
Mari jaloux,
Femme en courroux,
Ferment sur nous
Grille et verroux ;
Le chien nous poursuit comme loup ;
Le temps n'y peut rien faire.
Mais si Plutus entre dans le mystère,
Grille et ressort
S'ouvrent d'abord ;
Le mari sort ;
Le chien s'endort ;
Femme et soubrette sont d'accord ;
Un jour finit l'affaire.

Parnard.

On est quelquefois étouffé de l'aisance avec laquelle le poète ne nous permet de citer, plus des vers monodramatiques ; il semble s'être fait à plaisir des difficultés, pour les vaincre :

Mettez-vous à l'école

Jeunes fillette,
Songez que tout est en
Ment,

Dans ses fleurcettes.
Et l'on voit des commis,
Mis

Comme des princes,
Qui jadis sont venus
Nes
De leurs provinces.

Quelquefois le vaudeville ne se compose que d'un couplet ; mais alors il faut que la fin soit aussi vive que saillante.

Sur la Naissance d'une Pille.

Air : De tous les Capucins du Monde.

Comme un chien dans un jeu de quille
On reçoit une pauvre fille
A l'instant qu'elle vient au jour :
A quinze ans, quand elle est gentille,
Elle nous reçoit à son tour
Comme un chien dans un jeu de quille.

L'abbé de Lattaignant.

La *chanson* est une espèce de poésie, qui répand un baume sur notre vie dans les courts momens où le cœur se dilate : si la *chanson* n'est pas toujours l'accent du plaisir, elle trompe au moins nos peines, et cette illusion est elle-même un plaisir.

Lycoris.

Chanson Anacréontique.

Air : Dans un bois solitaire et sombre.

Jupiter, prête-moi ta foudre,
S'écria Lycoris un jour !
Donne, que je réduise en poudre
Le temple où j'ai connu l'amour.

Aleide, que ne suis-je armée
De ta massue et de tes traits,
Pour venger la terre alarmée,
Et punir un dieu que je hais.

Médée, enseigne-moi l'usage
De tes plus noirs enchantemens !
Formons pour lui quelque breuvage,
E'gal au poison des amans.

Ah ! si dans ma fureur extrême,
Je tenais ce monstre odieux ! —
— Le voilà, lui dit l'Amour même,
Qui soudain parut à ses yeux.

« Venge-toi, punis si tu l'oses » —
Interdite à ce prompt retour,
Elle prit un bouquet de roses
Pour donner le fouet à l'Amour.

On dit même que la bergère,
Dans ses bras n'osant le passer,

En frappant d'une main légère,
Craignait encor de le blesser.
Le cardinal de Bernis.

Chanson tendre et plaintive (1).

Voici les lieux charmers où mon âme ravie
Passait à contempler Sylvie,
Ces tranquilles momens si doucement perdus :
Que je l'aimais alors ! que je la trouvais belle !
Mon cœur, vous soupirez au nom de l'infidelle (2) ;
Avez-vous oublié que vous ne l'aimez plus ?
C'est ici que souvent, errant dans ces prairies,
Ma main, des fleurs les plus chéries,
Lui faisait des présens si tendrement reçus :
Que je l'aimais alors ! que je la trouvais belle !
Mon cœur, vous soupirez au nom de l'infidelle ;
Avez-vous oublié que vous ne l'aimez plus ?
Boileau.

Chanson Galante.

Dans ces hameaux, il est une bergère
Qui soumet tout au pouvoir de ses loix :
Ses grâces orneraient Cythère ;
Le rossignol est jaloux de sa voix.
J'ignore si son cœur est tendre ;
Heureux qui pourrait l'enflammer !
Mais qui ne voudrait pas aimer,
Ne doit ni la voir ni l'entendre.
Mlle. de la Trémouille.

Chanson Erotique.

De mon berger volage
J'entends le flageolet ;
De ce nouvel hommage
Je ne suis plus l'objet :
Je l'entends qui fredonne
Pour une autre que moi.
Hélas ! que j'étais bonne
De lui donner ma foi !

Autre fois l'infidelle
Fesait dire aux échos
Que j'étais la plus belle
Des filles du hameau ;
Que j'étais sa bergère,
Qu'il était mon berger ;
Que je serais légère
Sans qu'il devint léger.

Un jour (c'était ma fête),
Il vint de grand matin ;
De fleurs ornant ma tête,
Il plaignit son destin.
Il dit : " Veux-tu cruelle,
Jouer de mes tourmens ?"
Je dis : " Sois-moi fidelle
Et laisse faire au temps."

Le printemps qui vit naitre
Ses volages ardeurs,
Les a vu disparaître
Aussitôt que les fleurs :

Mais s'il ramène Flore,
Les inconstans zéphirs,
Ne pourrait-il encore
Ramener ses désirs (1) ?

Chanson Barrique.

Feruz d'un Irégne.

De tous les dieux que la fable
A mis dans son panthéon,
Il n'en est qu'un véritable
Qui soit digne de ce nom :
C'est Bacchus que je veux dire ;
Pour les autres immortels,
Je crois qu'un buveur peut me
Jusqu'au pied de leurs autels.

Aussitôt que la lumière
A redoré nos coteaux,
Je commence ma carrière
Par visiter mes tonneaux ;
Ravi de revoir l'Aurore,
Le verre en main, je lui dis :
Vois-tu sur la rive more
Plus qu'en mon nez de rubis ?

Le plus grand roi de la terre,
Quand je suis dans un repas,
S'il me déclarait la guerre,
Ne m'épouvanterait pas.
A table rien ne m'étonne ;
Et je pense quand je boi,
Si le grand Jupiter tonne,
Que c'est qu'il a peur de moi.

Si quelque jour étant ivre
La mort arrêtaït mes pas,
Je ne voudrais point revivre
Pour changer ce doux trépas.
Je m'en irais dans l'Averne
Faire enivrer Aketon,
Et bâtir une taverne
Dans le manoir de Pluton.

Par ce nectar délectable
Les démons étant vaincus,
Je ferais chanter au diable
Les louanges de Bacchus,
J'apaiserais de Tantale
La vive altération ;
Et passant l'onde infernale,
Je ferais boire Ixion.

Au bout de ma quarantaine
Cent ivrognes m'ont promis
De venir la tasse pleine,
Au gîte où l'on m'a mis ;
Pour me faire une hécatombe
Qui signale mon destin,
Ils arroseront ma tombe
De plus de cent brocs de vin.

De marbre ni de porphyre
Qu'on ne fasse mon tombeau ;
Je ne veux pour tout être
Que le contour d'un tonneau ;

(1) Mise en musique par le fameux Lambert en 1671.

(2) Cette *infidelle*, qu'on appelait Mlle. de Bretonville, ne l'était qu'en apparence, puisque, malgré tout son esprit, c'est un excès de vertu qui l'a portée à se faire religieuse.

(1) " Il y a dans cette chanson," dit Labrie, " une scène, une conversation et, un tableau ; et comme tout est précis, quoique tout soit line de la sécheresse ! le troisième couplet surtout est charmant, et la chanson entière est un modèle en ce genre."

Et veux qu'on peigne ma trogne
Avec ces vers alentour :
C'est le plus grand ivrogne
Qui jamais ait vu le jour.

Adam Billaut.

Mais, comme parmi les Français le vin n'est pas ennemi de l'amour, il est rare que la *chanson* bachique ne soit pas en même temps galante ; et, à l'exemple d'Anacréon, leurs buveurs se couronnent de myrthes et de pampres entrelacés. L'un dit dans sa *chanson* :

En vain je bois pour calmer mes alarmes,
Et pour chasser l'Amour qui m'a surpris :
Ce sont des armes
Pour mon Iris.
Le vin me fait oublier ses mépris,
Et m'entretient seulement de ses charmes.

Un autre :

J'ai passé la saison de plaire,
Il faut renoncer aux amours :
Tendres plaisirs, qui faites les beaux jours,
Vous seuls rendez heureux, mais vous ne durez
guère.
Bacchus, de mes regrets ne sois point en cour-
roux ;
Regarde l'Amour qui s'envole :
Quel triomphe pour toi, si ton jus me console
De la perte d'un bien si doux !

Un autre plus passionné :

Venge-moi d'une ingrâte maîtresse,
Dieu du vin, j'implore ton ivresse ;
Un amant se sauve entre tes bras.
Hâte-toi, j'aime encore, le temps presse :
C'en est fait, si je vois ses appas.
Que d'attraits ! ô Dieux ! qu'elle était belle !
Vole, Amour, vole après elle,
Et ramène avec toi l'ivridelle.

C'est, en général, la philosophie d'Anacréon renouvelée et mise en chant. Daphné en a fait une, où un buveur s'enivre en pleurant la mort de sa femme. Le son des bouteilles et des verres lui rappelle celui des cloches. Hélas ! dit-il à ses amis :

Il me souvient toujours qu'hier ma femme est morte.
Le temps n'affaiblit point une douleur si forte.
Elle redouble à ce lugubre son :
Bin bon.
Voudriez-vous de ce jambon ?
Il est bin bon, &c.

Dans une *chanson* du même genre, un buveur ivre, en rentrant chez lui, croit voir sa femme double, et il s'écrie : O ciel !

Je n'avais qu'une femme, et j'étais malheureux :
Par quel forfait épous-àtable
Ai-je donc mérité que vous m'en donniez deux ?

Chanson dans le goût des anciens poètes Français.

Faut-il être tant volage,
Ai-je dit au doux Plaisir ?
Tu nous fuis, las ! quel dommage !
Dès qu'on a cru te saisir.
Ce plaisir tant regrettable
Me répond : " Rends grâce aux dieux :

S'ils n'avaient fait plus durable,
Ils n'auraient gardé pour eux."
Madame de Murat.

La *romance* est une espèce de poésie, qui retrace les malheurs ou les dangers de l'amour.

L'Esprit au Berceau.

Romance (1).

Dors, mon enfant, clos ta paupière ;
Tes cris me déchirant le cœur !
Dors, mon enfant, ta pauvre mère
A bien assez de sa douleur.

Lorsque par de douces tendresses,
Ton père sut gagner ma foi,
Il me semblait, dans ses caresses,
Naïf, innocent comme toi ;
Je le crus. Où sont ses promesses ?
Il oublie et son fils et moi !

Dors, mon enfant, clos ta paupière ; &c.

Tu ne peux concevoir encore
Ce qui m'arrache ces sanglots !
Que le chagrin qui me dévore
Ne trouble jamais ton repos !
Se plaindre de ceux qu'on adore
Est le plus grand de tous les maux.

Dors, mon enfant, clos ta paupière ; &c.

Sur la terre il n'est plus personne
A qui je puisse recourir :
Lorsque ton père m'abandonne,
Qui daignera nous s-courir ?
Ah ! tous les chagrins qu'il me donne,
C'est à toi de les adoucir.

Dors, mon enfant, clos ta paupière ; &c.

Méions nos tristes destinées,
Et vivons ensemble toujours ;
Deux victimes infortunés
Se doivent de tendres secours :
J'ai soin de tes jeunes amies ;
Tu prendras soin de mes vieux jours.

Dors, mon enfant, clos ta paupière ; &c.
Berquin.

L'Orage.

Autre Romance.

Air : *Mon jeune cœur palpite.*

Lise, entends-tu l'orage ?
Il gronde, l'air gémit—
Sauvons-nous au bocage :
Lise doute et frémit.
Qu'un cœur faible est à plaindre
Dans ce double danger !
C'est trop d'avoir à craindre
L'orage et son berger.

Mais et pendant la foudre
Redouble ses éclats :

(1) Mise en musique par M. G***.

Du Lai.

Le lai, dont le nom vient d'un vieux mot qui signifie *complainte, doléance*, est une espèce de petit poëme plaintif, composé de couplets dont le nombre n'est pas fixe, non plus que celui de s vers qu'ils renferment. On n'y emploie que de petits vers : ceux qui terminent chaque couplet sont encore plus petits que les autres, et laissent par conséquent un espace vide, qui a fait donner au lai le nom d'*arbre fourchu* : il n'y entrerait que deux rimes différentes. En voici un :

La grandeur humaine
Est une ombre vaine
Qui fuit :
Une ame mondaine
A perte d'haleine
La suit,
Et, pour cette reine,
Trop souvent se gêne
Sans fruit.

Du Virgél.

Le virgél ancien, comme le vieux mot *vires* le marque, était un lai sur lequel le poëte retournait par de semblables vers, sous les deux mêmes rimes, avec cette différence, que celle qui dominait dans le lai, servait à terminer les couplets dans le virgél, et l'autre prenait le dessus : par exemple la rime *fuit, suit, fruit*, est ici, pour ainsi dire, la servante ; et elle serait devenue la maîtresse dans le virgél, où l'on ajoutait autant de couplets que le lai en avait.

Quant au virgél nouveau, voyez le *Traité de Versification*, par Prépétit de Grammont. Il y a six virgélais dans les poésies de l'abbé Regnier Desmarais.

De la Vilanelle.

La vilanelle est une chanson de berger. En voici une de Jean Passerat :

J'ai perdu ma tourterelle :
Est-ce point elle que j'ai ?
Je veux aller après elle.

Tu regrettes ta femelle :
Hélas ! aussi fais-je moi,
J'ai perdu ma tourterelle.

Si ton amour est fidelle,
Aussi est fermée ma foi :
Je veux aller après elle.

Ta plainte se renouvelle :
Toujours plaindre je me doi ;
J'ai perdu ma tourterelle.

En ne voyant plus la belle,
Plus rien de beau je ne voi :
Je veux aller après elle.

Mort, que tant de fois j'appelle,
Prends ce qui se donne à toi :
J'ai perdu ma tourterelle,
Je veux aller après elle.

Ce petit poëme est partagé en tercets, tous ont deux rimes en *elle* et en *oi* ; et les deux mêmes se trouvant ensemble à la fin de la pièce, font un quatrain au lieu d'un tercet. On trouve encore des vilanelles dont les couplets sont de six vers.

Des vers libres.

On appelle *vers libres* ceux qui n'ont aucune uniformité ni pour le nombre des syllabes, ni pour le mélange des rimes, et qui ne sont point partagés en stances, c'est-à-dire, que dans les pièces en vers libres, un auteur peut entre mêler les rimes à son choix, et donner à chaque vers tel nombre de syllabes qu'il juge à propos, sans suivre d'autres règles que les règles générales de la versification.

On met ordinairement en vers libres les sujets qui ne demandent qu'un style simple et satirique, comme les fables, les contes, et même quelquefois les comédies, ou les poëmes destinés à être chantés, comme les opéra et les cantates.

Dans les vers libres, surtout dans ceux qui sont faits pour la musique, il est permis de mettre trois vers de suite sur la même rime masculine ou féminine.

TRAITÉ

DE

PONCTUATION.

OBJET de la ponctuation est d'indiquer dans le discours écrit les repos qu'on doit observer en le prononçant :

Des passages divers distinguez les nuances, Ponctuez les repos, observez les silences,

dit M. Dorat, dans son poëme sur la déclama-tion. Or, comment observer ces repos, et sur-tout distinguer ces nuances, si les uns et les autres ne sont indiqués par une ponctuation correcte et invariable ? C'est la ponctuation qui doit indiquer au lecteur la véritable articulation des divers sens partiels qui concourent à la formation d'un sens total. Cette partie de la grammaire n'est donc pas aussi indifférente qu'on parait le croire ; et les avan-tages qu'elle présente, semblent importer assez pour qu'on ne doive pas négliger d'en apprendre les règles. " Il est tres-vrai," dit M. l'abbé Girard, " que, par rapport à la pureté du langage, à la netteté de la phrase, à la beauté de l'expression, à la délicatesse et à la solidité des pensées, la ponctuation n'est que d'un mince mérite.... mais.... la ponctuation soulage et conduit le lecteur ; elle lui indique les endroits où il faut se reposer, pour prendre sa respiration, et combien de temps il y doit mettre ; elle contribue à l'honneur de l'intelligence, en dirigeant la lecture de manière que le stupide paraisse, comme l'homme d'esprit, comprendre ce qu'il lit ; elle tient en règle l'attention de ceux qui écoutent, et leur fixe les bornes du sens ; elle remédie aux obscurités qui viennent du style."

Les signes de ponctuation sont : la virgule (,), le point-virgule (;), les deux points (:), le point (.), le point interrogatif (?), le point exclamatif (!), les points suspensifs (...), le trait de séparation (—), les parenthèses (()), les guillemets (" "), et l'alinéa.

Comme le système de ponctuation de M. Beauzee est le meilleur que nous ayons, je ne ferai que le simplifier. Ce célèbre grammairien établit d'abord trois principes généraux, dont il déduit ensuite avec autant de clarté que de justesse, des règles particulières avec le se-

cours desquelles on peut triompher des principales difficultés que présente l'art de la ponctuation. Ces trois principes fondamentaux sont, 1. le besoin de respirer ; 2. la distinction des sens partiels ; 3. la différence des degrés de subordination qui conviennent à chacun de ces sens partiels dans l'ensemble du discours. Pour que la ponctuation soit juste et exacte, il faut que l'attention se porte sur ces trois principes à-la-fois, et non sur quelqu'un d'eux exclusivement aux autres. Mais l'on ne doit rompre l'unité du discours, dit M. Beauzee, qu'autant que l'exige l'un de ces trois principes ; il faut n'accorder à la faiblesse de l'organe ou de l'intelligence, continue-t-il, que ce qu'on ne peut leur refuser, et conserver avec scrupule l'unité de la pensée, dont la parole doit présenter une image fidèle. Passons aux règles particulières.

VIRGULE.

I. Lorsqu'il y a deux sujets, deux attributs, ou deux complémens semblables ; ou ces parties sont liées ensemble par une conjonction, ou elles sont rapprochées sans conjonction : dans le premier cas, il ne faut de virgule que lorsque la longueur de ces parties sollicite un repos pour la voix. Dans ces phrases,

Il ne faut, pour plaire à Comus,
Ni le régime d'Hypocrate
Ni le luxe de Lucullus.

Cicéron dit que *les sciences et les lettres sont l'aliment de la jeunesse et l'amusement de la vieillesse.*

Le peuple et les savans sont ceux qui éprouvent le plus souvent et le plus vivement l'émotion du beau : le peuple, parce qu'il admire, comme autant de prodiges, les effets dont les causes et les moyens lui semblent incompréhensibles ; les savans, parce qu'ils sont en état d'apprécier et de sentir l'excellence et des causes et des moyens.

Celui qui doute et qui fait des expériences augmente sa science, mais celui qui est crédule et qui n'examine rien augmente son ignorance.

J'écris les deux parties semblables sans les séparer par une virgule, parce qu'elles ne sont pas assez longues pour nécessiter un repos : dans ces phrases, au contraire,

Un fou rempli d'erreurs que le trouble accompagne,

Et malade à la ville ainsi qu'à la campagne,
En vain monte à cheval pour tromper son ennui ;

Le chagrin monte en croupe et galope avec lui.

L'esprit d'administration n'est pas simplement la faculté d'approfondir un objet, ni la capacité d'en bien comparer deux ensemble ; ce n'est pas non plus cette attention vigoureuse qui même d'une première proposition à toutes celles qui s'y enchaînent, ni cette faculté de pénétration qui aide à juger sur des aperçus : l'esprit d'administration dans sa perfection est un composé de tous ces talens.

L'ambitieux capable de consulter sans prévention la mesure de ses forces, et de n'être point abusé par le sentiment de leur étendue ; l'ambitieux dont les vues sont d'opérer le plus grand bien possible, et de renverser avec impartialité tout ce qui pourrait le contrarier : cet ambitieux annonce une âme grande et digne des plus hauts emplois.

Les deux parties semblables, quoique rapprochées par une conjonction, sont cependant séparées entr'elles par une virgule ; parce qu'elles sont trop longues pour pouvoir être prononcées d'un seul trait.

Dans le second cas, c'est-à-dire, lorsque les deux parties sont rapprochées sans conjonction ; la virgule doit avoir lieu après chacune de ces parties.

L'effluence des mots, celle des tours heureux, constituent l'abondance du style.

Quitte-t-on ses penchans, ses plaisirs les plus doux ?

Il n'y a pas de service plus pénible, plus dur, que celui des parvenus, des gens de rien enrichis ; étonnés d'un pouvoir qui n'était pas fait pour eux, ils exercent un empire cruel sur leurs malheureux serviteurs.

Remarquez que, lorsqu'on n'a que deux de ces parties, on ne doit omettre la conjonction que dans les cas où la seconde partie est synonyme de la première, ou lui est ajoutée pour peindre une nuance de plus, comme dans le dernier exemple que nous venons de citer. Mais on dirait mal sans conjonction :

Rien n'est plus impoli que ces regards effrontés, que les jeunes gens jettent souvent sur les femmes dans les promenades, dans les autres lieux publics.

Il faut dire,

Dans les promenades et dans les autres lieux publics.

II. Lorsqu'il y a plus de deux sujets, de deux attributs, de deux complémens semblables, chacun d'eux veut la virgule après lui.

..... la vanité, la langueur, le dégoût,
Naissent du vrai malheur d'avoir joui de tout.

L'esprit orné, un caractère doux, une politesse

attentive, des manières aisées, le maintien propre décent, sont les seules qualités qui puissent nous rendre véritablement aimables dans la société :

Les moyens qu'on emploie, le but qu'on se propose, les talens qu'on réunit ou dont on est privé, rendent l'ambition ou loisible ou criminelles.

Les faux talens sont hardis, effrontés,
Souples, adroits, et jamais reboutés.

La sagesse fixe le point auquel les idées les plus salutaires commencent à se dénaturer, indique le moment où il faut agir et celui où il faut s'arrêter, s'applique essentiellement à prévenir les fautes, et pose des barrières sur le bord des précipices.

Ce n'est qu'après des grands succès qu'on trouve une aisance, cette politesse, cette aménité, ce je ne sais quoi qu'on peut appeler le vernis de l'espérance et le fleur de l'imagination.

J'ai vu mille peines cruelles
Sous un vain masque de bonheur,
Mille petites vices
Sous une écorce de grandeur,
Mille lâchetés infidèles
Sous un coin de de candeur.

C'est une divinité qui n'accepte des offrandes que pour les répandre, qui demande plus d'admiration que de crainte, qui sourit en faisant du bien, et qui soupire en lançant la foudre.

Remarquez 1. que nous séparons aussi le dernier sujet de l'attribut ; parce que celui-ci n'est un attribut commun, dont la correspondance est la même avec tous les sujets : l'absence de la virgule après le dernier sujet, accusant une correspondance exclusive entre ce sujet et l'attribut, ce qui serait faux. Il est cependant des cas où le dernier sujet reçoit seul l'attribut, et alors il ne faut point de virgule. Ponctuez donc ainsi ces deux vers suivans,

Le Pérou, le Potose, l'Alde est sa conquête.

Paris, les champs, tout convient à mon cœur.

parce que l'attribut n'est adapté grammaticalement qu'au dernier sujet.

Remarquez 2. que, quoique ces deux dernières parties soient jointes ensemble par une conjonction, il faut également la virgule avec celle-ci. Ponctuez donc ainsi les phrases suivantes,

L'esprit, l'esprit, les grâces, et la raison, sont des qualités rarement réunies dans la même personne.

Les biens, les honneurs, ni la beauté, n'éblouissent jamais les yeux du sage.

L'homme de bon sens n'a les yeux fixés que sur le mérite personnel, sur les avantages réels ou sur l'emploi qu'on fait de ceux qui ne le sont pas.

Les auteurs, en général, ne mettent point de virgule avant la conjonction ; mais cette manière de ponctuer n'est pas exacte, parce que la dernière partie, quoique précédée d'une conjonction, n'a pas une liaison plus étroite avec celle qui la précède immédiatement qu'avec les autres. Le cas où il ne faut point de virgule, c'est lorsqu'on groupe cette dernière partie avec celle qui la précède pour

leur adapter une idée commune, comme dans cette phrase déjà citée,

Un esprit orné, un caractère doux, une politesse attentive, des manières aisées, le maintien et le propos décens, sont les seules qualités, &c.

Le maintien et le propos ne sont point séparés par une virgule ; parce que ces deux mots sont unis ensemble pour recevoir la qualification *décens*, qui correspond également à l'un et à l'autre.

I. Un complément quelconque qui détermine la signification du mot qu'il complète, ne doit point en être séparé par la virgule ; celui, au contraire, qui ne fait que développer son mot dominant, doit toujours en être séparé par une virgule. Dans ces phrases,

On trouve tout mauvais est rempli de malice ;
Un œil qui voit tout jaune est rempli de jaunisse.

Je ne vois que des supplices
A la suite des délices
Que promet la volupté.

La patrie est aux lieux où l'ame est enchaînée.

On peut choisir, dit-on, ou beaucoup d'ans sans gloire,
Ou peu de jours suivis d'une longue mémoire.

Il ne faut point de virgule entre le mot dominant et son complément, parce que celui-ci détermine la signification du mot qu'il complète. Un complément détermine la signification de son mot dominant, toutes les fois que celui-ci, sans ce complément, ne pourrait se construire avec les autres mots de la phrase, sans présenter une idée fautive ou vide de sens. Or, dans les phrases citées, on ne pourrait pas dire avec vérité qu'un œil est rempli de jaunisse, qu'on ne voit que des supplices à la suite des délices ; parce que tous les yeux ne sont pas remplis de jaunisse ; parce qu'on ne voit pas des supplices à la suite des délices que promet la vertu, par exemple. De même il serait ridicule de dire tout simplement que la vertu est aux lieux. Il est donc clair que dans ces exemples les compléments sont déterminatifs, et que par conséquent ils ne doivent point être précédés d'une virgule. Dans les phrases suivantes, au contraire :

Le temps, qui suit sur nos plaisirs,
Semble s'arrêter sur nos peines.

Le temps, qui détruit tout, semble accroître mes maux.

Diogène dit que les grands sont comme le feu, dont il ne faut ni trop s'éloigner ni s'approcher de trop près.

L'amour-propre, qui toujours flatte, et l'étourderie, qui ne voit guère les choses telles qu'elles sont, font que bien des gens présumant trop de l'amitié des personnes qu'ils fréquentent, et ne savent pas mesurer jusqu'où l'on peut aller avec elles.

Le harmonieux Vertot, toujours noble et rapide,
Ait revivré Népos, Saluste, et Thucydide.
Le véhément Raynal, quelquefois trop hardi,
Se jouit comme Tacite, est plus brillant que lui.

L'ennuï, cette stagnation mortelle, est produite dans l'homme par l'absence des sensations capables de l'avertir de son existence d'une manière agréable.

Le sage gagne à tout : l'école du malheur
Lui sert à mieux sentir le vrai prix du bonheur ;
Il sait à quels malheurs l'expose sa nature ;
Dans des jours malheureux disciple de Zenon,
Dans des jours fortunés disciple d'Epicure,
Pour tous les cas prévus il arme sa raison.

Il faut une virgule entre le mot dominant et son complément, parce que celui-ci n'est point déterminatif. Le mot dominant, privé de son complément, n'en pourrait pas moins être construit avec les autres mots de la phrase, sans présenter une idée fautive ou vide de sens. On dirait avec la même vérité, le temps semble s'arrêter sur nos peines ; le temps semble accroître mes maux. Diogène dit que les grands sont comme le feu ; &c. &c. Le complément s'appelle alors explicatif.

IV. Deux phrases dépendantes l'une de l'autre ou par le sens ou par la forme grammaticale, ne doivent être séparées que par une virgule ; lorsque quelqu'une de leurs parties n'a pas réclamé la virgule :

L'intérêt est l'aiguillon du peuple, mais la gloire est celui des grandes ames.

On doit parler des vertus le plus hautement possible, mais il faut les pratiquer avec modestie.

Le cœur d'un avare est le tonneau des Danaïdes, rien ne saurait le remplir.

La jeunesse d'une femme est pour elle les jardins d'Armide, mais le désert est au bout.

Son esprit est encore dans le bouton, il n'attend qu'un coup de soleil pour éclore.

Mon assertion ne fait épigramme sur personne, c'est une vérité qui frappe sur le général.

Les plus coupables sont les moins généreux, c'est la règle.

Aussitôt que la lumière
A redoré nos côtesaux,
Je commence ma carrière
Par visiter mes tonneaux, &c.

V. Dans le style coupé, où les phrases se succèdent rapidement, n'employez que la virgule ; à moins que quelqu'une d'elles ne renferme des parties subalternes qui exigent la virgule.

Les voilà comme deux bêtes qui cherchent à se déchirer ; le feu brille dans leurs yeux, ils se raccourcissent, ils s'allongent, ils se baissent, ils se relèvent, ils s'élancent, ils sont altérés de sang.

Tibulle est sans contredit le premier des poètes érotiques ; sa philosophie est douce, sa mélancolie est touchante, son coloris est brillant, ses tableaux sont animés, sa sensibilité est profonde.

On débute par une phrase principale, qui est séparée des autres par une ponctuation plus forte ; parce que les autres phrases ne font que développer ce que présente la première ; et quoique chacune de ces phrases soit indépendante des autres, à ne considérer que la forme grammaticale ; elles ont cependant ensemble une affinité logique, qui les rend toutes

parties similaires d'un sens total et principal. Ponctuez de même avec la seule virgule les vers suivans de la Cantate de Circé de Rousseau :

Se voit redoutable
Trouble les enfers,
Un bruit formidable
Gronde dans les airs,
Un voile effroyable
Couvre l'univers,
La terre tremblante
Frémit de terreur,
L'onde turbulente
Mugit de fureur,
La lune sanglante
Recule d'horreur.

Une ponctuation plus forte semblerait devoir donner des entraves à la véhémence et à la rapidité avec laquelle ces vers doivent être prononcés. Les idées s'y précipitent comme un torrent, la prononciation doit se précipiter avec elles; elle ne doit observer de repos, qu'autant qu'il en faut pour qu'on puisse distinguer chaque idée l'une de l'autre: or le plus faible repos peut suffire, la plus faible ponctuation doit donc suffire aussi.

VI. Si une phrase ne renferme aucune inversion, et qu'elle ne soit pas assez longue pour fatiguer les poumons; elle doit être écrite sans ponctuation.

Le sourire des grâces est la parure des vertus.
Le mépris de la gloire conduit au mépris de la vertu.

C'est par le temple de la vertu qu'on arrive à celui du bonheur.

Le grand art de vivre est d'exiger fort peu et d'accorder beaucoup.

Il ne faut pas de très-bons poumons pour fournir cette tenue. Du reste si l'on a besoin de prendre haleine, on ne doit pas craindre de suspendre sa lecture où même il n'y a pas de repos indiqué; on fatiguerait bien plus l'oreille par un essoufflement, qu'on ne peut nuire à l'unité du sens par un repos ménagé entre des parties qui se mbent indivisibles. Dans l'écriture, pour ne pas la hérissier de signes de ponctuation, on ne doit indiquer que les silences qu'on juge absolument nécessaires; mais le lecteur doit se ménager les suspensions qui lui sont nécessaires, pour lire avec grâce et sans contrainte.

Si l'entendu de la phrase excède les forces ordinaires des poumons, il faut y ménager des silences par des virgules, placées de manière qu'elles servent à y distinguer quelque une des parties qui la constituent, comme le sujet, un complément, &c.

Nul ne sait mieux priser les beautés d'un ouvrage,

Que celui qui s'occupe à chercher ses défauts.
Ce que j'appelle esprit, c'est la vive peinture
Des naïves beautés qu'épale la nature,
Qui fait que d'un coup d'œil le lecteur aperçoit,

Un objet tout entier et tel qu'il le conçoit.

Le plaisir de soulager un infortuné, est un remède sûr contre le déplaisir que nous fait sa présence.

Lorsque la construction naturelle est gênée par quelque inversion, la partie transposée doit être entre deux virgules; mais il faut que cette partie ne soit qu'un complément circonstanciel, et non un complément déterminatif. On entend par complément circonstanciel celui qui exprime une circonstance quelconque de l'action énoncée dans le verbe. Ainsi dans ces vers,

Une divinité volage
Nous anime et nous conduit tous :
C'est elle qui, dans le même âge,
Renouvelle cent fois nos goûts.
Ainsi, pour peindre l'origine
De nos caprices renaissans,
Regarde une troupe enfanteuse
Qui, par des tuyaux différens,
Dans l'onde où le savon domine,
Forme des globes transparents.
Un souffle à ces boules légères
Porte l'éclat brillant des fleurs;
De leurs nuances passagères
Un souffle nourrit les couleurs;
L'air qui les enfle et les colore,
En voltigeant sous nos lambris,
Leur donne ou la fraîcheur de Flore,
Ou le teint ambré de l'Aurore,
Ou le vert inconstant d'Iris :
Mais ce vain chef-d'œuvre d'Eole,
Qu'un souffle léger a produit,
Dans l'instant qu'il brûle et qu'il vole,
Par un souffle s'évanouit.
Français, connaissez votre image :
Des modes vous êtes l'ouvrage,
Leur souffle incertain vous conduit,
Vous s'duisez, on rend hommage
A l'illusion qui vous suit;
Mais ce triomphe de passage,
Effet rapide de l'usage,
Par un autre usage est détruit.

Le C. de B^o.

Dans le même âge, pour peindre l'origine de nos caprices renaissans, par des tuyaux différens, dans l'onde où le savon domine, en voltigeant sous nos lambris, dans l'instant qu'il brûle et qu'il vole, sont tout autant de compléments circonstanciels; parce qu'ils expriment des circonstances ou de temps, ou de lieu, ou de manière, &c. aussi sont-ils tous insérés entre deux virgules; mais ceux-ci, à ces boules légères, de leurs nuances passagères, des modes, par un autre usage, sont tous des compléments déterminatifs; c'est pourquoi ils ne sont pas séparés par une virgule des mots qu'ils complètent.

Remarque que si le complément circonstanciel était très-court, il ne faudrait point de virgules. Ainsi, dans ces vers de la pièce citée.

Par un souffle s'évanouit,

nous n'avons point mis de virgule; parce que ce complément circonstanciel est court. Dans la phrase suivante,

La vue d'un infortuné fait sur quelques hommes le même effet que la tête de Méduse, à son aspect leurs cœurs se changent en rochers;

A son aspect, qui est un complément circonstanciel transposé, n'est cependant pas séparé par

une virgule des mots qu'il complète; parce qu'il est court.

II. Les phrases incidentes, les apostrophes, et tous les mots jetés dans la phrase pour lui donner de l'énergie, doivent être entre deux virgules.

La pudeur, dit l'impudent Diogène lui-même, est la couleur de la vertu.

Le sage, dit Horace, ne reconnaît que Jupiter au-dessus de lui.

Ton, non, sans le secours des filles de mémoire, nous vous flattez en vain, partisans de la gloire, d'assurer à vos noms un heureux souvenir; à la main des neufs sœurs ne pare vos trophées, Vos vertus étouffées

l'éclaireront jamais les yeux de l'avenir.

Ton, je m'arrêterais à de vaines menaces!

Et je ferais l'honneur qui m'attend sur vos traces!

Les parques à ma mère, il est vrai, l'on prédit; lorsque, &c.

POINT-VIRGULE ou VIRGULE PONCTUE'E.

Lorsque les parties semblables d'une phrase, ou deux phrases liées ensemble par une conjonction ou par le sens, ont déjà réclamé le secours de la virgule dans quelque-une de leurs parties subalternes; ces parties semblables ou ces phrases doivent être séparées les unes des autres par le point-virgule.

Des membres souples et nerveux, des articulations marquées, des formes qui portent l'empreinte ou d'une résistance ferme ou d'une action libre et prompte; une stature dont l'élégance et la hauteur n'ont rien de frêle, dont la solidité robuste n'est rien de lourd ni de massif; une telle correspondance des parties l'une avec l'autre, une symétrie, un accord, une équilibre si parfaits, que le jeu mécanique en soit facile et sûr; des traits où la fierté, l'assurance, l'auidace, et pour une autre cause, la bonté, la tendresse, la sensibilité, soient peintes; des yeux où brille une ame à-la-fois douce et forte; une bouche qui semble disposée à sourire à la nature et à l'amour: tout cela compose le caractère de la beauté mâle.

otre ame, ce rayon de la divinité, dans le calme des sens, médite en liberté; mède ses profondeurs; cherche au fond d'elle-même ses trésors qu'en son sein cache l'Être suprême; s'échauffe par degrés; prépare ce moment où, saisi tou-tout d'un saint frémissement il des ailes de feu l'esprit vole et s'élance, et de lieux et des temps franchit l'espace immense, amenant tour-à-tour son vol audacieux, et des cieux à la terre et de la terre aux cieux.

olitesse noble, qui sait approuver sans fadeur, louer sans jalousie, railler sans aigreur; qui saisit les ridicules avec plus de gaieté que de malice; qui jette de l'agrément sur les choses les plus sérieuses, soit par le sel de l'ironie, soit par la finesse de l'expression; qui passe légèrement du grave à l'enjoué, sait se faire entendre en se faisant deviner, montre de l'esprit sans en chercher, et donne à des sermons vertueux le ton et les couleurs d'une joie douce.

se fier à personne, se fier à tout le monde,

son deux vices, dit Sénèque; mais il y a plus d'honnêteté dans l'un et plus de sûreté dans l'autre.

Si l'on voulait, dans le commerce de la vie, s'obstiner à ne mettre jamais les hommes qu'à leur vraie place; on se verrait bientôt brouillé avec tout le monde.

Le commerce qui s'établit assez souvent entre la noblesse indigente et la bourgeoisie opulente, n'est ordinairement qu'un combat de deux vanités assez ridicules; les financiers sont méprisés des grands qu'ils fréquentent, et se dégradent ainsi par une liaison qu'ils croient les illustrer.

Le monde est un théâtre sur lequel chacun veut se montrer à son avantage; pour bien jouer son rôle, il est utile de laisser chacun jouer le sien.

Tous les hommes désirent les louanges; soit parce qu'ils ont des doutes sur leur propre mérite, et qu'elles les rassurent contre le sentiment de leur faiblesse; soit parce qu'elles contribuent à leur donner promptement le plus grand avantage de la société, c'est-à-dire, l'estime du public.

Dans le premier exemple, les sujets distincts sont réparés les uns des autres par le point-virgule; parce que la plupart d'eux ont des parties subalternes distinguées par la virgule.

On a remarqué sans doute que chaque sujet particulier, dans cet exemple, n'est pas toujours distingué par le point-virgule; mais voici la raison de cette ponctuation: dans ce groupe de sujets, par exemple,

Des membres souples et nerveux, des articulations marquées, des formes qui portent l'empreinte ou d'une résistance ferme ou d'une action libre et prompte;

Nous ne les séparons les uns des autres que par la virgule; parce qu'ils ont entr'eux un rapport plus étroit, plus intime, qu'avec les autres sujets. Le dernier n'est que le développement de deux premiers, ces trois sujets semblent n'en faire qu'un; c'est pourquoi nous ne plaçons le point-virgule qu'après le dernier. Dans tous les cas semblables, on aura soin de ponctuer de même.

Dans le second exemple, les attributs distincts sont séparés les uns des autres par le point-virgule; parce que l'un d'eux a besoin de la virgule pour le distinguer des parties subalternes.

Dans le troisième, les phrases complétives sont aussi séparées les unes des autres par le point-virgule; parce qu'elles ont des parties subalternes distinguées par la virgule. La première de ces phrases est séparée de son mot dominant par une virgule, parce que cette phrase est un complément explicatif et non déterminatif.

Dans les autres exemples enfin, on voit deux phrases liées ensemble par une conjonction ou par le sens, qui sont séparées l'une de l'autre par le point-virgule; parce que l'une ou l'autre de ces phrases a des parties subalternes distinguées par la virgule.

II. Dans le style coupé, si quelque-une des phrases détachées à des parties subalternes distinguées par la virgule, il faut se parer par un point et une virgule toutes les phrases homologues du sens total, c'est-à-dire, celles qui concourent de la même manière à l'intégrité de ce sens total.

Il (le coq) est né pour l'amour, il est né pour l'empire.

Une crête de pourpre arme son front royal;
Son œil noir lance au loin de vives étincelles;
Un plumage éclatant peint son corps et ses ailes,
Dore son cou superbe, et flotte en longs cheveux;
De sanglans éperons arment ses pieds nerveux;
Sa queue, en se jouant du dos jusqu'à la crête,
S'avance, se recourbe en ombrageant sa tête.

Quand César expira

Des bataillons armés dans les airs se heurtaient;
Sous leurs glaçons tremblans les Alpes s'agitai-
ent;

On vit errer, la nuit, des spectres lamentables;
Des bois muets sortaient des voix épouvanta-
bles;

L'airain même parut sensible à nos malheurs;
Sur le marbre amolli l'on vit couler des pleurs;
La terre s'entrouvrit; les fleuves reculèrent;
Et, pour comble d'effroi, les animaux parlèrent.

III. Dans une énumération quelconque dont les principaux articles sont subdivisés, pour quelque raison que ce puisse être, en parties subalternes qui réclament la virgule, il faut distinguer les articles principaux par un point et une virgule.

On distingue diverses sortes de styles: le style uni, où l'on ne voit ni expressions ni pensées bien remarquables; le style facile, qui ne sent point le travail; le style naturel, qui n'est ni recherché ni forcé; le style rapide, qui attache et entraîne; le style grave, qui évite les saillies et les plaisanteries; le style méthodique, qui marche avec ordre, ne se permettant aucun écart; le style précis, qui rend les idées avec le moins de mots qu'il est possible; le style ferme et énergique, où la justesse des expressions répond à la solidité des pensées; le style doux et musant, qui fait concevoir et sentir les choses sans effort; le style vif et animé, où les idées sont pressées et se succèdent avec rapidité; le style pathétique, qui remue, agite, transporte, subjugué; le style fin, qui sous des expressions simples montre des idées choisies; le style gracieux, qui est plein de pensées délicates et de descriptions riantes; le style élégant, où les expressions sont bien choisies et bien arrangées; le style varié, qui se fait remarquer par la multiplicité des tours et des ornemens; le style riche, qui abonde en idées et en expressions; le style brillant et fleuri, qui étale en images; le style nombreux, dont le mouvement agréable flatte l'oreille; le style pittoresque, qui présente vivement les objets.

Là règnent les bons rois qu'ont produits tous les âges;

Là sont les vrais héros; là vivent les vrais sages;
Là, sur un trône d'or, Charlemagne et Clovis
Veillent du haut des cieux sur l'empire des lis.

Un peuple de héros va naître en ces climats.

A travers mille feux je vois Condé paraître,
Tour-à-tour la terreur et l'appui de son maître;
Furieux, de Condé le généreux rival,
Moins brillant, mais plus sage, et du moins son égal;

Catinat réunit, par un rare assemblage,
Les talens du guerrier et les vertus du sage;

Vauban, sur un rempart, le compas à la main,
Rit du bruit impuissant de cent foudres d'airain;
Malheureux à la cour, invincible à la guerre,
Luxembourg fait trembler l'empire et l'Angle-
terre;

Regardez dans Denain l'audacieux Villars,
Disputant le tonnerre à l'aigle des Césars,
Arbitre de la paix que la victoire amène,
Digne appui de son roi, digne rival d'Éugène.

DEUX POINTS.

I. Nous avons dit ailleurs que, lorsque plusieurs parties semblables sont subdivisées en parties distinguées par la virgule, ces parties semblables doivent être séparées les unes des autres par un point-virgule; nous disons maintenant que ces parties semblables ainsi ponctuées, doivent être séparées par les deux points de la phrase dont elles dépendent.

L'affluence des sentimens, des images, et des pensées; les grands développemens des idées qu'un esprit lumineux anime et fait éclore; la langue même, devenue plus abondante et plus féconde pour exprimer de nouveaux rapports, ou pour donner plus d'énergie ou de chaleur aux mouvemens de l'ame: tout cela nous étonne, et le ravissement où nous sommes n'est que le sentiment du beau.

Avoir parcouru l'un et l'autre hémisphère, traversé les continents et les mers, surmonté les sommets souchelleux de ces montagnes embrasées, où des glaces éternelles bravent également et les feux souterrains et les feux du midi; s'être livré à la peine précipitée de ces cataractes écumantes, dont les eaux suspendues semblent moins rouler sur la terre que descendre des nues; avoir pénétré dans ces vastes déserts, dans ces solitudes immenses, où l'on trouve à peine quelques vestiges de l'homme, où la nature, accoutumée au plus profond silence, dut être étonnée de s'entendre interroger pour la première fois; avoir plus fait, en un mot, par le seul motif de la gloire des lettres, que l'on ne fit jamais par la soif de l'or: voilà ce que connaît de vous (M. de la Condamine) l'Europe, et ce que dira la postérité.

On voit dans ces exemples que les parties semblables sont distinguées par un point-virgule, et que la phrase à laquelle appartiennent ces parties semblables est séparée de celles-ci par deux points. La raison de cette ponctuation est facile à saisir. Si la phrase à laquelle appartient ces parties n'était séparée d'elles que par un point-virgule; revêtue du même caractère de subordination que ces phrases, elle semblerait être aussi une partie semblable: il faut donc qu'elle soit distinguée par une autre signe de ponctuation, puisqu'elle n'a pas le même degré de proportion.

II. Si, après deux phrases séparées l'une de l'autre par un point-virgule, on en ajoute une troisième qui leur appartienne par le sens; celle-ci doit être distinguée par les deux points.

L'esprit, les talens, le génie, procurent la célébrité; c'est le premier pas vers la renommée: mais les avantages en sont peut-être moins réels que ceux de la réputation d'honneur. Il ne faut se lier qu'avec des personnes estima-

bles, dont on n'aît point à rougir; parce qu'en vivant dans l'intimité avec des gens méprisables, il faut nécessairement avoir l'air de l'estime auprès d'eux: et le bas flatteur, l'homme vil est le seul qui puisse consentir à vivre long-temps sous le masque.

Un général il ne peut y avoir d'agréments réciproques et durables dans les mésalliances de société, dans les liaisons avec des personnes qui diffèrent trop; ceux qui sentent leur supériorité la font bientôt sentir: et bientôt naissent les discordes et les haines, fruits nécessaires des hauteurs, des mépris, des railleries, que l'on fait communément éprouver à ceux qu'on voit au dessous de soi.

I. Si une énumération est précédée d'une phrase qui l'annonce, cette phrase doit être séparée des détails par les deux points.

Il y a deux grands traits qui peignent le caractère: l'activité à rendre service, qui prouve de la générosité; le silence sur les services rendus, qui annonce de la grandeur d'âme.

Ignoble peut être dans l'air, dans les manières, dans les sentimens, dans le style: l'air est ignoble, lorsqu'au premier aspect d'un homme qui se présente à nous, nous nous méprenons sur son état, et nous sommes tentés de le reléguer dans quelque condition subiecte; les manières sont ignobles, lorsqu'elles décelent un intérêt sordide; les sentimens sont ignobles, lorsqu'on y remarque la vérité, la justice, et la vertu, blessées par la préférence qu'on accorde sur elles à tout autre objet; et ton dans la conversation et le style dans les écrits sont ignobles, lorsque les expressions, les comparaisons, les idées, sont empruntées d'objets vils et populaires.

II. Une suite de phrases énonçant des maximes, des sentences relatives à un même objet principal, à une même fin, et indépendantes les unes des autres et pour la forme grammaticale et pour le sens, doivent être distinguées entr'elles par les deux points; si elles sont construites à-peu-près de la même manière.

Une heureuse conformation des organes s'annonce par un air de force: celle des fluides par un air de vivacité: un air fin est comme l'étincelle de l'esprit: un air doux promet des regards flatteurs: un air noble marque l'élevation des sentimens: un air tendre semble être le garant d'un retour d'amitié.

Les uns les sujets qui appartiennent à la mémoire, l'écrivain expose, raconte; il faut que son style soit uni, facile, naturel, et rapide: dans les sujets qui appartiennent à la raison, l'écrivain se propose d'instruire; il faut que son style soit grave, méthodique, précis, ferme, énergique: dans les sujets qui appartiennent au sentiment, l'écrivain veut toucher; il faut que son style soit doux, insinuant, vif, animé, pathétique: dans les sujets qui appartiennent à l'imagination, l'écrivain cherche à plaire; il faut que son style soit fin, gracieux, élégant, varié, riche, brillant, fleuri, nombreux, pittoresque.

Toute citation, longue ou courte, doit être distinguée de la phrase qui l'annonce par les deux points:

Nous devons avoir beaucoup d'indulgence pour

les folies des autres, disons comme les Lacédémoniens: *puleuq' Alexandre veut être Dieu, qu'il soit Dieu.*

La mort n'effraie point l'homme vertueux, qui, satisfait du rôle qu'il a joué, se retire de la scène avec tranquillité et dit: *J'ai vécu, j'ai bien fourni la carrière que le sort m'avait tracée.*

Une femme Spartiate disait à son fils: *Consoletoi, mon fils, de la jambe que tu as perdue; tu ne feras pas un pas qui ne te rappelle que tu as défendu la patrie.*

POINT.

Le point doit terminer toutes les phrases indépendantes de celles qui suivent, ou du moins qui ne se lient avec elles que par ces rapports vagues et généraux qui régnaient entre toutes les parties d'un discours.

M. Beauzée voudrait qu'on n'employât pas le point aussi fréquemment qu'on le fait ordinairement. "La plupart des écrivains," dit-il, "multiplient trop l'usage du point, et tombent par-là dans l'inconvénient de trop diviser des sens, qui tiennent ensemble par des liens plus forts que ceux dont on laisse subsister les traces. Ce n'est pas que ces auteurs ne voient parfaitement toute la liaison des parties de leur ouvrage; mais ou ils ignorent l'usage précis des ponctuations, ou ils négligent d'y donner l'attention convenable: par-là ils mettent dans la lecture de leurs œuvres une difficulté réelle, pour ceux mêmes qui savent le mieux lire; et quelquefois ils courent les risques d'être mal-entendus."

POINT INTERROGATIF.

Toute phrase qui interroge doit être terminée par le point interrogatif.

Pourrais-je, en proie aux soins vulgaires,
 Dans la commune illusion,
 Offusquer mes propres lumières
 Du bandeau de l'opinion?
 Irais-je, adulateur sordide,
 Encenser un sot dans l'éclat,
 Amuser un Crésus stupide,
 Et monseigneuriser un fat;
 Sur des espérances frivoles,
 Adorer avec lâcheté
 Ces chimériques sariboles
 De grandeur et de dignité,
 Et vil client de la fierté,
 A de méprisables idoles
 Prostiter la vérité?
 Irais-je, par d'indignes brigues,
 M'ouvrir des palais fastueux,
 Languir dans de folles fatigues,
 Ramper à replis tortueux,
 Dans de puérides intrigues,
 Sans oser être vertueux?
 De la sublime poésie
 Profanant l'aimable harmonie,
 Irais-je par de vains accents,
 Chatouiller l'oreille engourdie
 De cent ignares importans,
 Dont l'ame massive, assoupie
 Dans des organes impaisans,
 Ou livrée aux fougues des sens;
 Ignore les dons du génie
 Et les plaisirs du sentiment?—Green.

Il (le coq) est né pour l'amour, il est né pour l'empire.

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Son œil noir lance au loin de vives étincelles;
Un plumage éclatant peint son corps et ses ailes,
Dore son cou superbe, et flotte en longs cheveux;
De sanglans épérons arment ses pieds nerveux;
Sa queue, en se jouant du dos jusqu'à la crête,
S'avance, se recourbe en ombrageant sa tête.

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On vit errer, la nuit, des spectres lamentables;
Des bois muets sortaient des voix épouvantables;

L'airain même parut sensible à nos malheurs;
Sur le marbre amoïli l'on vit couler des pleurs;
La terre s'entr'ouvrit; les fleuves reculèrent;
Et, pour comble d'effroi, les animaux parlèrent.

III. Dans une énumération quelconque dont les principaux articles sont subdivisés, pour quelque raison que ce puisse être, en parties subalternes qui réclament la virgule, il faut distinguer les articles principaux par un point et une virgule.

On distingue diverses sortes de styles: le style uni, où l'on ne voit ni expressions ni pensées bien remarquables; le style facile, qui ne sent point le travail; le style naturel, qui n'est ni recherché ni forcé; le style rapide, qui attache et entraîne; le style grave, qui évite les saillies et les plaisanteries; le style méthodique, qui marche avec ordre, ne se permettant aucun écart; le style précis, qui rend les idées avec le moins de mots qu'il est possible; le style ferme et énergique, où la justesse des expressions répond à la solidité des pensées; le style doux et insinuant, qui fait concevoir et sentir les choses sans effort; le style vif et animé, où les idées sont pressées et se succèdent avec rapidité; le style pathétique, qui remue, agite, transporte, subjugué; le style fin, qui sous des expressions simples montre des idées choisies; le style gracieux, qui est plein de pensées délicates et de descriptions riantes; le style élégant, où les expressions sont bien choisies et bien arrangées; le style varié, qui se fait remarquer par la multiplicité des tours et des ornemens; le style riche, qui abonde en idées et en expressions; le style brillant et fleuri, qui éclate en images; le style nombreux, dont le mouvement agréable flatte l'oreille; le style pittoresque, qui présente vivement les objets.

Là règnent les bons rois qu'ont produits tous les âges;

Là sont les vrais héros; là vivent les vrais sages;
Là, sur une trône d'or, Charlemagne et Clovis
Veillent du haut des cieux sur l'empire des lis.

Un peuple de héros va naître en ces climats.

A travers mille feux je vois Condé paraître,
Tour-à-tour la terreur et l'appui de son maître;
Furieux, de Condé le généreux rival,
Moins brillant, mais plus sage, et du moins son égal;

Catinat réunit, par un mire assemblage,
Les talens du guerrier et les vertus du sage;

Vauban, sur un rempart, le compas à la main,
Rit du bruit impuissant de cent foudres d'airain.
Malheureux à la cour, invincible à la guerre,
Luxembourg fait trembler l'empire et l'Angleterre;

Regardez dans Denain l'audacieux Villars,
Disputant le tonnerre à l'aigle des Césars,
Arbitre de la paix que la victoire amène,
Digne appui de son roi, digne rival d'Engène.

DEUX POINTS.

L. Nous avons dit ailleurs que, lorsque plusieurs parties semblables sont subdivisées en parties distinguées par la virgule, ces parties semblables doivent être séparées les unes des autres par un point-virgule; nous disons maintenant que ces parties semblables ainsi punctuées doivent être séparées par les deux points de la phrase dont elles dépendent.

L'affluence des sentimens, des images, et des pensées; les grands développemens des idées qu'un esprit lumineux anime et fait éclater; la langue même, devenue plus abondante et plus féconde pour exprimer de nouveaux rapports ou pour donner plus d'énergie ou de chaleur aux mouvemens de l'âme: tout cela nous étonne, et le ravissement où nous sommes n'est que le sentiment du beau.

Avoir parcouru l'un et l'autre hémisphère, traversé les continens et les mers, surmonté les sommets soucieux de ces montagnes embrasées, où des glaces éternelles bravent également et les feux souterrains et les feux du midi; s'être livré à la pente précipitée de ces cataractes écumantes, dont les eaux suspendues semblent moins rouler sur la terre que descendre des nues; avoir pénétré dans ces vastes déserts, dans ces solitudes immenses, où l'on trouve à peine quelques vestiges de l'homme, où la nature, accoutumée au plus profond silence, dut être étonnée de s'entendre interroger pour la première fois; avoir plus fait, en un mot, par le seul motif de la gloire des lettres, que l'on ne fit jamais par la soif de l'or: voilà ce que connaît de vous (M. de la Condamine) l'Europe, et ce que dira la postérité.

On voit dans ces exemples que les parties semblables sont distinguées par un point-virgule, et que la phrase à laquelle appartiennent ces parties semblables est séparée de celles-ci par deux points. La raison de cette ponctuation est facile à saisir. Si la phrase à laquelle appartiennent ces parties n'était séparée d'elles que par un point-virgule; revêtue du même caractère de subordination que ces phrases, elle semblerait être aussi une partie semblable: il faut donc qu'elle soit distinguée par une autre signe de ponctuation, puisqu'elle n'a pas le même degré de proportion.

II. Si, après deux phrases séparées l'une de l'autre par un point-virgule, on en ajoute une troisième qui leur appartienne par le sens; celle-ci doit être distinguée par les deux points.

L'esprit, les talens, le génie, procurent la célébrité; c'est le premier pas vers la renommée: mais les avantages en sont peut-être moins réels que ceux de la réputation d'honneur. Il ne faut se lier qu'avec des personnes estimées.

bles, dont on n'aït point à rougir; parce qu'en vivant dans l'intimité avec des gens méprisables, il faut nécessairement avoir l'air de l'estime auprès d'eux; et le bas flatteur, l'homme vil est le seul qui puisse consentir à vivre long-temps sous le masque.

Le général il ne peut y avoir d'agrémens rapprochés et durables dans les méalliances de la société, dans les liaisons avec des personnes qui diffèrent trop; ceux qui sentent leur supériorité la font bientôt sentir: et bientôt naissent les discordes et les haines, fruits nécessaires des hauteurs, des mépris, des raileries, que l'on fait communément éprouver à ceux qu'on voit au dessous de soi.

Si une énumération est précédée d'une phrase qui l'annonce, cette phrase doit être séparée des détails par les deux points.

Il y a deux grands traits qui peignent le caractère: l'activité à rendre service, qui prouve le la générosité; le silence sur les services rendus, qui annonce de la grandeur d'ame. Le noble peut être dans l'air, dans les manières, dans les sentimens, dans le style: l'air est ignoble, lorsqu'au premier aspect d'un homme qui se présente à nous, nous nous méprenons sur son état, et nous sommes tentés de le releguer dans quelque condition inférieure; les manières sont ignobles, lorsqu'elles décèlent un intérêt sordide; les sentimens sont ignobles, lorsqu'on y remarque la vérité, la justice, et la vertu, blessées par la déférence qu'on accorde sur elles à tout autre objet; le ton dans la conversation et le style dans les écrits sont ignobles, lorsque les expressions, les comparaisons, les idées, sont empruntées d'objets vils et populaires.

Une suite de phrases énonçant des maximes, ou des sentences relatives à un même objet principal, à une même fin, et indépendantes les unes des autres et pour la forme grammaticale et pour le sens, doivent être distinguées par les deux points; si elles sont instruites à-peu-près de la même manière.

La heureuse conformation des organes s'annonce par un air de force: celle des fluides par un air de vivacité: un air fin est comme l'étincelle de l'esprit: un air doux promet des regards flatteurs: un air noble marque l'élevation des sentimens: un air tendre semble être le garant d'un retour d'amitié.

Les sujets qui appartiennent à la mémoire, l'écrivain expose, raconte; il faut que son style soit uni, facile, naturel, et rapide: dans les sujets qui appartiennent à la raison, l'écrivain se propose d'instruire; il faut que son style soit grave, méthodique, précis, ferme, énergique: dans les sujets qui appartiennent au sentiment, l'écrivain veut toucher; il faut que son style soit doux, insinuant, vif, animé, éthérique: dans les sujets qui appartiennent à l'imagination, l'écrivain cherche à plaire; il faut que son style soit fin, gracieux, élégant, varié, riche, brillant, fleuri, nombreux, pittoresque.

Toute citation, longue ou courte, doit être distinguée de la phrase qui l'annonce par les deux points:

Il ne devons avoir beaucoup d'indulgence pour

les folies des autres, disons comme les Lacédémoniens: *pulsqu'Alexandre veut être Dieu, qu'il soit Dieu.*

La mort n'effraie point l'homme vertueux, qui, satisfait du rôle qu'il a joué, se retire de la scène avec tranquillité et dit: *J'ai vécu, j'ai bien fourni la carrière que le sort m'avait tracée.*

Une femme Spartiate disait à son fils: *Consoletoi, mon fils, de la jambe que tu as perdue; tu ne feras pas un pas qui ne te rappelle que tu as défendu la patrie.*

POINT.

Le point doit terminer toutes les phrases indépendantes de celles qui suivent, ou du moins qui ne se lient avec elles que par ces rapports vagues et généraux qui régènt entre toutes les parties d'un discours.

M. Beauzée voudrait qu'on n'employât pas le point aussi fréquemment qu'on le fait ordinairement. "La plupart des écrivains," dit-il, "multiplient trop l'usage du point, et tombent par-là dans l'inconvénient de trop diviser des sens, qui tiennent ensemble par des liens plus forts que ceux dont on laisse subsister les traces. Ce n'est pas que ces auteurs ne voient parfaitement toute la liaison des parties de leur ouvrage; mais ou ils ignorent l'usage précis des ponctuations, ou ils négligent d'y donner l'attention convenable: par-là ils mettent dans la lecture de leurs œuvres une difficulté réelle, pour ceux mêmes qui savent le mieux lire; et quelquefois ils courent les risques d'être mal-entendus."

POINT INTERROGATIF.

Toute phrase qui interroge doit être terminée par le point interrogatif.

Pourrais-je, en proie aux soins vulgaires,
 Dans la commune illusion,
 Offusquer mes propres lumières
 Du bandeau de l'opinion?
 Irais-je, adulateur sordide,
 Encenser un sot dans l'éclat,
 Amuser un Crésus stupide,
 Et m'enseigner un fat;
 Sur des espérances frivoles,
 Adorer avec lâcheté
 Ces chimériques fariboles
 De grandeur et de dignité,
 Et vil client de la fierté,
 A de méprisables idoles
 Prostituer la vérité?
 Irais-je, par d'indignes brigues,
 M'ouvrir des palais fastueux,
 Languir dans de folles fatigues,
 Ramper à replis tortueux
 Dans de puériles intrigues,
 Sans oser être vertueux?
 De la sublime poésie
 Profanant l'aimable harmonie,
 Irais-je par de vains accents,
 Chatouiller l'oreille engourdie
 De cent ignares importans,
 Dont l'ame massive, assoupie
 Dans des organes impuissans,
 Ou livrée aux fougues des sens;
 Ignore les dons du génie
 Et les plaisirs du sentiment?—Gressin.

POINT EXCLAMATIF.

Toutes les phrases et même tous les mots qu'on doit prononcer avec exclamation, doivent être suivis du point exclamatif.

Quoi ! toujours malgré nos remontrances, Heurter le fondement de toutes les sciences, La grammaire, qui sait régenter jusqu'aux rois, Et les fait, la main haute, obéir à ses lois !

Tout ce que vous prêchez est, je crois, bel et bon ; Mais je ne saurais, moi, parler votre jargon.

L'impudente ! appeler un jargon le langage Fondé sur la raison et sur le bel usage !

Quand on se fait entendre, on parle toujours bien ; Et tous vos beaux discours ne servent pas de rien.

Eh ! ne voilà-t-il pas encore de son style ? Ne servent pas de rien !

Ô cervelle indocile !
Faut-il qu'avec les soins qu'on prend incessamment, On ne te puisse apprendre à parler congrûment ? &c.
Les Femmes Savantes de Molière.

POINTS SUSPENSIFS.

Les points suspensifs servent à désigner les morceaux dont l'intérêt exige une longue suspension. Cette ponctuation peut avoir également lieu dans le genre sérieux et dans le genre plaisant.

Que te dirai-je enfin ?... dans ce péril extrême, Je tremblai, Sophronyme, et tremblai pour moi-même....

Pour apaiser les dieux, je priai... je promis.... Non, je ne promis rien, dieux cruels ! j'en promis....

Neptune, l'instrument d'une indigne faiblesse S'empara de mon cœur et dicta la promesse. S'il n'en eût inspiré le barbare dessein ; Non, je n'aurais jamais promis de sang humain. "Sauve des malheureux si voisins du naufrage, Dieux puissants," m'écriai-je, "et rends-nous au rivage ;

Le premier des sujets rencontré par son roi, A Neptune immolé satisfera pour moi.".... Mon sacrilège vœu rendit le calme à l'onde, Mais rien ne peut le rendre à ma douleur profonde ;

Et, l'effroi succédant à mes premiers transports, Je me sentis glacé en revoyant ces bords ; Je les trouvais déserts ; tout avait fui l'orage.... Un seul homme alarmé parcourait le rivage ; Il semblait de ses pleurs mouiller quelques débris ;

J'en approche en tremblant.... hélas ! c'était mon fils.

Idoménee, trag. de Crébillon.

Après le malheur effroyable
Qui vient d'arriver à mes yeux,
Je croirai désormais, grands dieux,
Qu'il n'est rien d'effroyable.

J'ai vu... sans mourir de douleur,

J'ai vu... siècles futurs, vous ne le pourrez croire ;

Ah ! j'en frémis encor de dépit et d'horreur :
J'ai vu mon verre plein, et je n'ai pu le boire.

TRAIT DE SÉPARATION.

Dans le dialogue, pour faire disparaître ces monotones dit-il, reprit-il, répondit-il, on emploie un trait de séparation. Ce signe tient lieu de ces phrases incidentes, et annonce un autre interlocuteur. On peut en voir l'usage et l'utilité dans les inimitables comtes de M. de Marmontel. Je ne citerai que cet exemple, tiré de la fable du loup et du chien :

Chemin faisant, il vit le cou du chien pelé.
Qu'est cela, lui dit-il ?—rien—quoi rien ?—peu de chose—

Mais encor—le collier dont je suis attaché,
De ce que vous voyez, est peut-être la cause.—
Attaché, dit le loup, vous ne courez donc pas
Où vous voulez ?—pas toujours ; mais qu'il m'importe—

Il m'importe si bien que de tous vos repas
Je ne veax en aucune sorte.

PARENTHESES.

On n'emploie ces signes que pour clarifier une espèce de note qui jette un trait de lumière dans la phrase où elle est interposée, ou y ajoute une idée qui ne s'enchaîne pas avec les autres.

Eh bien, que gagnez-vous, dites-moi, par jour nê ?—

Tantôt plus, tantôt moins ; le mal est que tous jours,

(Et sans cela nos gains seraient assez honnêtes)
Le mal est que dans l'an s'entrementent des jours
Qu'il faut chômer ; on nous ruine en fêtes.

L'homme vertueux n'est jamais malheureux ; et n'est point sous le malheur, a dit un philosophe (Démocrite), tant qu'on est loin de l'injustice. Que peuvent contre lui (contre Dieu) tous les rois de la terre ?

GUILLEMETS.

On emploie ces signes devant le premier mot et quelquefois devant chaque nouvelle ligne d'un discours cité, et après le dernier mot de ce discours.

Mes lecteurs ne seront pas fâchés de trouver ici un des plus beaux morceaux de la Jérusalem Délivrée ; on y verra presque toute la nature dans l'abatement et dans la langueur : le voici : " Cependant le soleil est dans le signe " du cancer, et du feu de ses rayons il embrase " la terre. La chaleur épuise les forces des " guerriers, et nuit aux desseins des héros. Les " astres ne répandent plus une bénigne influence, leur aspect maléfisant porte dans l'air " les impressions les plus funestes ; tout est en " peine à une ardeur qui consume et dévore. A " un jour brûlant succède une nuit plus cruelle, " que remplace un jour plus affreux. Jamais " le soleil ne se lève que couvert de vapeurs

"sanglantes, sinistre présage d'un jour malheu-
 "reux; jamais il ne se couche que des taches
 "rougeâtres ne menacent d'un aussi triste len-
 "de-main : toujours le mal présent est agri par
 "l'affreux certitude du mal qui doit le suivre."
 "Sous ses rayons brûlans, la fleur tombe dessé-
 "chée; la feuille pâlit; l'herbe languit altérée;
 "la terre s'ouvre; et les sources tarissent. Tout
 "éprouve la colère céleste; et les nues stériles,
 "répandues dans les airs, n'y sont plus que des
 "vapeurs enflammées. Le ciel semble une
 "fournaise; les yeux ne trouvent plus
 "où se reposer; le zéphir se tait, enchaîné dans
 "ses grottes obscures; l'air est immobile; quel-
 "quefois seulement la brûlante haleine d'un
 "vent qui souffle du côté du rivage morne, l'agite
 "et l'enflamme encore davantage. Les ombres
 "de la nuit sont embrasées de la chaleur du
 "jour, son voile est allumé du feu des comètes,
 "et chargé d'exhalaisons funestes. O terre
 "malheureuse! le ciel te refuse sa rosée; les
 "herbes et les fleurs mourantes attendent en
 "vain les pleurs de l'aurore. Le doux sommeil
 "ne vient plus, sur les ailes de la nuit, verser
 "ses pavots aux mortels languissans; d'une
 "voix éteinte, ils implorent ses faveurs, et ne
 "peuvent les obtenir. La soif, le plus cruel de
 "tous ces fléaux, consume les chrétiens; le ty-
 "ran de la Judée a infecté toutes les fontaines
 "de mortels poisons, et leurs eaux funestes ne
 "portent plus que les maladies et la mort. Le
 "Siloé, qui, toujours pur, leur avait offert le
 "trésor de ces ondes, appauvri maintenant,
 "roule lentement sur des sables qu'il mouille à
 "peine. Quelle ressource? Hélas! L'Eridan
 "d'hordé, le Gange, le Nil même, lorsqu'il fran-
 "chit ses rives et couvre l'Égypte de ses eaux
 "fécondes, suffiraient à peine à leurs desirs."
 "Dans l'ardeur qui les dévore, leur imagination
 "leur rappelle ces ruisseaux argentés qu'ils ont
 "vu couler au travers des gazons, ces sources
 "qu'ils ont vues jaillir du sein d'un rocher et
 "serpenter dans des prairies; ces tableaux, jadis
 "si rians, ne servent plus qu'à nourrir leurs regrets
 "et à redoubler leur désespoir. Ces ro-
 "bustes guerriers, qui ont vaincu la nature et
 "ses obstacles, qui jamais n'ont ployé sous leur
 "pesante armure, que n'ont pu dompter le fer
 "ni l'appareil de la mort, faibles maintenant
 "sans courage et sans vigueur, pressent la terre
 "de leur poids inutile; un feu secret circule
 "dans leurs veines, les mine, et les consume."
 "Le coursier, jadis si fier, languit auprès d'une
 "herbe aride et sans saveur; ses pieds chancel-
 "lent; sa tête superbe tombe négligemment
 "penchée; il ne sent plus l'aiguillon de la
 "gloire; il ne se souvient plus des palmes qu'il
 "a cueillies; ces riches dépouilles dont il était
 "autrefois si orgueilleux, ne sont plus pour lui
 "qu'un orfèdre et vil fardeau. Le chien fidèle
 "oublie son maître et son asile; il languit,
 "étendu sur la poussière et toujours balotant;
 "il cherche en vain à calmer le feu dont il est
 "embrasé; l'air lourd et brûlant pèse sur les
 "poumons qu'il devait rafraîchir."

On n'emploie jamais les guillemets dans les morceaux de vers qu'on cite, à moins que ce ne soit dans une pièce de vers.

Toute citation courte se souligne dans l'écriture, et s'imprime en lettres italiques.

ALINÉA.

L'alinéa s'emploie toutes les fois qu'on passe

d'un point de vue à un nouveau, toutes les fois que ce qu'on vient de terminer par un point, exige un silence plus long que celui qu'accuse le point.

Dans une lettre, ayez soin de faire autant d'alinéas des différens objets que vous y présentez, ou des divers points de vue sous lesquels vous considérez un même objet. Ce caractère de ponctuation, en rompant la monotonie des lignes, donne du répit à l'esprit, offre de la variété à la vue, et jette dans l'écriture de la netteté et de la grâce. On ne pardonnera de citer pour exemple une lettre un peu longue; mais elle renferme des leçons de vertu présentées avec tant de douceur, de politesse, et d'amitié, qu'elle sera agréable à tous mes lecteurs, et peut-être utile à quelques-uns d'eux: c'est Mlle. de Barry qui écrit à son frère au moment qu'il quitte l'école royale militaire pour entrer au service. La voici:

J'apprends, mon cher frère, que vous allez sortir de l'école militaire, pour entrer dans la carrière des armes. Vous êtes un des premiers que cette école ait formés; et, comme étant parmi ses enfans du nombre de ses aînés, vous allez porter des premiers dans le sein de la patrie les fruits de cette excellente culture.

Je n'ai eu jusqu'à ce moment que la douce habitude de vous aimer; mais je vous avouerai que je mêle à cet amour un vrai respect, quand je me représente votre destinée honorable. Vous n'aviez reçu en naissant qu'un nom et de la pauvreté, c'était beaucoup que le premier de ces dons; mais la cruelle médiocrité rend cet honneur bien pesant; et qui sait si cette fâcheuse compagne vous aurait permis de vivre et de mourir avec toute la pureté de votre naissance?

Heureusement pour vous et pour vos pareils, dans un de ces moments où Dieu parle aux cœurs des bons rois, celui qui nous gouverne a jeté les yeux sur la pauvre noblesse de son royaume. Son ame s'est ouverte au mouvement le plus généreux; il a adopté sur-le-champ une foule d'enfans illustres et infortunés; un édit plein de grandeur leur imprime sa protection royale, et a consolé par cet appui les mânes plaintifs de leurs pères.

Bénissons, mon cher frère, les circonstances qui ont fait éclore un acte aussi grand, dans ces premières années de votre vie; dix ans plus tard, ce bienfait n'eût existé que pour vos concitoyens; mais bénissons surtout ces ames vraiment héroïques qui ont embrassé et exécuté un projet aussi noble et aussi paternel.

Vous voilà donc, grâce à cet établissement, muni des leçons de l'honneur le plus pur et des plus belles lumières; votre éducation a été une espèce de choix parmi les autres éducatons; et l'état vous a prodigué ses soins les plus précieux et les plus chers. En vérité, mon cher frère, je considère avec joie tant d'avantages; mais je ne saurais m'empêcher de murmurer un peu contre mon sexe, qui, en me laissant sentir toutes ces choses comme vous, met entre votre bonheur et le mien une si grande différence. Suivez donc vos destins, puisqu'il le faut; augmentez-m'en, j'y consens, ma jalousie; je ne vous dissimulerai pourtant pas que votre tâche me paraît un peu difficile; vos secours passés augmentent vos engagements, et des succès ordinaires ne vous acquitteraient peut-être pas. Si ses inspirations du cœur valaient toujours celles de la raison; je romprais sans doute le si-

lence, et je risquerais auprès de vous ces conseils que l'amitié me suggère sur votre conduite et sur vos devoirs :

1. Mon cher frère, je me figurerais à votre place qu'en tout état et en tout temps je dois être modeste; et quoique les bienfaits du roi honorent ses plus grands sujets, je m'en tiendrais dans ce sens fort glorieux; mais j'irais aussi jusqu'à considérer dans ce bienfait ma patrie entière, et je ferais en sorte que ma conduite fût l'expression de ma reconnaissance.

2. J'aurais un courage prudent et rassis; point de tons, point de prétentions; je céderais dès que je pourrais descendre avec décence; je voilerais même mes forces; et je serais plus touché d'obtenir les suffrages que de les contraindre.

3. J'aimerais mieux être un homme estimé qu'un homme aimable, un officier de nom qu'un joli cavalier; et je prendrais en talents, si je pouvais, la part de mérite que les Français cherchent trop souvent en agrémens et en amabilité.

4. Je fuirais les passions, je les crois au moins une trêve à nos devoirs; cependant, comme il serait peu raisonnable d'aller sur ce point jusqu'au précepte, je ferais en sorte de n'avoir dans mes goûts que des objets respectables: c'est le seul moyen de restituer par un côté, ce que l'amour fait toujours perdre de l'autre à l'exacte vertu.

J'allais mettre à, mon cher frère; mais la crainte de faire un sermon m'arrête; et puis, je me persuade qu'il faut de courtes leçons aux grands courages: c'est ainsi que mon ame se plait à parler à la vôtre; et j'entre à merveille, comme vous voyez, dans l'éducation que vous avez reçue.

Il faut pourtant que j'ajoute à mes avis le pouvoir de l'exemple, je suis assez heureux pour le trouver dans notre sang; de tels exemples sont, comme vous savez, des commandemens absolus. Je ne sais si c'est cette raison seule qui me détermine à vous les transcrire ici; mais quand j'y mêlerais un peu d'orgueil, c'est peut-être là toute la gloire de notre sexe: la vôtre consiste à les imiter.

Barry, notre grand-oncle, était gouverneur de Leucate en Languedoc, sous le règne de Henri IV. Les ligueurs, l'ayant fait prisonnier, le conduisirent dans la ville de Narbonne, qu'ils avaient en leur pouvoir; là on le menaça de la mort la plus rigoureuse. s'il ne livrait la place: sa réponse fut qu'il était prêt à mourir. Barry avait une jeune épouse qui s'était renfermée dans Leucate; les ligueurs la crurent plus facile à vaincre; ils l'avertirent du dessein de son mari, et lui promirent sa vie, si elle livrait la ville: la réponse de la femme de Barry fut que l'honneur de son mari lui était encore plus cher

que ses jours. La grandeur fut égale de part et d'autre: Barry souffrit la mort; et sa femme, après avoir défendu la place avec succès, aida ensevelir sa douleur et sa jeunesse dans un couvent de Beziers, où elle mourut.

Le fils de ce généreux Barry succéda à son gouvernement en 1637. Serbelloni, après avoir investi cette place, tenta de le corrompre; il lui promit des avantages considérables, s'il embrassait le service des Espagnols: l'histoire de son père fut la seule réponse que le général Espagnol en reçut.

Voilà, mon cher frère, deux Barry qui n'ont point eu d'école militaire pour berceau, et qui ont été pourtant bien grands l'un et l'autre. Souvenez-vous d'eux, je vous conjure, toute votre vie; souvenez-vous-en le jour d'une bataille et dans toutes les occasions où il s'agira de bien faire; dites-vous sans cesse: *je suis digne des yeux de mes ancêtres, ils me voient*; et ne soyez pas après cela digne d'eux, si vous le pouvez: ma main tremble en vous écrivant ceci, mais c'est moins de crainte que de courage.

Entrez donc, mon cher frère, de l'école dans la carrière militaire; portez les armes que vos pères ont portées, et que ce soit avec bonheur comme eux. Que je vous trouve heureux d'avoir tant d'obligations à devenir un sujet distingué, et de devoir au roi votre vie et vos services, au double titre de votre maître et de votre père! Vous porterez toute votre vie sur votre personne les signes glorieux de sa bonté (la croix de l'ordre de St. Lazare), mais je suis sûr qu'on les reconnaîtra encore mieux à vos actions; je suis certain encore que vous ne perdrez jamais le souvenir de ce que vous devez à ceux qui vous ont dirigé dans l'école que vous quittez, et principalement à ce citoyen vertueux, que ses grandes qualités ont, pour ainsi dire, associé à l'œuvre immortelle de ce règne. Je vous aimerai alors de tendresse et de fierté: et tandis que, confinée dans un château, je partagerai ma vie entre les soins de mon sexe et des amusemens littéraires; je vous perdrai de vue dans le chemin de la gloire. Vous cueillerez des lauriers, et votre sœur disputera aux jeux floraux leurs couronnes; elle s'élèvera peu-à-peu à un style plus noble; et si vous devenez jamais un grand guerrier, vous lui apprendrez à vous chanter; et vous aurez de sa part un poème. Je meurs d'envie d'avoir quelque jour le talent, et vous sentez par-là ce que mon ambition vous demande.

Adieu, mon cher frère, pardonnez à ma jeunesse ces réflexions; mais sachez-en gré à mon amitié. J'ai voulu vous écrire dans l'époque la plus importante de votre vie; et mon cœur a volé pour cela jusqu'à vous, c'est lui qui m'a dicté tout ce que cette lettre contient: il vous aime trop pour avoir pu se tromper

DICTIONNAIRE

DE

MYTHOLOGIE UNIVERSELLE,

ANCIENNE ET MODERNE,

ET

D'ICONOLOGIE.

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 Atlantides, les sept filles d'Atlas
 Atlanticus, Hérnaphrodite; fils de Mercure
 Atlas, fils de Jupiter
 Atreé, fils de Pélops
 Atrides, Agamemnon et Ménélas
 Atropos, Parque
 Attin (Scand.), Neptune
 Atys, Attin, Attis, ou Atthys, Phrygien que Cybèle aime
 Audace (Iconol.)
 Augure (Iconol.)
 Aumône (Iconol.)
 Aurad, section de l'Alcoran
 Aurore, déesse
 Auster, vent extrêmement chaud
 Austérité (Iconol.)
 Automate, Cyclope
 Automatie, déesse du hasard
 Autonnie (Iconol.)
 Autonnie (nécréide)
 Autorité (Iconol.)
 Avadoutas, solitaires indiens
 Avarice (Iconol.)
 Aventin, déesse des Gaulois

Aventin, fils d'Hercule
 Averse, lac près de Bayes: entrée de l'Enfer
 Averruncus, ou Aruncus, dieu des Romains
 Avril (Iconol.)
 Aveuglement (Iconol.)
 Axiés, Bacchus
 Azael (M. Hébr.), ange revêtu
 Azazel, démon
 Azorus, Argonaute
 Azrail (Mus.), ange de la mort

B.

BAAL, divinité
 Baal-Bérith, dieu des Carthaginois
 Baal-P'or, Baalphégor, Belp'hégor, Belp'hégor, ou Phégor, divinité des Moabites
 Baal-Samen (Syr.), le Soleil
 Baal-Typhon, idole d'Égypte
 Baal-Tus, déesse des Phœniciens
 Bahctés, Bacchus
 Bahia, déesse
 Bacchans, hommes admis aux Bacchantes
 Bacchantes, femmes qui célébraient les mystères de Bacchus
 Bacchis (M. Egypt.), taureau consacré au Soleil
 Bacchus, dieu des vendanges
 Bad (Pers.), ange
 Bag (Pers.), idole
 Baïniens, religieux indiens de Mariatala
 Bainmadu (M. Ind.), idole de l'Indostan
 Bairan, fêtes musulmanes
 Baïva, idole des Lapons
 Bajour, étendard de Mahomet
 Balance, symbole de l'équité
 Balder, fils d'Odin
 Balitsuma (Ind.), monde souterrain
 Bala, nymphe
 Baire, divinité
 Baptes, prêtres de Cotyrio
 Baracaques, religieux japonais
 Baratron, jeux à Thesprotis
 Barthiotes, secte des Galates
 Barbe, divinité des Nicolaïtes
 Barbilléens, jeux de Barbilléens
 Bardes, ministres et poètes des Celtes
 Barhala-may-capal (Ind.), dieu
 Barlénus, divinité des Norvégiens
 Barsak, purgatoire des musulmans
 Basiles, prêtres de Saturne
 Bassarides, Bacchantes
 Bassés, Apollon
 Basses (Iconol.)
 Batala, idole des Philippines
 Bathydées, Ocean
 Batia, naïade
 Baucis, femme de Philémon
 Bauté (M. Ind.), secte
 Bayadères, danseuses

- Bazend** (M. Pers.), livre de Zoroastre
Bauté (Allég.), Vénus
Beelzébuth, dieu des Accaroniens
Bhestit (Pers.), séjour des bienheureux
Bel, dieu des Chaldéens
Bellug, divinité des Slavons-Variagues
Beluch et Zéom-buch (Slav.), le bon et le mauvais génie
Belial, idole des Sidoniens
Bélises, danaïdes
Bélisama, ou Bélisana, (Celt.), Minerve
Bélérophon, fils de Glaucus
Belli, divinité de Guinée
Bellomaires, prêtres de Bellone
Bellone, sœur ou femme de Mars
Béltha, déesse des Zabéens
Bélus, divinité des Babyloniens
Bely, géant indien
Bénilucius (Celt.), Jupiter
Bemam, Hascha, divinités arabes
Bemphés, fêtes de Diane
Bemphis, Diane des Tharaxes
Bémiguité (Iconol.)
Bensatten (Jap.), déesse des richesses
Ben-Semelé, Bacchus
Benthaméon, diable
Bentus, fils de Neptune
Bérécythie, ou Bérécythie, mère des dieux
Bérénice, femme de Ptolémée Evergète
Berg-luier (Celt.), géant
Berystique, divination par les miroirs
Berychides, prêtres des Furies
Beryrmonies, Corymbantes
Betes, prêtresses nègres
Beth, livre sacré indien
Béti (Afric.), pontife du serpent
Beyyava (Ind.), chef des ames
Beywé, soleil des Japonais
Beyza (Jap.), divinité
Beyzavadam, livre sacré des indiens
Beyvani (Ind.), femme de Shiva
Beyza, ou Violence, fille de Pallas
Beyzie, et Edésie, déesses des Arabes
Bébis et Caunus, enfants de Cyaneé
Béars, pénitens indiens
Béaps, Bérons, Jénus
Béandal, ou Bidental, endroit où le tonnerre était tombé
Béantales, prêtres romains
Béni, Destin au Malabar
Bénitât (Syr.), divinité
Bénissance (Allégorie)
Bénost (Celt.), pont qui va de la terre au ciel
Béranis, religieuses mendiantes au Japon
Béris, anges à Madagascar
Béris, enchanteurs nègres
Béthmates, morts d'une mort violente
Birnah, ou Birmaha (Ind.), anges
Bisalpis, femme de Neptune
Bisnaux, secte des Banians
Bistnoo (Ind.), ange
Bistnow, secte de Banians
Bistonies, bacchantes
Bithies, sorcières scythes
Bithiniarsques, pontife de Bithynie
Bithynus, fils de Jupiter et de Thracé
Bivia, déesse
Blaine (Iconol.)
Blasphème, allégorie
Bud, divinité indienne
Bodromies, fêtes en mémoire de la guerre contre les Amazones
Bodromion, mois athénien
Bodés, attributs de l'Agriculture
Boeus, fils d'Hercule
Boie, prêtre des Caraïbes
Boïce (Ind.), géant
Bolina, nymphe
Bolomantie, divination en mêlant des fleches
Bonheur (Iconol.)
Bonne Déesse, divinité mystérieuse
Bonté (Allégorie)
Bonzes, moines chinois
Bonzesica, religieuses chinoises
Boûds, ou Bouvier, constellation septentrionale
Bore (Celt.), le père des dieux
Borades, descendants de Borée
Boréasme, fête de Borée
Borée, vent du nord
Boroon, dieu de l'Océan
Borsippennes, philosophes chaldéens
Bossus, divinité des nègres
Hotanique (Iconol.)
Botanomantie, divination par les plantes
Boula (M. Ind.), planète de Mercure
Bouders, ou Boudons (Ind.), géants
Boug, Bog (Slav.), fleuve adoré comme dieu
Boulponus (Celt.), idole à Nantes
Bou nidévi (Ind.), déesse de la terre
Boussole, divinité
Bout, secte du Touquin
Brautes, juges des jeux olympiques
Braclman, instituteur des Braclmanes
Braclmanes, philosophes indiens
Brahma, Brana, Bramana, Bruma, Brumah, Birm, Brima, Bruma (M. Ind.), Etre suprême
Bramnon, fils du premier homme
Branchides, prêtres d'Apollon
Brauronic, Diane
Brauronic, fêtes de Diane
Briarée, titan; cyclope.
Brighi, nymphe
Brisés, fille de Brises
Brisés, grand-prêtre de Jupiter
Britomarte, ou Britomartis, fille de Jupiter
Briton, fils de la Terre
Brizo, déesse du sommeil
Brontés, cyclope
Brotés, Lapithe
Brothée, fils de Vulcain et de Minerve
Bruin, dieu d'une secte de Banians
Broit (Iconol.)
Brumales, fêtes de Bacchus
Brunon (Celt.), héros
Bubain, idole tunquoise
Bubastés (Egypt.), Diane
Bubona, déesse romaine
Bucentaure, espèce de Centaure
Buddou, ou Bodda, divinité des Siamois
Buddu, idole de Ceylan
Budée, Minerve
Budha, Budsdo, Buds, ou Siala, idole japonaise
Budsoisme, religion de Budso
Buffinua, substitut de Wishnou
Bugens, Bacchus
Bunicilis, secte mahométane
Buphagus, fils de Japet; Hercule
Buphone, prêtre de Jupiter
Buphonic, Buphonic, fêtes de Jupiter
Bura, fille de Jupiter
Buracius, Héracle
Busiris, fils de Neptune
Bustéricus, dieu germain
Buto, ou Kobotus, dieu au Japon
Buts, prêtres du Malabar
Butzen, dieu des Indiens
Bygus, nymphe
Byscnus, fils de Neptune

C.

- CAANTHE**, fils de l'Océan et de Thétis
Cabré, fille de Protée
Cabira, fille de Vulcain
Cabires, fils de Proserpine
Cabrus, Caprus, ou Calabrus, dieu à Phaselis
Cabrydes, filles de Vulcain
Caca, sœur de Cacus
Cacasa, ou Cacus, fils de Vulcain
Cachi-Caoris, Pandarons
Cacodémon, esprit de ténébres
Cadmus, fils d'Agéonor
Cacias, vend du nord-est
Caculus, fils de Vulcain
Cacucus, Lapithe
Cahanbarba, ou Cahbarha (Ind.), Dieu
Caïète, nourrice d'Enée
Cailasa (Ind.), Olympe

Calabrisme, danse ancienne
Calais et Zéthés, fils de Borée
et d'Orithyie
Calamités, fêtes au mois de Ca-
laméon
Calamité (Iconol.)
Calandrides, fêtes de Diane
Calathymie, danse ridicule chez
les anciens
Calatores, espèce de bédouins
Calava (Ind.), le troisième des
Paradis
Calazophylates, prêtres grecs
Calchas, ou Calchas, devin
Calé (Ind.), quatrième cycle
Calégujers (Ind.), tribu des
grands
Caléus, devin étrusque
Cali (Ind.), le Temps
Caïce, ou Calyce, fille d'Éole
Calis, ou Poudaris (M. Ind.),
protectrices des villes
Calisto, nymphe de Diane
Callabides, danse ridicule
Callianasse, et Callianire, nym-
phes ou néréides
Calligénie, nymphe
Callippe, muse de l'éloquence
Calliphane, nymphe
Callipyge, Vénus
Calydon, fille de Calydon, ai-
mée par Coréus
Calliste, Diane
Callistées, fêtes de Vénus, ou de
Juno
Callioles, hymnes en l'honneur
de Cérès et de Proserpine
Calonnie, divinité
Calybé, prêtresse de Junon
Calvatiens, fêtes athéniennes
Calypso, fille de l'Océan et de
Téthys
Cama (Ind.), dieu de l'Hymen
et de l'Amour
Camadéon (Ind.), vache née de
la mer de lait
Camaté, idole des Mexicains
Camis (M. Jap.), demi-dieux
Camule, divinité des Sabins
Canaé, fille d'Éole
Cancer, ou l'Écrevisse, signe du
zodiaque
Cancéte, fille de Janus
Cang-Y (Chin.), divinité
Cancule, constellation
Cana, fête de l'agriculture au
Tunquin
Canon, Quanon, Quanwon, dieu
japonais
Canyeten, dieu honoré sur les
côtes de Malabar et de Coro-
mandel
Caous (M. Pers.), génies mal-
heureux
Capacité (Iconol.)
Caphym, fille de l'Océan
Capides, vases sacrés dans les
sacrifices
Capitolin, Jupiter
Caprice, (Iconol.)
Capricorne, Pan
Capricornes, Pan, les Faunes, et
les Satyres
Caprotine, Junon

Caraites, secte de juifs mo-
dernes
Carda, ou Cardia, divinité
Caré-Patré-Pandaron, religieux
indien
Cariquel Aneou (Bret.), brou-
ette de la mort
Carius, fils de Jupiter
Carmenta, Carmentis, divinité
romaine
Carmenales, fêtes de Carmen-
ta
Carmettes, devineresses
Carna, déesse des parties vitales
Carnés, déesse des enfants
Carnées, combats poétiques
Carnéates, ministres dans les
Carnées
Carnéen, Apollon
Carnéus, airs chantés dans les
Carnées
Carnés, fêtes d'Apollon
Carpée, danse de Thessalie
Carrubion (Mah.), anges
Carthage, fille de l'Hercule ty-
rien
Carticeya (Ind.), divinité
Carun (Habb.), Corée
Cassandre, fille de Priam
Cassiope, ou Cassiopée, mère
d'Andromède
Cassotide, fôht. Castalis
Castalides, les Muses
Castalie, nymphe
Castor et Pollux, fils de Léda
Castoriennes, fêtes de Castor et
Pollux
Casyapa (Ind.), Uranus
Cataclithonien, pontife d'Opun-
te
Catebatés, Jupiter
Catapactyme, fêtes du Pérou
Catharies, divinités d'Arcadie
Catharmates, sacrifices d'hom-
mes
Catibe (Mah.), docteur de la loi
Caurus, vent du nord-ouest
Cautser (Mah.), fleuve du Para-
dis
Ceb, Cébus, Cépous, ou Céphus,
monstre adoré à Memphis
Cébrion, géant
Cécropes, auxiliaires de Jupiter
contre les titans
Cécropéenne, Minerve
Cécropiens, les Athéniens
Céleño, pléiade; danaïde; har-
pie
Célérité (Iconol.)
Célètes, divinité des Phéniciens;
des Carthaginois
Célibat, allégorie
Celmis, nourricier de Jupiter
Cenchroboles, nation imagi-
naire
Centaures, monstres demi-hom-
mes et demi-chevaux
Céphale, fils d'Éole
Céphyre, fille de l'Océan
Cérame, fils de Bacchus et
d'Ariane
Céramiques, fêtes d'Athènes
Céramynthe, Hercule
Cerbère, chien à trois têtes

Cercaphus, fils d'Éole
Céréès, nymphe
Cercyon, brigand
Céréate, Apollon
Cérés, fille de Saturne, déesse
de l'Agriculture
Cernés, prêtre de Cybèle
Cernunnos, divinité gauloise
Cérus, dieu du temps favori-
ble
Céryces, crieurs publics
Céryx, fils de Mercure
Ceste, sculpture de Vénus
Ceunawtha, secte de Banians
Chabar, divinité arabe
Chabout (Jap.), fameux sou-
laire
Chæron, fils d'Apollon
Chagrin (Iconol.)
Chalcées, fêtes de Minerve
Chalcioecies, fêtes de Lucé-
mone
Chaliniste, Minerve
Chalomb, ou Chalome (M.
Afr.), chef des Ganges et
Congo
Chalybe, prêtre-sec de Junon
Chaurium (Heb.), prêtres des
idoles
Chamos, ou Ohamosh, idole de
Sananéens
Chang-Ti, dieu chinois
Chamyne, Cérés
Chandra (Ind.), la Lune
Chang-Ko, déesse des Chinois
Chaonie, fête des Chaoniens
Choor-Boos, idole d'Ascm
Chaos, mère première
Charadrius, oiseau fabuleux
Charaxus, Centaure
Charielo, fille d'Apollon
Charidotés, Mercure
Charilées, fête à Delphes
Charis, femme de Vulcanus
Charisies, fêtes des Grées
Charistéria, fête à Athènes
Charisties, fête de la courtoisie
Charité (Iconol.)
Charmon, Jupiter
Charmosyne, fête à Athènes
Charon, divinité de l'enfer
Chasims, astrologues chaldéens
Chasteté (Iconol.)
Chavarigis, sectaires mahou-
tans
Chécocke, divinité de Loango
Chéloné, nymphe
Chémens (Amér.), génies
Chésiaide, Diane
Chia, ou Chiais, secte de mala-
heureux
Chiappen (M. Pers.), idole de
sauvages de l'Inde
Chibados (Afr.), secte de sa-
ciers
Chicane (Iconol.)
Chidders (Ind.), cinquième ta-
bu des esprits purs
Chilon, athlète fameux
Chimère, monstre né de Ty-
phon
Chim-Hoam (Chin.), idole de
chinois
Chinie (Iconol.)

China, idole de Guinée
 Chines, idoles des Chinois
 Chin-Hoan (Chin.), génie
 Chio, nymphe
 Chion, idole des juifs
 Chionée, fille de Deucalion
 Chiron, centaure
 Chironiques, fêtes des Rhodiens
 Chirurgie (Iconol.)
 Chironies, fêtes de Diane
 Chius, fils d'Apollon et d'Anathrippe
 Chlounnes, fête à Athènes
 Chloréus, devin, prêtre de Cybèle
 Chloris, nymphe
 Chob's, fête de Bacchus
 Cholas, fête en l'honneur de Bacchus
 Chon (M. Egypt.), Hercule
 Chondaravali, filles de Vishnou
 Chopotès, Bacchus
 Chorias, Ménade
 Chorographie (Iconol.)
 Chonette, oiseau consacré à Minerve
 Choum, divinité du Pérou
 Chronis, fils d'Hercule; satyre
 Chronies, fêtes de Saturne
 Chrysanne, prêtresse de Diane
 Chrysantis, nymphe
 Chryses, prêtre d'Apollon; fils de Neptune
 Chrysispe, fille de Pélops
 Chrysis, prêtresse de Junon
 Chryssor, dieu des Phéniciens
 Chthonies, fête de Cérés
 Chthonius, centaure
 Chudmanî, génie supérieur des Basilidiens
 Chyndonax, chef des druides
 Cicoigne, oiseau consacré à Junon
 Ciel (Iconol.), Caelus
 Cimméris, Cybèle
 Cindiane, Diane
 Cloue, ou Kiones, idoles en Grèce
 Cléa, fille du Soleil
 Cléa, divinité des Germains
 Cléophores, filles qui portaient des corbeilles
 Cléronides, nymphes
 Clous, Argonaute
 Clou-uteries, fête de la taille des vignes
 Clouis, centaure
 Clarté (Iconol.)
 Claudia, vestale
 Clémence, divinité
 Cléobis et Biton, frères célèbres par leur piété envers leur mère
 Cléodore, nymphe
 Cléodexe, fille de Niobé
 Cléogène, fils de Silène
 Cléolus, fils d'Hercule
 Cléomède, athlète
 Cléopâtre, danaïde
 Cléa, grâce
 Clémène, Minéide
 Clé, Muse; nymphe
 Cléocine, déesse des égouts
 Clodonas, bacchantes
 Cloutho, parque
 Cluzacine, Vénus

Clymène, fille de l'Océan; né-
 réide; mère d'Homère
 Clymenus, Pluton; Héraclide
 Clytemnestre, fille de Jupiter
 Clytie, fille de l'Océan
 Clytius, géant; fils d'Eole
 Clytus, Argonaute; centaure
 Cnacal'sie, solennité en l'honneur de Diane
 Cneph (M. Egypt), Etre suprême
 Cnéplag-nète et Créphag-nète (Egypt), Cneph
 Coalémus, divinité de l'imprudence
 Cobales, génies malins de la suite de Bacchus
 Coboli (M. Slav.), démons des Sarmates
 Cocyte, fleuve de l'enfer; disciple de Chiron
 Coeyties, fêtes de Proserpine
 Coelus, fils de l'Air et du Jour; titan
 Coeus, titan
 Colaxès, fils de Jupiter
 Colère (Iconol.)
 Colérique (Iconol.)
 Collastria, déesse des montagnes
 Collatina, ou Collina, déesse des collines et des vallées
 Colombe, oiseau de Vénus
 Colmate, Bacchus
 Colosse de Rhodes, statue représentant Apollon
 Comatie, grâce
 Combadaxus, divinité japonaise
 Combats, fils de la Discorde
 Comédie (Iconol.)
 Comète (Iconol.)
 Cometès, Argonaute; centaure
 Commerce (Iconol.)
 Commodères, divinités champêtres
 Comamoties, nymphes
 Compassion (Iconol.)
 Compennes, statues qui ont les pieds joints
 Complainte, fille de la Nuit
 Comus, dieu de la joie
 Concorde, divinité
 Conditior, dieu champêtre
 Conditite (Iconol.)
 Condyléatis, Diane
 Confiance (Iconol.)
 Connaissance (Iconol.)
 Connidées, fête de Thésée
 Conscience (Iconol.)
 Conseil (Iconol.)
 Consentes, les douze grands dieux romains
 Conservation (Allég.)
 Conservatrice, Junon
 Conservius, divinité romaine
 Considération (Allég.)
 Constance, allégorie
 Consuales, fêtes de Neptune
 Consus, dieu du conseil
 Contagion (Iconol.)
 Contentement (Iconol.)
 Continence (Iconol.)
 Contrariété (Iconol.)
 Contubernales, divinités adorées dans un même temple

Conversation (Allég.)
 Coq, symbole de la vigilance et de l'activité
 Coquetterie (Iconol.)
 Coraischite, gardien du temple de la Mecque
 Cordace, Diane
 Cordax, satyre
 Coriphé, nymphe
 Corneille, symbole d'Apollon
 Corona, hyade; bacchante
 Coronus, Argonaute; fils d'Apollon
 Correction (Iconol.)
 Corruption des Juges (Iconologie)
 Cortina, peau du serpent Python
 Corybante, père d'Apollon
 Corybantés, prêtres de Cybèle
 Corybantique, fêtes des Corybantés
 Corycides, nymphes
 Corycic, nymphe
 Corynète, fils de Vulcain
 Coryphagène, Minerve
 Coryphée, Diane
 Corythaux, Mars
 Corythulienne, Diane
 Corytho, centaure
 Corythée, Cérés
 Cosmète, Jupiter
 Cottus, titan
 Cotytées, fêtes de Cotytto
 Cotyttis, ou Cotytto, déesse de la débauche
 Couberen (M. Ind.), dieu des richesses
 Coucou, oiseau consacré à Jupiter
 Coucou-lambou (M. Afr.), anges
 Cour (Iconol.)
 Courage (Iconol.)
 Courma-Vataran (Ind.), Vishnou
 Crainte, divinité
 Compassion (Iconol.)
 Cranca, Minerve
 Cranus, fils de Janus
 Crapule (Iconol.)
 Crapas, divinité
 Cratie, ou Créte, fils de Minos
 Cratéus, déesse des sorciers
 Crédit (Iconol.)
 Créus, fils du Ciel et de la Terre
 Crinée, Lapithe
 Crénières, naitades
 Créontiades, fils d'Hercule
 Crepitus (Egypt.), divinité; le dieu Pet
 Crès, fils de Jupiter
 Crésis, nymphe
 Cresphonte, petit-fils d'Hercule
 Crésus, roi de Lydie
 Crétides, nymphes
 Créuse, fille de Priam et d'Hécube; nymphe
 Crime, allégorie
 Crinis, prêtre d'Apollon
 Crino, danaïde
 Criobole, sacrifice expiatoire
 Criophore, Mercure
 Crishna (Ind.), dieu
 Crociatés, Jupiter

Crocodile (Egypt.), animal sacré
 Cronch, idole des Iriandais
 Cronis, centaure
 Cronus, fils de Neptune
 Cronus, fils de Saturne
 Cronus, centaure
 Cronos, Saturne
 Cronos, héros qu'Hercole tua
 Crouté (Allég.)
 Crésphion, architecte grec
 Crésus, fils d'Hercole
 Cuba, divinité romaine
 Cunia, ou Cuniua, déesse romaine
 Cuntur (M. Péruv.), oiseau de proie
 Cupai (Amer.), esprit maléfique
 Cupidité (Iconol.)
 Cupidon, fils du Chaos
 Cura, déesse de l'iniquité
 Curètes, prêtres sous les titans
 Curion, chef et prêtre d'une cure
 Curionics, sacrifices par les curies
 Curiosité (Iconol.)
 Curatallie, Diane
 Custiel, ange
 Cuxira (Ind.), Plutus
 Cyane, nymphe
 Cyanée, fille de Méandre
 Cybèle, divinité
 Cybèle, ou Vesta
 Cybernades, fête de Nausithée et de Phéax
 Cybistes, athlètes
 Cyclopes, fils de Neptune
 Cyclopes, géants
 Cydippe, prêtresse de Junon; nymphe
 Cygne, oiseau consacré à Apollon
 Cyllarus, centaure
 Cymatoligé, nymphe
 Cyraële, centaure
 Cymo, néréide
 Cymodoce, nymphe
 Cymodoce, nymphe
 Cymopolie, fille de Neptune
 Cymothoé, néréide
 Cyncéphale, Anubis
 Cynophontis, fête à Argos
 Cynosarges, Hercole
 Cynosura, nymphe
 Cynthia, Diane
 Cyprine, ou Cypris, Vénus
 Cyrène, nymphe

D.

DABAÏBA, idole de Panama
 Dapis (Jap.), idole
 Dauliches, prêtres de Cérés
 Dagon, dieu d'Azoth
 Darcoustans (Ind.), esprits
 Dares (M. Ind.), fête de l'eau
 Dauri, Daïro, ou Daïre, souverain pontife du Japon
 Daxians, rochers de Loungo

Dalai Lama, ou Lama-Sem, Grand-Lama
 Damascène, Jupiter
 Darnia, bonne déesse
 Damyse, géant
 Danaë, fille d'Acrisius
 Danaïdes, filles de Danaüs
 Danger (Iconol.)
 Danouandri, transformation de Wisnou
 Danse (Iconol.)
 Danube, fleuve, divinité
 Daphné, fille du Pénéé
 Daphnia, berger de Sicile
 Darianes, secte dans la Perse
 Dardanides, Troyens
 Dardanie, Troie
 Dardanius, fils de Jupiter
 Darma (Jap.), chef de la secte de Budso
 Darmadev (M. Ind), dieu de la vertu
 Darpenon (M. Ind.), cérémonie des morts
 Daulis, nymphe
 Dauphin, constellation
 Daus, idole japonaise
 Déantéphore, Apollon
 Décina, parque
 Découragement (Iconol.)
 Dédale, fils d'Hymétion
 Dédalies, fête des Patéens
 Dédalion, fils de Lucifer
 Détéymnée, premier mois des Achéens
 Défense contre les maléfices (Iconol.)
 Défiance (Iconol.)
 Déionon, fils d'Hercole
 Déiléou, compagnon d'Hercole
 Déilochus, fils d'Hercole
 Déion, fils d'Eole
 Déione, femme d'Apollon
 Déiopée, nymphe
 Déiphobe, sibilite de Cumes
 Déiphon, fils de Triptolème
 Déipnus, dieu des festons
 Déjamire, fille d'Éné
 Délectation (Iconol.)
 Déliades, prêtresses d'Apollon
 Délies, Diane
 Délies, fête d'Apollon
 Delphidiens, Druide
 Delphinies, fête d'Apollon
 Delphis, pythionise; prêtresse du temple de Delphes
 Démence (Iconol.)
 Démétries, fêtes de Cérés
 Deminurge, créateur de Punivers
 Démocratie (Iconol.)
 Demogogon, génie de la terre
 Démolcon, centaure
 Démophile, ou Hiérophie, sibilite de Cumes
 Démophon, ou Démophon, héros
 Dénates, pénates
 Dendrophories, sacrifices à Bacchus
 Derectis, Derecto, ou Dircé, divinité des Syriens
 Désision (Iconol.)
 Désespoir (Iconol.)
 Désir (Iconol.)

Désobéissance (Iconol.)
 Despoïnise (Iconol.)
 Desin (Iconol.)
 Destin, Destinée, divinité avec-gle
 Desouar, Desouaran, souverain pontife des Goures
 Détraction (Iconol.)
 Dettas (Iconol.)
 Deutas (Ind.), bons génies
 Devandiren, ou Dewandren (Ind.), roi des demi-dieux
 D-verra, déesse de la propreté
 Dévotion (Iconol.)
 Dew (Pers.), mauvais génie
 Dexamène, néréide
 Dexthée, femme de Mémos
 Dhu'l-Caffan, idole de l'Arabie
 Dhu'l-Khalan (Arab.), idole
 Deamastigose, fête de la flagellation à Sparte
 Dianaste, nymphe
 Diane, fille de Jupiter, et de Proserpine
 Diantines, fête de Sparte
 Diasies, fête d'Athènes
 Dieç, fille de Jupiter
 Dictyus, nymphe
 Dictyanie, fête de Sparte
 Dide, ou Dido, dieu adoré à Kiew
 Dies, femme du ciel
 Difformité (Iconol.)
 Digestion (Iconol.)
 Diligence (Iconol.)
 Dindimène, Cybèle
 Dioclées, fête mégarissime
 Diomède, roi de Thrace
 Diomées, fêtes de Jupiter
 Dioné, néréide
 Dioné, Vénus
 Dionysiades, prêtresses de Bacchus
 Dionysiodote, Apollon
 Diopètes, statues de Jupiter
 Dioscures, Castor et Pollux
 Dioscuris, fêtes des Dioscures
 Diosie, idole chinoise
 Diospolita, rois d'Egypte
 Dioxippe, danaïde
 Diphués, Bacchus
 Dires, filles de l'Achéron et de la Nuit
 Discernement (Allég.)
 Discorde, divinité maléfique
 Discretion (Iconol.)
 Dispute (Iconol.)
 Dissimulation (Iconol.)
 Distraction (Iconol.)
 Divales, fêtes d'Angérose
 Dives (Pers.), génies
 Divipotes, dieux des Samothraces
 Doctilité (Iconol.)
 Doctrine (Iconol.)
 Dodon, fils de Jupiter
 Dodone, fille de Jupiter et d'Europe
 Dodonée, nymphe
 Dodonéen, Jupiter
 Dodonides, nymphes et nourrices de Bacchus
 Dornaschnie Doughi, ou Dornawye (Sl.), follets

omatités, Neptune
 onation (Iconol.)
 omage (Iconol.)
 ondash, géant des Orientaux
 oninda (Celt.), divinité
 orcée, fontaine à Sparte;
 chien d'Actéon
 oris, fille de l'Océan
 oritide, Vénus
 or sans (Ind.), Hercule
 osithée, nymphe
 oto, nymphe
 ouceur (Iconol.)
 ouleur, divinité
 oute (Iconol.)
 oxo, nymphe
 ryas, fille de Faune; cen-
 taure; fils de Mars
 ryano, nymphe
 ryope, aimée d'Apollon;
 nymphe
 ryson (Jap.), divinité
 rétam, secte indienne
 rsiens (Celt.), démons
 yasarès, divinité arabe
 ymon, dieu Lare
 yramène, nymphe
 ytrachus, fils de Neptune
 ysarès, dieu des Arabes
 ysar, déesses des Goths
 zohara, déesse arabe
 zold, dieu des Arabes

E.

A, nymphe
 acées, fêtes à Egine
 acide, Achille
 acide, Minerve
 acique, fils de Jupiter
 aciter, déesses des Saxons
 acu, divinité
 acome, fête Grecque
 acis (Mah.), diable
 acéphyon, fils d'Hercule
 acébé, héros athénien
 acébus, roi d'Epire
 acchimades, ou Eschimades,
 nymphes
 acéon, fils de Mercure
 acmagoras, fils d'Hercule
 acéon, fille de l'Air
 aciture (Iconol.)
 acila (Scand.), livre des dog-
 mes
 aclesia, déesse du manger
 aclicon, religieux Musulmans
 aclich, femme de Loth
 acmonides, bacchantes
 acnes (Mus.), Hénoch
 acuea, divinité de l'éducation
 acuea, Edulia, Edulica, Edusa,
 déesse des enfants
 acubation (Iconol.)
 acubie, belle-mère des géans
 acutus et Ephalite
 acvrai (Iconol.)
 acronterrie (Iconol.)
 acra, nymphe

Egalité (Iconol.)
 Egéa, reine des Amazones
 Egéon, fils de Titan
 Egérie, divinité des accouché-
 mens; nymphe
 Eggarée, temple des Guèbres
 Egho, dieu des nègres de Gui-
 née
 Egalée, roi de Sicyone
 Egibole, sacrifice à Cybèle
 Egide, bouclier sacré
 Egides, tribu de Sparte
 Egies, monstre né de la Terre
 Egimius, roi des Doriens
 Eginètes, myrtilons d'Egine
 Egipans, divinités champêtres
 Egire, Hamadryade
 Egisthe, fruit de l'inceste de
 Thyeste avec Pélopée
 Eglé, Hespéride; fille d'Escu-
 lape; grâce; naïade
 Eglétés, Apollon
 Egnatia, nymphe
 Egnobole, Bacchus
 Egocéros, Pan
 Egon, roi des Argiens
 Egrégorus, père des géans
 Egypte (Iconol.)
 Eidothée, fille de Protée
 Eilapinaste, Jupiter
 Eimaronéné, fille d'Uranus; dé-
 esse de la Destinée
 Eionée, roi de Thrace
 Eira, déesse, médecin des dieux
 Eirène, ou la Paix, fille de Ju-
 piter
 Eirénophore, Minerve
 Eis-téries, fêtes à Athènes
 Elagabale (Syr.), divinité
 Elahoun, philosophes musul-
 mans
 Elaphébolies, fêtes de Diane
 El-Chot (Mus.), le premier
 homme
 Election (Iconol.)
 Electre, Atlantide; fille de l'O-
 céan; danaïde; fille d'Aga-
 memnon
 Electryone, fille du Soleil
 Eléon, Jupiter
 Eléon, Bacchus; le Soleil
 Eléléides, bacchantes
 Eléophorins, fêtes
 Eléphant, symbole de la tem-
 pérance, de l'éternité, de la
 pitié, de la puissance souve-
 raine, et des jeux publics
 Elusine, Cérès
 Elusines, mystères de Cérès
 Elusins héros
 Eleuther, fils d'Apollon
 Eleuthère, Eleuthérien, Jupiter
 Eleuthéria, la Liberté
 Eleuthéries, fête de Jupiter
 Eleutho, déesse des accouché-
 mens
 Elissa, Didon
 Elisson, héros
 Ellops, fils de Jupiter
 Elliotte, ou Elliotide, Minerve
 Eloties, fêtes
 Elotides, nymphes de Bacchus
 Eloquence (Iconol.)
 Elpe, fille de Polyphème
 Elyée, ou Campo Elisiens,

stjours des ombres vertueu-
 ses
 Emanguingellers (Ind.), géans
 Embûche (Iconol.)
 Emilié, fille d'Enée
 Emmelle, danse grecque
 Emol, génie des Basilidiens
 Emononidés, prêtre d'Apollon
 Empenda, déesse protectrice
 des bourgs
 Emploies, fête Athénienne
 Empusa, spectre
 Emulation, enfant de la Nuit
 Emulation (Iconol.)
 Encaddires, prêtres Carthagi-
 nois
 Encelade, géant
 Encénier, fêtes à la dédicace
 d'un temple
 End'ier (Ind.), la Bonté
 Endéide, ou Endés, fille de
 Chiron
 Endora, fille d'Atlas
 Endovellieus, divinité espa-
 gnole
 Endymaties, danses arcadi-
 ennes
 Endymion, petit-fils de Jupiter
 Encadès, Ascagne
 Enée, fils d'Anchise
 Enclixis, fête de Mars
 Enfer, lieu de tourmens
 Engastrimandres, devins dont
 les ventres prononçaient des
 oracles
 Engastrimythes, prêtresse d'A-
 pollon
 Enioche, nourrice de Mède
 Enolmis, prêtresse d'Apollon
 Entelle, athlète
 Enthousiasme (Iconol.)
 Envie, dieu et déesse
 Enyo, Gorgone; fille de Mars;
 Bellone
 Eole, dieu des Vents
 Eon (Syr.), la première femme
 Eoon, génie des Basilidiens
 Eores, Eories, fêtes d'Erigone
 Eos, géant
 Eois, cheval du Soleil
 Epachthes, fête de Cérès
 Epaphus, fils de Jupiter
 Epaulies, lendemain des noces
 Ephestiens, Lares, Pénates
 Ephesties, fêtes de Vulcain
 Ephestion, favori d'Alexandre
 Ephestries, fêtes à Thèbes
 Ephialtes, Incubes
 Ephydatie, naïade
 Ephydriades, nymphes
 Ephyre, fille de l'Océan;
 nymphe
 Epicaste, fille d'Égée; Jocaste
 Epiclitie, fête de Cérès
 Epiercne, fête des fontaines
 Epidauries, fêtes d'Esculape
 Epidémies, fête de Junon
 Epidote, Jupiter; génie des
 Lacédémoniens
 Epidotes, dieu des enfans
 Epies, Osiris
 Epigies, nymphes terrestres
 Epigones, princes Grecs
 Epiknie, fête de Bacchus
 Epimacées, ministres de Cérès

Epimélide, fondateur de Corinthe
 Epiméthée, frère de Prométhée
 Epimulie, chanson des menuisiers
 Epinicie, fête pour une victoire
 Epinicion, hymne de triomphe
 Epione, femme d'Esculape
 Epiphanès, Jupiter
 Epiphanès, fêtes de l'apparition des dieux
 Epyreide, statue d'Hécate
 Episcaphies, fêtes de barques à Rhodes
 Episcénies, fêtes des tentes
 Epithalamitès, Mercure
 Epitricadiès, fêtes d'Apollon
 Epopée, fils de Neptune
 Epopète, Neptune
 Epoptes, initiés aux grands mystères
 Epoptiques, les grands mystères
 Epouvante, fille de Mars
 Epoulons, prêtres romains
 Epunda, déesse des choses exposées à l'air
 Equition (Iconol.)
 Equiries, fête de Mars
 Equité (Iconol.)
 Erato, Muse qui préside à la poésie lyrique; nymphe; néréide
 Eratus, fils d'Hercule
 Eravirah, mage persan
 Erèbe, fils du Chaos et de la Nuit
 Erèce, nymphe
 Ergastines, jeunes filles tissant la robe de Minerve
 Ergatis, fêtes d'Hercule
 Erichon, magicienne; furie
 Eridan, fils du Soleil
 Eris, discorde
 Erocoopes, peuple imaginaire
 Erocordes, peuple imaginaire
 Eros, Cupidon
 Erostrate, ou Eratostrate, fanatique qui mit le feu au temple d'Ephèse
 Erotides, ou Erotidies, fêtes d'Eros
 Erreur (Iconol.)
 Erse, fille de Jupiter
 Erycne, Vénus
 Erythéis, Hespéride
 Erythrée (mer), rouge
 Erythréus, cheval du Soleil
 Erytus, Argonaute
 Eryx, fils de Vénus
 Esclavage (Iconol.)
 Esculape, dieu de la médecine
 Esculapiès, fêtes d'Esculape
 Esos, dieu des Tyrhéniens
 Espagne (Iconol.)
 Espérance (Iconol.)
 Espion (Iconol.)
 Esprits, génies
 Essélaïres, gladiateurs sur des chars
 Estées, sacrifices à Vesta
 Esvara, déité des Brahmes
 Esméte, Bacchus

Etablissement (Iconol.)
 Ete, déesse
 Etœcles, fils d'Edipe
 Etœcles, les Grâces, filles d'Etœcle
 Eternité, divinité
 Etésipe, enfants d'Hercule
 Ethalidès, fils de Mercure
 Ether, les cieus
 Ethion, devin
 Ethiopie, Diage
 Ethiops, fils de Vulcain
 Ethique, ou Philosophie morale (Iconol.)
 Ethius, fils de Jupiter; fils d'Eole
 Ethon, Erésichton
 Ethra, fille de Téthys
 Ethuse, fille de Neptune
 Etalienne, Diane
 Etude (Iconol.)
 Eubages, prêtres celtes
 Eubée, nymphe
 Eubolie, déesse du bon conseil
 Eubotas, athlète
 Eubulés, Dioscure
 Euerate, néréide
 Eudemonie, déesse de la Félicité
 Eudore, néréide; océanide; hyade
 Eugénie, noblesse grecque
 Eugénie, déesse de la grossesse
 Eulimène, néréide
 Eumédon, fils de Bacchus et d'Ariane
 Eumée, serviteur d'Ulisse
 Eumélis, célèbre augure
 Euménès, ou le Héros pacifique, dieu de Chio
 Euménides, les Furies
 Euménides, fêtes des Eumenides
 Eumolpé, néréide
 Eumolpides, familles sacerdotales à Athènes
 Eunice, nymphe
 Eunomie, fille du Junon; de Jupiter; de l'Océan
 Eunostus, divinité de l'Achaïe
 Euryinos, éolide
 Euphémies, bénédictions
 Euphémus, fils de Neptune
 Euphradès, génie des festins
 Euphrone, déesse de la nuit
 Euphrosyne, grâce
 Euphyrus, fils de Niobé
 Europe, fille d'Agénor; océanide; Cérés
 Eurus, vent d'Orient
 Euryalée, gorgone; fille de Minos
 Eurybates, argonaute
 Eurybin, nymphe
 Euryclées, fête de Sparte
 Euryclès, devin fameux
 Eurydice, femme d'Orphée; danaïde
 Euryéduse, mère des Grâces
 Eurymène, nymphe
 Eurynomie, dieu infernal
 Eurynomé, fille de l'Océan; fille d'Apollon; nymphe
 Eurynomès, fête d'Eurynomé
 Euryte, nymphe
 Euryuon, argonaute; centaure

Eurytonie, fête de Cérés
 Eurytoane, mère des Grâces
 Eurytus, argonaute; centaure géant
 Eusébie, la Piété
 Euterpe, muse qui présidait à la musique
 Euthénie, l'Abondance
 Evadné, fille de Mars
 Evagore, fils de Priam; néréide
 Evagre, Lapithe
 Evan, Bacchus
 Evandre, chef des Arcadiens en Italie
 Evangelus, successeur de Brauchus; oracle
 Evantes, bacchantes
 Evanthé, mère des Grâces
 Evarne, néréide
 Evates, druides
 Evémérions, héros Sicyoniens
 Evénus, fils de Mars
 Evérés, fils d'Hercule et de Parthénope
 Evippe, danaïde
 Eviterne, dieu ou génie au-dessus de Jupiter
 Evoé, Evués, ou Evam, Bacchus
 Ex, chèvre; nourrice de Jupiter
 Exadius, Lapithe
 Exégètes, interprètes des lois
 Exercice (Iconol.)
 Exitéries, prières et sacrifices des Grecs
 Expérience (Iconol.)
 Exstipiens, augures par l'inspection des entrailles
 Exstipites, inspection des entrailles
 Ezourvédan, livres sacrés Indiens

F.

FAAL, recueil d'observations astrologiques
 Fabaries, sacrifices en l'honneur de Carna
 Fabians, prêtres romains
 Fabius, fils d'Hercule
 Fable, fille du Sommeil et de la Nuit
 Fabulinus, divinité romaine
 Fachiman (Jap.), dieu de la guerre
 Falshah (Mah.), fleuve du paradis
 Faïm, divinité; fille de la Nuit
 Fakirs, moines de l'Inde
 Falaces, dieu des Romains
 Fanguns, prêtres de Golecond
 Famine, fille de la Discorde
 Fa-nit-tai (Ind.), dieu
 Fanatisme (Iconol.)
 Faroguis, caste indienne
 Fax, Thémis ou la Justice
 Facinus, divinité tutélaire de l'enfance
 Fatalité (Allég.)
 Fatigue (Iconol.)

Fatunaires, prophètes
 Fatzuman, ou Fariman (Jap.), divinité
 Paula, femme d'Hercule
 Faunalia, fêtes de Faunus
 Faunes, dieux rustiques
 Fausseté (Iconol.)
 Faustitas, divinité romaine
 Faustulus, berger
 Faveur, divinité allégorique
 Favonius, Zéphir
 Fébrua, Fébrualis, Fébruata, déesse des purifications
 Fébruaria, Fébrues, fêtes de Junon et de Pluton
 Féconales, prêtres romains
 Fécondité, déesse
 Fées, divinités modernes
 Félicité ou Eudémonie, divinité allégorique
 Félkinius, divinité d'Aquilée
 Fenris (Celt.), loup monstrueux
 Férales, fêtes des tombeaux
 Férentine, déesse des Romains
 Fêtes, jours consacrés aux dieux
 Fermeté (Iconol.)
 Férocité (Iconol.)
 Fertilité (Iconol.)
 Fessorie, ou Fessorie, déesse des voyageurs
 Fétiches, divinités des nègres
 Fétichisme, culte des fétiches
 Féties, déesses des Romains
 Feu (Allég.)
 Fidélité, divinité
 Fidius, dieu de la bonne foi
 Fin de toutes choses (Iconol.)
 Finesse (Iconol.)
 Fittasar, sorcier du Cap-Verd
 Flamines, prêtres à Rome
 Flaminiques, femmes des flamines
 Flath-Innis, paradis des Gaulois
 Flatterie (Iconol.)
 Fliau (Iconol.)
 Flegmatique (Iconol.), tempérament
 Flins, idole des Vandales
 Florales, fêtes de Flore
 Flore, déesse des fleurs; nymphe
 Fluviales, nymphes des fleuves
 Fo, ou Foé, dieu des Chinois
 Foi chrétienne (Iconol.)
 Foi conjugale (Iconol.)
 Foisme, religion de la Chine
 Foite (Iconol.)
 Fontaines, filles de l'Océan
 Fontinales, fête des Fontaines
 Foquequo (Jap.), livre de Boudo
 Foqueus, secte du Japon
 Force, divinité
 Fordicales, Fordicides, fêtes de Tellus
 Fornacales, fête de Fornax
 Fornax, déesse des fours
 Forsete (Celt.), dieu
 Fortune, divinité
 Fortunées (Iles), séjour des bienheureux
 Fortunes antistines, prophétesses d'Antium

Fotoques, divinité du Japon
 Fottei ou Miroku (Jap.), dieu de la santé
 Fougue (Iconol.)
 Fragilité (Iconol.)
 Fraude, divinité
 Fréa, ou Frigga (Jap.), la Terre
 Frey (Celt.), le plus doux des dieux
 Freya (Celt.), déesse de l'amour
 Frisco, dieux de la paix chez les Saxons
 Fructésa, Fructésa, ou Fructésa, déesse des fruits
 Frugifer (Pers.), le Soleil
 Fudo (Jap.), idole
 Fugales, fêtes romaines
 Fugia, déesse de la joie
 Fuite, divinité allégorique
 Fulgor, divinité des éclairs
 Fulgora, déesse des éclairs
 Fureur (Iconol.)
 Furies, divinités infernales
 Furina, divinité romaine
 Furinales, fêtes de Furina
 Furinos, les Furies
 Fylla (Celt.), déesse vierge

G.

GABALUS, divinité
 Gabkar (Orient.), ville fabuleuse
 Gabriel (Musul.), ange
 Gad, ou Baal-Gad (Syr.), divinité
 Gaicté (Iconol.), grâce
 Gaïlan (Arab.), démon des forêts
 Galanterie (Iconol.)
 Galatarques, prêtres en Galatie
 Galatée, néréide
 Galatés, fils d'Hercule
 Galaxaure, océanide
 Galaxies, fête d'Apollon
 Gal'aucou, Mécure
 Galène, nymphe
 Galotés, fils d'Apollon
 Galéotes, devins de Sicile
 Galinthiades, sacrifices à Thèbes
 Galles, prêtres de Cybèle
 Gallus, prêtre de Cybèle; fils de Polyphème
 Gamétiés, fêtes de Junon
 Ganélius, Jupiter
 Ganesa (Ind.), dieu de la sagesse
 Ganga (Ind.), déesse des eaux
 Ganga-Gramma (Ind.), démon femelle
 Gangus, prêtres d'Angola, de Congo
 Gange, fleuve Indien
 Ganimède, échanson de Jupiter
 Ganna (Celt.), devineuse
 Gaothel, personnage fabuleux qui donna le nom de Scotia à l'Irlande
 Garamantide, nymphe de Libye
 Garaphie, vallée de Béotie

Gargare, sommet du mont Ida
 Gargittius, chien tué par Hercule
 Garuda (M. Ind.), oiseau fabuleux
 Gastrocnémie, pays imaginaire
 Gaudma, divinité d'Avra
 Gauke (Iconol.)
 Gé, ou Géa, Tellus
 Géada, Géda, Géta (Celt.), divinité
 Géans, enfans du Ciel et de la Terre
 Gebel-Téir, montagne d'Egypte
 Gédi (M. Tar.), pierre merveilleuse
 Gélión (Celt.). Diane
 Gélania, vestale
 Génius ou Autochthone, trouva le secret de former des briques
 Gélanie, femme d'Hercule
 Gélasie, grâce
 Gélasinus, Gélasius, dieu des ris et de la joie
 Gélon, fils d'Hercule
 Gélon, fontaine d'Asie
 Gémarre, deuxième partie du Thaimud
 Gémeaux, signe du zodiaque
 Générosité (Iconol.)
 Génète-Alcoduz (Mah.), paradis
 Généthologie, art de connaître l'avenir par les astres
 Génétyle, fête de Vénus
 Génétyllide, Vénus
 Génétyllides, mystères; déesses de la génération
 Génénales, dieux de la génération
 Génie, dieu de la nature
 Génie (Allég.)
 Génita-Mana, déesse qui présidait aux enlèvements
 Gennaidés, Génétyllides
 Gennat-Adu (Mus.), jardin d'Eden
 Géographie (Iconol.)
 Géonémie, Allégorie
 Géranée, ville de Thrace
 Géranice, montagne proche de Mégare
 Gércals (Ind.), planètes peuplées de déités
 Géresties, fête de Neptune
 Géris, Gérya, Cérés ou la Terre
 Germanes, philosophes indiens
 Géronthrés, fêtes de Mars
 Géryon, fils de Callirhoé
 Gevher Abad (Orient.), ville fabuleuse
 Gimle, Vingolf (Celt.), paradis des déesses
 Ginnes (Pers.), génies femelles
 Ginnistan (Pers.), pays imaginaire
 Giourtasch (Mah.), pierre mystérieuse
 Giwon, divinité japonaise
 Gladheim (Celt.), séjour de la joie
 Glaphyrès, ville de Thessalie
 Glauç, fontaine de Corinthe; ucrède; mère de Diane

Glauceppe, danaïde
 Glaucome, néréïde
 Glaucus, fils de Neptune
 Glisas ou Glissas, ville de Béotie
 Glitner (Celt.), ville céleste
 Glorie, divinité
 Gnomes, agens invisibles des Cabalistes
 Gnomides, femmes des Gnomes
 God-su-ten-oo, divinité japonaise
 Goëtie, art d'évoquer les esprits maléfiques
 Gondula (Celt.), déesse
 Gones, prêtres de Cilian
 Gonges, sectes des Banians
 Goniades, nymphes
 Gomis, prêtres de Cilian
 Gorgades, séjour des Gorgones
 Gorgée, danaïde
 Gorgone, Gorgonie, Gorgonide, Minerve
 Gorgones, Sthéné, Euryale et Méduse, monstres, filles de Phœbus
 Gorgopore, danaïde
 Gortyne, ville de Crète
 Gortynius, fleuve d'Arcadie; Esculape
 Goul (Mah.), larve
 Gouja Tiquiss, dieu suprême des Hottentots
 Gourmandise (Iconol.)
 Gourou (Ind.), ministres de Shiva
 Gout (Allég.)
 Goutcheliers, Brahmes
 Gouvernement de la république (Iconol.)
 Grâce (Allég.)
 Grâce divine (Allég.)
 Grâces, filles de Jupiter
 Grammaire (Allég.)
 Grandouvers (Ind.), tribu des Deutas
 Grannus (Celt.), Apollon
 Gratitude (Iconol.)
 Gravité (Iconol.)
 Gravure (Iconol.)
 Grenade, symbole de Proserpine
 Grenouilles, paysans que Latone métamorphosa en grenouilles
 Grisgris, fétiches des Mores, des Nègres
 Grue, symbole de la prudence et de la vigilance
 Grundiles, Grundulés, dieux lars
 Grynce, ville d'Eolide
 Grynés, centaure
 Gryphon, animal fabuleux
 Guébres, Gaures, ou Parsis, mages perses
 Guérouders (Ind.), tribu des Deutas
 Guerre (Iconol.)
 Gugner, l'épée d'Odin
 Guighimo (Afr.), Être suprême
 Guinbourouers (Ind.), dieux du chant
 Guinéters (Ind.), dieu de la musique

Guinguéters (Ind.), tribu de géans
 Gurme (Celt.), espèce de Cerebère
 Gyas, géant
 Gyès, titan
 Gynécie, la bonne déesse
 Gynécocratuméniens, les Scythes d'Europe
 Gynée, fils d'Hercule

H.

HABAND, reine des Spectres
 Hada, déesse des Babyloniens
 Hadrianales, jeux d'Adrien
 Haf-dah, idole des Adites
 Hagné, nymphe; fontaine du Lycée
 Haïue (Iconol.)
 Haïetis, sectaires mahom.
 Haïchotes, secte d'Indiens
 Haïone, pléïade, fille d'Atlas
 Haïons, jeux en l'honneur de Minerve
 Hal sus, Lapiïthe
 Haha, néréïde
 Halles, fêtes du Soleil
 Halimède, néréïde
 Hallihohé, maîtresse de Neptune
 Halocrate, fille d'Hercule
 Halodysné, Amphitrite
 Hamadryades, nymphes des arbres
 Hamiliens, sectes du mahométisme
 Hamull, anges des Guébres
 Hanbalites, sectes chez les musulmans
 Hanifites (Mah.), secte orthodoxe
 Hannea (Rabb.), fêtes des lumières
 Hanumat, Hanumôn (Ind.), prince des Satyres
 Har (Ind.), seconde personne de la Trinité
 Haridi, serpent adoré à Achéménien
 Harmonia, ou Hermione, fille de Mars
 Harpale, chien d'Actéon
 Harpalyce, amazone
 Harpé, amazone
 Harpédophore, Mercure
 Harpies, voyez Harpyies
 Harpocrate, dieu du silence
 Harpyée, chienne d'Actéon
 Harpyies, monstres
 Hasard (Iconol.)
 Hauda (Ind.), la Lune
 Hauteur (Iconol.)
 Hazazel, boue émissaire
 Hebdonagène, Apollon
 Hébé, déesse de la Jeunesse, fille de Jupiter
 Hébon, dieu dans la Campanie
 Hébre, fleuve de Thrace
 Hécaerge, fille de Borée
 Hécaliénen, Hécalien, Jupiter
 Hécalsies, fêtes de Jupiter
 Hécate, la Lune, fille de Jupiter

Hécate, Diane
 Hécates, apparitions dans les mystères d'Hécate
 Hécatesies, fêtes d'Hécate
 Hécatombe, sacrifice de cent bœufs
 Hécatombrée, Jupiter
 Hécatombrées, fêtes d'Apollon
 Hécatompedon, temple d'Athènes
 Hécatomphoneus, sacrifice de cent victimes, en l'honneur de Mars
 Hécatomphonies, fêtes des Méséniens
 Hécatompyle, ville de Libye
 Thèbes d'Égypte
 Hécatonchires, les géans Cætus, Briarée, et Gyges
 Héctos, Soleil
 Hector, fils de Priam
 Hécube, épouse de Priam
 Hégamaque, Diane
 Hégomone, grâce
 Hégomonies, fêtes de Diane
 Hégétope, nymphe
 Heil, idole des Saxons
 Heimdall (Celt.), dieu
 Héia (Celt.), la Mort
 Hélène, fille de Jupiter et femme de Ménélas
 Héliènes, fête d'Héliène
 Hélius, fils de Priam
 Héliades, filles du Soleil
 Héliagues, fêtes du Soleil
 Héliée, ville de l'Achaïe
 Hélicon, fleuve de Macédoine; montagne de Béotie dédiée aux Muses
 Héliconiades, les Muses
 Héliconius, Neptune
 Hélius, centaure
 Héliognostiques, secte juive
 Héliopolis, ville de Syrie; ville de la basse Égypte
 Hellas, la Grèce
 Hellènes, les Grecs
 Hellenius, Jupiter
 Hellepont, détroit de la mer Égée
 Helopie, Dodone
 Helops, centaure
 Hélories, jeux en Sicile
 Hémobaptistes, sectaires juifs
 Hémiarites, secte d'Ali
 Hémithee, divinité de Carie
 Hénius, Enus, ou Enus, fils de Borée
 Hemül, idole des Vandales
 Hépatoscopie, inspection du foie
 Hera, Junon
 Héraclée, ville de la Phthiotide
 Hénoclées, fêtes d'Hercule
 Héraclès, Hercule
 Héraclides, enfans d'Hercule
 Hératélee, sacrifice à Junon
 Hercule, héros, demi-dieu
 Héréyne, compagne de Proserpine
 Hérès, fêtes de Junon
 Hérés, divinité des héritiers
 Hérésides, nymphes de Junon
 Hérésie (Iconol.)
 Hérivée, mère des astres

Anubis, Mercure-Anubis
 Amphiprotite, fils de Mer-
 cure
 Anées, fées de Mercure
 Anousol, dieu Saxon
 Anous, Mercure
 Anoune, fille de Ménélas et
 d'Hélène
 Anouchémie, l'Égypte
 Anoude, dieu du Nord
 Anouthite, Jupiter
 Anous-Pan, divinité
 Anou, prêtresse de Vénus
 Anouque (poème) (Iconol.)
 Anouphie, sybille Erytréenne
 Anouphis, héros
 Anouph, Hespérus, fils de Japet ;
 fils d'Atlas
 Anouphie, l'Italie et l'Espagne ;
 l'Épire ; nymphe
 Anous, Mars, divinité des Gau-
 lois
 Anouchiades, prêtresses des Fu-
 nés
 Anous, filles de Jupiter
 Anous du jour (Iconol.)
 Anouye, la première femme
 Anouza, île Vulcanie
 Anouacoboseoi, prêtres d'Égypte
 Anoutheropolis, ville de Syrie
 Anoucyrocyce, chef des héros
 dans les mystères de Cérés
 Anoucoraces, ministres de Mi-
 thra
 Anoucoraciques, les Mithria-
 ques
 Anougrammates, interprètes
 sacrés
 Anouromanties, divinations tirées
 des offrandes
 Anouromnons, gardiens des
 archives sacrées
 Anourophante, prêtre de Cérés
 Anourophantides, prêtresses de
 Cérés
 Anourophile, la sybille de Cumas
 Anouromie, fête de Cybèle
 Anouromodes, poètes grecs
 Anouroméra, déesse d'Himéra
 Anouromborg (Celt.), ville céleste
 Anouromda, idole des Madiauites
 Anouromos, centaure
 Anourompalme, argonaute
 Anourompasson, centaure
 Anourompé, fille de Chiron
 Anourompous, fils d'Hercule
 Anourompocentaures, enfans des cen-
 taures
 Anourompratiques, fêtes de Neptune
 Anourompocrène, fontaine d'Héli-
 con
 Anouromprènes, Hippocrénides,
 les Muses
 Anourompodané, suivante de Péné-
 lope
 Anourompolyte, géant ; reine des
 Amazones ; fils de Thésée
 Anourompomanie, divination des
 Celtes par les chevaux
 Anourompouduse, danaïde
 Anourompoumoules, Scythies nomades
 Anourompomyrnées, peuple dans
 le globe du Soleil

Hippone, Epona, déesse des
 chevaux, des écuries
 Hippouosé, néréide
 Hippophages, les Scythies
 Hippopodes, hommes fabuleux
 qui avaient des pieds de che-
 vaux
 Hippopotame, cheval de fleuve,
 adoré en Égypte
 Hippotadès, Éole
 Hippothoé, néréide ; danaïde ;
 Amazone
 Hippothoon, fils de Neptune
 Hicite, nymphe d'Arcadie
 Histoire, fille de Saturne et
 d'Astrée
 Hiver, saison
 Hobal, idole des Arabes
 Hoder (Celt.), dieu aveugle
 Holmat (Orient.), fontaine de vie
 Homicide (Iconol.)
 Homogyne, Jupiter
 Homoloes, ou Omolées, fêtes
 de Jupiter
 Homolippus, fils d'Hercule et
 de Xanthus
 Homopatories, fêtes des Athéni-
 ens
 Homotété (Iconol.)
 Honneur, vertu divinisée
 Honte (Iconol.)
 Hoplomaques, gladiateurs ar-
 més de toutes pièces
 Hoplotes, athlètes armés
 Hora, fille d'Uranus
 Horechia, déesse d'Etrurie
 Hordicales, ou Hordicidies, fêtes
 de la Terre
 Horées, sacrifices aux heures et
 aux saisons
 Horey (Afr.), diable
 Horion, ou Horius, Apollon
 Hormé, chien de chasse
 Horographie, ou Gnomonique
 (Iconol.)
 Horta, déesse de la jeunesse
 Hosies, prêtres de Delphes
 Hospitalité (Iconol.)
 Hostilina, déesse des Romains
 Houames, sectaires Mahomé-
 tans
 Houris (Mah.), vierges merveil-
 leuses
 Humanité (Iconol.)
 Humilité (Iconol.)
 Hyacinthies, fêtes d'Apollon
 Hyades, nymphes
 Hyale, nymphe de Diane
 Hyamidés, prêtres de Jupiter
 Hyantes, peuples de Béotie
 Hyantides, les Muses
 Hyas, fils d'Atlas
 Hybla, montagne de Sicile
 Hyblaea, déesse
 Hybléens, peuples de Sicile
 Hybris, mère de Pan
 Hybristiques, fêtes des femmes
 à Argos
 Hydre de Lerne, monstre né de
 Typhon
 Hydrographie (Iconol.)
 Hydromanthie, art de prédire
 par l'eau
 Hydrophories, cérémonies su-
 nèbres en mémoire du déluge

Hyène, divinité des Égyptiens,
 animal
 Hyet, Bacchus
 Hygius, fils d'Esculape
 Hyzée, fille d'Esculape
 Hyla, ville de Béotie
 Hylacide, Castor, fils d'Hylax
 Hylactor, chien d'Actéon
 Hylax, père de Castor
 Hylée, centaure
 Hyllus, fils de la Terre ; fils
 d'Hercule
 Hylobiens, philosophes indiens
 Hylonome, nymphe
 Hymen, ou Hyménée, divinité
 du Mariage
 Hymer (Celt.), géant
 Hymétie, montagne de l'Atti-
 que
 Hyminoles, chanteurs d'hym-
 nes
 Hymnographie, compositeur
 d'hymne
 Hyone, mère de Triptolème
 Hyperboréen, Apollon
 Hypérsie, ville de l'Achaïe
 Hypérie, fontaine de Thessalie ;
 ville de Sicile
 Hyperion, fils d'Uranus
 Hypermneste, danaïde
 Hyperthure, hespéride
 Hyphiates, divinités champé-
 tres
 Hypocrisie (Iconol.)
 Hypophètes, sous interprètes
 Hyppa, nourrice de Bacchus
 Hyrannus, ville de l'Élide

I.

IA, fille d'Atlas
 Ialène, fils de Calliope
 Ialilus, ville de Rhodes
 Iambe, fille de Pan et d'Echo
 Ianus, fils d'Apollon
 Iânasse, néréide ; océanide
 Iapygie, contrée d'Italie
 Inpyx, fils de Dédale
 Iarborus, divinité des Palmy-
 réniens
 Iasis, nymphes, Ionides
 Iassus, ville de Carie
 Iazdan, voyez Oromasde
 Ibis, oiseau d'Égypte
 Icaides, fêtes d'Épicure
 Icaidistes, les Epicuriens
 Icaere, fils de Dédale
 Icaerie, île de la mer Egée
 Icaerians, jeux en l'honneur d'E-
 rigone
 Icaarius, père de Pénélope
 Icelle, fils du Sommeil
 Ichnée, Thémis et Némésis
 Ichnéumon, rat consacré à La-
 tone en Égypte
 Ichnobate, chien d'Actéon
 Iconologie (Iconol.)
 Ida, montagne de l'Asie ; mon-
 tagne de Crète
 Idalie, ville de Chypre
 Idée, nymphe ; danaïde ; ou
 Idée, Cybèle

ouanas, prêtres de la Floride
our, fils de l'Érèbe et de la
Nuit
ouvence, nymphe
uée (Iconol.)
uge (Iconol.)
agement (Iconol.)
uhles, esprits aériens des La-
pous
ubas, prêtresses et devineres-
ses de Formose
unon, femme de Jupiter
unons, génies des femmes
upiter, le plus puissant des
dieux
uridiction (Iconol.)
ustice, divinité allégorique
urterne, divinité des Romains
uul, fête de Thor.

K.

KADARIS, sectaires mahomé-
tans
Kad-zadélites, secte de mahomé-
tans
Kadris, religieux tures
Kalateurs, hérauts romains
Kall'ka, Kalki, ou Kalli, déesse
des Gentous
Kanno, Être suprême des nègres
Kartik, divinité des Gentous
Kber, secte des Persans
Keramiens, sectaires mahomé-
tans
Kéramon, dieu des Spartiates
Kéranoscopie, divination par
la foudre
Kessabiens, secte de mahomé-
tans
Kharom, bon génie des Parsis
Khadia, dieu tout-puissant des
Perses
Khardad, bon génie des Parsis
Kial Kialk, divinité du Pégu
Kichtan (Amér.), Être suprême
Kikymora (Slav.), dieu de la
nuit
Kissen, dieu des Gentous
Kistnerappan (Ind.), dieu de
l'eau
Kitehi-Manitou, déité du Ca-
nada
Kiwasa, idole des sauvages de
Virginie
Kobada, Janus des Slaves
Koppubs, prêtres de Ceilan
Kosé, divinité des Iduméens
Kouan-In (Chin.), divinité des
femmes
Koupalo (Slav.), dieu des fruits
Krono, idole des Germains
Krusmann, dieu des peuples du
Rhin
Krotsanam, divinité des bords
du Rhin
Kuaser (Celt.), fils des dieux
Kuges, ecclésiastiques du Ja-
pon
Kuil-Kimpeti (Chin.), divinité
Kouan-In-Pa-Sa, divinité des
Chinois

L.
LABDA, fille d'Amphion
Laidleur (Iconol.)
Lailus, divinité des pourrices
Lama, Dala-Lama
Lamie, fille de Neptune
Lamies, spectres à visage de
femme
Lampétie, Lampétuse, fille d'A-
pollon
Lampéto, reine des Amazones
Lampétrics, fête de Bacchus
Lamus, fils de Neptune ; fils de
Priam
Lanitor (Ind.), démon de l'air
Lanthila (Ind.), Être supérieur
des Molouques
Laocoon, argonaute ; fils de
Priam
Laodocus, fils d'Apollon
Laoméde, fille de Nérée
Laothoé, fille d'Hercule
Laphries, fête en l'honneur de
Diane
Laphystiennes, bacchantes
Lapithe, fille d'Apollon
Lapithés, fils d'Apollon ; fils
d'Éole
Lara, naïade
Lararies, fêtes des Larcs
Lardane, nymphe
Lare, dieu domestique
Larentales, fête d'Acca-Lauren-
tia
Larentinales, laurentales
Lares, dieux domestiques
Larissée, Minerve
Laranda, mère des Lares
Larves, ames des méchants
Lasciveté (Iconol.)
Lassitude (Iconol.)
Lat, idole des Arabes
Lath, l'Être suprême des A-
rabes
Latobius, dieu de la santé des
Noriques
Latoïdes, Apollon et Diane
Latone, fille du titan Coeus
Latreé, centaure
Laurea, divinité
Laverne, déesse des voleurs
Lavernions, les dévots à La-
verne
Lavinie, fille de Latinus
Laximi, femme de Wisnou
Laxo, fille de Borée
Léandre, jeune homme amou-
reux d'Héro
Léchanomantie, sorte de divi-
nation
Léchéès, fils de Neptune
Léchies (Slav.), dieux des bois
Lécoris, une des Grâces
Léda, femme de Tyndare ;
(Slav.) dieu de la guerre
Légréret d'esprit (Iconol.)
Léhérenne, divinité
Lélégides, nymphes
Lémures, génies malfesans
Lémures, Lémurales, fête des
Lémures
Lénées, fêtes de Bacchus
Lentour (Iconol.)

Léonides, fêtes de Léonidas
Léonthadome, nymphe
Léontiade, fils d'Hercule
Lerne, lac d'Argos
Lernées, fêtes à Lerne
Leschémore, Apollon
Léthé, fleuve de Crète ; de l'en-
fer
Leucate, promontoire de Heu-
cade
Leucippe, océanide
Leucophryne, Diane
Leucosie, sirène
Leucothée, Ino
Leucyanite, Bacchus
Levana, déesse à Rome
Léviathan, poisson fabuleux
Libéra, déesse, fille de Jupiter
Libérales, fêtes de Bacchus
Libéralité, allégorie
Liberté, divinité des Grecs et
des Romains
Libertinage (Iconol.)
Libéthrides, nymphes ; les Mu-
ses
Libitine, déesse des funérailles
Libre arbitre (Iconol.)
Licence (Iconol.)
Licenités, Bacchus
Licnophores, ceux qui por-
taient le van
Ligée, nymphe
Ligie, néréide ; sirène
Lilée, naïade
Lilit (M. Rabb.), femme d'Adam
Limes, divinité romaine
Limnaces, Limnades, Limnia-
des, Limnées, Limniaques,
nymphe des lacs et des
étangs
Limnétidies, fêtes de Diane
Limniace, nymphe
Limnorie, néréide
Limoniades, nymphes des prai-
ries
Lindienne, Minerve
Lingam (Ind.), représentation
du dieu Ixora
Linus, fils d'Apollon
Liriope, océanide
Lochéate, Jupiter
Loda, dieu de Scandinavie
Lofna, déesse des Goths
Logique (Iconol.)
Loke (Celt.), divinité malic-
sante
Loquacité (Allégor.)
Lophages, peuples d'Afrique
Lotos, fleur du lotus
Louange, allégorie
Loup, consacré à Mars
Louquo (Ind.), le premier
homme
Louve, nourrice de Rémus et
de Romulus
Lovna (Celt.), déesse favorable
Loyauté (Iconol.)
Lua, déesse des expiations
Lubentia, déesse du désir
Lucaries ou Luceries, fête ro-
maine
Lucifer, fils de Jupiter et de
l'Aurore
Lucine, déesse des accouche-
mens

Lucrèce, femme de Collatin
 Lucratiens, jeux
 Lucullus, fêtes de Lucullus
 Luki (Ind.), déesse des grains
 Lune, divinité
 Lupercales, fêtes de Pan
 Luperques, prêtres de Pan
 Lustrales, fêtes à Rome
 Lustration, cérémonie
 Luxure (Iconol.)
 Lycæon, roi d'Arcadie
 Lycées, fêtes d'Apollon
 Lyceste, nymphe
 Lycéus, centaure
 Lychas, valet d'Hercule
 Lycidas, Lapithe; centaure
 Lycigénète, Apollon
 Lycisca, chienne d'Aséon
 Lycius, fils d'Hercule
 Lycogène, Apollon
 Lyconiède, fils d'Apollon
 Lycorina, nymphe
 Lycorius, fils d'Apollon
 Lycurgides, fête de Lycurgue
 Lycurgue, géant; fils de Jupiter
 Lycus, centaure
 Lydus, fils d'Hercule
 Lympia, divinité Romaine
 Lyra (Celt.), déesse
 Lyrcée, guerrier
 Lydien, Hercule
 Lyre (Iconol.)
 Lyrique (poème) (Iconol.)
 Lyndries, fêtes de Junon
 Lyndes, nymphes
 Lyssa, la Rage

M.

MA, femme chargée d'élever
 Bacchus
 Mah, reine des fées
 Maboia (Ind.), mauvais prin-
 cipe
 Macarée, fils d'Eole
 Macarie, fille d'Hercule
 Machaon, fils d'Esculape
 Machlyas, peuple d'Afrique
 Maciste, Hercule
 Macoché, Mocoche, ou Mokosle,
 divinité de Kiew
 Macria, fille d'Aristée
 Macrobien, peuple fabuleux
 Macrochira, géant
 Maetrisme, danse ridicule
 Mirra, néréide
 Maglante, divinité des Philip-
 pines
 Magnanimité (Iconol.)
 Magnès, fils d'Eole
 Magnificence (Iconol.)
 Magodes, pantoufles
 Magophonie, fête des Perses
 Mahudeva (Ind.), Shiva
 Mahab Surgo (Ind.), le ciel
 Mahomet, prophète, législateur,
 et souverain des Arabes
 Main, fille d'Atlas
 Main, symbole de la force, de
 la foi
 Main, substitut de Wishnou

Majesta, divinité romaine
 Majesté royale (Iconol.)
 Majumes, fêtes de Flore
 Maladie (Iconol.)
 Maladies, divinités des enfers
 Malaingha (Afr.), ange
 Malacatè, Apollon
 Malignité (Iconol.)
 Mallophore, Cérés
 Malumigia, hérétiques mahomé-
 tains
 Malvales, fêtes de Matula
 Mamaniva, idole des Baniars
 Mambres, magicien d'Egypte
 Mammon ou Mammona, dieu
 des Syriens
 Mana, déesse des Romains
 Manah, idole des anciens Ara-
 bes
 Manar-Suami (Ind.), divinité
 inconnue
 Manco-Capac, législateur et
 dieu des Péruviens
 Mandane, épouse de Cyrus
 Mandragor, diable familier
 Mane (Celt.), la Lutte
 Mânes, fantômes
 Mânes, divinités
 Manès, fils de Jupiter
 Mangélias, fêtes des Romains
 Mania, déesse romaine
 Manis, les Furies
 Manipa, idole de Tartarie
 Manitou (Amér.), esprit
 Manmadin (Ind.), fils de Wish-
 nou
 Mansuétude (Iconol.)
 Manto, prophétesse
 Manturia, déesse des Romains
 Maozin, dieu de l'antiquité;
 Jupiter; Mars
 Marabouts, prêtres mahomé-
 tans d'Afrique
 Maracas, idoles du Brésil
 Maramba, idole de Loango
 Marcia, nymphe
 Marcius, devin
 Mariage (Iconol.)
 Mariatala (Ind.), déesse de la
 petite vérole
 Marica, nymphe
 Marnas, divinité de Gaza
 Maroutoukeis (Ind.), tribu des
 purs esprits
 Marpésie, reine des Amazones
 Mars, dieu de la guerre
 Marsiter, Mars
 Marsus, fils de Cirié
 Marvvas, rival d'Apollon
 Martha, prophétesse Syrienne
 Marthésie, reine des Amazones
 Martinet, Maître Martinet, dé-
 mon familier
 Martyre (Iconol.)
 Martzana, divinité de Kiew
 Massue, symbole d'Hercule
 Mastigophores, huissiers des
 Hellanodiques
 Matchi-Manitou (Amér.), esprit
 malfaisant
 Matchia-Vataram, Wisnou
 Matères, déesses en Sicile
 Mathan, prêtre de Baal
 Mathématiques (Iconol.)
 Matin (Iconol.)

Matrales, fête d'Iao
 Matrones, les parques
 Matta (Ind.), idole monstrueuse
 Maturra, déesse de la nature
 Matuta, Leucothée ou Iao
 Matzou, divinité chinoise
 Mausole, roi de Carie
 Mausole, tombeau de Mau-
 sole
 Maya (Ind.), mère de la nature
 et des dieux
 Mayessoura (Ind.), l'air divi-
 nisé
 Mayrs (Celt.), divinités
 Mécanique (Iconol.)
 Mécaniphus, sorcier Chaldéen
 Méchaveté (Iconol.)
 Médecine (Iconol.)
 Médée, amante de Jason
 Médiocrité (Iconol.)
 Médiocimes, dieux scéens
 Médiance (Iconol.)
 Méditation (Iconol.)
 Méditrinales, fêtes de Médi-
 trine
 Médiitrine, divinité des médica-
 mens
 Médion ou Modius, fils de Mar-
 Médion, centaure
 Médus, fils de Jason et de Mé-
 dicé
 Méduse, gorgone
 Mégabyzes, Mégalybyzes, prê-
 tres de Diane
 Mégalarics, fêtes de Cérés
 Mégascélépiades, fêtes d'Escu-
 lape
 Mégale, Junon
 Mégaliens, jeux
 Mégaliens, fête de Cybèle
 Mégareus, petit-fils d'Hercule;
 fils d'Apollon; fils de Nép-
 tune
 Mégarus, fils de Jupiter
 Mégère, furie
 Méhadu, divinité des Bra-
 mines
 Métalippe, nymphe; fille d'E-
 ole
 Mélampe, fils d'Atrée; compa-
 gnon d'Hercule
 Mélanéolie (Iconol.)
 Mélanée, centaure
 Mélanippus, fils de Mars
 Mélanipadam, paradis des In-
 diens
 Mélanthie, fille de Deucalion
 Mélanthos, nymphe
 Mélas, argonaute
 Mélearchus, dieu des Tyriens
 Melchom, dieu des Ammonites
 Mélégre, fils d'Enée
 Méléte, muse
 Mélétes, Méties, Méléides, Epi-
 méléides, nymphes des trou-
 peaux
 Méliaste, Bacchus
 Mélibée, fille de l'Océan; fille
 de Niobé
 Mélierte, Hercule
 Mélie, fille de l'Océan; nymphe
 Mélégonia, fille de Véus
 Méline, océanide
 Mélipe, néréide; nymphe
 Mellone, divinité des abeilles

Mélobois, océanide
 Mélophore, Cérés
 Méloponène, muse de la tragédie
 Mélusine, fée
 Mémacté, Jupiter
 Mémactéries, fêtes de Jupiter
 Mémercus, fils de Jason
 Ménon, fils de Tithon
 Mémoire (Iconol.)
 Mémphis, fils de Jupiter
 Mémtrinus, dieu des Phéniciens
 Mém, Lanus
 Mém ou Mené, divinité des infirmités des femmes
 Mémace (Iconol.)
 Mémades, Bacchantes
 Mémagyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Mémalippe, fille de Chiron
 Mémalippia, fête de Mémalippe
 Mémalque, berger
 Mémasinus, fils de Pollux
 Mémot, divinité des Arabes
 Mémô, dieu égyptien
 Mémé, déesse, la Lune
 Mémélaies, fêtes de Mémélas
 Mémélas, frère d'Agamemnon
 Mémélece, centaure
 Mémès, législateur et roi d'Égypte
 Méméthée, fils de Pélée
 Mémestho, océanide
 Mémippe, néréide; idole des Indiens; amazone
 Mémis, fils de Lycaon
 Mémou, fils de Brahma
 Mém, la pensée, divinité des songes (Iconol.)
 Mémthe, fille du Coeyte
 Mémor, ami d'Ulysse
 Mémodes, les Muses
 Mémodes, les Amazones
 Mémphis, déesse de l'air corrompu
 Mémris (Iconol.)
 Mém, grande divinité
 Mémra, fille de Protée
 Mémrodona, déesse des marchands
 Mémreure, messager des dieux
 Mémreures, fêtes de Cérés
 Mémreux, Vénus
 Mémri-Banou (Orient.), fée égyptienne, démon que les Russes révèrent
 Mémriens, gladiateurs
 Mémriou, fils de Molus; fils de Jason
 Mémris (Iconol.)
 Mémros, centaure
 Mémros, fils de Jason
 Mémrope, mère de Dédale; pléiade
 Mémrops, géant
 Mémros, Bacchus
 Mémstrophonies, jours des sacrifices publics
 Mémstrop, fils de Neptune
 Mémstrop, Jupiter
 Mémstros, déesse des moissons
 Mémstros (Amér.), réparateur après le déluge
 Mémstros, fils de Persée

Mesure (Iconol.)
 Métaginites, fêtes d'Apollon
 Métagyrtes, ministres de Cybèle
 Métaphysique (Iconol.)
 Métharine, fille de Pygmalion
 Méthée, cheval de Pluton
 Méthon, fils d'Orphée
 Méthyne, divinité du vin nouveau
 Métis, déesse, épouse de Jupiter
 Métœcia, sacrifice établi par Thésée
 Métra, aimée de Neptune
 Métragyrte, la mère des dieux
 Métragyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Métélevis, religieux tures
 Mézence, roi d'Etrurie
 Mezzechuliens, philosophes mahométans
 Mias, temples des Japonais
 Michapous, l'Être suprême dans l'Amérique septentrionale
 Midas, fils de Cybèle
 Midi (Iconol.)
 Mignonitis, Vénus
 Mibir ou Mibir, dieu des Perses
 Milanton, amant d'Atalante
 Milon de Crotone, athlète
 Militiades, sacrifices en l'honneur de Miltiade
 Mimallodes, Mimalionides, Bacchantes
 Mimamsâ (Ind.), secte philosophique
 Mimas, géant
 Mimis (Celt.), dieu de la sagesse
 Mimon, dieu de l'Inde
 Mineias, fille de Minée
 Minervales, fêtes de Minerve
 Minerve, déesse de la sagesse
 Minétra, nymphe
 Minopéne, nymphe
 Minos, juge des enfers
 Minotaure, monstre moitié homme et moitié taureau
 Minutus, dieu des Romains
 Minytus, fils de Niobé
 Misène, fils d'Éole
 Misère, divinité
 Miséricorde (Iconol.)
 Mithama, génie des Basilidiens
 Mithra, Mithras
 Mithras, divinité Persane
 Mithraïques, fêtes de Mithras
 Mitra, Vénus Uranus
 Mitylénies, fête d'Apollon
 Mnasile, satyre
 Mnasinon, fils de Pollux
 Mnémé, muse
 Mnémonides, les Muses
 Mnémosine, la Mémoire
 Mnésinoé, Léda
 Mnévis, taureau consacré au soleil
 Montazalites, sectaires Mahométans
 Mobeis, prêtres des Parsis
 Modestie (Iconol.)
 Mœragetès, Jupiter
 Mœragetès, Pluton
 Mogiassemiou, secte musulmane

Mogon, déité du Northumberland
 Moiragète, Jupiter
 Moïsaour (Ind.), chef des anges rebelles
 Moïse, législateur des Hébreux
 Mokissos, génies au royaume de Loango
 Molée, fête de Lyeurgue
 Moles, déesse des meuniers
 Molesse (Iconol.)
 Moloch, dieu des Ammonites
 Molongo, Être suprême du Monomotapa
 Molpadie, amazone
 Molus, enfant de Minos
 Mornus, dieu de la raillerie
 Monarchie (Iconol.)
 Monarchie universelle (Iconol.)
 Monde, dieu
 Monkir et Nekir (Mah.), anges
 Monts-joie, mouceaux de pierres autour des statues de Mercure
 Monyehus, centaure
 Mopse, sirène
 Mopsus, fils d'Apollon; Lapithe
 Moquerie (Iconol.)
 Morale (Iconol.)
 Morad (Pers.), l'ange de la mort
 Morgion, grâce
 Morgites, secte du mahométisme
 Mormones, génies redoutables
 Morphée, le premier des Songes
 Mort, divinité
 Mortification (Iconol.)
 Moschata, Jupiter des Arabes
 Motazalites, sectaires mahométans
 Moudévi (Ind.), déesse de la discordie et de la misère
 Mouii ou Cateri (Ind.), esprits
 Mouth (Syr.), dieu des morts
 Moyéni (Ind.), Vishnou
 Mucies, fêtes en l'honneur de Mutius Scévola
 Mulciber, Vulcain
 Mumbo-Jumbo, idole de Nègres
 Munaschites, philosophes tures
 Munchies, fête de Diane
 Murcia, déesse, la Parresse
 Musagète, Apollon
 Musée, disciple d'Orphée
 Musées, fêtes des muses
 Musérins, athées tures
 Muses, déesses des sciences et des arts
 Musimos (Afr.), fêtes des ames
 Musique (Iconol.)
 Musucca (Afr.), le diable
 Muta, déesse du silence, Lara
 Mycale, magicienne
 Myleassie, Cérés
 Mycène, fille d'Inachus
 Mycerinus, fils de Chéops
 Myingrus, génie imaginaire
 Myiode, Myiagrus
 Mynitus, fils de Niobé
 Myoam, génie des Basilidiens
 Myomautie, divination par les rats
 Myrionyma, Isis
 Myrsus, Héraclide
 Myrte, consacré à Vénus
 Myrto, amazone
 Mysies, fêtes de Cérés

Lucrèce, femme de Collatin
 Luctatiens, jeux
 Lucullus, fêtes de Lucullus
 Luki (Ind.), déesse des grains
 Lune, divinité
 Lupercales, fêtes de Pan
 Lupérques, prêtres de Pan
 Lustrales, fêtes à Rome
 Lustration, cérémonie
 Luxure (Iconol.)
 Lycaon, roi d'Arendie
 Lycées, fêtes d'Apollon
 Lycoste, nymphe
 Lycétus, centaure
 Lychas, valet d'Hercule
 Lycidas, Lapithe; centaure
 Lycigénète, Apollon
 Lycisca, chimère d'Actéon
 Lycius, fils d'Hercule
 Lycogène, Apollon
 Lycomède, fils d'Apollon
 Lycorins, nymphe
 Lycorus, fils d'Apollon
 Lycurgides, fête de Lycurgue
 Lycurgue, géant; fils de Jupiter
 Lycus, centaure
 Lydus, fils d'Hercule
 Lympba, divinité Romaine
 Lyna (Celt.), déesse
 Lyncée, guerrier
 Lyndien, Hercule
 Lyre (Iconol.)
 Lyrique (poème) (Iconol.)
 Lyandria, fêtes de Junon
 Lysiades, nymphes
 Lyssa, la Rage

M.

MA, femme chargée d'élever
 Bacchus
 Mab, reine des fées
 Mabois (Ind.), mauvais prin-
 cipe
 Macarée, fils d'Eole
 Macarie, fille d'Hercule
 Machon, fils d'Esculape
 Machyssa, peuple d'Afrique
 Maciste, Hercule
 Macouhe, Mocoche, ou Mokoche,
 divinité de Kiew
 Macria, fille d'Aristée
 Macrobien, peuple fabuleux
 Macrosiris, géant
 Maetrisme, danse ridicule
 Mera, néréide
 Maglante, divinité des Philip-
 pines
 Magnanimité (Iconol.)
 Magnès, fils d'Eole
 Magnificence (Iconol.)
 Magodes, pantouffles
 Magophonie, fête des Perses
 Mahadeva (Ind.), Shiva
 Mahah Surgo (Ind.), le ciel
 Mahomet, prophète, législateur,
 et souverain des Arabes
 Main, fille d'Atlas
 Main, symbole de la force, de
 la foi
 N'ais, substitut de Wisnou

Majesta, divinité romaine
 Majesta royale (Iconol.)
 Majumes, fêtes de Flore
 Maladie (Iconol.)
 Maladies, divinités des enfers
 Malaingha (Afr.), ange
 Malacés, Apollon
 Malignité (Iconol.)
 Mallophore, Cérès
 Malumigia, hérétiques mahom-
 métans
 Malvales, fêtes de Matula
 Mamaniva, idole des Banians
 Mambra, magicien d'Egypte
 Mammon ou Mammona, dieu
 des Syriens
 Mana, déesse des Romains
 Manah, idole des anciens A-
 rabs
 Manar-Suami (Ind.), divinité
 inconnue
 Manco-Capac, législateur et
 dieu des Péruviens
 Mandane, épouse de Cyrus
 Mandragor, diable familier
 Mane (Celt.), la Luffe
 Mânes, fantômes
 Mânes, divinités
 Manès, fils de Jupiter
 Mangélics, fêtes des Romains
 Mania, déesse romaine
 Manics, les Furies
 Manipa, idole de Tartarie
 Manitou (Amér.), esprit
 Manmadin (Ind.), fils de Wis-
 nou
 Mansuétude (Iconol.)
 Manto, prophétesse
 Manturna, déesse des Romains
 Maozian, dieu de l'antiquité;
 Jupiter; Mars
 Marabouts, prêtres mahomé-
 tans d'Afrique
 Maracas, idoles du Brésil
 Maramba, idole de Loango
 Marcia, nymphe
 Mareius, devin
 Mariage (Iconol.)
 Mariatata (Ind.), déesse de la
 petite vérole
 Marica, nymphe
 Marina, divinité de Gaza
 Maroutoukais (Ind.), tribu des
 purs esprits
 Marpésie, reine des Amazones
 Mars, dieu de la guerre
 Marspiter, Mars
 Marsus, fils de Circé
 Marryas, rival d'Apollon⁹
 Martha, prophétesse Syrienne
 Marthésie, reine des Amazones
 Martinet, Maître Martinet, dé-
 mon familier
 Martyre (Iconol.)
 Martzana, divinité de Kiew
 Massue, symbole d'Hercule
 Mastigophores, huiquiers des
 Hullanodiques
 Matchi-Manitou (Amér.), esprit
 malfaisant
 Matchia-Vataram, Wisnou
 Matères, déesses en Sicile
 Mathan, prêtre de Baal
 Mathématiques (Iconol.)
 Matin (Iconol.)

Matrales, fête d'Ino
 Matrones, les parques
 Matta (Ind.), idole monstrueuse
 Maturne, déesse de la maturité
 Matuta, Leucothée ou Ino
 Matzou, divinité chinoise
 Mausole, roi de Carie
 Mausole, tombeau de Mau-
 sole
 Maya (Ind.), mère de la nature
 et des dieux
 Mayessoura (Ind.), l'air divi-
 nisé
 Mayrs (Celt.), divinités
 Mécanique (Iconol.)
 Mécasphins, sorciers Chaldéens
 Méchanoxé (Iconol.)
 Médecine (Iconol.)
 Médée, amante de Jason
 Médiorité (Iconol.)
 Médiocines, dieux sériens
 Médianee (Iconol.)
 Méditation (Iconol.)
 Méditriuales, fêtes de Mé-
 trine
 Méditrine, divinité des médica-
 mens
 Médios ou Modios, fils de Mars
 Médion, centaure
 Médus, fils de Jason et de Mé-
 dée
 Méduse, gorgone
 Mégabyzes, Mégabozzes, pri-
 tres de Diane
 Mégalaris, fêtes de Cérès
 Mégasclépiades, fêtes d'Escu-
 lape
 Mégale, Junon
 Mégalesiens, jeux
 Mégalesis, fête de Cybèle
 Mégareus, petit-fils d'Hercule;
 fils d'Apollon; fils de Ne-
 ptune
 Mégarus, fils de Jupiter
 Mégère, furie
 Méhadu, divinité des Bra-
 mines
 Métalippe, nymphe; fille d'E-
 ole
 Mélampe, fils d'Atreé; compa-
 gnon d'Hercule
 Mélanolie (Iconol.)
 Mélanée, centaure
 Mélanippus, fils de Mars
 Mélanipadan, paradis des In-
 diens
 Mélanthis, fille de Deucalion
 Mélantho, nymphe
 Métas, argonaute
 Melcarthus, dieu des Tyriens
 Melchom, dieu des Ammonites
 Méléagre, fils d'Orée
 Méléte, muse
 Méliades, Mélies, Méliades, Ep-
 méliades, nymphes des trou-
 peaux
 Méliaste, Bacchus
 Mélibée, fille de l'Océan; fil-
 le de Niobé
 Mélierte, Hercule
 Mélie, fille de l'Océan; nymphe
 Méligunis, fille de Vénus
 Méliose, océanide
 Méliote, néréide; nymphe
 Mellone, divinité des abeilles

Mélobois, océanide
 Mélophore, Cérés
 Melpomène, muse de la tragédie
 Mélusine, fée
 Mémacte, Jupiter
 Mémactéria, fêtes de Jupiter
 Mémarcus, fils de Jason
 Mannon, fils de Tithon
 Mémoire (Iconol.)
 Memphis, fils de Jupiter
 Menrurus, dieu des Phéniciens
 Men, Lanus
 Méné ou Mené, divinité des infirmités des femmes
 Menées (Iconol.)
 Ménades, Bacchantes
 Ménagyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Ménalippe, fille de Chiron
 Ménalippies, fête de Ménalippe
 Ménalque, berger
 Ménasius, fils de Pollux
 Menat, divinité des Arabes
 Ménéas, dieu égyptien
 Méné, déesse, la Lune
 Ménélaïes, fêtes de Ménélas
 Ménélas, frère d'Agamemnon
 Ménélaée, centaure
 Ménéas, législateur et roi d'Égypte
 Ménésthe, fils de Pélée
 Ménésthe, océanide
 Ménéippe, néréide; idole des Indiens; amazone
 Ménéus, fils de Lycæon
 Menou, fils de Brahma
 Menou, la pensée, divinité
 Mensonge (Iconol.)
 Menthe, fille du Coeyte
 Mentor, ami d'Ulysse
 Menides, les Muses
 Mentes, les Amazones
 Menthis, déesse de l'air corrompu
 Mepri (Iconol.)
 Mepri, grande divinité
 Mera, fille de Protée
 Mérédonia, déesse des marchands
 Mèreure, messager des dieux
 Mèreuriales, fêtes de Cérés
 Mèreux, Vénus
 Mergian-Banou (Orient.), fée
 Mériem, démon que les Russes invoquent
 Mériens, gladiateurs
 Merion, fils de Molus; fils de Jason
 Merte (Iconol.)
 Merméros, centaure
 Merméras, fils de Jason
 Mérope, mère de Dédale; pléiade
 Meros, géant
 Mésadéus, Bacchus
 Mésostrophonies, jours des sacrifices publics
 Mésape, fils de Neptune
 Mésapee, Jupiter
 Mésias, déesse des moissons
 Mésou (Amér.), réparateur après le déluge
 Mestor, fils de Persée

Mesure (Iconol.)
 Métagittines, fêtes d'Apollon
 Métagyrtes, ministres de Cybèle
 Métaphysique (Iconol.)
 Métharme, fille de Pygmalion
 Méthée, cheval de Pluton
 Méthon, fils d'Orphée
 Méthyne, divinité du vin nouveau
 Métis, déesse, épouse de Jupiter
 Métœcies, sacrifice établi par Thésée
 Metra, aimée de Neptune
 Métragyrte, la mère des dieux
 Métragyrtes, prêtres de Cybèle
 Mévélésis, religieux turcs
 Mézence, roi d'Etrurie
 Mezzaehulians, philosophes mahométans
 Mias, temples des Japonais
 Michapous, l'Être suprême dans l'Amérique septentrionale
 Midas, fils de Cybèle
 Midi (Iconol.)
 Mignonitis, Vénus
 Mibir ou Mibir, dieu des Perses
 Mibanton, amant d'Atalante
 Milon de Crotone, athlète
 Miltiadès, sacrifices en l'honneur de Miltiade
 Mimallodes, Mimallonides, Bacchantes
 Mimamsâ (Ind.), secte philosophique
 Mimas, géant
 Mimis (Celt.), dieu de la sagesse
 Mimon, dieu Tchinois
 Mineias, fille de Minée
 Minervales, fêtes de Minerve
 Minerve, déesse de la sagesse
 Minétra, nymphe
 Minopéne, nymphe
 Minos, juge des enfers
 Minotaure, monstre moitié homme et moitié taureau
 Minutius, dieu des Romains
 Minytus, fils de Niobé
 Misène, fils d'Eole
 Misère, divinité
 Miséricorde (Iconol.)
 Mithama, génie des Basilidiens
 Mithras, Mithras
 Mithras, divinité Persane
 Mithriagues, fêtes de Mithras
 Mitra, Vénus Uranie
 Mitylénies, fête d'Apollon
 Mnasil, satyre
 Mnasinouis, fils de Pollux
 Mnémé, muse
 Mnémonides, les Muses
 Mnemosine, la Mémoire
 Mnésinoé, Léda
 Mnévis, taureau consacré au soleil
 Moatazalites, sectaires Mahométans
 Mobeds, prêtres des Parais
 Modestie (Iconol.)
 Moragetés, Jupiter
 Moragetés, Pluton
 Mogiassemjou, secte musulmane

Mogon, déité du Northumberland
 Moiragète, Jupiter
 Moissasor (Ind.), chef des angars rebelles
 Moïse, législateur des Hébreux
 Mokissos, génies au royaume de Loango
 Molée, fête de Lycurgue
 Molea, déesse des menuisiers
 Molese (Iconol.)
 Moloeh, dieu des Ammonites
 Molongo, Être suprême du Monomotapa
 Molpadie, amazone
 Molus, enfant de Minos
 Momus, dieu de la raillerie
 Monarchie (Iconol.)
 Monarchie universelle (Iconol.)
 Monde, dieu
 Monkir et Nekir (Mah.), anges
 Mouts-joie, monceaux de pierres autour des statues de Méreure
 Monychus, centaure
 Mopse, sirène
 Mopsus, fils d'Apollon; Lapithe
 Moquerie (Iconol.)
 Morale (Iconol.)
 Mordad (Pers.), l'ange de la mort
 Morgion, grâce
 Morgius, secte du mahométisme
 Mormones, génies redoutables
 Morphée, le premier des Songes
 Mort, divinité
 Mortification (Iconol.)
 Moschata, Jupiter des Arabes
 Motazalites, sectaires mahométans
 Moudévi (Ind.), déesse de la discordie et de la misère
 Mouni ou Cateri (Ind.), esprits
 Mouth (Syr.), dieu des morts
 Moyéni (Ind.), Wishnou
 Mucies, fêtes en l'honneur de Mutius Scévola
 Mulciber, Vulcain
 Munibo-Jumbo, idole de Nègres
 Munaichites, philosophes turcs
 Munchies, fête de Diane
 Murcia, déesse, la Paresse
 Musagète, Apollon
 Musée, disciple d'Orphée
 Musées, fêtes des muses
 Muserins, athées turcs
 Muses, déesses des sciences et des arts
 Musimos (Afr.), fêtes des ames
 Musique (Iconol.)
 Musueca (Afr.), le diable
 Muta, déesse du silence, Lara
 Mycale, magicienne
 Mycalessie, Cérés
 Mycène, fille d'Inachus
 Mycérinus, fils de Cléopis
 Myiagrus, génie imaginaire
 Myiode, Myiagrus
 Mynitus, fils de Niobé
 Myoam, génie des Basilidiens
 Myomantie, divination par les rats
 Myrionyma, Isis
 Myrsus, Héraclide
 Myrte, consacré à Vénus
 Myrto, amazone
 Mysias, fêtes de Cérés

N.

NAANG-PHRATHO-RANI
 (Siam.), ange gardienne de la terre
Nabo ou Nébo, divinité des Assyriens
Nagates, astrologues de Ceilan
Naïade, nymphe
Naïades, nymphes
Naïas, Naïs, naïade
Naïbes (Mah.), docteurs de la loi
Nairangie (Arab.), divination sur des phénomènes du soleil et de la lune
Nais, nymphe
Nambouris, prêtres du Malabar
Nandi (Ind.), déesse de la joie
Nanine, déesse en Perse
Napées, nymphes
Narasima-Vntaram, Vishnou
Narayan (Ind.), l'esprit divin
Narcée, fils de Bacchus
Narcisse, fils du Céphise
Nar-da, fils de Brahm
Narfe (Celt.), fils de Loke
Nasamon, fils de Diane
Nasio ou Natio, déesse des Romains
Nastrande, enfer des Scandinaves
Natagai (Ind.), dieu créateur
Natalities, fêtes, jeux en l'honneur des dieux qui président à la naissance
Natygay ou Stogay, dieux pénitents des Tartares
Nature, divinité
Naucratia, ville d'Egypte
Nauplius, fils de Neptune; argonaute
Nausicaa, fille d'Alcinoüs
Nausithoé, néréide
Nausithoüs, fils de Neptune
Navigation (Iconol.)
Nazarat, état des Nazaréens
Nebrodès, Bacchus
Nécessité, déesse absolue
Necysia, fête des morts
Néda, nourrice de Jupiter
Nedymnus, centaure
Nééra, déesse aimée du Soleil; fille de Niobé
Neges ou Canusis, prêtres du Japon
Négligence (Iconol.)
Négres, secte japonaise
Nehallenia, déesse en Zélande
Néhémie, le Messie
Neith (Celt.), divinité des eaux
Néïdies, fêtes de Diane
Neléis, Diane
Nélo, danaïde
Nembroth, esprit
Néméens, jeux institués par Hercule
Nemertès, néréide
Némésées, fêtes de Némésis
Némèses, divinités
Némésis, déesse de la vengeance

Némestrinus, dieu des forêts
Némétés, Jupiter Néméen
Némorales, fêtes de Diane
Nemrod, Saturne
Nénie, déesse des funérailles
Nénies, chants aux funérailles
Néoenie, fête de Bacchus
Néoméniés, fêtes aux nouvelles lunes
Néoméris, néréide
Néoptolémeés, fête de Néoptoléme
Néphalies, fête des gens sobres
Néphélim, géans ou brigands
Néphélocentaures, centaures nus
Nephté, femme de Typhon
Nephtyüs, Vénus ou la Victoire
Neptunales, fêtes de Neptune
Neptune, divinité des mers
Neptunes, certains génies semblables aux Faunes
Nequam, prince des magiciens
Nérée, dieu marin
Nérées, filles de Nérée
Nergel, divinité des Chutéens
Nériène ou Nériön, femme de Mars
Nérina, Nérita, Névérta, déesse du respect
Néroniens, jeux littéraires
Nésée, nymphe
Nesroch, dieu des Assyriens
Nessus, centaure
Néou, dieux des Arabes
Neutralité (Iconol.)
Nia, Cérés des Sarmates
Nia ou Niame (Slav.), roi des enfers
Nibbas, Anubis
Nibéchan, divinité des Hébreux
Nicé, compagne de Jupiter
Nicéa, naïade
Nicéphore, Jupiter
Nicétéries, fête en l'honneur de Minerve
Nicken, dieu des morts en Danemark
Nicodrome, fils d'Hercule
Nieon, fameux athlète
Nicophore, Vénus; Diane
Nieostrata, prophétesse
Nifheim, enfer des Scandinaves
Nil, dieu de l'Egypte; père de Mercure
Ninifo, divinité chinoise, la Voïupté
Ninus, arrière-petit-fils d'Hercule
Niobé, aimée de Jupiter
Njord (Celt.), le troisième des dieux
Niphé, nymphe de Diane
Nireupan, paradis des Siamois
Nirudy (Ind.), roi des démons
Nisée, nymphe
Niso, néréide
Nisus, frère d'Égée
Nitocés, démons des Iles Molouques
Nivarti (Ind.), vertus suréminentes
Noblesse (Iconol.)
Nocea, Neptune des Goths

Noctulus, dieu de la nuit
Nocturninus, Nocturnus, dieu des ténèbres
Nodinus, Nodotus, Nodurtis, Nodutus, dieu des nœuds
Nodutcrusa, divinité
Nornius, fils d'Apollon
Noma, parque; divinité romaine
Nonacriates, Mercure
Nonchalance (Iconol.)
Nondina, déesse de la purification des enfans
Nonius, cheval de Pluton
Nor (Celt.), géant
Nornes (Celt.), fées
Nortia, déesse (trusque)
Nothus, fils de Deucalion
Notus, vent du midi
Novensiales, dieux des Romains
Nudipédales, fête à Rome
Nœe, mère des centaures
Nuit, déesse des ténèbres
Numérie, déesse de l'arithmétique
Nuptiales, dieux des noces
Nyctée, fils de Neptune; cheval de Pluton
Nyctélics, fêtes de Bacchus
Nymphagète, Neptune
Nymphes, divinités subalternes
Nysa, nourrice de Bacchus
Nyséides ou Nysiades, nymphe
Nysa, nymphe
Nyssia, femme de Candaule

O.

OANNÈS, Oën, Oès, monstre moitié homme et moitié poisson
Oaxus, fils d'Apollon
Obéissance (Iconol.)
Obodos, dieu des Arabes
Obscurité (Iconol.)
Obstinatiou, divinité, fille de la nuit
Oby (le vieillard de l'), idole des Tartares de l'Oby
Occasion, divinité
Occident (Iconol.)
Océan, dieu des eaux
Océanides, Océanites, filles d'Océan
Oeypète ou Oeypode, harpie
Ocxroé, océanide
Ocythoé, harpie
Odin, législateur du Nord
Odite, centaure
Odorat (Iconol.)
Odryus, dieu des Thraces
Oëanthe, nymphe
Obotas, athlète
Oëlus, centaure
Edipe, fille de Laüs
Oëmé, danaïde
Oënia, nymphe
Oënistéries, fête à Athènes
Oënone, maîtresse de Jupiter
Oënochoris, fête des Egyptes
Oënopion, fils de Thésée
Oëuvre parfaite (Iconol.)
Offense (Iconol.)

Ogèus, dieu des vieillards
 Ogias, géant
 Oginion, Ogmios, Ogmios, Hercule gaulois
 Ogre, monstre anthropophage
 Ogygès, premier roi de la Grèce
 Oiarou, objet du culte des Iroquois
 Oisiveté (Iconol.)
 Oison, animal consacré à Junon
 Okéa, idole des Virginiens
 Okkisik (Amér.), esprits
 Olène, fils de Jupiter; fils de Vulcain
 Olérics, fêtes en l'honneur de Minerve
 Olivier, arbre consacré à Jupiter
 Olympien, Jupiter
 Olympus, satyre; fils d'Hercule
 Ombassas, prêtres de Madagascar
 Omoplagies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Omorca (Chald.), déesse souveraine de l'univers
 Omphale, reine de Lydie
 On (Egypt.), le soleil
 Onéates, Apollon
 Onchesties, fêtes de Neptune
 Onceus, fils d'Apollon
 Onclérah (Ind.), les enfers
 Onirocriticon, Mercure
 Onocentaure, monstre moitié homme et moitié âne
 Onochoirités, Onochoëtés, monstre moitié âne et moitié porc
 Onomate, fête d'Hercule
 Onouis, prêtres de la Cochinchine
 Onuava, divinité des Gaulois
 Onuphis, taureau consacré à Osiris
 Opalies, fêtes de la déesse Ops
 Opération (Iconol.)
 Opertanéens, dieux
 Opertanéens, sacrifices à Cybèle
 Opnéus ou Ophionée, Pluton
 Ophionée, le chef des démons
 Opites, branche des Gnostiques
 Ophthalmitis, Minerve
 Opinion (Iconol.)
 Opis, Némésis; dieu du secours
 Oplitodromes, athlètes dans les jeux olympiques
 Ops, Cybèle, Rhéa, la Terre
 Optique (Iconol.)
 Or ou Our, feu pur des Chaldéens
 Ora, nymphe
 Oraison (Iconol.)
 Orboua, déesse
 Orciniens, esclaves affranchis
 Ordrysus, divinité des Thraces
 Oréades, nymphes des montagnes
 Oréas, fils d'Hercule et de Chryseïs
 Orée, hamadryade
 Oreste, fils d'Agamemnon
 Oresticides, Agamemnon
 Orgiastes, prêtresses de Bacchus
 Oréus, fêtes de Bacchus
 Orgueil (Iconol.)

Orgya, petites idoles
 Orient (Iconol.)
 Origine d'Amour (Iconol.)
 Orion, dieu de la guerre des Parthes; fils de Neptune; Lapithe
 Orissa (Afr.), Etre suprême
 Orithyie, nécrède; fille d'Erichthée
 Ormusd, ou Hormizda-Choda (Pers.), Oromazdes, premier principe
 Oruëate, Priape
 Ornéus, fête de Priape
 Ornés, Lapithe; centaure; Priape
 Oro, grand dieu des Otahitiens
 Oromedimades, Orcaides
 Oromase (Pers.), principe du bien
 Oromédion, géant
 Orphée, fils d'Apollon, musicien célèbre
 Orphéotélestes, interprètes des mystères
 Orphiques, orgies de Bacchus
 Orséis, nymphe
 Orsi, l'Etre suprême des Perses
 Orsiloché, Diane en Tauride
 Orthane, divinité des Athéniens
 Orthésie, Diane des Thraces
 Orthyie, Diane
 Orthyphories, fête de Minerve et de Bacchus
 Oscilles, petites figures humaines
 Oscines, oiseaux dont on consultait le chant
 Osiris, divinité des Egyptiens
 Oslade, ou Ouslade, divinité de Kiew
 Osques, jeux scéniques
 Ossa-Poila-Maups (Ind.), l'Etre suprême
 Ossiago, déesse des Romains
 Othain, Oden, ou Woden, Odin
 Otkée (Amér.), Othon, le créateur du monde
 Otus, géant
 Ouhiche, démon des Iroquois
 Ouacacara, idole Caraïbe
 Ouhli (Iconol.)
 Ouhli (fleuve d'), Léthé
 Ouhli d'Amour (Iconol.)
 Ouie (Iconol.)
 Ounontio, Onontio, l'Etre suprême des Iroquois
 Ouran ou Ouran-Soungue (Ind.), magiciens
 Ovisara (Afr.), l'Etre suprême
 Oxylus, fils de Mars

P.

PACALIES, fêtes de la Paix
 Pachacamac (M. Pérou), l'Etre suprême
 Pacliacamama, déesse du Pérou
 Pacifère, Minerve
 Pactole, fleuve de Phrygie
 Pactolides, nymphes
 Paganales, fêtes des Romains
 Paix, divinité

Palamæus, démon lutteur
 Palatins, prêtres saliens
 Palatus, déesse à Rome
 Palémon, dieu marin; fils d'Hercule
 Palémonius, argonaute, fils de Vulcain
 Palés, déesse des bergers
 Palestines, les furies
 Palestre, fille de Mercure
 Pâleur, dieu des Romains
 Palices, jumeaux mis au rang des dieux
 Pallies, fête de Palés
 Palinure, pilote d'Enée
 Palladium, statue de Minerve
 Pallas, déesse de la guerre; titan; père de Minerve; fils d'Hercule
 Palloriens, prêtres de la Pâleur
 Panabéoties, fêtes de Minerve
 Pamphila, fille d'Apollon
 Pamphyloge, femme de l'Océan
 Panmylies, fêtes d'Osiris
 Pan, dieu des bergers
 Pannée, fille d'Esculape
 Panachéenne, Cérés
 Panagée, Diane
 Panathénées, fêtes de Minerve
 Panerates, Jupiter
 Paneratiastes, athlètes
 Panda, deux divinités des Romains
 Paudarons (Ind.), religieux
 Paulée, fille d'Hercule
 Pandème, Vénus
 Pandies, fête de Jupiter
 Pandion, fils de Cécrops
 Pandore, la première femme
 Panhellion, Bacchus
 Panionies, fête de Neptune
 Panjacartaguel (Ind.), les cinq dieux
 Panjans, prêtres indiens
 Panomphée, Jupiter
 Panope, nécrède; fille de Thésée
 Panoptès, Jupiter
 Panthée, prêtre d'Apollon
 Panthées, divinités
 Papillon, symbole de l'étourderie
 Pappée, Jupiter des Seythes
 Parabaravastu (M. Ind.), l'Etre suprême
 Parabolains, gladiateurs
 Parabrana, dieu de l'Inde
 Paralos, vaisseau sacré d'Athènes
 Parasati (Ind.), Shiva
 Parashiva (Ind.), Shiva
 Paravourama (Ind.), Wishnou
 Paraxati, déesse, mère de Brahma
 Parcimonie (Iconol.)
 Pardon (Iconol.)
 Parèdres ou Synhodes, hommes mis au rang des dieux
 Parés, Palés
 Paresse, divinité
 Paris, fils de Priam
 Parisies, fêtes des femmes enceintes
 Paraulaires, gladiateurs
 Parvasse, montagne consacrée à Apollon

Parnassides, les Muses
 Parole, divinité des Romains
 Parques, divinités des enfers
 Parra, oiseau de mauvais augure
 Parthes, deux déesses des femmes grosses
 Parthénie, Minerve; Junon; Diane
 Parthénies, hymnes
 Parthénis, Minerve
 Parthénope, sirène
 Partialité (Iconol.)
 Partula, déesse de la grossesse
 Parvati ou Parvati, l'épouse de Shiva
 Pascidas, secte des brunnies
 Pasiphaé, épouse de Minos 2; déesse dans la Laconie
 Pasithée, fille de Jupiter
 Pasithé, océanide
 Pastophores, prêtres de Vénus
 Pataiques, divinités des Phéniciens
 Patala (Ind.), l'enfer
 Patalène ou Patelène, déesse des moissons
 Patella ou Patellana, divinité
 Patelo, divinité des Prussiens
 Patères, prêtres d'Apollon
 Patience (Iconol.)
 Patragali (Ind.), déesse
 Patras, ville du Péloponnèse
 Patriques, mystères mithriaques
 Patriumphi, idole des Prussiens
 Patrocle, roi des Locriens
 Pausus, dieu du repos
 Pauvreté, divinité
 Paventie, divinité romaine
 Pavor, divinité des Romains
 Pavoriens, prêtres de Mars
 Pavot, attribut du sommeil
 Pécans, hymnes en l'honneur d'Apollon
 Pécché (Iconol.)
 Péconia, déesse de l'argent
 Pédophile, Cérés
 Pédotrope, Diane
 Pégase, cheval ailé
 Pégasides, les Muses
 Pégées, nymphes
 Pénitence (Iconol.)
 Pénum (Jap.), dieu
 Pélasgie, Junon
 Pélasgus, fils de la Terre; fils de Jupiter; fils de Neptune
 Pélée, père d'Achille
 Pélidas, fils de Neptune
 Pélides, Achille
 Pellonia, déesse
 Pelopée, fille de Thyeste
 Pélopides, Atrée et Thyeste
 Pélopies, fête de Pélops
 Pélops, fils de Tantale
 Pélorien, Jupiter
 Péloris, nymphe
 Péloates, dieux domestiques
 Pélucée, argonaute
 Pélucépe, femme d'Ulysse
 Pénétrale, lieu le plus secret de la maison
 Pénie, déesse de la pauvreté
 Penitence (Iconol.)
 Péner (Iconol.)

Pentathles, athlètes
 Penthée, roi de Thèbes
 Penthésilée, reine des Amazones
 Péon, médecin fameux
 Péonien, Apollon
 Pépénuth, idole des Saxons
 Pérasie, Diane
 Percunus, idole des anciens Prussiens
 Perdix, sœur de Dédale
 Perdoite, divinité des anciens peuples de la Prusse
 Perfection (Iconol.)
 Perfica, divinité obscure
 Perfidie (Iconol.)
 Perge, Diane
 Pergubria, idole des anciens peuples de la Prusse
 Péribasie, Vénus
 Périclisme, expiation
 Périclètes, ministres de Delphes
 Pericrès, fils d'Éole
 Perigone, fille du géant Sinis
 Péril (Iconol.)
 Périmal (Ind.), divinité
 Périnphas, Lapithe
 Periphétès, géant
 Périss, génies femelles des Persans
 Péristère, nymphé de Vénus
 Permesse, rivière consacrée aux Muses
 Permessides, les Muses
 Péroun, Perkoun (Slav.), première divinité
 Persée, ou Perscis, fille de l'Océan
 Persée, fils de Jupiter
 Perséphone, Proserpine
 Persès, fils du Soleil
 Perséus, titan
 Persévérance (Iconol.)
 Perspective (Iconol.)
 Pertunda, divinité des mariages
 Péruo, la foudre, divinité des Prussiens
 Peste, divinité
 Péta, divinité romaine
 Pétrée, océanide
 Pétrous, dieux, enfans de Branna
 Peuplier, arbre consacré à Hercule
 Peur, divinité
 Pez et Fischeros, divinités indiennes
 Phaenna, l'une des Grâces
 Phao, hyade
 Phesyle, hyade
 Phaéton, fils du Soleil; fils de l'Aurore
 Phaëtuse, sœur de Phaéton
 Phagésies, Phagésiposies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Phaic, laie, mère du sanglier de Calydon
 Phalère, argonaute
 Phalès, divinité des Cylléniens
 Phallicques, fêtes de Bacchus
 Phallophores, ministres des orgies
 Phallus, figure scandaleuse du dieu des jardins
 Phaloc, nymphe

Phanéé, Apollon
 Phantase, fils du Sommeil
 Phantus, argonaute
 Phaon, aimé de Sapho
 Pharcé, centaure
 Pharis, fils de Mercure
 Pharmace, femme d'Apollon
 Pharnak, dieu d'Ibérie
 Pharygée, Junon
 Phasiane, Cybèle
 Phasis, fils d'Apollon
 Phécasiens, divinités des Athéniens
 Phèdre, fille de Pasiphaé
 Phégéonée, Jupiter
 Phélo, dieu des Chinois
 Phélophanie, fête de Phélo
 Phémouos, pythie de Delphes
 Phénice, mère de Protée
 Phénix, oiseau fabuleux
 Phécome, centaure
 Phéraina, mère d'Hécate
 Phéréenne, Diane
 Phéréphate, Proserpine
 Phéréphatics, fêtes de Proserpine
 Phérépole, la Fortune
 Phérés, fils de Jason et de Médée
 Phéruse, nymphe
 Phialé, nymphe
 Philippe, petit-fils d'Hercule
 Phigalia, druide
 Philammon, fils d'Apollon
 Philélie, chanson grecque en l'honneur d'Apollon
 Philetia, hyade
 Philia, l'Amitié
 Philobia, femme de Persée
 Philoctète, compagnon d'Hercule; argonaute
 Philoctus, fils de Vulcain
 Philogée, cheval du Soleil
 Philolaüs, fils de Minos
 Philomaque, fille d'Amphion
 Philonèle, frère de Plutus; sœur de Progné
 Philonomé, femme de Cytosus, compagne de Diane
 Philosophie (Iconol.)
 Philotis, fille de la Nuit
 Philyre, fille de l'Océan
 Phlégéthon, fleuve d'enfer
 Philégon, cheval du Soleil
 Phlégyas, fils de Mars
 Phocus, fils de Neptune
 Phœbé, fille du Ciel; Diane et la Lune; sœur du Phaéton
 Phœbus, Apollon
 Pholoé, nymphe
 Pholus, centaure
 Phonolénis, Lapithe
 Phorbas, Lapithe
 Phoreus ou Phoreys, dieu marin
 Phoreydes ou Phorcynides, Gorgones
 Phoreynis, Méduse
 Phoronée, fils d'Inachus
 Phosphore, Até; Diane, Lucifer
 Phosphories, fêtes en l'honneur de Lucifer
 Phra (Egyp.), le Soleil
 Phraius, devin de Chypre
 Phrontis, argonaute

Phrygiennes, ou Phrygies, fêtes de Cybèle
 Phthas, ou Aphas, Vulcain
 Phthonos, l'Envie, dieu
 Phylacis et Phylandre, fils d'Apollon
 Phylactères, talismans juifs
 Phylandre, fils d'Apollon
 Phylax, petit-fils d'Hercule
 Phylax, Hécate
 Phylodoce, nymphe
 Phylodasiles, intendans des sacrifices à Athènes
 Physique (Iconol.)
 Phyzes, jongleurs de la Guiane
 Piachacha (Ind.), esprits follets
 Picollus, divinité de la Prusse
 Picumnus, fils de Jupiter
 Picus, fils de Saturne
 Périades, filles de Piérus
 Piété, divinité
 Pélapiens, peuples sur les bords de la mer Glaciale
 Pimpléennes, Pimpléides, les Muses
 Pin, arbre de Cybèle
 Pinariens, prêtres d'Hercule
 Pindare, poète grec
 Pinzen, secte au Pégu
 Pirithois, roi des Lapithes
 Piscatoriens, jeux romains
 Piton, centaure
 Pitho, la Persuasion, déesse; atlantide; grâce
 Pithyocampe, brigand
 Pitys, nymphe
 Pivert, oiseau de Mars
 Pivair, divinité
 Pliades, filles d'Atlas
 Pliane, mère des Pliades
 Platonus, divinité des Thraces
 Plexaris, hyade
 Plexaure, océanide
 Plie (Iconol.)
 Pluto, océanide
 Pluton, dieu des enfers
 Plutoniens, gouffres
 Plutus, dieu des richesses
 Plutéries, fêtes de Minerve
 Plutaire, fils d'Esculape
 Plurge, harpie
 Plume héroïque (Iconol.)
 Plume lyrique (Iconol.)
 Plume pastoral (Iconol.)
 Plume satirique (Iconol.)
 Plume, déesse de la position
 Plume (Iconol.)
 Plume, Minerve
 Plumes, fête d'Apollon
 Plutique (Iconol.)
 Plukan, centaure des Slavons
 Plucar, fils de Shiva
 Plutina, déesse de la puissance
 Pluton, fils de Jupiter
 Plutronnerie (Iconol.)
 Plutus, fils d'Hercule et d'Eurybie
 Pluys, fils de Mercure
 Pluysée, Cérés
 Pluysotès, géant
 Pluys, dieu
 Pludora, nymphe
 Pludore, fils de Cadmus; fils de Priam
 Plugone, fils de Protée

Polyhymno, hyade
 Polymète, fils d'Eole
 Polymnie, Polymnie, Polyhymnie, muse
 Polypice, fils d'Jocaste
 Polyphème, cyclope
 Polyphidée, fameux devin
 Polyxène, fille de Priam
 Polyx, atlantide
 Pomone, nymphe; déesse des fruits
 Pontoporia, néréide
 Pontus, fils de Neptune
 Popes, ministres romains
 Populifuges, fête romaine
 Populonia, déesse champêtre
 Poréwith, divinité des Germains
 Porphyron, géant
 Porus, dieu de l'abondance
 Posédon, Neptune
 Posédonies, fêtes de Neptune
 Postverta, Postversa, Postvorta, divinité des accouchemens
 Posvide, ou Poghviste (Sl.) Eole
 Pota, Potica, Potina, déesse des enfans
 Potamides, nymphes
 Pothos, le Désir, divinité des Samothraces
 Potnides, déesses
 Poudreux, Jupiter à Mégare
 Poussa (Chin.), dieu de la porcelaine
 Prestites, dieux Lares
 Pratique (Iconol.)
 Praxidice, déesse de la modération
 Praxidices, nourrices de Minerve
 Précocité (Iconol.)
 Prédetermination (Iconol.)
 Préjugé (Iconol.)
 Prema, déesse du mariage
 Prévention (Iconol.)
 Prévoyance (Iconol.)
 Priam, roi de Troie
 Priamides, la race de Priam
 Priape, dieu des jardins
 Priapées, fêtes de Priape
 Prima, fille de Romulus
 Printemps (Iconol.)
 Proao, divinité des Germains
 Proarones, sacrifices à Cérés
 Procharistères, fête de Minerve
 Procyon, constellation
 Prodice, hyade
 Prodigalité (Iconol.)
 Profera, déesse
 Profusion (Iconol.)
 Progué, changée en hirondelle
 Prologies, fêtes avant la récolte
 Promachies, fêtes des Lacédémoniens
 Prométhée, fils de Japet; dieu égyptien
 Prométhées, fête de Prométhée
 Promylée, divinité des meules
 Prono, ou Prowe, divinité des Slavons
 Pronoe, néréide
 Prophasie, fête à Cumès
 Prosa, Porrina, ou Prosa, divinité
 Prosehaîtréries, réjouissances le premier jour du mariage

Proserpine, femme de Pluton
 Protée, dieu marin
 Protélie, sacrifices à Diane
 Protésilées, fêtes de Protésilias, héros grec
 Protrogées, fêtes de Bacchus et de Neptune
 Providence, déesse
 Prudence (Iconol.)
 Pruderie (Iconol.)
 Prymno, nymphe
 Psalacanthé, nymphe
 Psamathe, néréide
 Psaphon, dieu des Lybiens
 Psychagoges, prêtres des Mances
 Psyche, aimée de l'Amour
 Ptélee, hamadryade
 Pudas, dieu indien
 Pudeur, divinité
 Pudicité, déesse
 Punition (Iconol.)
 Pureté (Iconol.)
 Purpureus, géant
 Pura (dieux), divinités
 Pusillanimité (Iconol.)
 Puster, idole des Germains
 Puta, déesse romaine
 Putza, divinité chinoise
 Pyanepies, fêtes d'Apollon
 Pygce, ronde
 Pygmalion, fameux statuaire
 Pylade, ami d'Oreste
 Pylagore, Cérés
 Pylées, fête de Cérés
 Pyraemon, cyclope
 Pyrene, nymphe
 Pyrénée, Vénus
 Pyro, océanide
 Pyrodulie, culte du feu
 Pyrrhus, fils d'Achille
 Pythéus, fils d'Apollon
 Pythie, prêtresse d'Apollon
 Pythionice, Vénus
 Pythiques, jeux en l'honneur de Jupiter
 Pytho, hyade
 Pythonisses, devineresses

Q.

QUALIFICATION (Iconol.)
 Quante-Cong (Chin.), divinité
 Quénavadi, dieu indien
 Querquetulanes, nymphes
 Quey (Chin.), mauvais génies
 Quiay-Frigau, divinité des Tartares
 Quiay-Nivandel (Ind.), dieu des batailles
 Quiay-Pimpoeau (Ind.), dieu des malades
 Quiay-Ponveday (Ind.), divinité
 Quiay-Poragay (Ind.), dieu
 Quichen, Wishnou
 Quics, déesse du repos
 Quiétude (Iconol.)
 Quilla (Péruv.), la Lune
 Quinquatries, jeux en l'honneur de Minerve
 Quioccos, idole de la Virginie
 Quirinales, fête de Quirinus
 Quirinus, dieu des Sabins
 Quisango, divinité des Jagos

Quitzeleont (Mexic.), dieu du commerce
 Quonin (Chin.), divinité domestique

R.

RACHARDES (Ind.), tribu des géans
 Radegaste, idole des Slavons
 Radi (Ind.), épouse du dieu de l'amour
 Ragibourail, ange à Madagascar
 Ragini's (Ind.), nymphes
 Raison (Iconol.)
 Raison chrétienne (Iconol.)
 Raison d'état (Iconol.)
 Raisonnement (Iconol.)
 Ram'a (Ind.), divinité
 Ramechné, bon génie des Perses
 Ranail, ange des Madécasses
 Ranathytes, secte des Juifs
 Ranikaïl, ange des Madécasses
 Rapine (Iconol.)
 Rawil, ange à Madagascar
 Rat (Egypt.), symbole de la destruction
 Ratia, fille de Protée
 Ratjasias (Ind.), esprits malfaisants
 Ravendiah (Mah.), secte d'impies
 Razecah, idole des Arabes
 Rébellion (Iconol.)
 Récompense (Iconol.)
 Réconciliation (Iconol.)
 Reconnaissance (Iconol.)
 Rediculus, dieu
 Réflexion (Iconol.)
 Réformation (Iconol.)
 Refuge (Iconol.)
 Regret (Iconol.)
 Religion (Iconol.)
 Religion chrétienne (Iconol.)
 Religion erronée (Iconol.)
 Religion judaïque (Iconol.)
 Rembha (Ind.), déesse du plaisir
 Remords (Iconol.)
 Rempham (Syr.), Hercule
 Rémus, frère de Romulus
 Renom (bon) (Iconol.)
 Renom (mauvais) (Iconol.)
 Renommée (Iconol.)
 Repentir (Iconol.)
 Repos (Iconol.)
 Réprimande (Iconol.)
 Réputation (Iconol.)
 Résurrection (Iconol.)
 Rhaboun (Ind.), chef des anges rebelles
 Rhadamante, fils de Jupiter, juge aux enfers
 Rhahans, prêtres des Birmans
 Rhanis, nymphe
 Rhéa, femme de Saturne; Cybèle
 Rhéné, maîtresse de Mercure
 Rhétorique (Iconol.)
 Rhiphéus, centaure
 Rhodé, nymphe; fille de Neptune

Rhodia, océanide
 Rhœcus, géant
 Richesse, divinité
 Rigueur (Iconol.)
 Rimac (Péruv.), divinité
 Rimmon, idole de Syrie
 Rire (Iconol.)
 Risus, dieu du ris
 Rivalité (Iconol.)
 Robigalies, fêtes de Robigus
 Robigo ou Rubigo, déesse; ou Robigus, dieu des blés
 Rodigast, divinité des Germains
 Romulus et Rémus, fils de Mars, premiers rois de Rome
 Rose, fleur consacrée à Vénus
 Rosée (Iconol.)
 Rostam (Pers.), héros fabuleux
 Roudra (Ind.), le feu
 Rousalky (Slav.), nymphes
 Ruana, divinité romaine
 Rugner (Celt.), géant
 Rumeur (Iconol.)
 Rumia, Rumilia, Rumina, déesse des enfants
 Runcina, déesse de la moisson
 Rurina, Rusina, déesse des champs
 Rusc (Iconol.)
 Rymer (Scand.), géant

S.

SABADIUS, dieu des Thraces
 Sabaoth, dieu des Gnostiques
 Sabasien, Bacchus
 Sabasia, fêtes de Bacchus
 Sabba, sybille
 Sacaras, anges des Madécasses
 Sacrilege (Iconol.)
 Sadasiva (Ind.), le vent
 Sadaïl, Sadiel (Mah.), ange
 Saga (Celt.), déesse
 Sagaritia, nymphe
 Sagesse (Iconol.)
 Sagesse divine (Iconol.)
 Sagesse évangélique (Iconol.)
 Sainteté (Iconol.)
 Sakiah, divinité des Adites
 Sakuti (Jap.), divinité
 Salmeia, femme de Neptune
 Salambo, divinité des Babyloniens
 Salemah, idole des Adites
 Salisateurs, devin
 Salmonée, fils d'Eole
 Salsabil (Mah.), fleuve du Paradis
 Salsail (Mah.), ange
 Salus, Hygiène
 Salut du genre humain (Iconol.)
 Samaratha, secte de Banians
 Sambethon, sybille
 Sambian-Pongo (Afr.), Etre suprême
 Samhaïl (Mah.), ange
 Samienne, Junon
 Samargède, nymphe
 Sami (Ind.), Saturne
 Santé, divinité
 Sao, néréide
 Sapho, amante de Phaon

Sapienne (Iconol.)
 Sarassouadi (Ind.), déesse des sciences
 Sardorne (Celt.), Saturne
 Sari-Harabrama (Ind.), trinité Indienne
 Sarpédon, fils de Jupiter; fils de Neptune
 Satadévans (Ind.), caste religieuse
 Satalogam, paradis de Brahma
 Satibana (Chin.), déesse
 Satire (Iconol.)
 Saturne, fils d'Uranus
 Satyres, divinités champêtres
 Scabilles, ou Scabilles, castagnettes
 Scaldes, poètes, prêtres Celtes
 Scamandre, rivière de Troie
 Scandale (Iconol.)
 Scéa, fille de Danaüs
 Scélérateuse (Iconol.)
 Scénopégie, fête des tabernacles
 Schamans (Tart.), prêtres joueurs
 Schada-Schivasum (Ind.), génie
 Schamaï (Orient.), parques
 Schritban (Arab.), émir
 Sheknak (Arab.), prince des démons
 Schmite, ou Schite, pariahs d'Ali
 Schisme (Iconol.)
 Schor-Madou, divinité de Pégu
 Science (Iconol.)
 Seierica, fête de Bacchus
 Seire, dieu des Solymes
 Seiron, vent furieux
 Seirophores, Scires
 Scopélisme, espèce de sorcellerie
 Scorpion, signe du zodiacal
 Scrupule (Iconol.)
 Sculpture (Iconol.)
 Seylla, monstre de la mer de Sicile
 Seyron, fameux brigand
 Seytha, ou Seythés, fils d'Hercule
 Seater, divinité Saxonne
 Sébéthis, nymphe
 Seblil, ou Sebnael (Mah.), ange
 Sébucens, sectaires juifs
 Séburaëns, rabbins juifs
 Séchana'ga (Ind.), Pluton
 Secours (Iconol.)
 Secret (Iconol.)
 Sécurité (Iconol.)
 Sédre, grand-prêtre des Perses
 Segetia, Segesta, divinité de la moisson
 Seia, divinité de blés
 Seine (Iconol.)
 Séjahs, moines mahométans
 Selamanés, Jupiter
 Sélasie, Diane
 Sélaspore, Diane
 Silénitides, femmes qui possédaient des œufs d'où naissaient des géans
 Sellisternes, festins donnés aux déesses

Se-margle, ou Simaergla, divinité de Kiew
 Sémélé, fille de Cadmus
 Semendoun (Pers.), dieu ou géant
 Sementines, sœurs de semailles à Rome
 Semirales, dieux gardiens des chemins
 Sémnothées, Druides
 Semon, démon
 Semones, dieux infernaux
 Semosanctus, dieu romain
 Sènes, Druidesses
 Sens (Iconol.)
 Sensibilité (Iconol.)
 sentia, déesse de l'enfance
 Sentinos, dieu des sens
 Senius, dieu de la vieillesse
 Sépharites, sectaires mahométans
 Septentrion (Iconol.)
 Sépteries, fête d'Apollon
 Séra, divinités des semailles
 S'rapis, grand dieu des Egyptiens
 Sérénité du jour (Iconol.)
 Sérénité de la nuit (Iconol.)
 Serminer (Scand.), sanglier miraculeux
 Serosch (Pers.), génie de la terre
 Serpent, symbole du soleil, de la médecine, de la réflexion
 Serpenteaire, constellation
 Serpenteoques, adorateurs des serpents
 Servitude (Iconol.)
 Sessies, déesse des semailles
 Sèvres, les Furies
 Sérénité (Iconol.)
 Shakti (Ind.), déesse
 Shamavédam (Ind.), livres sacrés
 Shiis, Shiites, ou Schiais, secte des Mahométans
 Shiva (Ind.), une des trois personnes de la Trinité
 Shoucrin (Ind.), planète de Vénus
 Shourien (Ind.), planète du soleil
 Siba, Siva, ou Seva, déesse des Slavons
 Sibilles, femmes qui connaissent l'avenir
 Sicelides, Muses
 Siculus, fils de Neptune
 Sida, femme d'Orion
 Sicle (Iconol.)
 Siga, Minerve
 Sigalion (Egypt.), Harpocrate
 Sig, ami, esprit chez les Birmanais
 Sigée, promontoire sur lequel était le tombeau d'Achille
 Sicillaires, fête des Romains
 Silence (Iconol.)
 Silène, nourrisseur de Bacchus
 Silènes, vieux satyres
 Simois, fleuve d'Asie
 Simonie (Iconol.)
 Simplicité (Iconol.)
 Sincérité (Iconol.)
 Siônna (Celt.), déesse

Sipylène, Cybèle
 Siréna, filles de Calliope
 Sisyph, fils d'Éole
 Sita, femme de Vishnou
 Sithnides, nymphes
 Skipper, cheval d'Odin
 Smilax, nymphe
 Snotra (Scand.), déesse
 Sobriété (Iconol.)
 Société (Iconol.)
 Soin (Iconol.)
 Soir (Iconol.)
 Solanus, génie du vent de l'est
 Soleil, premier objet de l'idolâtrie
 Solitude (Iconol.)
 Solstice d'Été (Iconol.)
 Solstice d'Hiver (Iconol.)
 Sommeil, fils de l'Elèbre
 Sommona-Codom, principale divinité des Siamois
 Songes, enfans du Sommeil
 Souma ou Summa, la loi orale des Mahométans
 Sophatis, ou Sophatites, sectaires mahométans
 Sophax, fils d'Hercule
 Soradeus, dieu des Indiens
 Sort ou Destin
 Sosipolis, dieu des Éléens
 Sostrate, ami d'Hercule
 Soteres, Castor et Pollux
 Sotéries, fêtes en action de grâces
 Sottise (Iconol.)
 Souava, ou Soïava, idole des Arabes
 Soumenat, idole des Indiens
 Soupçon (Iconol.)
 Souterrains, démons
 Souvenir (Iconol.)
 Sova, diable des Nègres
 Spatale, nymphe
 Spectre, fantôme
 Spéculatrice, Diane
 Spéraitte, Hercule
 Sphinx, monstre fabuleux
 Sphragitides, nymphes
 Spio, nymphe
 Splanchnotomos, dieu en Chypre
 Splendeur (Iconol.)
 Stabilité (Iconol.)
 Staphylé, nymphe
 Stata, déesse des incendies
 Statanus, Statulinus, dieu des enfans
 Statina, déesse Romaine
 Sténies, fêtes athéniennes
 Stéphanites, exercice Grec
 Stéphanophores, prêtres couronnés de lauriers
 Sterculius, Stercutius, Stercutus, Sterquilinus, divinités des engrais
 Stérilité (Iconol.)
 Stéropé, forgeron de Vulcain; fille d'Atlas; nymphe
 Stéropégérette, Jupiter
 Stésichore, poète de Sicile
 Stésiniade, déesse de la force
 Stésnies, fêtes de Minerve
 Stéthno, gorgone
 Stilbé, fille de Pénélope
 Stimulus, déesse

Stiphilus, ou Stipheus, centaure
 Stophée, Diane
 Stophies, fêtes de Diane
 Storzunkare, divinité des Lapons
 Stratagème (Iconol.)
 Stræna, déesse des présens
 Strenua, déesse de la force
 Striba ou Striborg, divinité de Kiew
 Strymno, fille de Scamandre
 Stupidité, allégorie
 Style, fleur, tendre, et héroïque (Iconol.)
 Style pur et châtie (Iconol.)
 Stymphalie, Diane
 Styraite, Apollon
 Styx, fontaine célèbre
 Sunda, déesse du mariage
 Suadela, déesse de la persuasion
 Subdiales, temples découverts
 Subigus, dieu du mariage
 Subjugus, dieu du mariage
 Substance (Iconol.)
 Subtilité de génie (Iconol.)
 Succès, divinité
 Suldés, divinités champêtres
 Sulis, divinités gauloises
 Sum's, Mercure
 Sumiade, Minerve
 Sunna (Celt.), Soleil
 Superbe (Iconol.)
 Superstition (Iconol.)
 Sura Devé (Ind.), déesse du vin
 Sureté (Iconol.)
 Surkhrag, dieu ou géant
 Surtuz (Celt.), génie
 Su'rya (Ind.), le disque du soleil
 Suwa (Jap.), dieu des chasseurs
 Swa'ba' (Ind.), femme d'Agui, dieu du feu
 Swerga (Ind.), premier ciel
 Switowid, Swiatowid, et Swiatowitsch (Sl.), dieu du soleil et de la guerre
 Syca, nymphe
 Syce, titan
 Sycites, Bacchus
 Syllus, nymphe
 Sylphe, génie de l'air
 Sylphides, sylphes étouffées
 Sylvain, dieu des forêts
 Syna, nymphe
 Symétrie (Iconol.)
 Symmachie, Vénus
 Synallaxis, nymphe
 Synia (Celt.), déesse
 Synœcies, fête de Minerve
 Synthroné, dieu d'Égypte
 Syrienne, déesse Syrienne
 Syrinx, nymphe
 Syrmées, jeux à Sparte

T.

TAAUT, ou Taautus, Herminès
 Trismégiste
 Tacita, déesse du silence
 Tæouin (Mah.), fêtes
 Tænarus, fils d'Apollon

Taërs, petit-fils de Jupiter
 Taivudu (Afr.), chef des démons
 Tanaïra, fille d'Éole
 Tanaïde, Vénus
 Tansana, déesse des Germainis
 Tanageri (Mah.), dieu
 Tantalé, fils de Jupiter
 Tantalides, Agamemnon et Ménélas
 Taphius, Taphus, fils de Neptune
 Tara, fils de Neptune
 Taran, Taranus, ou Taranis (Celt.), Jupiter
 Taras, fils de Neptune
 Tardipes, Vulcain
 Tarpiciens, jeux en l'honneur de Jupiter
 Tartak, déité des Avites
 Tartare, lieu des enfers
 Taulay, Être suprême des Moluques
 Taur-au, signe du zodiaque
 Tauricorne, Bacchus
 Tauries, fêtes de Neptune
 Tauriforme, Bacchus
 Taurilics, jeux romains
 Taurique, Diane
 Taurobole, expiation
 Taurobolie, Diane
 Taurocholies, fêtes de Neptune
 Tauromorphie, Tauriforme
 Taurophage, Bacchus
 Tauropolies, fêtes de Diane
 Taygète, pléiade
 Taygétus, fils de Jupiter
 Tégren, Pan
 Téléchines, nés du Soleil et de Minerve
 Télégone, géant
 Télénaque, fils d'Ulysse
 Téléphe, fils d'Hercule
 Télésmis, talismans chez les Perses
 Téléspore, médecin célèbre
 Télésto, océanide
 Tellurus, dieu de la terre
 Tellus, déesse de la terre
 Telphisse, nymphe
 Temenités, Apollon
 Témérité (Iconol.)
 Temérus, brigand de Thessalie
 Tempé, vallée de Thessalie
 Tempérance (Iconol.)
 Tempéte (Iconol.)
 Temps (Iconol.)
 Ténacité (Iconol.)
 Ténérus, fils d'Apollon
 Ténites, déesses des sorts
 Tentation (Iconol.)
 Téphramanie, divination par la cendre des sacrifices
 Terambus, fils de Neptune
 Teratoscopie, divination par l'apparition des spectres
 Terme, dieu des bornes
 Terminales, fêtes du dieu Terme
 Terpsicore, muse de la danse
 Terre, divinité
 Terre (Iconol.)
 Terreur (Iconol.)
 Tescatliputzá, ou Tlaloch, divinité des Mexicains

Téthys, fille du Ciel et de la Terre
 Tétratétram, trinité Indienne
 Teut, Teutatés, Teautés, Theut, Theuthus, Thot, Thoys, Thoyt, Tis, ou Tuis (Celt.), dieu suprême; Mercure
 Tevacayohua, dieu de la terre des Mexicains
 Thalassa, la mer, divinité
 Thalassius, Thalassus, Hymen
 Thalie, une des Muses; grâce; période; nymphe
 Thalia, heure; divinité
 Thalysses, fête de la moisson et des vendanges
 Thammasade, Neptune des Scythes
 Thaminuz, ou Thamaz, faux dieu, Adonis
 Thamno, divinité du Tunquin
 Thanatusies, fêtes des morts
 Thaon, géant
 Thargélics, fêtes d'Apollon et de Diane
 Thargélios, Soleil
 Tharops, aïeul d'Orphée
 Tharthaë, idole des Syriens
 Thaurus, fils de la Terre
 Thea, océanide
 Thétis, nymphe
 Thétricia, déesse romaine
 Thèbé, fille de Jupiter
 Thèia, fille du Ciel et de la Terre, la Justice
 Thésiope, sirène, muse
 Thémis, fille du Ciel et de la Terre; la Justice
 Thémistiades, nymphes de Thémis
 Thémisto, mère d'Homère
 Théonies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Theogamies, fêtes de Proserpine
 Théologie (Iconol.)
 Théonor, fille de Protée
 Théophanies, fête d'Apollon
 Thèone (Iconol.)
 Thèonèmes, jeux en l'honneur d'Apollon
 Thèraphin, Pénates des Chalcéoniens
 Thèrapiatides, fête Lacédémonienne
 Thersite, bouffon de l'armée des Grecs
 Thésée, roi d'Athènes
 Théséennes, Théséies, fêtes de Thésée
 Théséides, Thésides, les Athéniens
 Thesmophore, Cérés
 Thesmophories, fête de Cérés
 Théspiades, les Muses; fils d'Hercule
 Thespis, inventeur de la tragédie en Grèce
 Thessalus, fils d'Hercule
 Thesto, argonaute
 Thétis, fille de Nérée
 Theutat, Theutatés (Celt.), Mercure
 Theuth, dieu des Égyptiens
 Thésathat, frère de Sommonacodon

Thie-Ka, divinité des Tunquinois
 Thison, nymphe qui éleva Jupiter
 Thoë, nymphe, amazone
 Thonius, centaure
 Thoossa, nymphe
 Thoramis, Jupiter des Bécotés
 Thoratés, Apollon
 Thirax, fils de Mars
 Thrésippe, fils d'Hercule
 Thries, nourrices d'Apollon
 Thusses (Celt.), Satyres
 Thya, maîtresse d'Apollon
 Thyella, harpie
 Thyellics, fête de Vénus
 Thyeste, fils de Pélopes
 Thyiades, Bacchantes
 Thyiades, danses des Bacchantes
 Thyies, fêtes de Bacchus
 Thyubris, maîtresse de Jupiter; mère de Pan
 Thyinèles, chansons en l'honneur de Bacchus
 Thynnies, fêtes de Neptune
 Thyonèus, fils de Bacchus
 Thyoné, aïeule de Bacchus; semelle
 Tican (Chin.), Pluton
 Tiedebaik, divinité au Japon
 Tien (Chin.), le ciel suprême
 Tiganis, fils d'Hercule
 Tikwoa, l'Être suprême des Hottentots
 Timandra, fille de Leda
 Timidité (Iconol.)
 Timor, dieu de la crainte
 Timorie, déesse des Lacédémoniens
 Tirésias, célèbre devin
 Tironpacadel (Ind.), mer de lait
 Tisauène, célèbre devin
 Tisiphone, furie
 Titan, fils du Ciel et de Vesta
 Titandès, filles de Cœlus et de la Terre
 Titée, mère des Titans
 Titanies, fêtes des Titans
 Tithénidies, fêtes Lacédémoniennes
 Tithorée, nymphe
 Tichrambo (Égypte), Hécaté
 Tithroné, Minerve
 Titie, déesse des Miletéens
 Tityus, fils de la Terre
 Tlalocatéulhli (Mex.), dieu de l'eau
 Tlépolème, fils d'Hercule
 Tlépolémies, jeux de Tlépolème, à Rhodes
 Tmolus, géant
 Toia (Amér.), auteur du mal
 Tolérance (Iconol.)
 Toncs, fêtes à Argos
 Tounerre, dieu
 Topilzin, grand-prêtre Mexicain
 Torone, femme de Protée
 Tortue, symbole de Mercure
 Tositoku (Jap.), dieu de la prospérité
 Totani (Amér.), esprit favorable

Toucher (Iconol.)
 Toupan (Amér.), esprit qui préside au tonnerre
 Touqua, divinité malfaisante des Hottentots
 Tour, divinité de Kiew
 Tourment d'esprit (Iconol.)
 Tourterelle, symbole de la fidélité
 Tourtidies, solennité à Athènes
 Tozi (Mex.), divinité
 Tragédie (Iconol.)
 Tragoscélès, Pan
 Trahison (Iconol.)
 Tranquillité (Iconol.)
 Travail, fils de l'Érèbe et de la Nuit
 Trépid (Iconol.)
 Tréstonie, déesse des voyages
 Tréve (Iconol.)
 Tribulation (Iconol.)
 Tricéphale, Mercure; Diane
 Triceries, Trictyes, fêtes de Mars
 Triétérides, Triétériques, Triémales, fêtes de Bacchus
 Trigla, Hécate des Vandales
 Triglantine, Hécate
 Triglova (Slav.), Diane
 Trigone, nourrice d'Esculape
 Trimurti, Tritvam, trinité des Indiens
 Triomphe (Iconol.)
 Triops, fils de Neptune
 Triopus, fils du Soleil
 Triptolème, ministre de Cérès
 Trismégiste, Hermès, philosophe égyptien
 Tristesse (Iconol.)
 Tritogénie, Pallas
 Triton, fils de Neptune
 Triopatréus, Dioscure
 Tropéon, esprits follets du Nord
 Tromperie (Iconol.)
 Tschernobog, ou Tschernoy-Bog (Slav.), divinité malfaisante
 Tchoudo-Morskoe (Sl.), monstre marin
 Tchour (Slav.), divinité
 Tchilustre, fête des Romains
 Tucia, Tucia, ou Tutia, vestale
 Tiston (Celt.), dieu suprême
 Tivulte, dieu, fils de Mars
 Tivulus, fils d'Hercule
 Tivanus, dieu
 Tivulaires, dieux
 Tivèle (Iconol.)
 Tivulina, Tutulina, Tutulina, Tutela, divinité des moissons
 Tivélé, la Fortune; fille de l'Océan; hyade
 Tivélis, dieu Lare
 Tivelon, dieu de l'impureté
 Tivlarides, Castor et Pollux
 Tivpes (Iconol.)
 Tivphée ou Typhoée, géant
 Tivphis, fils de Neptune
 Tivphon, géant
 Tivphos (Celt.), divinité inférieure
 Tivranie (Iconol.)
 Tivré, fête de Bacchus

Tyrien, Hercule
 Tyriannus, divinité de Lydie
 Tyro, fille de Salmonée

U.

ULLER (Scand.), onzième dieu
 Ulysse, roi d'Ithaque
 Union (Iconol.)
 Uran, Uranbad, Ouranbad (Orient.), animal fabuleux
 Uranie, Vénus céleste; muse; océanide
 Uranies, nymphes célestes
 Uranus, premier roi des Atlantes
 Urotalt, le Soleil des Arabes
 Usage (Iconol.)
 Usois, Neptune des Phéniciens

V.

VAINE GLOIRE (Iconol.)
 Vajra (Ind.), le tonnerre
 Vale (Scand.) fils de Loke
 Valentia, déesse de l'Italie
 Valeur (Iconol.)
 Vamen, Wishnou
 Van, symbole de Bacchus
 Vanadis (Scand.), déesse de l'Espérance
 Vanaprast, solitaires Indiens
 Vanité (Iconol.)
 Vara (Scand.) déesse des sermens
 Varaguen, Wishnou
 Vartius (Ind.), religieux
 Varuna (Ind.), le génie des eaux
 Vassoukels (Ind.), tribu des esprits purs
 Vates, classe de Druides
 Vaticanus, dieu de Rome
 Vautour, oiseau consacré à Mars et à Junon
 Védams (Ind.), livres sacrés
 Védanti, philosophes Indous
 Vedius, Vejovis, Vejupiter, le dieu méchant
 Velleda (Celt.), sibylle
 Vélocité (Iconol.)
 Vengeance (Iconol.)
 Venlie, nymphe
 Vents, divinités poétiques
 Vénus, déesse
 Verdoyante, Cérès
 Vergilès, Pléiades
 Vérité (Iconol.)
 Vérité chrétienne (Iconol.)
 Verseau, signe du zodiaque
 Vertu (Iconol.)
 Vertumnales, fêtes de Vertumne
 Vertumne, dieu des jardins et des vergers
 Vervactor, dieu des laboureurs
 Vesper, Hesper
 Vesta, femme d'Uranus
 Vestales, prêtresses de Vesta
 Vestalies, fête de Vesta

Viales, dieux des chemins
 Viasie, déesse des voyageurs
 Vieu-Pois, déesse de la victoire

Vies (Iconol.)
 Vices, déesses
 Victoire, divinité
 Vidar (Scand.) dieu
 Viduus, divinité romaine
 Vie humaine (Iconol.)
 Vieille d'Or, déesse des peuples du fleuve Oby
 Vieillesse (Iconol.)
 Viel-de-l'Oby, idole des Tartares
 Vierge, signe du zodiaque
 Vigilance (Iconol.)
 Vigilance dans le péril (Iconol.)
 Villouna (Péruv.), grand pontife
 Vinaïguen (Ind.), divinité
 Vinales, fêtes à Rome
 Vindémiale, fête de Bacchus
 Vindémiales, fêtes des vendanges
 Violence (Iconol.)
 Viracocha (Per.), divinité
 Virapatrin, fils de Shiva
 Virginité (Iconol.)
 Virilité (Iconol.)
 Viriplaca, déesse de la paix dans le ménage
 Viswacarmen (Ind.), l'ouvrier divin
 Vitellia, déesse d'Italie
 Vitesse (Iconol.)
 Vitrineus, dicité de Northumberland
 Vitulfe (Celt.), sibylle
 Vitula, déesse de la réjouissance
 Vitumnus, Vitunus, dieu des Romains
 Vitzliputz (Mex.), dieu
 Vol (Iconol.)
 Vola (Scand.), prophétesse
 Volianus, dieu des Gaulois
 Volonté (Iconol.)
 Voltunna, Voltunna, Vulturna déesse des Etrusques
 Volumnus et Volumna, dieu des noces
 Volupia, déesse du plaisir
 Volupté (Iconol.)
 Volutina, Volutrina, déesse de Romains
 Vora (Scand.), déesse
 Voracité (Iconol.)
 Vrèhaspatée (Ind.), gouverneur des bons génies
 Vroutarassour (Ind.), géant
 Vulcain, fils de Jupiter
 Vulcanales, fêtes de Vulcain
 Vulgaire (Iconol.)
 Vulturnaies, fêtes en Phonneur du dieu Vulturne
 Vuoda, Mercure des Lombards
 Vuodd, dieu des Arabes

W.

WALHALLA, paradis d'Odin
 Walkyries (Scand.), déesses

Watipa, démon des Américains
 Wellesse, ou Wolosse (Sl.), dieu des animaux
 Widzipudzili, l'Être suprême des Hurons
 Wirchu-Accha ou la Vieille de Lâvonie (Lap.), divinité
 Wisnou, dieu des Indiens
 Wodan, ou Godan, dieu des Germains
 Woden, Odin
 Woloty (Slav.), monstres

X.

XANTHO, océanide
 Xénismes, sacrifices aux Dioscures
 Xin (Jap.), bons génies
 Ximstéculil (Mex.), dieu du feu
 Xitragupten (Ind.), secrétaire du dieu des enfers
 Nudan, Mercure étrusque

Xylolatric, culte des statues de bois
 Xynocées, fêtes à Athènes

Y.

YAGA-BABA (Slav.), monstre
 Yagamons (Ind.), livres sacrés
 Yamalla ou Yomala, divinité des Tschoudes
 Yamuna (Ind.), déesse des eaux
 Yen-Vang (Chin.), roi de l'enfer
 Yme (Celt.), géant
 Yphime, nymphe

Z.

ZAGRÉUS, fils de Jupiter
 Zamban-Pong, dieu suprême des noirs de Congo, d'Angola, &c.

Zazarragan, enfer des habitants des Marianes
 Zeernéboch, dieu des Germains
 Zèle (Iconol.)
 Zêmes, esprits maléfiques des Antilles
 Zend, bible des mages Zoroastriens
 Zéomébuch, mauvais génie des Vandales
 Zéphyre, vent d'occident, fils d'Eole
 Zéphyr, divinité
 Zérinthe, Vénus
 Zeuxé, ou Zeuxo, nymphe
 Zeuxippe, fils d'Apollon
 Zewana, ou Zewonia (Slav.), déesse, Diane
 Zolotaya-Baba (Slav.), déesse, mère des dieux
 Zoogonoi, dieux des animaux
 Zoolâtric, adoration des animaux
 Zoroastre, réformateur de la religion des Perses
 Zygie, Junon

DICTIONNAIRE

DES

PERSONNAGES

TRAITÉS PAR LES HISTORIENS, LES CHRONOLOGISTES, ET LES BIOGRAPHES,

DEPUIS LA CRÉATION JUSQU'À NOS JOURS.

ABB

A.

A. libraire hollandais
 agard (Nicolas), philos. (et Christian), poète
 alst, peintre hollandais
 abst (Guillaume), *idem*
 aron, grand-prêtre juif
 aron (S.), mart. anglais
 aron-Raschid, ou Harroun-al-Raschid, 5me calife Abasside
 aron, méd. du 7me siècle
 aron, savant rabin
 aron, médecin juif
 aron, écrivain juif
 aron, auteur juif
 aron, écrivain juif
 aron, savant rabin
 arsens, seigneur hollandais
 arsens ou Aersens, peint. hollandais
 artgen ou Aertgen, peint. hollandais
 as, roi de Hongrie
 avaris, philosophe
 as, I, II, rois de Perse
 asson, impoiteur
 asse, peintre italien
 assevit, histor. français
 assevit, théol. français
 assevit, calife
 assevit, ou le Mage, méd. persan
 assevit, sœur d'Aaron-Raschid
 assevit, peintre italien
 assevit, moine, poète fr.
 assevit, sav. français
 assevit, archev. anglais
 assevit, prédic. anglais
 assevit, maire de Londres
 assevit, écrivain anglais
 assevit, écrivain allemand

ABN

Abdalla-ben-Ali, calife
 Abdalla, père de Mahomet
 Abdalmalek ou Abdelmelek, calife
 Abdalrahman, général sarrazin
 Abdas, évêque de Perse
 Abdemelek, Ethiopien
 Abdemelek, roi de Fez
 Abdenago, compagnon de Daniel
 Abderame, roi de Cordoue
 Abderame, gén. sarrazin
 Abderame, calife de Cordoue
 Abderame, souverain de Sésie
 Abdère, favori d'Hercule
 Abdias, prophète
 Abdias, auteur
 Abdias ou Ebed-Jesu, auteur assyrien
 Abdolmunan ou Abdalmon, roi de Maroc
 Abdolonyme, roi de Sidon
 Abdon, juge d'Israël
 Abeille, académ. français
 Abel, fils d'Adam
 Abel, médecin et poète allemand
 Abel, roi de Danemarck
 Abel, musicien
 Abela, auteur italien
 Abell, chanteur anglais
 Abélard, auteur français
 Abelli, écrivain français
 Abendana, juif
 Aben-Ezra, écriv. juif
 Aben-Gnefil, méd. arabe
 Aben-Maller, rabin aut.
 Aberromby, médecin et auteur écossais
 Aberrombie, général anglais
 Abernethy, écrivain irlandais
 Abgar, roi d'Edesse
 Abiathar, prêtre juif
 Abidgaard, savant danois
 Able ou Abel, écriv. ang.
 Abner, oncle de Saül

ACC

Abougebel, idolâtre arabe
 Abou-Hanifah, écriv. ture
 Abou-Rian, géog. et astrologue arabe
 Abrahamel, savant rabin
 Abraham, patriarche
 Abraham, savant jésuite
 Abraham, rabin et astrol. espagnol
 Abraham, juif portugais
 Abrosi, médecin italien
 Absalon, fils de David
 Abstemius, auteur italien
 Abucara, écrivain
 Abukeker, successeur de Mahomet
 Abul'arage, méd. armén.
 Abulfeda, prince de Syrie
 Abulgasi, khan des Tartares
 Abulola-Ahmed, poète arabe
 Abu-Mozlem, gouverneur du Khorasan
 Abunomas, poète arabe
 Abuteaman, surn. Altavi, poète arabe
 Abuthaber, chef des Karmatians
 Abydène, hist. chaldéen
 Acacius, biogr. de Césarée
 Acacius, évêque d'Amide
 Acacius, patriarche
 Acacius, évêque de Beroé
 Académus ou Académus, philos. athénien
 Acca Laurentia, femme du berger Faustulus
 Accaris, jurise. italien
 Acciaoli, savant italien
 Acciaoli, traduct. italien
 Acciaoli, gén. florentin
 Accius, poète trag. latin
 Accius, pr. des Volsques
 Accius, traducteur italien
 Accolti, écrivain italien
 Accolti, prin. des Légistes
 Accolti, écrivain italien

Accolti, légiste italien
 Accours, auteur français
 Accorro, jurisc. italien
 Accorro, sav. napolitain
 Accursus, év. grec
 Ach Van ou Achen, peint. allemand
 Achards, év. d'Avignon
 Achery, auteur français
 Achillini, philosophe italien
 Achillini, écriv. italien
 Achillini, poëte italien
 Aclinet, auteur arabe
 Acoluthus, écriv. allem.
 Acontius, auteur anglais
 Acosta, théol. espagnol
 Acosta, écrivain espagnol
 Acosta, sectaire portug.
 Acon, méd. italien
 Acon ou Aers, scholiaste
 Acropolis, aut. grec
 Aetropolitanus, écriv. grec
 Aeturius, médecin grec
 Aevne, écrivain espagnol
 Adalard ou Adalard, aut. français
 Adalberton, év. de Laon
 Adalbert, arch. de Prague
 Adam, premier homme
 Adam, biographe allem.
 Adam, historien écossais
 Adam, sculpteur français
 Adam, 1, 2, artistes fr.
 Adam de Brème, év. all.
 Adam (Billaut), poëte français
 Adam, écrivit. irlandais
 Adam, éditeur allem.
 Adams, maire de Londres
 Adamson, auteur écossais
 Addison, écrivain anglais
 Addison, écrivain et poëte anglais
 Adelaar, traducteur latin
 Adeltot, histor. holland.
 Adeler, rit. fantastique all.
 Adelinad, écriv. italien
 Adelpius, phil. platonien
 Ader, médecin français
 Adhelme, roi des Saxons
 Adimari, écrivain italien
 Adimari, poëte italien
 Adlerfeld, hist. suédois
 Adlzritter, historien allemand
 Ado, écrivain allemand
 Adorne, écrivain génois
 Adrets, fantaisie française
 Adriani, histor. italien
 Adrichonia, trad. hollandaise
 Adrichomius, écriv. holl.
 Adrien, auteur grec
 Adrien, écriv. allemand
 Adrien, empereur romain
 Adrien, I à VI, papes
 Adrien, génois
 Adon, auteur français
 Aedesius, philos. platon.
 Aegætes, év. hist. grec
 Aegætes, médecin grec
 Aegidius, archit. grec
 Aegion, peintre grec
 Aegius, évêque arien
 Aegius, médecin grec
 Aegius, gouvern. romain
 Aegius, auteur romain
 Aetranus, aut. de com. lat.

Africanus, auteur histor.
 Agapet, I, II, papes
 Agapet, év. de Constant.
 Agapius, écrivain grec
 Agard, antiquaire anglais
 Agatharceides, écriv. grec
 Agatharcus, peintre grec
 Agathemur, auteur grec
 Agathias, historien grec
 Agathocle, tyran de Sicile
 Agathon, poëte trag. grec
 Agathon, pape
 Agellius, écrivain italien
 Agelnoth, arch. anglais
 Agélaüs, roi de Sparte
 Aggas, peintre anglais
 Aggæ, poëte prophète
 Ag Jull, roi des Lombards
 Agis, III, IV, rois de Sparte
 Agnellus, écrivain italien
 Agobard, arch. de Lyon
 Agostino, musicien ital.
 Agout, poëte français
 Agreda, biogr. française
 Agrestis, peintre italien
 Agricola, général romain
 Agricola, trad. allemand
 Agrippa, auteur allemand
 Agrippa, astron. asiatique
 Agrippa, I, II, princes juifs
 Agrippa, ami d'Auguste
 Agrippa, consul romain
 Agrippine, femme de Germanicus
 Agrippine, ép. de Claude
 Aguesseau, chancel. de Fr.
 Aguilou, math. flamand
 Agurre, compilat. espag.
 Agykè ou Agyllens, sav. grec
 Ahwardt, sav. allemand
 Aikman, peintre écossais
 Ailly, écrivain français
 Ailred, historien anglais
 Ainoain, histor. français
 Ainsworth, théologien anglais
 Ainsworth, lexicog. angl.
 Airault, légiste français
 Aiton, botaniste écossais
 Aitzema, histor. anglais
 Ajala, écriv. de Valence
 Akukia, méd. trad. franç.
 Akenside, poëte, méd. angl.
 Akiba, rabin juif
 Alabaster, théol. anglais
 Alain, auteur danois
 Alain, théolog. français
 Alain, aut. dramat. français
 Alain, écrivain français
 Alamanni, poëte italien
 Alamos, traducteur esp.
 Alan, Allen, ou Alleyn, cardinal anglais
 Aland, politique anglais
 Alard, théologien holl.
 Alarie, I, II, rois des Visigoths
 Alava, écrivain espagnol
 Alazeu, mathém. arabe
 Alban, martyr anglais
 Albane, peintres italiens
 Albane, jurisconsulte ital.
 Albatrogius, astron. arabe
 Albe, général espagnol
 Albenarie, fem. de Monck
 Albergot, juriscous. ital.
 Albcric, historien franç.

Albérie, légiste italien
 Albéroni, cardinal
 Albert I, II, emp. d'Allem.
 Albert, écrivain français
 Albert, duc de Saxe
 Albert, écrivain allemand
 Albert, écrivain français
 Albert, théol. allemand
 Albert, auteur français
 Albert, historien allemand
 Albert, arch. de Mayence
 Albert, natural. français
 Alberti, incertainen ital.
 Alberti, écrivain latin
 Alberti, légiste allemand
 Alberti, historien italien
 Alberti, archit. écriv. italien
 Alberti, peintres
 Alberti, musicien italien
 Albertini, écrivain italien
 Albertinus, théolog. ital.
 Albi, historien français
 Albicus, écrivain bohém.
 Albanovanus, poëte latin
 Albinus, 3 médecins allem.
 Albinus, 2 consuls rom.
 Albinus, naturaliste
 Albinus, mathém. allem.
 Albizzi ou Albizzi, écriv. italien
 Albon, général français
 Alboni, roi des Lombards
 Albornos, arch. de Tolède
 Albricus, philosop. méd. aut.
 Albucaza ou Albucaasis, médecin arabe
 Albuquerque Coelba, écrivain espagnol
 Albuquerque, écriv. portug.
 Albuquerque, gén. portug.
 Alcasar, écriv. espagnol
 Alefe, poëte lyriq. grec
 Alehabitus, astrol. arabe
 Alehandus, méd. arabe
 Alehat, légiste italien
 Alcibiade, général grec
 Alcidas, philos. grec
 Alcime, grand-prêtre juif
 Alcime, historien sicilien
 Alcinoüs, philos. grec
 Aleman, poëte lyr. grec
 Alemaon, écrivain grec
 Aleuin, théolog. anglais
 Aleyonius, écrivain ital.
 Aldebert, Adelbert, ou Adalbert, impost. franç.
 Aldegraft, peintre allem.
 Alderette, auteurs espag.
 Aldhem ou Adelm (S.), poëte anglais
 Aldini, médecin italien
 Aldred, év. de Worcester
 Aldrie, év. du Mans
 Aldrich, préfet anglais
 Aldrich, théolog. anglais
 Aldringer, général allem.
 Aldrovandus, nat. italien
 Aldus ou Aldemanuce, imprimeur italien
 Alexander, cardinal allem.
 Alexander, antiq. allemand
 Alegambe, histor. belge
 Alesrin, cardinal français
 Alelian, cardinal français
 Aleman, juriscons. franç.

Ambert, auteur français
 Aen, peintre hollandais
 Alenio, écriv. vénitien
 Alotti, architecte ital.
 Mès ou Halès, sav. angl.
 Mès, théolog. écossais
 Alessi, architecte français
 Alesso, peint. grav. ital.
 Alutino, philos. italien
 Alexandre le-Grand, roi de Macédoine
 Alexandre Balas, impost. rhod.
 Alexandre I à VIII, papes
 Alexandre, écriv. sicilien
 Alexandre, év. d'Alexand.
 Alexandre d'Égée, philosophe grec
 Alexandre, comm. romain
 Alexandre, écriv. anglais
 Alexandre ab Alexandro, juris-consulte italien
 Alexandre, histor. franç.
 Alexandre, emp. romain
 Alexandre, gramm. grec
 Alexandre (S.), acémète asiat.
 Alexandre, philos. médecin grec
 Alexandre, poète écossais
 Alexandre, arch. d'Arnalfi
 Alexandre, poète franç.
 Alexandre, écriv. français
 Alexandre, méd. français
 Alexandre Neuskoi (S.), grand-duc de Russie
 Alexis, poète grec
 Alexis, aut. piémontais
 Alexis, czar de Russie
 Alexis, fils de Pierre-le-Grand
 Alexis, 2 emp. d'Orient
 Alexis IV, V, emp. d'Orient
 Alexis, poète anglais
 Ikenus Varus, écriv. ital.
 Ford, auteur anglais
 Alfraganensis ou Alfraganus, astron. arabe
 Alfred-le-Grand, roi saxon
 Alfred, écrivain anglais
 Alfred, histor. anglais
 Alfridi, sculpt. italien
 Alfrotti, écrivain italien
 Alzali, écrivain arabe
 Al-Calife
 Al-Bey, sheik égyptien
 Almentus, hist. romain
 Alpe, géogr. asiatique
 Almar, poète allemand
 Almyval, poète français
 Alais, écrivain français
 Alon, théolog. anglais
 Alard, auteur français
 Alatus, profess. italien
 Algrain, sculpt. français
 Algrini, mus. italien
 Algrini, peintre italien
 Alon, voyageur anglais
 Alon, théologien anglais
 Alon, mathém. anglais
 Alon ou Allestrée, théol. anglais
 Alon, aut. anglais
 Alon comment. anglais
 Alon, théologiens angl.
 Alon, com-dien anglais
 Alon, théolog. français
 Alon, peintre italien
 Alon, peintre italien

Almagre, conq. espagnol
 Almagre le jeune, espagn.
 Almuain, théolog. français
 Almamou ou Adulha, calife
 Almanzor, calife
 Almansor, astronome et médecin arabe
 Almeida, vice-roi de l'Inde
 Almeida, fils du précéd.
 Almeida, écriv. portugais
 Almelooven, méd. holland.
 Almelooven, écriv. holland.
 Almyyada, écrivain
 Aloudin, chef des Assassins
 Alp-Arslan, sultan
 Alphery, prince russe
 Alpheus, rabin juif
 Alpheus, poète romain
 Alphonse I, IV, V, rois de Portugal
 Alphonse III (le Grand), roi des Asturies, écriv.
 Alphonse X (le Sage), roi de Léon et de Castille
 Alphonse V, roi d'Aragon
 Alphonse, écriv. espagn.
 Alphonse, théol. italien
 Alphegus, roi de Gagne
 Alpius, méd. et bot. italien
 Alpinus, poète latin
 Alsalavarius ou Abulcasem, médecin arabe
 Alsop, auteur anglais
 Alstedius, théol. allem.
 Alton, médec. écossais
 Althamensis, théol. allem.
 Althasius, écriv. allemand
 Althilius, poète latin
 Alting, auteur allemand
 Alting, théol. allemand
 Alting, auteur allemand
 Alvarez, ambassadeur port.
 Alvarez de Luna ou Alvaro, favori de Jean II
 Alvarez, écriv. portugais
 Alvarez de Paz, écriv. espagn.
 Alvarotto, jurisc. italien
 Alvattes, roi de Lydie
 Alviano, général vénitien
 Alvinger, poète allemand
 Alype, philos. platonicien
 Alype, évêque chrétien
 Amadeddulat, génér. turc
 Amaia, jurisc. espagnol
 Amak ou Albuagib-al-Bohhari, poète persan
 Amalasonthe, fille de Théodoric
 Amalec, fils d'Eliphaz
 Amalric ou Amaury, roi des Visigoths
 Amalric, histor. italien
 Amalthée, sibylle de Cumès
 Amalthée, arch. d'Athènes
 Amalthéo, 2 poètes ital.
 Amara, prof. d'hébreu holland.
 Amard (S.), poète franç.
 Amasetus, trad. italien
 Amasis, roi d'Égypte
 Amat, médecin portugais
 Amauri I, roi de Jérusalem
 Amauri, sectaire français
 Amaziari, roi de Juda
 Amboise, écriv. français
 Amboise, card. français

Amboise, écriv. français
 Ambroise, év. de Milan
 Ambroise, traduct. italien
 Ambroise, ami d'Origène
 Ambroise de Lombez, écriv.
 Ambroise, théol. anglais
 Ambroise, comment. ital.
 Ambroise, roi des Bretons
 Ambrosini, 2 bot. italiens
 Amédée, V, VI, VIII, IX, comtes de Savoie
 Amédée, écriv. portugais
 Amédée, év. de Lausanne
 Amélius, phil. platonicien
 Amelot de la Housaie, écrivain français
 Amelot, trad. français
 Amerbach, impr. suisse
 Amez, théolog. anglais
 Ames, antiquaire anglais
 Amez, homme d'état amér.
 Amherst, général anglais
 Amhurst, écriv. anglais
 Amiconi, peintre vénitien
 Amilcar, père d'Annibal
 Amin, calife arabe
 Amman, médecin suisse
 Amman, méd. allemand
 Ammanati, sculpt. florent.
 Ammanati, poète italienne
 Ammien, historien latin
 Ammirato ou Ammirati, écrivain italien
 Ammon, fils de Loth
 Ammonius, philos. grec
 Ammonius, gramm. grec
 Ammonius, sav. français
 Ammonius, philos. grec
 Ammonius, chir. d'Alexand.
 Ammonius, philos. grec
 Ammonius, sav. italien
 Amontons, phys. français
 Amory, théolog. anglais
 Amory, historien anglais
 Amos, père d'Isaïe
 Amour (S.), 2 doct. franç.
 Amphiloehus, évêque d'Iconium
 Ampyngus, méd. anglais
 Amnon-ben-al-As, gén. turc
 Ansdorf, év. de Nuremberg
 Amurat I à IV, sultans turcs
 Amy, avocat français
 Amyot, traducteur fran.
 Amyraut, théol. français
 Amyrutes, philos. grec
 Anacharis, philos. scythe
 Anaclat, évêque de Rome
 Anaclat, antipape
 Anacréon, poète lyr. grec
 Anagnorta, historien grec
 Anapias et Ansinomus, mart. de la piété filiale
 Anastase I, II, emp. d'Or.
 Anastase I, III, IV, papes
 Anastase, antipape
 Anastase, écrivain italien
 Anastase, écriv. asiatique
 Anatolius (S.), math. égypt.
 Anatolius, patriarche de Const.
 Anaxagoras, philos. grec
 Anaxandrides, poète de Rhodes
 Anaxarque, phil. d'Abdère
 Anaxilaus, philos. latin
 Anaximandre, phil. grec

NG

ilos. grec
 tor. grec
 is. italien
 r français
 r français
 roi de Rome
 écosais
 r. écosais
 r. écosais
 ist. écos.
 at écosais
 l. écosais
 r. allemand
 h. anglais
 bers, gr. fr.
 r. athénien
 r portug.
 portugais
 portugais
 ne
 rois de Hongrie
 ples
 it. syrien
 idien
 allemand
 amosate
 ar italien
 s. peint. ital.
 allemand
 rabançon
 r français
 allemand
 te italien
 auresque
 allemand
 rabançon
 nglais
 r. lanovrien
 r. italienne
 te italien
 drewe, colonel
 r. anglais
 français
 oteur asiatique
 méd. crétois
 III, emp. gr.
 tr. athén.
 r. te latin
 il. rhodien
 v. grec
 rceau, architec-
 aucnis
 eph, traducteur
 tosalie, écrivain
 latin mod.
 n italien
 n italien
 tre italien
 italien
 oti. peint. toscan
 sicilien
 r. italien
 r. grec
 de Mans
 de Noyon
 tincaise
 français
 in français
 l. italien
 d. anglais
 in anglais

ANT

Anguier, 2 sculp. français
 Anguillara, poète italien
 Angusciola, pein. italienne
 Amicet, pape
 Anich, math. allemand
 Anuand, théol. écosais
 Annat, auteur français
 Anne Cominène, historienne
 d'Orient
 Anne Ivanowna, impératrice de
 Russie
 Anne d'Autriche, reine de
 France
 Anne de Beau Jeu, fille de Louis
 XI
 Anne de Bretagne, princesse
 française
 Amesley, théol. anglais
 Amesley, sav. anglais
 Annibal, général carthag.
 Annius, écrivain italien
 Anselmarius, év. d'Hambourg
 Anselme, théol. anglais
 Anselme, hist. français
 Anser, poète latin
 Anson, voyag. anglais
 Anstis, 2 antiq. anglais
 Antagoras, poète rhodien
 Antelmi, histor. français
 Antesignan, gramm. fr.
 Anthénius, emp. d'Océid.
 Anthénius, architecte
 Anthony, empiriques angl.
 Antigenides, mus. thébain
 Antigone, gén. macéd.
 Antigone Caristius, phil. et his-
 torien grec
 Antigone Dason, roi de Macé-
 doine
 Antigone Gonat, fils de Démé-
 trius Poliorètes
 Antigone Sochaus, fondateur
 des Saducéens
 Antimac, poète grec
 Antimaco, savant italien
 Antine, eer. liégeois
 Antiochus I à IV, emp. de Syrie
 Antiochus Eupator, prince de
 Syrie
 Antiochus Sidètes, prince de
 Syrie
 Antiochus, pr. de Syrie
 Antiochus, eer. syrien
 Antiochus, philos. stoïc
 Antipatre, ministre juif
 Antipatre, gov. de Macéd.
 Antipatre, histor. latin
 Antipatre, phil. de Sidon
 Antipatre, écriv. arabe
 Antiphon, orateur athén.
 Antisthène, phil. athénien
 Antoine, 2 consuls rom.
 Antoine, triumvir romain
 Antoine (S.), solit. égypt.
 Antoine, écrivain italien
 Antoniano Sylvio, auteur ita-
 lien
 Antonides Vander Goes, poète
 hollandais
 Antonin le Pieux, emp. rom.
 Antonin le Philosophe, empe-
 reur romain
 Antonio, peintre italien
 Antonio, hist. espagnol
 Antonius, eer. africain

ARE

Antonius, eer. espagnol
 Antony, jurise. italien
 Antony, danseur de corde
 Anvari, poète persan
 Anville, géogr. français
 Anyas, poète grecque
 Anytus, rhéteur grec
 Apelles, peintre grec
 Apelles, sectaire syrien
 Apellicon, philos. grec
 Aper, orateur romain
 Aphouius, rhéteur syrien
 Apicius, 3 gourmands rom.
 Apien, astron. allemand
 Apien, écriv. allemand
 Apion, gramm. égyptien
 Apollinaire, gram. ecclésiast.
 Apollinaire, eer. playgien
 Apollinarius, gram. syr.
 Apollinarius, évêque de La-
 dicee
 Apollodore, gram. athén.
 Apollodore, archit. syrien
 Apollodore, peintre ath.
 Apollonie, martyr chrét.
 Apollonius, poète grec
 Apollonius, géom. égypt.
 Apollonius, gram. égypt.
 Apollonius, martyr chrét.
 Apollonius, gram. latin
 Apollonius, 2 philos. grecs
 Apollonius Colattius, poét. ital.
 Apollon, orateur juif
 Apono, médecin italien
 Apostolius, savant grec
 Appian, histor. romain
 Apriès, roi d'Egypte
 Aprosis, savant italien
 Apulée, auteur africain
 Aqua Viva, eer. espagn.
 Aquila, écrivain grec
 Aquilano, poète italien
 Aquilanus, méd. italien
 Aquin (Thomas d'), doct. esp.
 Aquino, lexicogr. juif
 Arabschah, hist. syrien
 Aram, poète anglais
 Arantius, médecin italien
 Aratus, poète grec
 Aratus, chef de la ligue aché-
 nne
 Arbogast, mathém. franç.
 Arbogast, général gaulois
 Arbuekle, poète écosais
 Arbuthnot, théol. écos.
 Arbuthnot, méd. anglais
 Arcadius, emp. d'Orient
 Arcère, écrivain français
 Arcésilas, philos. grec
 Archélaüs, roi des Juifs
 Archélaüs, roi de Macéd.
 Archélaüs, philos. grec
 Archélaüs, trad. asiatique
 Archias, poète romain
 Archimède, roi de Sparte
 Archimède, méd. grec
 Archiloque, satirique grec
 Archimède, math. pythag.
 Archon, théologien fr.
 Archytas, philos. pythag.
 Arcq, écrivain français
 Arcudius, écrivain grec
 Arculhe, théol. français
 Arden, conspirateur angl.
 Areagathus, médec. grec

rona, poëte français
 rasi, écrivain italien
 rati, fille d'Aristippe
 rati, médecin grec
 réthas, comm. e-saréen
 rétin, jurise. italien
 rétin, musicien italien
 rétin, historien italien
 rétin, poëte obscène
 reul, théolog. anglais
 reus, écrivain français
 reuson, magist. franc.
 reutier, médecin italien
 reutina, comment. fr.
 reenville, écriv. fran.
 reoli, mathém. italien
 rooli, poëte italien
 roome, écrivain franç.
 roth, mathém. français
 rotyphyle, com. grec
 royathe I à IX, rois de Cap-
 padoce
 rias Montanus, sav. esp.
 rih, rab. d'Amsterdam
 ribbarzane I à III, rois de
 Cappadoce
 rioste, poëte italien
 riviste, rois des Germains
 ristan fra, devin grec
 ristarque, philos. grec
 ristarque, critique grec
 ristarque, ami de S. Paul
 ristias, historien grec
 ristias, traducteur grec
 ristie, mathém. grec
 ristotele, écrivain grec
 ristude, général athénien
 ristule, sophiste grec
 ristule, peintre athénien
 ristude, philosophe grec
 ristippe, phil. de Cyrène
 ristote, philosophie grec
 ristote, jurisecons. romain
 ristobule I, II, rois des Juifs
 ristobule, philos. juif
 ristogiton, libr. d'Athènes
 ristomène, gén. messén.
 ristophane, poëte athén.
 ristote, phil. macédonien
 ristoxène, philos. grec
 ristus, chef des ariens
 ristholz, écriv. suédois
 ristwright, manif. angl.
 ristoul, peintre genevois
 ristotes, bouffon italien
 ristopus, théol. holland.
 ristomius, chevalier rom.
 ristrong, poëte, méd. anglais
 ristrong, théol. Cosse.
 ristold, théol. anglais
 ristall, politique anglais
 ristand de Meyrville ou de
 Mercuil, poëte prov.
 ristand, auteur français
 ristand de Villa-Nova, méde-
 cin français
 ristand, jurisecons. franc.
 ristand d'Andilly, jurise. fr.
 ristand, écriv. français
 ristand, év. d'Angers
 ristand, abbesse de Port-Royal
 rist, théol. allemand
 rist, théol. allemand
 rist, musicien allemand
 rist, sav. irlandais

Arnisceus, médec. allem.
 Arnobe, rhét. numide
 Arnobe, théol. gaulois
 Arnold, discip. d'Abélard
 Arnold, théol. allemand
 Arnold, écriv. allemand
 Arnold, histor. allemand
 Arnold, traître am'ricain
 Arnoul, historien français
 Arntzenius, jurise. holl.
 Arnu, philos. français
 Arnulf, emp. d'Allemagne
 Arnul ou Ernulf, écriv. angl.
 Arnulf, magicien égyptien
 Arnway, écrivain anglais
 Aron, écrivain italien
 Arrino, peintre italien
 Arragon, fem. de Colonne
 Arria, femme de Pœtus
 Arriaga, théol. espagnol
 Arrien, historien grec
 Arrowsmith, théol. angl.
 Arsace I, II, rois des Parthes
 Arsace Tyrannus, roi d'Armé.
 Arsene, év. de Constantinople
 Arsène, fils de Théodose
 Arsène, écrivain grec
 Artaban, I à IV, rois des Parth.
 Artabane, rois d'Armén.
 Artabase I, II, rois d'Armén.
 Artalis, poëte italien
 Artaud, sav. français
 Artaxare I à III, rois de Pers.
 Artaxerce Belégan ou Ardshir,
 roi de Perse
 Artaxias I à III, rois d'Ar-
 ménie
 Arteaga, auteur espagnol
 Artedi, natural. suédois
 Artemas ou Artemon, secta-
 teur
 Artemidore, 2 écriv. grec
 Artémise, 2 reines de Carie.
 Arthur, roi d'Angleterre
 Arthur, duc de Bretagne
 Artigny, histor. français
 Artusi, musicien italien
 Arundel, arch. de Cantorb.
 Arundel, savante anglaise
 Arvieux, écriv. français
 Arvingus, roi breton
 Arzachel, astron. espagnol
 Asa, roide Juda
 Asaph, music. hébreu
 Asaph (S.), écriv. gallois
 Asar-Haddon, roi d'Assyrie
 Ascalin, théol. français
 Ascham, auteur anglais
 Aschari, chef d'une secte
 Asclépiade, philos. grec
 Asclépiade, médec. grec
 Asconius, gramm. italien
 Asdrubal, gén. carthag.
 Asdrubal-Barea, gén. carth.
 Aselli, professeur italien
 Asgill, écrivain anglais
 Ashe, théolog. fran. ais
 Ashley, écriv. anglais
 Ashmole, auteur anglais
 Ashton, 2 théol. anglais
 Ashwell, théol. anglais
 Ashwood, théol. anglais
 Ashworth, écriv. anglais
 Aspasia, courtis. grecque
 Aspasia, maîtresse de Cyrus
 Asselus, poëte français

Asselyn, peintre hollandais
 Asser ou Assarius Menevensis, 2
 écriv. anglais
 Assheton, théol. anglais
 Assoucy, poëte français
 Astell, savante anglaise
 Asténius, aut. asiatique
 Asténius, écriv. asiatique
 Asténius Urbanus, prêtre asia-
 tique
 Astronome (I'), écriv. français
 Astruc, médec. français
 Astyage, roi des Mèdes
 Ataliba ou Atabalipa, roi de
 Quito
 Athalie, épouse de Joram
 Athanase (S.), écriv. italien
 Athelstan, roi d'Angleterre
 Athénagore, philos. athén.
 Athénée, gramm. grec
 Athénée, mathém. grec
 Athénée, orat. romain
 Athénodore, philos. latin
 Athénodore Cordillon, philoso-
 phe stoicien
 Athias, impr. hollandais
 Atkins, écrivain anglais
 Atkins, cécl. juge anglais
 Atkins, écrivain anglais
 Atkins, auteur anglais
 Atule, I à III, roi d'Asie
 Attale, martyr chrétien
 Atterbury, théol. anglais
 Atterbury, aut. anglais
 Atterbury, écriv. anglais
 Atticus, orat. athénien
 Atticus, chev. romain
 Atticus, patriar. arménien
 Attila, roi des Huns
 Aubert, avocat français
 Aubertin, théol. français
 Aubery, hist. français
 Aubery, méd. français
 Aubery, écriv. français
 Aubespine, chanc. franç.
 Aubespine, théol. français
 Aubespine, sav. française
 Aubigné, auteur français
 Aubrey, écrivain français
 Aubriot, maire de Paris
 Aubusson, card. français
 Audbert, poëte français
 Audbert, hist. français
 Audinet, géogr. français
 Audiguier, écriv. français
 Audius, sectaire juif
 Audran, graveur français
 Audran, peintre français
 Audran, 2 grav. français
 Audran, peintre français
 Auger, jésuite français
 Augurillo, poëte italien
 Auguste, empereur romain
 Augustin, écriv. espagnol
 Augustin (S.), écriv. afric.
 Augustin ou Austin (S.), mis-
 sionnaire anglais
 Augustin ou Agostini, sav. sien-
 nois
 Augustule ou Romulus Augus-
 tus, emp. romain
 Auhani Maragah, poëte pers.
 Auhag-ille, gramm. latin
 Aumont, général fran. ais
 Aungerville, écriv. anglais

Aunoy, sav. fr.
 Aurélien, emp. romain
 Aurelius Victor, hist. rom.
 Aurelli *ou* Ar.lli, poëte lat.
 Aur ng-Zob, grand-mogol
 Auréolus, général romain
 Auria, aut. ur italien
 Auriféus, écriv.
 Auriigny, poëte français
 Auriopa, auteur sicilien
 Aurogallus, prof. bohém.
 Aus ne, poëte latin
 Authon, hist. français
 Autr-au, peintre français
 Auvigny, écriv. français
 Auzout, math. français
 Avalos, aut. napolitain
 Avalot, parent du précéd.
 Avantio, jurisc. italien
 Avenpage, philos. maure
 Aventin, hist. allemand
 Avenzoar, méd. espagnol
 Averani, écriv. italien
 Averani, mathém. italien
 Avenly, écriv. français
 Averroës *ou* Aver-Roch, philo-
 sophie arabe
 Avebury, histor. anglais
 Avicenne, médec. arabe
 Avimux, poëte latin
 Avila, hist. espagnol
 Avila, écriv. espagnol
 Aviler, archit. français
 Aviron, juriscions. français
 Avitus, emp. d'Occident
 Avitus, écriv. français
 Anaphœa, sav. grecque
 Aylmer, gouv. irlandais
 Aylett, écriv. anglais
 Aylmer, savant anglais
 Ayliffe, sav. anglais
 Aymar, imposteur franç.
 Aymon, écr. picmouais
 Ayrès, auteur français
 Ayscough, ecl. anglaise
 Ayscough, écriv. anglais
 Ay-seu, amiral anglais
 Azarias *ou* Ozias, roi de Juda
 Azarias, hist. juif
 Azaredo, mis. portugais
 Azorius, écriv. espagnol
 Azpilcueta, juris. espagnol
 Azzo, juriscions. italien

B.

BAADIN, doct. persan
 Baan, 2 peint. hollandais
 Baart, poëte flamand
 Baha, imposteur turc
 Babaconschi, aut. turc
 Babus, théol. français
 Babincton, sav. anglais
 Babouf, écr. français
 Babylas, év. et martyr
 Baccal, auteur arabe
 Baccalau, aut. arabe
 Baccalary Sanna, écr. ital.
 Baccali, écriv. musulman
 Baccchini, historien ital.
 Baccylides, poëte grec
 Baccylus, év. corinthien
 Baccio, métr. italien
 Baccio, peintre italien

Bach, musicien allemand
 Bachaumont, poëte fran.
 Bachaumont, auteur fr.
 Bache, aut. américain
 Bacheier, sculpteur franç.
 Bacci, peintre italien
 Backer, peintre français
 Backer, peintre allemand
 Backhuysen, peint. allem.
 Bacon, math. anglais
 Bacon, jurisc. anglais
 Bacon, politique anglais
 Bacon, 2^e de femme du préc. tra-
 duct. angl.
 Bacon, philos. anglais
 Bacon, peintre anglais
 Bacon, théol. anglais
 Baconthorpe *ou* Bacon, écrivain
 anglais
 Bacque, poëte fr.
 Bacquerey, méd. allemand
 Bacquet, avocat français
 Bacshua, 2 médec. pers.
 Badakachi, poëte persan
 Badasch, gramm. arabe
 Badoock, théol. anglais
 Badens, peintre français
 Badile, peintre italien
 Baduel, théol. allemand
 Baerstrat, peint. holland.
 Baï-Karkah *ou* Abu-Zoul, écri-
 vain arabe
 Bagd-din, mathém. arabe
 Bagford, antiquaire angl.
 Bagger, théol. danois
 Bazi Zadeh, écr. mahom.
 Bagliani, géner. vénit.
 Bagliù, méd. ragusain
 Bagnoli, poëte italien
 Bagshaw, théol. anglais
 Baguri, écr. mahométan
 Baha-n-Haka u Aldin, saint
 mahométan
 Bahali, auteur arabe
 Bahur-al-Hellih, écr. arabe
 Bahier, poëte français
 Bahrau, général persan
 Bahrdt, écrivain allem.
 Baier, médecin allemand
 Baif, écrivain français
 Baif, poëte français
 Baile, théol. français
 Baillies, méd. prussien
 Baillet, écriv. français
 Bailli, astrologue français
 Baillie, théol. écossais
 Baillou, méd. français
 Bailly, philosop. astron. hist.
 polit. fr.
 Bainbridge, astr. anglais
 Bayus, théol. français
 Bajzetz, I, II, sultans
 Baker, missionn. anglais
 Baker, naturaliste anglais
 Baker, écrivain anglais
 Baker, mathém. anglais
 Baker, sav. antiq. anglais
 Bakewel, fermier anglais
 Balauin, prophète
 Balanjo, méd. sicilien
 Balassi, peintre italien
 Balati, auteur italien
 Balbi, écrivain génois
 Balbinus, empereur romain
 Balboa, voyag. castillan

Balbuena, poëte espagnol
 Balderic, écrivain franc.
 Balderic, auteur français
 Baldi, savant italien
 Baldi de Ubalpi, jurisc. italie
 Baldi, poëte allemand
 Baldi, peintre italien
 Baldini, savant italien
 Baldinucci, archit. ital.
 Baldoek, écriv. anglais
 Bale, théolog. anglais
 Balechou, graveur franç.
 Balen, 2 peintres flamands
 Balès, maître d'écr. angl.
 Balestra, peintre italien
 Balguy, théolog. anglais
 Balbi, écriv. mahométan
 Balkini, auteur mahomét.
 Ball, théol. anglais
 Ballanden, théol. écossais
 Ballard, biographe anglais
 Ballerini, savant italien
 Ballexord, écriv. génois
 Balli, théolog. sicilien
 Balliani, écriv. génois
 Ballin, orfèvre français
 Balsamor, savant syrien
 Balhasar, écrivain franc.
 Balthazarini, mus. italien
 Balzac, savant français
 Balzac, cardinal français
 Baluze, écrivain français
 Balzac, historiog. franc.
 Bamboche, peintre holland.
 Bambridge, ambass. angl.
 Banehi, évêque français
 Baneroff, arch. anglais
 Banderin, fanatique port.
 Banello, écriv. milanais
 Bandinelli, sculpt. flor.
 Banderi, savant ragusain
 Bangius, théolog. suédois
 Bangius, prof. danois
 Banier, écrivain français
 Bank, jurisc. suédois
 Banks, jurisc. anglais
 Banks, 4 savants vénit.
 Bannier, général suédois
 Bannister, 2 méd. anglais
 Baptiste, peintre flamand
 Baptistin, mus. florentin
 Barach, juge hébreu
 Baradee, chef jacobite
 Baranzano, phil. piémont.
 Barathier, jurisc. italien
 Barathier, auteur flamand
 Barba, écrivain espagnol
 Barbodille, écrivain esp.
 Barbodino, savant portug.
 Barbaio, 4 savants vénit.
 Barbareux, républicain fr.
 Barbesan, écrivain franc.
 Barbatelli, peintre italien
 Barbs *ou* de la Bruyère, écrivain
 français
 Barberino, poëte italien
 Barberino, cardin. italie
 Barberousse, fam. pirate
 Barbe-rousse, commandant turc
 Barben Dubourg, médecin
 Barbeyrac, méd. françois
 Barbeyrac, jurisc. françois
 Barbier d'Aucour, écrivain
 français
 Barbier, aut. français

Barbieri, 2 peintres ital.
 Barbosa, auteur portug.
 Barbosa, écrivain port.
 Barbosa, 2 prof. portug.
 Barbour, théol. écossais
 Barbud, mus. persan
 Barcali, 2 doct. mahométans
 Barclay, écrivain anglais
 Barclay, doct. écossais
 Barclay, poète français
 Barclay, quaker écossais
 Barcochbas ou Barcochab, im-
 posteur juif
 kard ou Mahomet-ben-Yezed,
 auteur arabe
 Barlas, patrice grec
 Barlas, général grec
 Barlesane, chef de secte
 Barlhadi ou Bazradi, aut. ma-
 hométan
 Barlin, écriv. français
 Barnt, peintre hollandais
 Barotti, aut. piémontais
 Bargrave, théol. anglais
 Baridah, auteur arabe
 Barini, écrivain arabe
 Barham, antiquaire angl.
 Bar-i. sheik arabe
 Barham, théol. grec
 Barland, écrivain hollandais
 Barlee, poète allemand
 Barlee, prof. hollandais
 Barlowe, 2 écriv. anglais
 Barlowe, peintre anglais
 Barlowe, mécanicien
 Barlabas (S.), mart. grec
 Barnard, peintre hollandais
 Barnard, théol. anglais
 Barnard, lord-maire
 Barnave, constituant
 Barnès, savante française
 Barnès, théolog. anglais
 Barneveldt, polit. holl.
 Baro, théol. français
 Baroche, peintre italien
 Baron, auteur irlandais
 Baron, acteur français
 Baro, méd. fran. ais
 Barotius, écriv. napolit.
 Barot, lexicograp. franç.
 Barotier, botan. français
 Barre, méd. français
 Barrett, peintre irlandais
 Barret, charur. américain
 Barington, pair d'Irlande
 Barros ou de Barros, sav. portu-
 gais
 Barrow, théol. anglais
 Barry, acteur irlandais
 Barzani ou Barzani, écr. asia-
 tique
 Barthe, poète français
 Barthe, comm. marin franç.
 Barthe, poète français
 Barthelemy (S.), apôtre
 Barthelemy, 2 écr. franç.
 Barthelemy, autiq. franç.
 Barthelemy, écrivain allem.
 Bartholi, savant italien
 Bartholin, 2 médec. allem.
 Barthelet, théol. anglais
 Barthelet, écriv. napolit.
 Barthelet, impost. anglaise
 Barthelet, prophète
 Barwick, théol. anglais

Barwick, méd. anglais
 Barzerini ou Nahui Zadeh, au-
 teur arabe
 Bas (le), graveur franç.
 Basile (S.), aut. cappad.
 Basile, chef de secte
 Basile I, II, emp. ture
 Basile, impost. macédon.
 Basilides, chef d'une secte
 Basilowitz, emp. russe
 Basingstoke, ou Basinge, sa-
 vant anglais
 Basire, sav. théol. anglais
 Baskerville, impr. anglais
 Baskerville, méd. anglais
 Baskage, 2 écrivains fran.
 Basso, 4 peintres italien
 Bassan, médecin italien
 Bassandine, imprim. ital.
 Bassantin, mathém. écoss.
 Bassot, historien anglais
 Bassi, c'èbre italienne
 Bassilhal-Kaith, auteur ma-
 hométan
 Bassonpierre, général fr.
 Bassuel, chirurgien franç.
 Basso, poète romain
 Basso, général italien
 Bastard, poète anglais
 Baston, poète anglais
 Bastwick, médecin angl.
 Bate, docteur anglais
 Bate, médecin anglais
 Bate, théol. anglais
 Batecumbe, mathém. angl.
 Bateman, théol. anglais
 Bathalmiusi, auteur arabe
 Bathurst, médecin anglais
 Bathurst, Mécène angl.
 Batoni, peintre italien
 Battaglini, historien
 Battely, théologien angl.
 Batteux, littérateur fran.
 Bathyan, astron. saxon
 Battie, médecin anglais
 Batory, roi de Pologne
 Bauab, scribe arabe
 Bauden, écrivain fran.
 Baudelot de Dairval, écr. fran-
 çais
 Baudet, graveur français
 Baudier, historiog. fr.
 Baudin, législateur fr.
 Baudius, professeur fr.
 Baudot de Juilly, hist. fr.
 Baudouin I, II, empereurs
 d'Orient
 Baudouin, savant anglais
 Baudouin, théologien fr.
 Baudouin, écrivain fran.
 Baudrand, géographe fr.
 Bauhin, médecin français
 Bauhin, 2 médec. suisses
 Bauldri, prof. d'hist. fr.
 Baulot ou Beaulien, opérateur
 français
 Baumé, écrivain français
 Baur, peintre français
 Bauseh, auteur mahométan
 Bauseur, aut.-ur musulm.
 Bautre, sénégalien fr.
 Bavin, auteur fr.
 Baxter, théologien angl.
 Baxter, auteur anglais
 Baxter, écrivain écossais

Bayard, capitaine fr.
 Bayard, écrivain fr.
 Bayer, astronome allem.
 Bayer, savant allemand
 Bayle, écrivain fr.
 Bayly, écrivain anglais
 Bayly, catholique anglais
 Bayly, médecin anglais
 Baynet, jurise. anglais
 Baynes, médecin anglais
 Bazzaz, auteur mahom.
 Bè, graveur et fondeur fr.
 Beacon, théologien angl.
 Beale, peint. anglaise
 Beard, acteur anglais
 Beattie, écriv. écossais
 Beaton, cardinal écossais
 Beaton, arch. écossais
 Beau (le), 2 écriv. fr.
 Beaucaire de Peguillon, théo-
 logien fr.
 Beauchamp, général angl.
 Beauchamps, écrivain fr.
 Beauchateau, poète fr.
 Beaucousin, écrivain fr.
 Beauvais, écrivain fr.
 Beaufort, chancelier angl.
 Beaufort, femme de Tudor
 Beaufort, écrivain fr.
 Beaufort, capitaine fr.
 Beauvieu, théologien fr.
 Beauvieu, ing. nieur fr.
 Beauvieu, maître d'écr. fr.
 Beaumarchais, auteur fr.
 Beaumelle, littérateur fr.
 Beaumont, pair fran.
 Beaumont, poète anglais
 Beaumont, auteur anglais
 Beaumont, théolog. fr.
 Beaumont de Perfixe, écrivain
 français
 Beaumont, archev. fr.
 Beaumont, avocat fr.
 Beaumont, romancière fr.
 Beaune, mathém. fr.
 Beaune, traducteur fr.
 Beaourain, géographe fr.
 Beurieu, aut.-ur fr.
 Beaubre, théolog. fr.
 Beaubre, écrivain fr.
 Beau-Soleil, astrolog. fr.
 Beauvais, histor. français
 Beauvais, orat.-ur français
 Beauzée, acad. français
 Beaver, écrivain anglais
 Bebel, rhéteur allemand
 Bebedelli, écr. italien
 Beban, sav. brabançon
 Beccafumi, peint. italien
 Beccari, poète italien
 Beccaria, écriv. italien
 Beccaria, méd. italien
 Beccaria, auteur italien
 Bechet, écriv. français
 Becker, écriv. allemand
 Becker, méd. prussien
 Becket, archev. anglais
 Beckington, écr. anglais
 Becquet, écr. fran. ais
 Bectash, écriv. musulman
 Bectoz, savante française
 Beddoes, médecin anglais
 Bède, théologien franç.
 Bède, écriv. anglais
 Bedell, théol. anglais

Berie, écrivain franç.
 Bort, regent de France
 Bort, théol. anglais
 Bort, écrivain anglais
 Bredin, méd. syrien
 Br. peintre hollandais
 Br., écriv. allemand
 Br., peint. hollandais
 Br., savant français
 Br., géogr. allemand
 Br., savante anglaise
 Br., juge persan
 Br., écriv. flamand
 Br., peint. piémont.
 Br., peintre allemand
 Br., écriv. africain
 Br., peintre hollandais
 Br., théol. hollandais
 Br., écrivain français
 Br., peint. holland.
 Br., chirurg. anglais
 Br., gouv. de Babylone
 Br., homme, écrivain fr.
 Br., ingénieur fr.
 Br., écriv. irlandais
 Br., général romain
 Br., écriv. hongrois
 Br., historien américain
 Br., antiquaire anglais
 Br., actrice anglaise
 Br., écriv. toscan
 Br., 3 écrivains fr.
 Br., poète fr.
 Br., graveur italien
 Br., peintre fr.
 Br., poète fr.
 Br., historien fr.
 Br., garde, écrivain fr.
 Br., coméd. en fr.
 Br., sav. écossais
 Br., traducteur fr.
 Br., écrivain fr.
 Br., chancelier fr.
 Br., ingén.-géog. fr.
 Br., 2 peint. vénitiens
 Br., médecin italien
 Br., écrivain fr.
 Br., avocat fr.
 Br., poète fr.
 Br., antiq. italien
 Br., peintre italien
 Br., p. intre italien
 Br., médecin fr.
 Br., auteur fr.
 Br., écrivain fr.
 Br., roi d'Assyrie
 Br., écriv. vénitien
 Br., écriv. italien
 Br., 2 amir. anglais
 Br., music. allemand
 Br., écriv. anglais
 Br., ou Benoit Castiglione, peintre italien
 Br., théol. anglais
 Br., hom. d'état fr.
 Br., négrophile américain
 Br., écrivain italien
 Br., fils de Jacob
 Br., poète italien
 Br., polit. anglais
 Br., médecin anglais
 Br., 2 théol. anglais
 Br., fondateur
 Br., voyageur anglais

Benoit I à XIV, papes
 Benoit, anatomiste italien
 Benoit, théologien fr.
 Benserade, poète fr.
 Benson, écrivain fr.
 Bent, peintre hollandais
 Bentham, théol. anglais
 Bentivoglio, écriv. italien
 Bentivoglio, poète italien
 Bentley, théol. anglais
 Bentley, écrivain anglais
 Benyouski, avent. hongrois
 Beolco, écriv. italien
 Beraut, écrivain fr.
 Berchet, peintre fr.
 Berchoire ou Bercheur, aut. français
 Bercier, théologien fr.
 Bérenger, anatomiste
 Bérenger I, emp. d'Orient
 Bérenger II, roi d'Italie
 Bérenger, théologien fr.
 Bérénice, fem. d'Antiochus
 Bérénice, femme de Ptolémée Evergète
 Bérénice, fille de Ptolémée Aulète
 Bérénice, fem. d'Aristobule
 Bérénice, l'une des femmes de Mithridate Eupator
 Bérénice, fille d'Agrippa
 Bérénius, écriv. hollandais
 Beretin, peintre italien
 Berg, peintre flamand
 Bergame, hist. italien
 Berg, peint. hollandais
 Berghem, peint. hollandais
 Berger, écriv. français
 Berger, savant français
 Bergman, chimiste suédois
 Bérnard, philosophe fr.
 Bering, poète danois
 Berkeley, théol. irlandais
 Berkeley, théol. anglais
 Berkenout, médecin angl.
 Berkhayden, peint. holl.
 Berkley, écriv. anglais
 Bernaert, peint. anglais
 Bernard (S.), écrivain fr.
 Bernard, astron. anglais
 Bernard, écrivain fr.
 Bernard, savant franç.
 Bernard, antique
 Bernard, poète franc.
 Bernard, méd. anglais
 Bernard, théologien fr.
 Bernard, peintre flamand
 Bernard, peintre fr.
 Bernardi, artiste italien
 Bernardin (S.), toscan
 Bernardin, savant fr.
 Bernazzano, peint. italien
 Bernia ou Berni, poète tosc.
 Bernier, voyageur fr.
 Bernier, médecin fr.
 Bernini ou le cavalier Bernin, sculpteur italien
 Bernon, 1^r abbé de Cluni
 Bernoulli, 2 math. suisses
 Bernoulli, philos. suisse
 Bernstori, hom. d'état dan.
 Béroald, écriv. italien
 Béroald, poète italien
 Berose, écriv. syrien
 Berquin, 2 écrivains fr.

Berriman, théol. anglais
 Berryer, auteur fr.
 Berry, capitaine anglais
 Bersman, savant allemand
 Bertaud, poète fr.
 Berthault, auteur fr.
 Bertheau, théologien fr.
 Berthet, auteur fr.
 Berthier, savant fr.
 Berti, écriv. toscan
 Bertier, écrivain fr.
 Bertin (S.), fondateur
 Bertin, médecin fr.
 Bertin, peintre fr.
 Bertinazzi, Carlin. act. ital.
 Bertius, écriv. flamand
 Bertram, écrivain fr.
 Bertrand, médecin fr.
 Berulle, écrivain fr.
 Berylle, archev. arabe
 Besler, apothicaire allem.
 Besty, antiquaire fr.
 Besme ou Bême, assassin de Coligni
 Besogne, historien fr.
 Besplas, écrivain fr.
 Bessarion, écriv. vénitien
 Bess I, écrivain fr.
 Bétis, gouverneur de Gaza
 Betterton, acteur anglais
 Bettini, peintre italien
 Betts, médecin anglais
 Beveridge, aut. anglais
 Beverland, écriv. holland.
 Beverwick, m. d. holland.
 Beuf, antiquaire fr.
 Beurs, peintre hollandais
 Beurlet, savant fr.
 Beze, savant fr.
 Beziers, historien fr.
 Bezout, mathématic. fr.
 Bianelli, 2 peint. italiens
 Bianchini, savant italien
 Bianchini, écriv. italien
 Biard, sculpteur fr.
 Bias, sac. de la Grèce
 Bibiena, peintre italien
 Biblander, théol. suisse
 Bichat, physiologiste français
 Bicchieri, médec. italien
 Biddle, écrivain anglais
 Bidloo, anat. hollandais
 Bic, peintre fr.
 Bielfeld, écriv. holland.
 Bienné, imprimeur fr.
 Bièvre, écrivain fr.
 Biezlingen, peintre holl.
 Biffeld, théolog. anglais
 Bigne, 2 auteurs fr.
 Bignacourt, écrivain fr.
 Bigan, écriv. biolo. fr.
 Billinger, phil. allemand
 Billguer, médecin suisse
 Billy, 2 écrivains fr.
 Bilson, savant anglais
 Binet, mime
 Binet, écrivain fr.
 Bingham, théol. anglais
 Bingham, écriv. anglais
 Binning, théol. écossais
 Bioerustahl, sav. suédois
 Bion, poète grec
 Bion, philosophe grec
 Biondi, écrivain italien
 Birague, chancelier fr.

Birch, historien anglais
 Bird, musicien anglais
 Birkenhead, écriv. anglais
 Birton, 3 mar. de France
 Biscaino, peintre génois
 Bishop, peintre holland.
 Bishop, peintre flamand
 Bisi, peintre italien
 Bisset, médecin anglais
 Bisset, historien ang.
 Bito, mathématicien
 Bizelli, peintre italien
 Bizot, écrivain fr.
 Black, écriv. écossais
 Black, chimiste écossais
 Blackall, savant anglais
 Blackbourn, archit. ang.
 Blacklock, théol. écossais
 Blackmore, écriv. anglais
 Blackstone, écriv. anglais
 Blackwell, théol. anglais
 Blackwell, écriv. anglais
 Blackwell, méd. écossais
 Blackwood, écriv. anglais
 Bladen, écriv. anglais
 Blaeu ou Janssen, géogr.
 Blagrove, math. anglais
 Blagrove, astrol. anglais
 Blair, 2 théol. écossais
 Blair, 2 savans écossais
 Blake, amiral anglais
 Blake, botaniste anglais
 Blampain, savant fr.
 Blanc (le), 3 écrivains fr.
 Blanchard, peintre fr.
 Blanche, reine de France
 Blanche, italienne, victime de l'amour conjugal
 Blanchet, peintre fr.
 Blanchet, bibliothéc. fr.
 Land, savante anglaise
 Landrata, méd. italien
 Landkof, peint. holland.
 Lant, musicien fr.
 Lant, peintre anglais
 Lant, peintre belge
 Lant, écrivain fr.
 Lant ou Blethyn, poète gallois
 Lant, méd. nat. allemand
 Lant, peintre allemand
 Lant, peintre allem.
 Lant, 3 peint. holl.
 Lant, peint. flamand
 Lant, peintre fr.
 Lant, théologien fr.
 Lant, math. et arch. fr.
 Lant, architecte fr.
 Lant, médecin fr.
 Lant, écriv. italien
 Lant, aventurier anglais
 Lant, peintre flamand
 Lant, ou de Blois, écriv. flamand
 Lant, 4 écriv. anglais
 Lant, musicien anglais
 Lant, théol. anglais
 Lant, méd. et bot. irland.
 Lant, botaniste anglais
 Lant, écriv. toscan
 Lant ou Bocacino, peintre italien
 Lant, poète française
 Lant, satirique italien
 Lant, aut. sicilien

Boechus, roi de Mauritanie
 Boccardi, peint. génois
 Bocconi, écriv. sicilien
 Boceoris, roi d'Égypte
 Bochart, savant fran.
 Bochart, théologien fr.
 Bochius, poète latin
 Boekhorst, peint. flamand
 Bocquillot, écrivain fr.
 Bodesten, médecin allem.
 Bodin, écrivain fr.
 Bodley, célèbre anglais
 Boëce, écrivain romain
 Boëce, philos. écossais
 Boecler, historiogr. suéd.
 Boehmen, écriv. allemand
 Boel, peintre flamand
 Boerhaave, médecin holl.
 Boethie, traducteur fr.
 Boffrand, architecte fr.
 Bogoris, roi bulgare
 Bohadin, historien arabe
 Hohn, médecin allemand
 Boiarlo, poète italien
 Boileau, traducteur fr.
 Boileau, 2 écrivains fr.
 Boileau-Despréaux, poète fr.
 Boindin, poète dram. fr.
 Bois, ou Joannes a Bosco, écrivain fr.
 Bois, écrivain fr.
 Bois (du), théologien fr.
 Bois (du), ministre fr.
 Boismond, académ. fr.
 Bois-Morand (Chiron de), poète satirique fr.
 Bois-Robert, auteur fr.
 Boissard, antiquaire fr.
 Boissat, écrivain fr.
 Boissat, écriv. comiq. fr.
 Boivin, historien fr.
 Boivin, écrivain fr.
 Boizard, auteur fr.
 Bokhari, docteur musulm.
 Bol, peintre hollandais
 Bol, peintre allemand
 Bolanger, peintre italien
 Boleslas, roi de Pologne
 Boleyn, femme de Henri VIII
 Bollandus, écrivain allem.
 Bolognese, peintre ital.
 Bolsee, écrivain fr.
 Bolward, graveur
 Bolton, 2 théolog. angl.
 Bolton, antiquaire angl.
 Bolyngbroke, écriv. angl.
 Bombelli, peintre italien
 Bomberg, peintre flam.
 Bon, comment. anglais
 Bon S. Hilaire, écriv. fr.
 Bona, écrivain piémontais
 Bonanni, naturaliste rom.
 Bonarelli, poète italien
 Bonaventur. (S.), écriv. toscan
 Bonaventure de Padoue, écrivain italien
 Bond. F. Bon
 Bondi, médecin holland.
 Bonetaccio, peintre vénit.
 Bonet, médecin genevois
 Bonadio, écrivain italien
 Bonfinius, historien angl.
 Bontherius, écrivain fr.
 Hongars, écrivain fr.
 Bonifacé (S.), écriv. angl.

Bonifacé I à IX, papes
 Bonifacé, écrivain fr.
 Bonifacio, savant vénit.
 Bonjour, écrivain fr.
 Bonne, guerrière suisse
 Bonnefons, poète fr.
 Bonner, prélat anglais
 Bonnet, écriv. nat. génér.
 Bonneval, aventurier fr.
 Bonose, évêq. de Naissus
 Bonreueuil, traduct. fr.
 Bontekoe, médecin holl.
 Bontems, trad. française
 Bontius, médecin holl.
 Bonvicino, peintre italien
 Boodt, naturaliste holl.
 Booker, astrologue angl.
 Boon, peintre hollandais
 Boonen, peintre holland.
 Booth, écrivain anglais
 Borda, savant fr.
 Borda, écrivain fr.
 Borden, médecin anglais
 Bordenave, chirurg. fr.
 Borden, médecin fr.
 Bordingius, poète danois
 Bordone, peintre italieu
 Bore, femme de Luther
 Borel, écrivain fr.
 Borelli, mathém. napolit.
 Borghutius, méd. italien
 Borghèse, poète italien
 Borghini, auteur italien
 Borgia, arch. de Valence
 Borgiani, peintre romain
 Boris Gudenou, grand duc de Moscovie
 Borlase, médecin irland.
 Borlase, ingénieur anglais
 Borri, avent. milanais
 Borrichius, médecin danois
 Borromée (S. Charles), arch. de Milan
 Borromée, card. milanais
 Borromini, archit. rom.
 Borzoni, peintre italien
 Bos, écrivain français
 Bos (du), peintre flamand
 Bos, écrivain
 Bos, peintre flamand
 Bose, 3 écrivains fr.
 Boscan, poète espagnol
 Bosch, peintre flamand
 Bosch, peintre holland.
 Boscharts, peintre flam.
 Boscoli, peintre italien
 Buscovich, math. ragusain
 Bosio, 2 écrivains ital.
 Bosquet, écrivain fr.
 Bosse, graveur fr.
 Bossu, critique fr.
 Bossuet, auteur hist. fr.
 Boston, écrivain écoss.
 Boswell, écrivain écoss.
 Botal, médecin fr.
 Botero, écrivain piémontais
 Both, peintre flamand
 Bothlan, méd. ein ture
 Botteille, peintre ital.
 Bott, architecte fr.
 Bouchanton, sculpt. fr.
 Boucher, écrivain fr.
 Boucher, juriste fr.
 Boucher, peintre fr.
 Boucher, docteur de Sorbonne

Bouebet, écrivain fr.
 Bouchet-la-Genière, inspecteur des haras, ér. fr.
 Bouchier, archev. anglais
 Boudewins, médec. flam.
 Boudon, auteur fr.
 Bouffers, capitaine fr.
 Bougainville, sav. voy. fr.
 Bougarel, écrivain fr.
 Bougeant, savant fr.
 Bouguer, mathém. fr.
 Bouhier, traducteur fr.
 Bouhours, critique fr.
 Bouiliard, écrivain fr.
 Bouillaud, mathém. fr.
 Boulaï, historiograp. fr.
 Boulainvilliers, écriv. fr.
 Boulanger, philos. fr.
 Boulanger ou Boullanger, philosophe fr.
 Boulay, écrivain fr.
 Boullier, théol. holland.
 Boulogne, 2 peintres fr.
 Boulter, prlat anglais
 Bourquet, écrivain fr.
 Bourbon, famille royale en France
 Bourbon, poète fr.
 Bourbotte, conventionnel
 Bourdaloüe, prdic. fr.
 Bourdailles, 2 écriv. fr.
 Bourdelot, critique fr.
 Bourdelot, écrivain fr.
 Bourdigné, auteur fr.
 Bourdon, peintre fr.
 Bourdonnaye (Mahé de la), milit. admin. fr.
 Bourcette, poète française
 Bourgelat, artist. vétérin.
 Bourget, écrivain fr.
 Bourguet, natur. fr.
 Bourignon, aut. française
 Bourin, théolog. anglais
 Bourne, poète anglais
 Bournotte, historien fr.
 Boursault, auteur fr.
 Bourrier, 2 écrivains fr.
 Bouvart, médecin fr.
 Bovadilla ou B. badilla, gouverneur espagnol
 Boverick, horloger angl.
 Bovarius, écrivain italien
 Bowd, écrivain anglais
 Bowle, théol. anglais
 Bowyer, imprimeur angl.
 Boxhorn, profess. holl.
 Boyce, musicien anglais
 Boyd, théol. écossais
 Boyd, poète écossais
 Boyer, lexicographe fr.
 Boyer, auteur dramat.
 Boyer, médecin fr.
 Boyer-Foufrède, patriot fr.
 Boyle, fameux irlandais
 Boyle, écrivain irlandais
 Boyle, physicien anglais
 Boyle, ambassadeur angl.
 Boyle, écrivain anglais
 Boyse ou Bois, théol. angl.
 Boyse, poète anglais
 Boze, antiquaire fr.
 Bracciolini dell'Api, poète italien
 Bracton, jurisc. anglais
 Bradbury, écrivain angl.

Bradford, écrivain irland.
 Bradick, écrivain anglais
 Bradley, astronome angl.
 Bradshaw, poète anglais
 Bradshaw, célèbre anglais
 Bradwardin, théol. angl.
 Brady, poète et théol. irl.
 Brady, historien anglais
 Brahé (Tycho), astr. dan.
 Braillier, apothicaire fr.
 Brakenburg, peint. holl.
 Braunante d'Urbino, arch. rom.
 Brauer, peintre holland.
 Brauhall, écrivain irland.
 Braucas de Villeneuve, géographe fr.
 Brandel, peintre bohém.
 Brandi, peintre italien
 Brandmüller, peint. suisse
 Brandt, écrivain flamand
 Brandt, théol. hollandais
 Brandt, jurisc. fr.
 Brandt, chimiste allem.
 Branker, mathém. anglais
 Brasa Vola, médecin ital.
 Brasidas, général lacédém.
 Braun, écrivain allemand
 Brawer, peintre flamand
 Bray, architecte anglais
 Bray, peintre hollandais
 Bray, écrivain anglais
 Brebouf, traducteur fr.
 Breccout, acteur fr.
 Breda, peintre fr.
 Breda, peintre flamand
 Breckenberg, peintre flam.
 Brey, poète française
 Brémont, traducteur fr.
 Brennus, 2 g. nér. gaulois
 Brent, chevalier anglais
 Brentius, théol. allem.
 Bre-rewood, math. anglais
 Bretou, poète anglais
 Bretouneau, écrivain fr.
 Breugel, 4 peintres holl.
 Breul, écrivain fr.
 Breval, écrivain anglais
 Brevint, écrivain anglais
 Breynius, botaniste angl.
 Brianville, historien fr.
 Brice, savant fr.
 Brice, 2 peintres flamands
 Brienne, roi de Sicile
 Brienne, roi de Jérusalem
 Briet, écrivain fr.
 Briggs, mathém. anglais
 Briggs, médecin anglais
 Brignon, traducteur fr.
 Brindley, mécanic angl.
 Brinvilliers, empoisonneuse
 Briseux, architecte fr.
 Brissot, écrivain fr.
 Brissot, médecin fr.
 Brissot, écrivain fr.
 Britannicus, fils de Claude
 Britannicus, crit. italien
 Brito, historien port.
 Britton, musicien anglais
 Brizzio, peintre italien
 Brocard, enthousiaste vén.
 Brocklesby, médec. holl.
 Brodeau, critique fr.
 Broek, peintre holland.
 Brogny, cardinal fr.
 Brokesby, histor. anglais

Brome, théol. anglais
 Brome, traducteur angl.
 Brome, ér. rom. anglais
 Brompton, écrivain angl.
 Bronchorst, peintre flam.
 Bronchorst, 2 peintre holl.
 Bronzino, peintre italien
 Brooke, antiquaire angl.
 Brooke, aut. anglaise
 Brooke, écrivain angl.
 Broome, poète anglais
 Broschi, chanteur napol.
 Brossard, musicien fr.
 Brosse, botaniste fr.
 Brosse, écrivain fr.
 Brossette, écrivain fr.
 Brossier, démoniaque fr.
 Brotier, savant fr.
 Broughton, 2 théol. angl.
 Brouk hufius, savant holl.
 Bruckner, écrivain irl.
 Brousson, théol. fr.
 Brower, peintre holland.
 Brown, chef d'une secte
 Brown, écrivain anglais
 Brown, théol. anglais
 Brown, écrivain irland.
 Brown, peintre écossais
 Brown, médecin écossais
 Browne, arch. irlandais
 Browne, poète anglais
 Browne, voyageur angl.
 Browne, 2 médecins anglais
 Browne, théol. anglais
 Browne, savant irlandais
 Browne, poète anglais
 Browne, général allem.
 Browne, écrivain anglais
 Browne, médecin irland.
 Brownrig, écrivain angl.
 Brucciosi, traduct. ital.
 Bruce, voyageur anglais
 Brueys, amiral français
 Brueys, écrivain fr.
 Bruges, peintre flam.
 Brugiantino, poète ital.
 Bruguères, savant fr.
 Brukier d'Abtaincourt, médecin fr.
 Bruin, écrivain holland.
 Brulefer, écrivain fr.
 Brumoy, auteur fr.
 Bruu (le), peintre fr.
 Brun (le), écrivain fr.
 Brunehaud, femme de Sigeb.
 Bruni, écrivain italien
 Bruni, poète italica
 Bruno (S.), fondat. des ch. treux
 Brunfels, médecin
 Brunswick (duc de), gén. prou
 Bruschius, savant bohém.
 Brusoni, auteur ital.
 Brusquet, courtisan fr.
 Bruté, chronolog. fr.
 Brutus, consul romain
 Brutus, patriote romain
 Brutus, histor. vénitien
 Bruyère (la), philos. fran.
 Bruyn, peintre holland.
 Bruys, historien français
 Bruys, voyageur français
 Bruzen de Martinière, lexic. fr.
 Bryenne, écriv. grec
 Buc, historien anglais

bucér, réformateur franc.
 buchan, visionn. irlandais-e
 buchan, médecin écossais
 buchanan, écrivain écossais
 buckeld, ou Buucklin, pêcheur
 hollandais
 buckingham, V. Villiers
 buckingham, V. Sheffield
 buckeridge, écrivain anglais
 buckhold, fanatique hong.
 buquet, méd. français
 buddus, philos. allemand
 budec, auteur français
 buche H., auteur anglais
 buchner, peintre italien
 bucher, écrivain polonais
 buchon, natural. français
 bucardini, peintre italien
 buck, musicien anglais
 buck, auteur anglais
 bulet, théol. français
 buley, méd. anglais
 buillard, naturaliste franc.
 builand, astronome franc.
 buinger, réform. suisse
 buisau, auteur français
 buver, écriv. anglais
 buvel, peintre français
 buvel, sav. français
 buvel, 2 peintres holl.
 buona Corsi, ou Perrin del Va-
 sa, peintre italien
 buonamicci, histor. italien
 buonaparte, poète italien
 buonaroti, V. Angelo
 buon Figlio, écriv. italien
 buon Tarenti, peint. ital.
 buonus, sculpteur grec
 buonhello, poète italien
 buon (de) bibliogr. fran.
 buongois, ou Bourgeois, méd.
 de François I
 bunger, poète allemand
 buogh, écrivain irlandais
 buogh, auteur anglais
 buognoye, auteur dramat.
 buordan, savant français
 buogny (l'Evêque de), histo-
 rien fr.
 buoke, auteur irlandais
 buokitt, théol. anglais
 bukamaqui, jurisc. genev.
 bukey, comment. anglais
 bukman, critique holland.f
 bukman, botan. holland.
 buk, juriscous. anglais
 buket, théol. écossais
 buket, théolog. anglais
 buket, médec. écossais
 bukus, poète écossais
 bukus, général rom.
 bukus, antiquaire angl.
 bukton, théol. anglais
 bukton, savant anglais
 bukton, médec. anglais
 bukuze, médec. persan
 buke, voyageur hollan-
 dais
 buchetto da Dulichio, archi-
 tecte italien
 buching, géogr. allem.
 busembaum, écriv. allem.
 bussières, auteur français
 busty, écrivain français
 butis, médecin anglais
 butler, médec. anglais

Butler, écrivain anglais
 Butler, poète anglais
 Butler, auteur anglais
 Butler, duc d'Ormond
 Butler, amiral anglais
 Butterfield, ingénieur
 Buxton, mathém. anglais
 Buxtorf, gramm. suisse
 Buxtorf, traduct. suisse
 Buxtorf, écrivain suisse
 Buy de Mornay, écriv. fr.
 Byneus, antiq. hollandais
 Byng, 2 amiraux anglais
 Byrge, ingénieur français
 Byrom, poète anglais
 Bizovius, savant polonais

C.

CAAB, écrivain juif
 Cab, poète arabe
 Cabarillas, écrivain grec
 Cabassut, écrivain franç.
 Cabel, peintre allemand
 Cabe-stau, ou Cabestaing, trou-
 badour français
 Cabot, juriscous. français
 Cabot, navigateur anglais
 Cadalous, év. de Parme
 Cadamosto, navigat. vén.
 Cadet, pharmacien fr.
 Cadière (la), V. Girard
 Cæcilius, poète latin
 Cælius, orateur romain
 Cælius Aurelianus, méd. afr.
 Cæfflaux, histor. français
 Cafferi, sculpteur it.
 Cagliari, peintre italien
 Cagliostro, impost. ital.
 Cagnacci, peintre italien
 Cahagnes, méd. français
 Cahusac, auteur français
 Caïphe, grand-prêtre juif
 Calet, écriv. français
 Caille (la), mathém. fr.
 Cailly ou Aceilly, poète fr.
 Caïn, fils d'Adam
 Caïnan, fils d'Enoch
 Cairo, poète italien
 Caius (S.), év. de Rome
 Caius ou Kayes, méd. angl.
 Caius, traducteur anglais
 Cajetan, écrivain italien
 Calaber, poète grec
 Calabre, auteur français
 Calabrois, peintre italien
 Calandrucci, peintre ital.
 Calanus, brahmane indien
 Calas, négociant français
 Calasio, sav. italien
 Calasognini, critique ital.
 Calcolari, natural. ital.
 Calcar, peintre allemand
 Caldéron de la Barca, écriv. es-
 pagnol
 Calderini, gramm. italien
 Calderwood, théol. écos.
 Caldwell, méd. anglais
 Calch, compag. de Josué
 Calendario, archit. italien
 Calentius, poète italien
 Calepin, lexicogr. italien
 Calivari, peintre italien

Calignon, historien fran.
 Caligula, empereur rom.
 Calixte I à III, papes
 Calixte, théol. allemand
 Callard, lexicogr. fran.
 Callach, auteur grec
 Callistrate, sculpteur grec
 Callières, historien fr.
 Callimaque, poète grec
 Callimaque, archit. corin.
 Calliste, savant grec
 Callisthènes, phil. grec
 Callistrate, orateur grec
 Callot, graveur fr.
 Calmet, auteur fr.
 Calmo, auteur italien
 Calonne, écrivain fr.
 Calprenède, romancier fr.
 Calpurnie, fem. de César
 Calpurnius, poète sicilien
 Calvert, peintre flamand
 Calvert, chevalier anglais
 Calvert, théol. anglais
 Calvin, réform. fran.
 Calvisius, chronol. allem.
 Calza, peintre italien
 Camargo, danseuse fr.
 Camassey ou Camace, peintre
 italien
 Cambert, music. fr.
 Camden, écriv. angl.
 Camérarius, sav. allem.
 Camérarius, médec. allem.
 Cameron, prof. fr.
 Camille, fille de Matabus
 Camille, dictat. rom.
 Camille-Desmoulins, conven-
 tionnel. écrivain fr.
 Camoens, poète portugais
 Campanella, écriv. napolit.
 Campanus, écriv. italien
 Campbell, marquis écoss.
 Campbell, arch. écossais.
 Campbell, sav. écossais
 Campbell, médec. angl.
 Camphuyzen, peintre holl.
 Campi, 2 peintres italiens
 Campi, écrivain fr.
 Campian, écriv. angl.
 Campistron, écriv. fr.
 Campo, écriv. fr.
 Campra, music. fr.
 Campson-Gauri, sultan d'E-
 gypte
 Camus, 2 écriv. fr.
 Camusat, écriv. fr.
 Canah ou Canahah, écriv. ind.
 Candaule, roi de Lydie
 Caudito, peintre flamand
 Cange (du), V. Freme
 Canini, écriv. italien
 Canini, consul romain
 Canisius, 2 écriv. allem.
 Caniz, poète prussien
 Canius, poète latin
 Cann, écriv. anglais
 Cantacozènes, aut. turc
 Cantarini, peintre italien
 Cantel, écriv. fr.
 Cantemir, prince de la Molda-
 vie
 Cantemir, écriv. russe
 Cantenus, critique hollandais
 Cantou, philos. anglais
 Cantwel, médecin island.

Canulcius, tribun romain
 Canus, navig. portugais
 Canut, roi de Danemark
 Canuti, peintre italien
 Capaccio, sav. italien
 Capaccio, poète latin
 Capel, célèbre anglais
 Capell, édit. anglais
 Capella, poète espagnol
 Capelle, théolog. fr.
 Capitani, 2 écr. italiens
 Capistran, écrivain romain
 Capisuechi, général rom.
 Capisuechi, vice-légat de Hongrie
 Capito, théol. allemand
 Capitolin, histor. latin
 Caporali, écr. italien
 Capperonnier, 2 écr. fr.
 Caracalla, emp. romain
 Caraccio, écrivain fr.
 Caraccioli, coméd. napol.
 Carache, nom de trois célèb. peintres italiens
 Caractacus, roi breton
 Carafe, cardinal italien
 Caraffi, docteur mahométan
 Carafuol de Lobkowitz, auteur espagnol
 Caranus, fondat. du roy. de Macédoine
 Caravaggio, peint. milanais
 Carausius, général breton
 Carcavi, mathématic. fr.
 Carcani, médecin milanais
 Cardin, peintre italien
 Cardel, écriv. fr.
 Carew, historien angl.
 Carew, auteur angl.
 Carew, écrivain anglais
 Carew, négociant écossais
 Carew, célèbre mendiant
 Carey, poète dram. angl.
 Carisus, petit-fils de l'empereur Carus
 Carleton, homme d'état angl.
 Carleton, prélat anglais
 Carlini, artiste italien
 Carlini, V. Bertinazzi
 Carlone, peintre génois
 Carlos, infant d'Espagne
 Carnath, impost. arabe
 Carnichael, théol. écoss.
 Carnichael, auteur écoss.
 Carnéade, théol. africain
 Caroto, 2 peintres italiens
 Carpentier, mathématic. irland.
 Carpentier, auteur irland.
 Carpi, 2 peintres italiens
 Carpione, peintre vénit.
 Carpostrate, hérétique d'Alexandrie
 Carpozovius, 5 auteurs allem.
 Carr, favori de Jacques I.
 Carranza, auteur espag.
 Carré, mathématic. fr.
 Carréra, écr. sicilien
 Carrier, conventionnel
 Carriéra, peintre vénitien
 Carrières, écrivain fr.
 Carrougea, mécanic. ita.
 Carstares, auteur angl.
 Carsughi, aut. toscan
 Cartalo, prêtre d'Heréule
 Carte, hist. angl.

Carteil, offie. de mar. angl.
 Cartelletti, poète italien
 Carter, écr. angl.
 Cartier, navigat. fr.
 Cartouche, bandit renom.
 Cartwright, 2 écr. angl.
 Cartwright, poète angl.
 Carvajal, écr. espagnol
 Carvalho, écr. portugais
 Carver, écr. américain
 Carvilius, capit. romain
 Carus, emper. romain
 Cary, 4 écr. angl.
 Caryl, 2 théol. angl.
 Casa, écr. italien
 Casali, auteur italien
 Casa-Nova, poète latin
 Casa-Nova, archit. ital.
 Casas (las), écr. espag.
 Casati, mathématic. ital.
 Casaubon, 2 aut. grec.
 Caschi, auteur ture
 Cashiri, écr. ture
 Caseneuve, écrivain fr.
 Cases, peintre fr.
 Casimir, I, III, V, rois de Pologne
 Casimir, poète latin
 Caslon, fondateur anglais
 Casnodyn, poète gallois
 Cassagne, auteur fr.
 Cussan, roi de Perse
 Cassana, 2 peintres vénit.
 Cassandra-Fidèle, savante vénitienne
 Cassandre, roi de Macédoine
 Cassandre, savant fr.
 Cassandre, théol. braban.
 Cassandre, fille de Priam
 Cassentino, peintre ital.
 Cassibelan, roi des Trinobantes en Angleterre
 Cassien, auteur fr.
 Cassien, hérésiarque
 Cassini, astronome piém.
 Cassini, mathématic. fr.
 Cassini de Thury, astr. fr.
 Cassiodore, gouvern. de Sicile
 Cassius, meurt. de César
 Castaglione, poète italien
 Castaglione, 2 peintres ital.
 Castagno, peintre italien
 Castaldi, poète italien
 Castalion, savant fr.
 Castels, peintre d'Anvers
 Castel, écrivain fr.
 Castel, théol. angl.
 Castelli, 2 peintres génois
 Castelnau, négociateur fr.
 Castelnau, française célèbre
 Castel-Vetro, critique ita.
 Casti, poète italien
 Castillo y Saavedra, peint. esp.
 Castruccio, général ital.
 Cat (le), célèbre chirurg. fr.
 Catel, auteur fr.
 Catellan, aut. française
 Catesby, auteur anglais
 Catharin, théol. ital.
 Catherine, femme de Henri V, roi d'Angl.
 Catherine d'Aragon, fille de Ferdinand V
 Catherine Alexiewna, femme de Pierre-le-Grand

Catherine II, impératrice de Russie
 Catilina, célèbre romain
 Catinau, général fr.
 Caton, 2 célèbres romains
 Caton, poète romain
 Catrou, écrivain fr.
 Cattier, médecin fr.
 Catz, poète hollandais
 Cauliac, anatomiste fr.
 Caurroy, musicien fr.
 Causin, savant fr.
 Caux de Montebert, 1000 français
 Cavallieri, mathématic. fr.
 Cavallini, peintre italien
 Cave, théol. angl.
 Cave, libraire angl.
 Cavedoune, peintre ital.
 Cavendish, navig. angl.
 Cavendish, biographe angl.
 Cavendish, 2 écr. angl.
 Cawton, auteur angl.
 Caxton, imprimeur angl.
 Caylus, 2 écrivains fr.
 Cayot, sculpteur fr.
 Cazali, antiquaire russe
 Ceba, écr. italien
 Cébés, auteur grec
 Cécrops, fond. d'Athènes
 Cedrenus, hist. grec
 Célésti, peintre vénitien
 Céléstin, de I à V, papes
 Cellarius, savant d'Alton
 Cellini, sculpteur italien
 Celse, médecin romain
 Celse, philosophe épicur.
 Celles, poète latin
 Cenant, ou Cemas, aut. fr.
 Censorin, sinateur rom.
 Censorin, consul romain
 Censorin, gramm. rom.
 Centlivre, aut. anglaise
 Centorio, écr. italien
 Cerda, sav. espagnol
 Cerdon, sectateur
 Cerini, peintre italien
 Cerinthe, écr. hébreu
 Cérissiers, auteur fr.
 Certaldo, V. Boece
 Cérutti, auteur fr.
 Cervantes, V. Saavedra
 Cervetto, peintre génois
 Cervetto, musicien ital.
 Césarpin, médecin italien
 César, empereur rom.
 Cespedes, peintre espag.
 Cethegus, patricien rom.
 Chabrias, général athén.
 Chabrit, avocat français
 Chaduc, antiquaire franç.
 Chailion, médecin franç.
 Chais, auteur fr.
 Chaise, écrivain fr.
 Chalcidius, écr. grec
 Chalecondyle, sav. grec
 Chalcondyle, hist. athén.
 Chaloner, traduct. angl.
 Chalotais, écrivain fr.
 Chamberlayne, sav. angl.
 Chamberlayne, trad. angl.
 Chambers, auteur fr.
 Chambers, dessinat. scot.
 Chambre, médecin fr.
 Chamier, savant fr.

hamillard, écrivain fr.
hamouset, médecin fr.
hampagne, 2 peintres fr.
hampden, auteur fr.
hampfort, académ. fr.
hampion, arithmétique
hampionnet, général fr.
hampplain, officier fr.
hampmeslé, actrice fr.
hamps, auteur fr.
händler, poète angl.
hantal, écrivain française
happelain, poète fr.
happelle, écrivain fr.
happman, poète angl.
happmann, théol. angl.
happe d'Auteroche, astr. fran-
çais
happell, écrivain angl.
harras, chimiste fr.
harrim, écrivain fr.
harrès, statuaire allem.
hariton, écrivain grec
harlougne, empereur et roi
de France
harles II à IX, rois de France
harles, empereur de Germa-
nie
harles IV, empereur de Ger-
manie
harles-Quint, empereur et roi
d'Espagne
harles II, VI, rois d'Espagne
harles VII, emp. d'Allem.
harles I, II, rois d'Angl.
harles-Gustave X, roi de
Suède
harles XI, XII, rois de Suède
harles de S. Paul, géogr. fran-
çais
harleton, médecin angl.
harleval, écrivain fr.
harlevoix, historien fr.
harrnis, médecin romain
harpentier, auteur fr.
harrete, génér. vendéen
harron, écrivain fr.
harricr, écrivain fr.
harsé, acteur fr.
har-el, fanatique fr.
har-el, peintre flamand
harlelet, écrivain fr.
harlelet, math. française
hatterton, poète angl.
haucer, poète anglais
hauhen, poète fr.
hauncey, antiquaire angl.
hausse, écrivain romain
hauveau, 2 graveurs fr.
hauvin, théologien fr.
hazelles, mathém. fr.
hake, savant anglais
hemin, peint. française
heminais, auteur fr.
hemnitz, théol. allem.
hemri, écrivain fr.
herite, poète grec
heron, peint. française
heron, peintre fr.
heselden, chirurg. angl.
hesne (du), médecin fr.
hesne (du), historien fr.
hewode, écrivain fr.
hewert, capitaine-général fran-
çais

Chevilly, écrivain fr.
Chevraux, polit. suédois
Chevrier, satirique fr.
Cheyne, médecin écoss.
Chezy, ingénieur fr.
Chiabrera, poète italien
Chiari, peintre romain
Chiavistelli, peintre flor.
Chickely, arch. anglais
Chicoyneau, médecin fr.
Chicoyneau, botan. fr.
Chifflet, médecin fr.
Child-berl I à III, rois de
France
Childerie I à III, rois de France
Childread, théol. anglais
Chilon, sage grec
Chine-Noung, empereur de la
Chine
Ching ou Chi-hoang-ti, empe-
reur de la Chine
Chirac, médecin fr.
Chishull, voyageur
Choin, française
Choiseul, admin. fr.
Choisi, écrivain fr.
Chomel, médecin fr.
Chompré, écrivain fr.
Chosroës I, II, rois de Perse
Choul, écrivain fr.
Chrétien de Troyes, écrivain.
Chrétien, physicien fr.
Chrétien, écrivain fr.
Christie, gramm. écoss.
Christiern I à V, rois de Dane-
marck
Christine, reine de Suède
Christophe (S.), martyr
Christopheron, théolog. angl.
Chrodegand, év. de Metz
Chryssipe, phil. de Tarse
Chrysole-ras, savant grec
Chrysostôme, archev. de Con-
stantinople
Chubb, pers. anglais
Chudleigh, aut. anglaise
Churchill, historien angl.
Churchill, duc de Marlborough,
général anglais
Churchill, poète anglais
Churchyard, poète angl.
Ciaconius, écriv. espagnol
Ciaconius, critique espag.
Ciampini, savant italien
Cibber, sculpteur angl.
Cibber, acteur anglais
Cibber, actrice anglaise
Cicéron, phil. et or. rom.
Cicéron, prêtre romain
Cienfuegos, écriv. esp.
Cignani, peintre italien
Cimabue, peintre florent.
Cimon, général athén.
Cinnatus, dictat. rom.
Cinna, consul romain
Cinnames, histor. grec
Cinq-Mars, courtisan fr.
Ciopani, critique italien
Ciregnano, peintre ital.
Cirilio, historien romain
Cirioli, écrivain sicilien
Ciro-Ferri, peintre ital.
Clagett, théolog. angl.
Clairault, mathém. fr.
Clairfait, général autrichien

Clairon, actrice fr.
Clancy, écrivain irland.
Clarke, savant anglais
Clarke, auteur anglais
Clarke, 2 théol. anglais
Claude, écrivain fr.
Claude, 2 emp. rom.
Claudian, poète latin
Clavius, mathém. german.
Clayton, savant irlandais
Cléanthe, philos. grec
Cleese, peintre flamand
Cleghorn, médecin écoss.
Cleland, consul anglais
Clémangis ou Claminges, écri-
vain fr.
Clément, écrivain fr.
Clément (S.), écrivain romain
Clément, auteur rom.
Clément II à XV, papes
Clément, assas. d'Henri IV
Clément, écrivain fr.
Clément, auteur génev.
Clénard, gramm. braban.
Cléobule, sage grec
Cléobrote, 2 rois lacéd.
Cléomène, 3 rois de Sparte
Cléon, général athénien
Cléopâtre, reine d'Égypte
Cléopâtre, astron. grec
Clere, écrivain génevois
Clere (le), peintre fr.
Clere (le), artiste fr.
Cleveland ou Cleiveland, poète
anglais
Clifford, navigat. anglais
Clifton, poète amer.
Clinton, général anglais
Cluquet-Bliervache, aut. fran-
çais
Clisson, connétable fr.
Clitus, ami d'Alexandre
Clive, général anglais
Clive, actrice anglaise
Clodius, sénateur rom.
Clouts, conventionnel
Clopinél, ou Jean de Meun,
poète français
Closterman, peint. hanov.
Clotaire I, II, rois de France
Clotaire III, roi de Bourgogne
Clovio, peintre esclavon
Clovis I à III, rois de Fr.
Cluentius, romain
Cluverius, ou Cluver, géog. al-
lemand
Cobb, poète anglais
Cobden, théol. anglais
Cocceius, archit. rom.
Cocceius, juriste allem.
Cocchi, médecin flor. nt.
Cocchi, médecin italien
Coccius, écrivain allem.
Cochet de S. Vallier, juris. fran-
çais
Coclin, juristeons fr.
Cochin, graveur fr.
Cochise, écrivain allem.
Cochran, archit. écoss.
Cochran, peintre écoss.
Cockain, peintre anglais
Cockburn, sav. anglaise
Cocles, devin allemand
Cockington, capit. angl.
Codus, roi d'Athènes

Coeffeau, historien fr.
 Cour, marchand fr.
 Coffin, écrivain fr.
 Coffinhal, juge révolut. fr.
 Coer, écrivain fr.
 Coggeskalle, écriv. angl.
 Coehlin, poète fr.
 Coehrn, ingénieur fr.
 Coemet, peintre fr.
 Coente, historien fr.
 Coeter, anatom. allem.
 Cochin, écrivain fr.
 Coke, écrivain anglais
 Colandau, 2 poètes fr.
 Colasse, musicien fr.
 Colbert, 2 hommes d'état fran.
 Cole, botaniste angl.
 Coles, lexicographe angl.
 Colet, théol. anglais
 Colign, amiral fran. ais
 Coligni, aut. fran. aise
 Collage, traducteur fr.
 Collatin, mari de Lucrece
 Collé, auteur fr.
 Collet, auteur fr.
 Colletet, écrivain fr.
 Collier, historien angl.
 Collins, mathém. anglais
 Collins, auteur anglais
 Collins, mé. écin anglais
 Collins, poète anglais
 Collinson, botan. angl.
 Collins, écrivain italien
 Collot, chirurgien fr.
 Collot-d'Herbois, coméd. fran-
 çais, juge ré. olut.
 Colman, écrivain ang.
 Colomb, navigat. génois
 Colomb, cosmograp. gén.
 Colomb, anatomiste ital.
 Colomban, écriv. irlandais
 Colombière, écriv. fr.
 Colomesius, savant fr.
 Colonn, botaniste napol.
 Coloni, 2 peintres holl.
 Colonia, écrivain fr.
 Colonia, historien fr.
 Colonne, aut. ur anglais
 Colston, philat. fr. ai gl.
 Colucciolo, écrivain latin
 Colonna, histor. sicilien
 Coluthus, poète grec
 Colwill, écrivain écossais
 Combois, savant fr.
 Comenius, gramm. allem.
 Comiers, savant fr.
 Comines, historien flam.
 Comandini, math. italien
 Comarbin, imprimeur fr.
 Comenendon, écriv. vén.
 Comenceron, médecin fr.
 Comaire, poète fr.
 Commedi, peintre flor.
 Comenianus, poète lat.
 Comanode, emp. rom.
 Compton, courageux angl.
 Compton, évêque angl.
 Comte (de), voyageur fr.
 Comant, théologien angl.
 Comen, peintre napolit.
 Comanini, écrivain irl.
 Comenac, écrivain vénit.
 Comini, florentin
 Comhaine, mathém. fr.
 Coude, prince fr.

Condé, ministre fr.
 Condé, général fr.
 Condillac, metaphys. fr.
 Condorcet, philos. fr.
 Condren, écrivain fr.
 Confucius ou Confutzé, philo-
 sophe chinois
 Congreve, poète anglais
 Connor, méd. anglais
 Conon, général athénien
 Conon, astron. de Samos
 Conon, auteur grec
 Conrad I. II, roi de Germ.
 Conrad III, duc de Franc.
 Conrad IV, emp. de Germ.
 Conradin ou Conrad, fils du
 précédent
 Conrad, écrivain fr.
 Conrincius, hist. allemand
 Constance Chlore, pere de
 Constantin-le-Grand
 Constance, second fils de Con-
 stantin-le-Grand
 Constance, min. siamois
 Constantin, sav. méd. fr.
 Constantin-le-Grand, emp. rom.
 Constantin II, fils du préc.
 Constantin III, fils du préc.
 Constantin IV, succéda à son
 père Léon l'Isaurien
 Constantin VII, fils de Léon le
 Sage
 Constantin, méd. africain
 Constantin, pape syrien
 Contant, architecte fr.
 Contarini, peint. vénitien
 Contarini, écr. italien
 Conte, peintre italien
 Contenson, écrivain fr.
 Conti, écrivain fr.
 Conti, poète italien
 Conti, auteur vénitien
 Conto Portana, poète port.
 Contzen, écr. allemand
 Conybeare, écr. anglais
 Cook, voyageur anglais
 Cooke, précepteur angl.
 Coke, poète anglais
 Cooper, 2 comtes de Shaftes-
 bury
 Cooper, trad. anglais
 Cooper, peintre anglais
 Cooper, auteur anglais
 Cooper, docteur anglais
 Coopmans, méd. anglais
 Cooté, chevalier anglais
 Cootwich, aut. anglais
 Coptonic, astron. prussien
 Coppa, peintre italien
 Coquelet, auteur fr.
 Coqueley de Chaussépierre, poé-
 te français
 Coquiss, peint. flamand
 Coquillard, poète fr.
 Coquille, jur. hist. poète fr.
 Coram, capitaine fr.
 Corbet, poète anglais
 Corbière, antipape
 Corbin, auteur fr.
 Corbulon, gén. romain
 Corday, française, a tué Marat
 Cordemoy, écrivain fr.
 Cordier, auteur fr.
 Cordus, méd. allemand
 Cordus, botan. allemand

Corelli, musicien italien
 Corinne, savante grecque
 Corinus, poète grec
 Corio, histor. italien
 Coriolan, illustre romain
 Cornara Piscopia, savante ven-
 tienne
 Cornarius ou Haguenbot, mede-
 cin allemand
 Cornaro, eccléb. vénitien
 Cornelle (S.), pape
 Cornille, 2 tragiques fr.
 Cornille, peintre fr.
 Cornélie, dame romaine
 Cornelisz, 3 peint. holl.
 Cornelius, centurion rom.
 Coronelli, géog. vénitien
 Corradini de Sezza, com. it.
 Corradus, gram. italien
 Corragio, peint. italien
 Corrozet, écrivain fr.
 Corsini, écrivain italien
 Cort, grav. hollandais
 Cortesi, 2 peintres fr.
 Cortez, aventurier espag.
 Cortez, savant italien
 Coyate, voyageur angl.
 Costers, peintre flamand
 Costino, 2 peint. italiens
 Cosme, chirurgien fr.
 Cosant, 2 poètes fr.
 Cossé (Brissac), génér. fr.
 Cosson, auteur fr.
 Costanzo, auteur italien
 Costard, théologien angl.
 Coste, 2 écrivains fr.
 Coster, peintre holland.
 Costha, traducteur grec
 Cotelier, écrivain fr.
 Coterel, traduct. anglais
 Cotes, mathém. anglais
 Cotes, peintre anglais
 Cotin, auteur fr.
 Cotolendi, auteur fr.
 Cotta, poète latin
 Cotton, jésuite fr.
 Cotton, antiq. anglais
 Cotton, écriv. anglais
 Cotsy, 4 rois de Thrace
 Coucy, amant de Gabrielle de
 Verger
 Coulanges, aut. ur fr.
 Coulon, écrivain fr.
 Couperin, 4 musiciens fr.
 Couperin, musicienne fr.
 Couplet, écrivain fr.
 Cour, écrivain fr.
 Courayer, traducteur fr.
 Coureilles, théol. génes.
 Court de Gebelin, écr. it.
 Courtaux, savant fr.
 Courten, nat. anglais
 Courtiez, écrivain fr.
 Courtyron, écrivain fr.
 Cousin, peintre fr.
 Cousin, traducteur fr.
 Cousin, mathémat. fr.
 Constant, savant fr.
 Costalier, écrivain fr.
 Coustou, 3 sculpteurs fr.
 Coute l, poète fr.
 Couture, auteur fr.
 Couturier, écrivain fr.
 Coureur, actrice fr.
 Covel, écriv. anglais

Covenale, théol. anglais
 Coward, méd. anglais
 Cowel, écrivain anglais
 Cowley, poète anglais
 Cowper, théol. anglais
 Cowper, médecin anglais
 Cowper, poète anglais
 Cox, anglais réformé
 Cox, écrivain anglais
 Cox, gramm. anglais
 Coxeter, critique anglais
 Coxis, peintre flamand
 Coyer, auteur fr.
 Coytel, 4 peintres fr.
 Coysvox, sculpteur fr.
 Coytier, médecin fr.
 Cozza, peint. sicilien
 Cozzandus, auteur fr.
 Craasbeck, peint. flamand
 Crab, prophète anglais
 Crabbe, écriv. flamand
 Cradlock, peint. anglais
 Cradock, théol. anglais
 Craig, savant danois
 Craig, légiste écossais
 Craig, auteur écossais
 Craicanthorp, théol. angl.
 Cramail, auteur fr.
 Cramer, sav. allemand
 Cramer, mathém. genev.
 Cramer, peintre flamand
 Cramoisy, imprimeur fr.
 Cranaus, roi d'Athènes
 Crane, théol. anglais
 Cranius, 2 peint. allemands
 Cranmer, martyr protest.
 Crantor, philos. grec
 Crapoue, ingénieur fr.
 Crashaw, poète anglais
 Crasset, écrivain fr.
 Crasso, auteur italien
 Crassus, prêtre romain
 Crassus, consul romain
 Crates, 2 phil. athéniens
 Cratesipolis, reine de Sicyle
 Cratinus, poète athénien
 Cratippe ou Cratippus, philo-
 sophie athénien
 Crator ou de Crastein, méde-
 cin allemand
 Crawford, écriv. écossais
 Crawford, théol. écossais
 Crayer, peint. flamand
 Crebillon, poète trag. fr.
 Crebillon, auteur fr.
 Credi, peintre italien
 Cres ch. poète anglais
 Crellius, écriv. allemand
 Cremonini, aut. italien
 Cremonis, écriv. allemand
 Crépin et Crépinien, deux mar-
 tyrs chrétiens
 Créqui, 2 cél. guerriers fr.
 Croscens, philos. cynique
 Croscentius, écriv. agron.
 Croscimbeni, poète italien
 Cropsper, écrivain fr.
 Crespi, 2 peint. italiens
 Crespi, auteur anglais
 Crest, prophétesse fr.
 Cresti, peintre italien
 Crestin, poète fr.
 Crevier, historien fr.
 Crewe, évêque d'Oxford
 Criction, célèb. écossais

Crillon, général français
 Crimesius, théol. boléan.
 Crinitus, écriv. italien
 Crispus, fils de Constantin-le-
 Grand
 Crispus, évêque d'Egine
 Crispus, théol. italien
 Critias, tyran d'Athènes
 Critobule, médecin tose
 Critolaüs, historien grec
 Critolaüs, gén. achéen
 Criton, discip. de Socrate
 Croese, théologien holl.
 Cræsus, roi de Lydie
 Croft, écrivain anglais
 Croft, musicien anglais
 Croiset, auteur fr.
 Croix du Maine, écriv. fr.
 Croix, savant fr.
 Cromwel, ministre anglais
 Cromwel, dictateur angl.
 Cronck, poète allemand
 Cross, peintre anglais
 Crozat, magistrat fr.
 Croze, écrivain fr.
 Crouzas, philos. suisse
 Crowne, écriv. écossais
 Croxiell, théol. anglais
 Cruciger, écriv. anglais
 Cruden, compilat. angl.
 Crusius ou Krantz, sav. all.
 Ctésias, méd. grec
 Ctésibius, mathém. syrien
 Ctésiphon, athénien
 Ctésippe, fils de Chabrias
 Cudworth, écriv. anglais
 Cuenkert, graveur holl.
 Cueva, ambassad. vénit.
 Cuff, auteur anglais
 Cujas, légiste fr.
 Cullen, sav. méd. écossais
 Cullum, théol. anglais
 Culpeper, astrolog. angl.
 Cumberland, écriv. anglais
 Cumberland, second fils de
 George II
 Cumberland, fils de Fréd.
 Cuning, méd. écossais
 Cumæus, écriv. hollandais
 Cuntz ou Cumitia, savante alle-
 mande
 Cunningham, méd. anglais
 Cunningham, écriv. écossais
 Cunningham, poète irland.
 Cupé, auteur fr.
 Cuper, écrivain fr.
 Cureus, méd. allemand
 Curce, historien latin
 Curion, orateur romain
 Curion, écriv. italien
 Curius Dentatus, consul rom.
 Curl, libraire anglais
 Curopalate, auteur grec
 Currie, médecin écossais
 Curtius, chevalier romain
 Curtius, aut. romain
 Cusa, écriv. italien
 Cuspiniën, méd. allemand
 Custines, général fr.
 Cuthbert (S.), évêque
 Cutts, général anglais
 Cyaxares I, II, rois des Mèdes
 Cygne, savant fr.
 Cynegyras, athén. courag.
 Cynæus, philos. athénien

Cypriani, peintre italien
 Cyprien, écriv. carthaginois
 Cyrano de Bergerac, écriv. fr.
 Cyriades, tyran de Rome
 Cyrille (S.), 2 écriv. syriens
 Cyrille-Lucar, écriv. grec
 Cyrus, roi de Perse
 Cyrus le jeune, fils de Darius
 Nothus
 Cyrus, poète latin
 Cyz, fondatrice holland.

D.

DAC, peintre allemand
 Dacier, écrivain fr.
 Dacier, savante fr.
 D'Agar, peintre fr.
 Dagobert I, roi de France
 Dagommer, philos. fr.
 Daillé, savant fr.
 Dain, ministre de France
 Daléchamps, médecin fr.
 Dalen, graveur holland.
 Dalens, peintre holland.
 Dalh, peintre danois
 D'Alibrai, poète fr.
 Dalin, poète suédois
 D'Allington, écriv. anglais
 Dalmace, écriv.
 Dalrymple, juge écossais
 Dalton, écrivain fr.
 Dalziel, général écossais
 Damascène, écriv. syrien
 Damascius, phil. stoicien
 Damase (S.), pape
 Damase II, pape
 D'Ambournay, écriv. fr.
 Damien, écrivain fr.
 Damien, ass. de Louis XV
 Dano, fille de Pythagore
 Danoëls, courtisan de Denys
 Dancerte, histor. grec
 Damon, philos. grec
 Dampier, ou Dampierre, poète
 français
 Dampier, navigateur anglais
 Dampierre, général fr.
 Dan, fils de Jacob
 Daner, avare anglais
 Danelet, poète français
 D'Angeourt, auteur franç.
 Dandini, philos. italien
 Dandini, 2 peintres ital.
 Dandini, juriscens. ital.
 Dandré-Bardon, peint. fr.
 Dandrieu, musicien fran.
 Daneau, écriv. français
 Danès, év. de Lavaur
 Danaet, auteur français
 Dangeau, 2 écrivains fran.
 Danhaver, ou Danhaver, théo-
 logien allemand
 Danican, musicien franç.
 Daniel, prophète juif
 Daniel, poète provençal
 Daniel, savant français
 Daniel, histor. anglais
 Daniel, historien franç.
 Dante, 2 poètes italiens
 Dante, 3 mathém. italiens
 Danton, conventionnel
 Dantz, théologien alleme-

Dappers, médecin holland.
 Darcet, médecin français
 Darcy, ingénieur irlandais
 Dargonne, écrivain fran.
 Darius, roi de Perse
 Darius I à III, rois de Perse
 Darwin, savant anglais
 Dassièr, médailliste genev.
 D'Assouci, poète franç.
 Datames, général persan
 Dati, écrivain italien
 Dati, poète italien
 Daubenton, écriv. franç.
 Daubenton, natur. franç.
 Daumier, savant allemand
 Daun, gén. roi allemand
 Daurat, poète français
 Dausquet, écrivain flam.
 Daval, médecin français
 Daval, avocat anglais
 D'Avanzati, auteur florent.
 Davenant, écriv. angl.
 Davenant, 2 poètes angl.
 Davenant, traduct. angl.
 Dayenne, ou Davesnes, fanatique français
 Davenport, écriv. angl.
 David, roi d'Israël
 David (S.), prélat. gallois
 David, philos. arménien
 David, matérialiste flam.
 David Gants, histor. juif
 David, imposteur flamand
 David de Gwilym, poète gal.
 David d'Hirasue, poète gal.
 David, emp. de Trébisonde
 David, médecin juif
 Davidis, écriv. français
 Davies, poète anglais
 Davies, savant gallois
 Davies, 2 théol. anglais
 Davies, auteur anglais
 Davila, hist. de Chypre
 Davila, naturaliste espag.
 Davis, navigateur anglais
 Davis, écrivain anglais
 Davison, peintre français
 Daviti, écrivain français
 Dawes, 2 écrivains angl.
 Day, imprimeur anglais
 Day, écrivain anglais
 Dazès, écrivain français
 Deacon, musicien franç.
 Deag, aut. de S.-Marcellin, négociant français
 Debonnaire, écrivain fr.
 Déborah, prophétesse juive
 Dece, emp. r. ur romain
 Dechales, mathém. fr.
 Decker, ou Dekker, sav. all.
 Decker, poète anglais
 Decker, auteur anglais
 Decker de Walhorn, écriv.
 Decker, écriv. flamand
 Dedekind, écriv. allem.
 De e, mathém. anglais
 De fesch, music. allemand
 De fœc, aut. de Robinson Crusô
 De ghuy, graveur français
 De ider, médecin fran. ais
 De jocès, roi des Médès
 De jatorus, tétrarq. syr.
 De lamet, écrivain franç.
 De lany, théol. irlandais
 De laudun, poète français

Delfau, sav. français
 Delft, peintre hollandais
 Delmont, peintre franç.
 Delobel, peintre franç.
 Delphinus, sav. carnaldule
 Delrio, théol. français
 Demades, orateur athén.
 Demaugre, auteur franç.
 Demeste, méd. liégeois
 Démétrius Poliocrète, général athénien
 Démétrius I à III, rois syr.
 Démétrius, philos. athén.
 Démétrius, philos. cyniq.
 Démissy, théol. allemand
 Democède, médecin grec
 Démochare, orateur ath.
 Democrite, philos. grec
 Demouivre, mathém. fran.
 Demon, gouv. à Athènes
 Démonax, philos. crétois
 Démosthènes, orat. athén.
 Démosthènes, gén. ath.
 Demoustier, poète fran.
 Demoustier, ingénieur fr.
 Dempster, 2 écriv. eoss.
 Denham, poète irlandais
 Denisart, écrivain franç.
 Denier, peintre allemand
 D'Entrecolles, écriv. fr.
 Denys I, II, tyrans de Syracuse
 Denys, poète grec
 Denys d'Halicarnasse, hist.
 Denys, tyran d'Héraclée
 Denys l'Aréopagite, écriv. athénien
 Denys, év. de Corinthe
 Denys, év. d'Alexandrie
 Denys (S.), év. de Rome
 Denys (S.), év. de Paris
 Denys, écrivain scythe
 Denys, peintre français
 Denys, critique anglais
 Denys, chevalier anglais
 Derzylidas, gén. lacéd.
 Berham, théol. anglais
 Deryke, ou Derick, 2 peint. hollandais
 Desaguilliers, écriv. franç.
 Desaix, général français
 Desault, chirurgien fr.
 Desbarreaux, aut. fr.
 Desbillons, poète fr.
 Desbois, auteur fr.
 Descurtes, mathém. fr.
 Desforges-Maillard, poète français
 Desgabels, écriv. fr.
 Desgodets, archit. fr.
 Desgrouais, auteur fr.
 Deshayes, peintre fr.
 Deshoulières, poétesse fr.
 Deslandes, écriv. fr.
 Deslauriers, aut. fr.
 Destyons, aut. fr.
 Desmahli, aut. fr.
 Desmaizeaux, écriv. fr.
 Desmares, aut. fr.
 Desmarests, homme d'état français
 Desmoullins, conventionnel
 Despautère, gram. flam.
 Desplaces, grav. fr.
 Desportes, peintre fr.
 Despruetis, auteur fr.

Destouches, musicien fr.
 Destouches, poète dra. fr.
 Deusingus, médec. holland.
 Devaux, chirurgien fr.
 D'Evereux, officier angl.
 D'Evereux, général angl.
 D'Ewes, écriv. angl.
 De Wit, peintre holland.
 De Wit, hom. d'état holland.
 Deynum, peintre braban.
 Deyster, peintre braban.
 Dez, auteur français
 Diaconius, hist. fr.
 Diagenus, philos. athén.
 Diaz, vict. de sa religion
 Diéarque, mathém. grec
 Diénée, philos. égyptien
 Dicote, auteur angl.
 Dick, médecin écossais
 Dickinson, médecin angl.
 Dickson, aut. angl.
 Dietsy de Crète, hist.
 Diérot, auteur fr.
 Didyme, 2 auteurs égypt.
 Diemerbrook, méd. holland.
 Diest, peintre holland.
 Dietry, peintre saxon
 Dieu, théol. hollandais
 Digby, 2 chevaliers angl.
 Digby, traduct. angl.
 Digges, mathém. anglais
 Digges, auteur angl.
 Dillenius ou Dillen, bouffon allemand
 Dinarque, orateur athén.
 Dinocrate ou Dioclès, architecte maédonien
 Dinostrate, mathém. fr.
 Dinot, écriv. fr.
 Dinouart, auteur fr.
 Dioclès, géom. grec
 Diocletien, emp. rom.
 Diocre, chanteur de Paris
 Diodati, théolog. italien
 Diodore, écriv. sicilien
 Diodore, écriv. syrien
 Diogène, philos. d'Athènes
 Diogène Laërce, philosophe grec
 Diogène, philos. crétois
 Diogenes, gram. romaine
 Diogenète, philos. romain
 Dion de Syracuse
 Dion Cassius, historien romain
 Dion Chrysostôme, écriv. romain
 Dionis, chirurgien fr.
 Dionis du Séjour, sav. fr.
 Dioplante, mathém. grec
 Dioscoride, médec. romain
 Dippel, médecin allemand
 Dinois, auteur fr.
 Dithmar, écriv. allemand
 Ditton, mathém. anglais
 Divini, mécanicien
 D'Janly, poète persan
 Djeptnebeck, peintre braban.
 Diugoss, écriv. polonais
 Dobson, peintre anglais
 Docard, médecin fr.
 Doddridge, théol. angl.
 Dodonaus ou Dodonaus, bouffon brabançon
 Dodsley, libraire angl.
 Dodsworth, écriv. angl.

Dodwell, aut. irlandais
 Does, 3 peintres holland.
 Dogenet, poëte dramat.
 Dossin, poëte latin
 Dolabella, consul romain
 Dolce, peintre italien
 Dolce, écriv. vénitien
 Dolé, savant fr.
 Dolomieu, naturaliste fr.
 Donat, jurisecons. fr.
 Donmichi, aut. italien
 Dominique, hermite
 Dominique, inquisit. fr.
 Dominique, écol. act. fr.
 Dominiquin, peintre ital.
 Dominis, écriv. italien
 Domitien, empereur rom.
 Domitius Domitianus, général romain
 Donat, chef de secte
 Donat, évêque carthagin.
 Donat, gramm. fr.
 Donato, archit. italien
 Donato, écriv. italien
 Donato, ambassad. vénit.
 Donato, écriv. italien
 Doucker, peintre holland.
 Doudis ou Dedoudis, médecin italien
 Douau, écriv. fr.
 Doud, auteur italien
 Dou d'Attichi, écriv. fr.
 Doune, théol. anglais
 Doune, mathématicien
 Doppel Mayer, mathématicien franconien
 Dorat, poëte fr.
 Dorbay, architecte fr.
 Doré, auteur fr.
 Dorling, général pruss.
 Doris, officier italien
 D'Origny, 2 graveurs fr.
 Doring ou Dorink, écriv. allemand
 Domavius, médecin saxon
 Douneval, écrivain fr.
 Doussanne, écrivain fr.
 Dousses, fanatique
 Doustée, hérésiarque de Samarie
 Doucin, auteur fr.
 Douglas, poëte écossais
 Douglas, noble écossais
 Douglas, anatom. écoss.
 Douglas, amiral écossais
 Douss, savant hollandais
 Dove, écrivain anglais
 Dow, peintre hollandais
 Dowal, savant écossais
 Doweham, théol. angl.
 Dabricius, fanatique holl.
 Dracon, législateur athén.
 Dragut-Rais, favori de Barbe-rousse
 Drake, navigateur angl.
 Drake, médecin anglais
 Drake, antiquaire angl.
 Drake, 2 écrivains angl.
 Drakenberg, centenaire norvégien
 Drasenboreh, hist. holl.
 Bran, chirurgien fr.

Drebel, philos. holland.
 Drelineourt, théol. fr.
 Dresser, écrivain allem.
 Dreux du Radier, écriv. fr.
 Drevet, 3 graveurs fr.
 Drexelius, écrivain allem.
 Drinker, centenaire amér.
 Driver, médecin flam.
 Drolinger, poëte allem.
 Drouais, peintre fr.
 Drouet, éditeur fr.
 Drouin, écrivain fr.
 Drummond, poëte écoss.
 Drumcus ou Drunée, mat.
 Drury, voyageur
 Drusille, fille de Germanicus et d'Agrippine
 Drusius, savant flamand
 Drusus, fils de Germanicus et d'Agrippine
 Drusus, tribun romain
 Drusus, général romain
 Drusus, consul romain
 Drutuwart, écrivain fr.
 Dryander, médecin allem.
 Dryden, poëte anglais
 Duaren, savant fr.
 Dubarry, courtisane fr.
 Dubayet, général fr.
 Dubois, homme d'état fr.
 Dubois, peintre flamand
 Dubos. V. Bos
 Dubraw ou Dubrawius-Scala, histor. bohém.
 Due, éditeur fr.
 Duc, peintre holland.
 Ducarel, antiquaire angl.
 Ducart, peintre holland.
 Ducas, historien fr.
 Ducerceau, auteur fr.
 Duchange, graveur fr.
 Duchat, savant fr.
 Duché, auteur fr.
 Duché de Vaneq, aut. fr.
 Duck, juriconsulte angl.
 Duck, poëte anglais
 Duclou, historien fr.
 Dudith, écrivain hongrois
 Dudley, ministre anglais
 Dudley, favori de Henri VIII
 Dudley, favori d'Elisabeth
 Dudley, savant anglais
 Dufaiga, militaire fr.
 Duffet, aut. dram. anglais
 Dugommier, général fr.
 Dugard, maître d'école anglais
 Dugdale, antiquaire angl.
 Duguet, savant fr.
 Duhan, philosophe fr.
 Duisbourg, écriv. pruss.
 Dujardin, peintre holland.
 Duke, poëte anglais
 Dulard, auteur fr.
 Dullart, peintre holland.
 Dumée, savante française
 Duménil, actrice française
 Dumont, écrivain fr.
 Dumourier, savant fr.
 Dun, écrivain écossais
 Dunbar, poëte écossais
 Duncan, écrivain fr.
 Duncan, médecin fr.

Duncombe, poëte anglais
 Dungal, écrivain irland.
 Dunlop, écrivain écoss.
 Dunlop, gramm. amér.
 Duun, mathém. anglais
 Dunod de Charnage, hist. français
 Dunod, écrivain fr.
 Dunois, commandant fr.
 Duus, écrivain anglais
 Dunstan (S.), archev. angl.
 Duntou, auteur
 Dupaty, écrivain fr.
 Dupin, auteur fr.
 Dupin, écrivain fr.
 Duplex, historiogr. fr.
 Duplex, négociant fr.
 Duport, prof. grec angl.
 Duport du Tertre, histor. français
 Duport du Tertre, minist. garde des sceaux fr.
 Duppa, écrivain angl.
 Duprat, ministre fr.
 Dupré, 3 écrivains fr.
 Dupré d'Aunay, écriv. fr.
 Dupré de S. Maur, trad. français
 Dupré, savante française
 Duquesnoy, sculpteur fr.
 Du Puget, minéralog. fr.
 Durand de S. Pourceau, écrivain français
 Durand-Bedacier, aut. française
 Durand, 3 écrivains fr.
 Durant, auteur fr.
 Duranti, magistrat fr.
 Durbach, savante allem.
 Durell, écrivain anglais
 Durer, peintre fr.
 Duret, médecin fr.
 Dury, écrivain anglais
 Durham, théol. écossais
 Düringer, profes. d'hist. suisse
 Dury, théol. écossais
 Dusallant, militaire fr.
 Dusart, peintre holland.
 Dussault, écrivain fr.
 Duval, géographe fr.
 Duval, peintre holland.
 Duval, bibliothécaire fr.
 Duvenede, peintre flam.
 Dyche, lexicographe angl.
 Dyer, jurisecons. anglais
 Dyer, auteur anglais
 Dyer, poëte anglais
 Dynamé, rhétoricien fr.

E.

FACHARD, écriv. angl.
 Earle, anglais bienfaisant
 Ebert, savant allemand
 Ebron, chef d'une secte
 Ebroin, maire du palais de Clovis III et Thierry II
 Ecard, historien allem.
 Eclitensis, trad. latin
 Eechles, musicien anglais
 Eecharl, écrivain fr.

Eduse, botaniste holl.
 Eduse des Loges, écriv. fr.
 Edouard, graveur flam.
 Edouard, peintre holland.
 Edog, jurisc. allemand
 Edgar, roi d'Angleterre
 Edgar, roi d'Écosse
 Edme, r ou Edegar, écriv. anglais
 Edmond (S.), roi des Est-Angles
 Edmond I, roi d'Angleterre
 Edmond, 3me fils du roi Ethelred
 Edmond, écrivain angl.
 Edmond, traduct. angl.
 Edouard, 3 rois d'Angleterre
 Edouard I à VI, rois d'Angleterre
 Edouard, roi d'Angleterre
 Edwards, archit. gallois
 Edwar I, auteur angl.
 Edwards, écrivain angl.
 Edwards, natural. angl.
 Edwards, savant anglais
 Edwards, théol. anglais
 Edwards, théol. amér.
 Eckhout, peintre flam.
 Eckhout, peintre holl.
 Egerbert, roi d'Angleterre
 Egging, écrivain allemand
 Eginard ou Eginhard, écriv. allemand
 Egnont, général allem.
 Egnont, peintre holland.
 Egnace, savant vénitien
 Egnan, auteur fr.
 Eisen, dessinateur fr.
 Eisen, artiste belge
 Ei en Schmidt, math. all.
 Ellée, général vendéen
 Ellène, écrivain florent.
 Elboeuf, intrigant fr.
 Elbruch, peintre holland.
 Elémone, femme de Louis VII
 Eleuthère, pape
 Elieh, écrivain allemand
 Eliehan, médecin all.
 Elie, prophète d'Israël
 Elie, peintre allemand
 Elie, écrivain juif
 Elien, historien italien
 Elliot, écrivain anglais
 Elliot, général anglais
 Elizabeth, reine d'Angleterre
 Elisabeth, femme de Charles IX, roi de France
 Elie de la Pierre-le-grand
 Elizée, disciple d'Elie
 Elizée, prédicteur fr.
 Eller de Brookhusen, méd. prussien
 Elliger, 2 peintres allem.
 Ellis, 2 écrivains anglais
 Elmanin, auteur égyptien
 Elmenhorst, antique all.
 Elmenhorst, auteur all.
 Eloy (S.), évêque fr.
 Elshimar, peintre allem.
 Elstor, théologien irland.
 Elstor, savante irlandaise
 Eltyage, écrivain anglais
 Elvas, avare anglais
 Elvai ou Elvaus, fondat. d'une secte de juifs
 Elzévir, 5 imprim. holl.
 Emelact, peintre flamand
 Emerson, mathém. angl.

Emery, écrivain fr.
 Emilian, noble vénitien
 Emilian, philos. italien
 Emilian, empereur rom.
 Emilius, général romain
 Emilius Paulus, hist. ital.
 Emma, femme d'Ethelred
 Emilius, écrivain allem.
 Empedocle, poète sicilien
 Empereur, graveur fr.
 Empereur, écrivain holl.
 Empoli, peintre toscan
 Emporius, écrivain fr.
 Empson, fav. de Henri VII
 Encolpius, auteur grec
 Enée, philos. platonicien
 Enée, auteur grec
 Enfield, écrivain anglais
 Engelbrecht, visionn. all.
 Engelbrechtsen, peintre hollandais
 Engeltromse, peintre flam.
 English, célèbre anglaise
 Enjeun, savant hongrois
 Ennius, poète latin
 Ennodius, savant italien
 Ensensada (de la), célèbre espagnol
 Ent, médecin anglais
 Entek, écrivain fr.
 Entinope, archit. italien
 Enzinas, écrivain espag.
 Eobanus, poète anglais
 Eon, fanatique
 Epaminondas, général thébain
 Epaphrodite, évêq. grec
 Epre (de l'), instituteur des sourds et muets
 Ephraim, fils de Joseph
 Ephrem (S.), écriv. grec
 Epicharme, poète grec
 Epicharis, romaine courageuse
 Epieier, graveur fr.
 Epictète, phil. phrygien
 Epieure, philosophe grec
 Epiménide, poète crétois
 Epiphane (S.), écrivain
 Epiphane, hérésiarque
 Epiphane, traducteur
 Episcopus, écrivain fr.
 Eppendorf, gentilhomme d'Allemagne
 Erastrate, médecin grec
 Epréménil (d'), constituant
 Erasme, savant holland.
 Eraste, médecin allem.
 Erastosthène, écriv. grec
 Erchenbert, écriv. lombard
 Erchinoald ou Archambaud, maire du palais
 Ercken, écrivain allem.
 Ercole, peintre italien
 Ermita, écrivain flam.
 Eric XIII, roi de Danemark, de Suède, et de Norwège
 Eric XIV, roi de Suède
 Erigène, savant écossais
 Erinum, grecque célèbre
 Erius, prêtre de Sébaste
 Erizzo, 2 frères vénitiens
 Erizzio, écrivain vénitien
 Erkivius de Steinbach, archit. allemand
 Erlach, commandant fr.
 Erostrate, fou d'Éphèse

Erpenius ou d'Erp, écrivain hollandais
 Erskine, écrivain angl.
 Eryceira, historien port.
 Eryceira, écrivain portug.
 Erythrophyle, aut. allem.
 Es, peintre flamand
 Esai, fils d'Isaac et de Rebecca
 Escala (de l'), souverain de Venise
 Escalquens, capitoul de Toulouse
 Eschine, orateur grec
 Eschine, disciple de Socrate
 Eschyle, poète grec
 Escobar, savant espagn.
 Escobar (d'), fondatrice espagn.
 Escobar, théolog. espagn.
 Escoubleau, 2 prêtres fr.
 Esdras, pontife juif
 Esop, fabuliste phrygien
 Esop, romancier grec
 Esop, auteur romain
 Espagnae (d'), géogr. fr.
 Espagnandel, sculpt. fr.
 Espagnet, écriv. français
 Espagnolet, peintre esp.
 Esperson, écriv. provenç.
 Espeme, écrivain français
 Espen, théol. hollandais
 Esperiente, sav. italien
 Espilli, écrivain fran.
 Esprit, écriv. français
 Essars, guerrier français
 Essars, princesse française
 Essars (de s), coméd. fr.
 Essex, archit. etc anglais
 Estaing, amiral français
 Estampes, maîtresse de François I
 Estampes, arch. de Reims
 Estcourt, auteur écossais
 Esther, jeune juive
 Esther, maîtresse de Cassius
 Estius, théol. brabançon
 Estoile, 2 écrivains fr.
 Estouteville, cardinal fr.
 Estrées, ingénieur franc.
 Estrées, 2 génér. franç.
 Estrées, cardinal fr.
 Estrées, maîtresse de Henri IV
 Estrées, amiral français
 Estrées, général français
 Esturmel, capitaine fr.
 Esturmel, gentilhomme pic.
 Ethelbert, 2 rois d'Angleterre
 Ethelred, roi d'Angleterre
 Ethelwolf, roi d'Angleterre
 Etherég ou Etheridge, médecin anglais
 Etherég, auteur anglais
 Etienne, grammair. grec
 Etienne (S.), prem. martyr
 Etienne, roi d'Angleterre
 Etienne (S.), roi de Hongr.
 Etienne I à IX, papes
 Etienne, 4 imprimeurs fr.
 Etlinger, écrivain
 Ettmüller, chirurg. allem.
 Eubée, poète de Phœnix
 Eubulides, 2 phil. grecs
 Eubulus, poète athénien
 Eubulus, philos. athénien
 Euclide, histor. latin
 Eucharis ou Houcharius, théologien français

ucher (S.), écrivain fr.
 Inéide de Mégare, disciple de Socrate
 Inéide, mathémat. grec
 Isidore, auteur italien
 Jules de Moutreuil, architecte français
 Jules, prédicateur franç.
 Isidore, philosophe grec
 Isidore, patriarche de Constantinople
 Isidore de Cnide, astronome asiatique
 Isidore, sav. athénienne
 Isidore, impératrice rom.
 Isidore, femme de Pierre-le-grand
 Isidore, prince de Savoie
 Isidore I à IV, papes
 Isidore, rhéteur, usurpa l'empire d'Occident
 Isidore, écrivain, originaire de la Norique
 Isidore, antipape
 Isidore, mathémat. suisse
 Isidore, patriarche d'Alexandrie
 Isidore, arch. de Tolède
 Isidore, écrivain grec.
 Isidore, général macédo.
 Isidore I, II, rois de Pergame
 Isidore, orateur latin
 Isidore, ou Eutape, écr.
 Isidore, sectaire syrien
 Isidore, femme de Justin I
 Isidore, patriarche de Constantinople
 Isidore, poète grec
 Isidore, peintre ath.
 Isidore, sectaire
 Isidore, poète athénien
 Isidore, tragique grec
 Isidore, fem. d'Amintas II
 Isidore, fille d'Amintas
 Isidore, poète anglais
 Isidore, historien ecclési.
 Isidore, général grec
 Isidore, év. de Boryte
 Isidore, év. d'Émèse
 Isidore, év. de Verceil
 Isidore, év. de Samosate
 Isidore, fem. de Constance
 Isidore, abb. de S. Sauveur
 Isidore, méd. italien
 Isidore, év. d'Antioche
 Isidore, comment. grec
 Isidore, ou Eustochie, sainte romaine
 Isidore, comment. phil.
 Isidore, sculpt. grec.
 Isidore, patriarche de Constantinople
 Isidore, écrivain grec.
 Isidore, mathém. syrien
 Isidore, historien latin
 Isidore, minist. d'Acade
 Isidore, sectaire grec
 Isidore, pape
 Isidore, ou Eutyque, patriarche de Constantinople
 Isidore, méd. égyptien
 Isidore, év. d'Antioche
 Isidore I, II, rois de Chypre
 Isidore, écrivain grec
 Isidore, écrivain grec
 Isidore, patriarche d'Antioche

Evagre, historien syrien
 Evagre, auteur grec
 Evangelista, écriv. franç.
 Evans, astrolog. gallois
 Evans, imposteur anglais
 Evans, docteur anglais
 Evantius, poète latin
 Evantius, év. de Viemie
 Evax, roi d'Arabie
 Eveillon, théol. français
 Evelyn, voyageur anglais
 Evenson, écriv. suédois
 Everdighen, 2 peint. hol.
 Evremont (S.), auteur fr.
 Expilli, magistrat franç.
 Exupere (S.), év. franç.
 Eyck, peintre hollandais
 Eykens, peintre français
 Ezéchiel, prophète hébr.
 Ezéchiel, tragique grec
 Ezzelin, ou Ecelin, brigand italien

F.

FABER, écrivain allemand
 Faber, sav. allemand
 Faber, maréchal de France
 Fabien (S.), pape
 Fabien, écrivain anglais
 Fabius, 2 consuls romains
 Fabius, historien romain
 Fabre, auteur français
 Fabre d'Eglantine, aut. fr.
 Fabretti, antiquaire ital.
 Fabri, théologien français
 Fabiano, peintre franç.
 Fabricius, consul romain
 Fabricius, poète allem.
 Fabricius, médecin italien
 Fabricius, savant allem.
 Fabricius, poète latin
 Fabricius, écrivain allem.
 Fabricius, peintre holland.
 Fabrot, juriconsulte fr.
 Facciolati, gramm. italien
 Facchetti, peintre italien
 Facini, peintre italien
 Facio, écrivain italien
 Facundus, év. d'Hermiane
 Faerno, poète latin
 Fagan, aut. dram. franç.
 Fage, dessinateur franç.
 Fagius, sav. allemand
 Fagon, médecin français
 Fahrenheit, physicien all.
 Fael, homme cruel fr.
 Failla, historien français
 Fairfax, poète anglais
 Faistenberger, peintre all.
 Faithorne, peintre angl.
 Falbair de Quincey, auteur dramatique franç.
 Falcanlus, historien
 Falconberg, fem. de Thomas Cromwel
 Falconer, poète écossais
 Falconet, méd. franç.
 Falconet, sculpteur fr.
 Faltonia, hist. romaine
 Falda, graveur italien
 Falsetti, poète italien
 Falieri, 2 doges de Venise

Falle, historien anglais
 Fallope, médecin italien
 Fals, graveur suédois
 Falster, savant suédois
 Fannius, 2 consuls romains
 Fannius, histor. romain
 Fannius, poète latin
 Fannius, historien romain
 Fanshaw, traduct. angl.
 Farjella, naturaliste ital.
 Farel, savant français
 Faret, écrivain français
 Faria, auteur portugais
 Farinaccio, juricons. ital.
 Farinato, poète italien
 Farmer, théolog. anglais
 Farmer, antiquaire angl.
 Farnaby, grammair. angl.
 Farnèse, 2 ducs de Parme
 Farnsworth, traduct. angl.
 Farquhar, poète franç.
 Fastolf, milit. angl.
 Fauchet, écrivain franç.
 Fauchet, conventionnel
 Faucheur (le), écriv. fr.
 Faulkener, imprim. irland.
 Faure, magistrat franç.
 Faure, ecclésiastique fr.
 Faure, prédicateur franç.
 Fausta, fem. de Constantin
 Fauste, écrivain anglais
 Faustine, 2 impératrices rom.
 Favart, auteur français
 Favart, actrice française
 Favolius, médecin holl.
 Favurin, philos. français
 Favurin, disc. de Politien
 Favras, écrivain français
 Favre, écrivain savoyard
 Fawkes, poète anglais
 Fay, naturaliste français
 Fay, prédicateur français
 Faydit, troubadour prov.
 Faydit, critique français
 Faye (la), 2 académiciens fr.
 Fayette (la), vertueuse fr.
 Fayette (la), savante fr.
 Fecht, ou Fechtius, ér. all.
 Feckenham, sav. anglais
 Feijoo, auteur espagnol
 Feithius, écrivain allem.
 Felbien, 2 histor. fr.
 Felbien, écrivain franç.
 Felbien, historien franç.
 Feliciani, év. de Foligno
 Félix, procons. de Judée
 Félix I à III, papes
 Fell, écrivain anglais
 Feller, écrivain allemand
 Fellon, écrivain français
 Felton, anglais hardi
 Felton, faustique anglais
 Fénélon, écrivain franç.
 Fenestella, historien rom.
 Fenouillot, auteur franç.
 Fenton, écrivain anglais
 Fenton, poète anglais
 Ferrijuoli, peintre italien
 Ferdinand I à II, rois de Hongrie
 Ferdinand I à VI, rois de Castille
 Ferdinand I, roi de Naples
 Ferdinand de Cordoue, savant espagnol

Ferdinand, écrivain esp.
 Ferdinandi, médecin ital.
 Ferlousi, poëte persan
 Ferg, ou Fergire, peintre
 Fergus I, roi d'Écosse
 Ferguson, peintre écoss.
 Ferguson, mathématicien écoss.
 Ferguson, poëte écossais
 Ferguson, écrivain écossais
 Fermat, poëte math. français
 Fermat, savant fr.
 Fernand Cortez (V. Cortez), capit. espagnol
 Fernel, ou Fernelius, méd. fr.
 Fernon, écrivain français
 Ferracino, inventeur ital.
 Ferrand, médecin franç.
 Ferrand, 2 magistrats fr.
 Ferrand, peintre français
 Ferrand, écriv. ecclésiast.
 Ferrary, princesse coucag.
 Ferrari, tonda les barnabites
 Ferrari, 4 écrivains ital.
 Ferrari, peintre italien
 Ferrarionis, écrivain
 Ferrars, historien anglais
 Ferrars, tragique anglais
 Ferrars, antiquaire angl.
 Ferron, chirurgien fran.
 Ferreira, chirurgien esp.
 Ferrera, auteur espagnol
 Ferreras, théol. espagnol
 Ferreti, ou Ferretus de Vicence, historien ital.
 Ferreti, 2 écrivains ital.
 Fern, peintre français
 Ferri, juriconsulte fr.
 Ferrier, écrivain français
 Ferrier, juriconsulte fr.
 Ferrier, 2 écrivains fr.
 Ferrier, poëte fr.
 Ferrières, jurise. fr.
 Ferron, historien fr.
 Ferré, général fr.
 Fesus ou Sauvage, écriv. all.
 Fesus, proconsul de Judée
 Festus, ancien. gramma.
 Fetti, peintre italien
 Feuillet, écrivain fr.
 Feuillet, écrivain fr.
 Feutry, poëte flamand
 Fevardentius, ou Feu ardent, savant fr.
 Fèvre, peintre fr.
 Fèvre, savant fr.
 Fèvre, 2 auteurs fr.
 Fèvre, écriv. flamand
 Fèvre, savant fr.
 Fèvre, peintre fr.
 Fèvre, écrivain fr.
 Fevret, écrivain fr.
 Fevret de Fontette, écriv. fr.
 Feydeau, auteur fr.
 Feydeau de Brou, trad. fr.
 Fiasella, peintre italien
 Fichard, célèb. avocat fr.
 Ficin, philos. italien
 Ficoroni, antiq. romain
 Fildes, ministre anglais
 Field, auteur anglais
 Fielding, écrivain anglais
 Fielding, savante anglaise
 Fielding, juge de paix, angl.
 Fictus, médecin flamand
 Fieschi, traitre génois

Figino, peintre italien
 Figeuluis, savant suédois
 Filastre, auteur flamand
 Filescæ, écrivain fr.
 Filicaja, auteur italien
 Filmer, écrivain anglais
 Finch, 2 écriv. anglais
 Finé, ou Finæus, écriv. fr.
 Fiorilli, acteur italien
 Firenzuola, poëte italien
 Firmicus Maternus, écriv. chrétien
 Firmilien, év. de Césarée
 Firmus, emper. syrien
 Fischet, écrivain fr.
 Fish, écriv. législatif
 Fish, avocat anglais
 Fisher, écriv. anglais
 Fisher, quakeresse angl.
 Fitz-Herbert, 3 sav. angl.
 Fitz-James, mar. c. de Fr.
 Fitz-James, écrivain fr.
 Fitz-Stephen, écriv. angl.
 Fizes, savant médecin fr.
 Flaccourt, navigateur fr.
 Flaccus, poëte latin
 Flacé, poëte français
 Flameel, peint. li. géois
 Flameel, écrivain fr.
 Flaminio, écrivain fr.
 Flaminio ou Flaminius, général romain
 Flaminus, général rom.
 Flaminus, consul rom.
 Flaunstead, astron. angl.
 Flandrin, écrivain fr.
 Flassans, poëte provençal
 Flatman, poëte anglais
 Flaust, compilateur fr.
 Flavien (S.), patriarche d'Antioche
 Flavien (S.), patriarche de Constantinople
 Flavign, écrivain fr.
 Flavitas, patriarche de Constantinople
 Fléchier, hist. provençal
 Flecknoe, poëte anglais
 Fleetwood, avocat angl.
 Fleetwood, théol. anglais
 Fleming, écriv. écossais
 Fletcher, év. de Bristol
 Fletcher, 4 auteurs angl.
 Fleury, 2 écrivains fr.
 Fleury, ministre fr.
 Flinek, peint. hollandais
 Flodart, ou Frodoart, hist. fr.
 Flouquet, auteur fr.
 Florentin, peintre italien
 Florian, écrivain, poëte, traducteur français
 Florimond de R'mond, écriv. fr.
 Florio, trad. anglais
 Floris, peintre flamand
 Florus, histor. latin
 Flud, aut. ur latin
 Foe, V de Foe
 Foglietta, écriv. génois
 Fohi, monarque chinois
 Fogni, auteur fr.
 Fojnard, écrivain fr.
 Fois, général fr.
 Folard, auteur fr.
 Folenco, auteur fr.
 Folkes, écrivain fr.

Foncecagne, écrivain fr.
 Font, poëte fr.
 Font, auteur fr.
 Fontaine, 2 poëtes fr.
 Fontaine, écrivain fr.
 Fontaines, traducteur fr.
 Fontana, archit. milanais
 Fontana, fille du préc. d.
 Fontanges, maîtresse de Louis XIV
 Fontanieu, écrivain fr.
 Fontanini, écrivain italien
 Fonte-Moderata, poëte vénitienne
 Fontenay, peintre fr.
 Fontenelle, écrivain fr.
 Fontenu, écrivain fr.
 Fontius, biblioth. c. italien
 Foote, aut. et act. anglais
 Forbes, 2 auteurs anglais
 Forbes, écriv. anglais
 Fortin, écrivain fr.
 Fortbonnois, auteur fr.
 Forcadet, 2 écrivains fr.
 Force, maréchal de France
 Force, fille du préc. d.
 Ford, poëte dramatique
 Fordun, lust. écossais
 Fordyce, 2 écriv. anglais
 Forest, ou Forestus, méd. belg.
 Forest, peintre fr.
 Foresti ou Foresta, aut. fr.
 Forney, aut. allemand
 Formose, év. de Porto
 Forster, écriv. allemand
 Forster, auteur anglais
 Forstner, écriv. allemand
 Fort, ministre genevois
 Fortescue, écriv. anglais
 Fortiguerra, poëte italien
 Fortius ou Fortis, écriv. flam.
 Foscarini, doge de Venise
 Foscarini, hist. vénitien
 Fosse, peintre fr.
 Fosse, écrivain fr.
 Foster, math. anglais
 Foster, 2 théol. anglais
 Fothergill, méd. anglais
 Fothergill, quaker anglais
 Foucher, antiquaire fr.
 Fouchier, peintre holland.
 Fouchy, astronome fr.
 Foucquet, surintendant des finances
 Foucquet, maréch. de Fr.
 Fougereux, écriv. écossais
 Fouilloux, 2 auteurs fr.
 Foulis, impr. écossais
 Foulon, poëte latin
 Fontaines, sav. antiq. angl.
 Fouquieres, peint. flam.
 Fourcroix, écrivain fr.
 Fourmont, 3 auteurs fr.
 Fournier, fondeur et grav. de caractères fr.
 Fournay, écrivain fr.
 Fourquevaux, écriv. italien
 Fournier de Mathincourt, fr. formateur fr.
 Fowler, aut. anglais
 Fox, 3 écriv. anglais
 Fox, 2 hommes d'état anglais
 Fox, fondateur de la secte des quakers
 Fracastor, médec. italien

Frachetta, écriv. italien
 Fraquier, écrivain fr.
 France, auteur suisse
 Francesca, peintre italien
 Franceschini, peint. ital.
 Franchi, peint. italien
 Francia, peintre italien
 Frankeinstein, écriv. all.
 Francklin, trad. anglais
 Franco, poète satirique
 Franco, peint. vénitien
 François de Lorraine, emp. d'Allemagne
 François I, II, rois de Fr.
 François, duc d'Alençon
 François de Lorraine, duc de Guise
 François d'Assise (S.), fonda un ordre
 François de Paule (S.), fonda les minimes
 François Sannius, théol. flamand
 François Victoria, aut. esp.
 François Xavier (S.), écriv. missionn. espagnol
 François de Sales (S.), écrivain genevois
 François, auteur anglais
 François, auteur fr.
 François, 2 peint. flamands
 François, peintre fr.
 François, fond. romaine
 Francowitz, théol. grec
 Franco, écriv. allemand
 Frank, ou Franken, 2 peint. flamands
 Frank, médecin allemand
 Frank, théol. allemand
 Franklin, écriv. américain
 Frank, 2 peint. flamands
 Franzini, théol. allem.
 Fra-Paolo, sav. vénitien
 Fratellini, peint. italienne
 Fratellini, peint. italien
 Fraumenius, aut. allem.
 Frédégaire, historien fr.
 Frédégonde, femme de Chilpéric, roi de France
 Frédéric I à IV, emp. d'All.
 Frédéric I à V, rois de Danemark
 Frédéric Auguste I, II, rois de Pologne
 Frédéric I, roi de Prusse
 Frédéric Guillaume II, roi de Prusse
 Frédéric III, roi de Prusse
 Frédéric, écriv. espagnol
 Fremant, peint. anglais
 Fremoro, doge de Venise
 Frey, écriv. allemand
 Frey ou Fréguis, sav. all.
 Freund, méd. anglais
 Freuchenius, écriv. suisse
 Freyre de Andrade, auteur portugais
 Freymet, peintre fr.
 Freytag, poète fr.
 Freytag de Bessy, arith. fr.
 Freytag, peintre allemand
 Freytag, écrivain fr.
 Freytag, écrivain fr.
 Freytag, poète fr.

Fresne, célèbre fr.
 Fresne, 2 auteurs fr.
 Fresne, céd. acteur fr.
 Fresnoy, peintre fr.
 Fresny, poète fr.
 Fréteau, magistrat fr.
 Frézier, écrivain fr.
 Friart, architecte fr.
 Frische, écrivain fr.
 Freschlin, écriv. allem.
 Friozy, auteur fr.
 Frobenius, impr. de Bâle
 Frobisher, navig. anglais
 Froila I, II, rois d'Espag.
 Froissard, écrivain fr.
 Frontin, écrivain romain
 Fronto, auteur romain
 Frowde, poète anglais
 Frugoni, poète italien
 Fruence (S.), apôtre d'Ethiopie
 Fryth, auteur anglais
 Fuchs, ou Fuchs, botan. et médecin allemand
 Fugger, savant allemand
 Fulbert, écrivain fr.
 Fulbert. V. Abélard
 Fulgence (S.), écriv. afric.
 Fulginas, écrivain rom.
 Fuller, savant anglais
 Fuller, écrivain anglais
 Fuller, peintre anglais
 Fullo, hérét. d'Antioche
 Fulvie, dame romaine
 Fulvie, femme de Marc-Antoine
 Funceius ou Funks, savant allemand
 Furetière, lexicographe fr.
 Furgault, auteur fr.
 Furius, peintre florentin
 Furius, poète latin
 Furst, libérateur des Suisses
 Fust, ou Faust, orfèvre mayençais
 Fuzelier, poète dram. fr.

G.

GAAL, peintre holland.
 Galato, navigateur vénit.
 Gabriani, peintre florent.
 Gabinius, théolog. grec.
 Gabriel, savant maronite
 Gabriel, architecte fr.
 Gabrielle de Bourbon, écriv. française
 Gabrielle d'Estrées. V. Estrée
 Gabrielle de Vergi, femme de Fâtel, amante de Couci
 Gabrino. V. Rienzi
 Gabrino Fundulo, scélérat milanais
 Gabrino, chef d'une secte
 Gaburet, chirurgien fr.
 Gacon, satirique fr.
 Gaddesden, médecin angl.
 Gaddi, 3 peintres italiens
 Gadrois, philosophe fr.
 Gaelen, peintre holland.
 Gaetan (S.), fondateur italien
 Gaetano, peintre florent.

Gaffarel, écrivain fr.
 Gage, missionnaire irland.
 Gagnier, traducteur fr.
 Gaguin, écrivain fr.
 Gaichies, auteur fr.
 Gail, juricons. allemand
 Gaillard (de Lonjumeau), lexicographe fr.
 Gaillard, prédicateur fr.
 Gainas, général grec
 Gainsborough, peint. angl.
 Gaiot de Pittaval. V. Gayot
 Galadin, emp. du Mogol
 Galantini, peintre génois
 Galanus, écrivain fr.
 Galas, général allemand
 Galateo Ferrari, méd. nap.
 Galatin, savant allemand
 Galba, empereur romain
 Gale, chirurgien anglais
 Gale, écrivain anglais
 Gale, savant anglais
 Gale, antiquaire anglais
 Galeano, médecin sicilien
 Gale, théologien holl.
 Galotti, écrivain romain
 Galeotti, écrivain italien
 Galien, médecin grec
 Galizai, fem. de Concini
 Galilée, astron. florent.
 Galissonière (la), marin fr.
 Galland, écrivain fr.
 Galland, savant fr.
 Gallet, auteur fr.
 Gallien, empereur rom.
 Gallitzin, noble russe
 Gallitzin, général russe
 Gallotche, peintre fr.
 Gallois, savant fr.
 Gallonius, écrivain rom.
 Gallucci, Galluzzi, ou Gallucci (Tarquin), écrivain italien
 Galucci, astronome ital.
 Gallucci, écrivain rom.
 Gallus, capit. et poète rom.
 Gallus, empereur romain
 Gallus, écrivain
 Gally, auteur anglais
 Galvani, physicien italien
 Galvano, gouvern. indien
 Gam, officier anglais
 Gama, navigateur port.
 Gamaches, auteur fr.
 Gamaliel, disciple de Jésus
 Gambarà, poète latin
 Gambarà, poète. italienne
 Gambold, écrivain angl.
 Gandi, peintre holland.
 Garamond, graveur et fondeur français
 Garasse, écrivain fr.
 Garbin, peintre florent.
 Garbo, peintre d'hist. flor.
 Garcia II, roi de Navarre
 Garcia Lasso de la Vega, hist. natif de Cusco
 Garcilasso, ou Garcia Lasso de la Vega, poète espagnol
 Garde (Bridard de la), écriv. fr.
 Gardiner, évêque anglais
 Gardiner, officier anglais
 Garangeot (Croissant de), chirurgien fr.

Garet, écrivain fr.
 Garidel, médecin fr.
 Garissoles, savant fr.
 Garlande, grammair. fr.
 Garnet, célèbre anglais
 Garnier, 4 poètes fr.
 Garnier, 2 écrivains fr.
 Garofalo, peintre italien
 Garrard, peintre flamand
 Garrick, aut. et act. angl.
 Garsault, écrivain fr.
 Garth, poète et méd. angl.
 Garzy, peintre toscan
 Gascoigne, marisat angl.
 Gascoigne, poète anglais
 Gasparin, auteur italien
 Gassendi, philosophe fr.
 Gastaldi, médecin fr.
 Gastaud, écrivain fr.
 Gaston de Foix, génér. fr.
 Gaston de France, intrigant français
 Gastrell, écrivain fr.
 Gates, génér. Amér.
 Gatomosin, roi du Mexique
 Gauthil, écrivain fr.
 Gaud, peint. et grav. holl.
 Gauden, écrivain anglais
 Gaudence, écrivain ital.
 Gaudenzio, peintre milan.
 Gautrudi, historien fr.
 Gaudi, peintre génois
 Gaulmin, écrivain fr.
 Gauric, astrolog. suisse
 Gauthier, écrivain fr.
 Gaveston, fav. d'Edouard II, roi d'Angleterre
 Gaviniex, musicien fr.
 Gay, poète anglais
 Gayot de Pitaval, écr. fr.
 Gaza, savant grec
 Gazet, auteur fr.
 Gazet, écrivain fr.
 Gazola, médecin italien
 Gazou-Dourxigné, aut. fr.
 Gazzoli, peintre fr.
 Geber, méd. et astr. arabe
 Ged, artiste écossais
 Gedalah, talmux rabbin
 Geddes, écrivain écoss.
 Gedieus, écrivain holl.
 Gedoy, traducteur fr.
 Geinoz, écrivain suisse
 Gelais (S.). V. Melin
 Gelase, traducteur grec
 Gelase, écrivain grec
 Gelase I, II, papes
 Geldenbaur, histor. holl.
 Gelder, peintre holland.
 Geldorp, peintre flamand
 Geleé, peintre fr.
 Geleé, médecin fr.
 Gelenius, traduct. allem.
 Gellert, traducteur allem.
 Gelli, ou Gallo, aut. flor.
 Gellibrand, astron. angl.
 Gelon, tyran de Syracuse
 Gemignano, 2 peint. ital.
 Gemigniani, music. ital.
 Gemiste, philosop. grec.
 Gemma, 2 mathém. holl.
 Gendre, 2 écrivains fr.
 Gendre, sculpteur fr.
 Gendron, médecin fr.

Genebrard, auteur fr.
 Genesisus, auteur byzantin
 Genest, poète fr.
 Genêt, écrivain fr.
 Genza, peintre italien
 Genza, architecte italien
 Gengis-Khan, empereur du Mogol
 Gennade, écrivain grec
 Gennade, auteur fr.
 Genuari, 2 peintres bolon.
 Gennes, orateur fr.
 Genocls, peintre flamand
 Genesric, roi des Vandales
 Genoumé, républic. fr.
 Gentil, historien fr.
 Gentile, peintre flamand
 Gentilesca, peintre ital.
 Gentileschi, peint. napolitaine
 Gentilis, médecin italien
 Gentilis, légiste italien
 Gentilis, napolitain
 Gentillet, écrivain genev.
 Gentleman, act. et auteur dramatique anglais
 Geoffrin, fem. française
 Geoffroi, 2 écrivains fr.
 Geoffroi, médecin fr.
 George de Trébisonde. V. Trébisonde
 George (S.), mart. chrét.
 George, despote de Serbie
 George, conspirat. angl.
 George I, II, rois d'Angl.
 Gérard, fondateur de S. Jean de Jérusalem
 Gérard, assassin de Guillaume, prince d'Orange
 Gérard, savant allemand
 Gerardi, peintre italien
 Gerards, peintre flamand
 Gerard (S.), bibliogr. fr.
 Gerbais, écrivain fr.
 Gerbelius ou Gerbel, jurisconsulte fr.
 Gerberon, historien fr.
 Gerbier, peintre flamand
 Gerbier, jurisconsulte fr.
 Gerbillon, écrivain fr.
 Gerhard, auteur allem.
 Gering, imprimeur allem.
 Germain, savant fr.
 Germain, 2 orfèvres fr.
 Germanicus, génér. rom.
 Germy, peintre holl.
 Gerson, écrivain fr.
 Gervais, écrivain anglais
 Gervaise, écrivain fr.
 Gervaise, bibliogr. fr.
 Gery, écrivain fr.
 Gesner, médecin suisse
 Gesner, poète suisse
 Gesner, critique allem.
 Geta, fils de l'emp. Sévère
 Getiere (Boucher), inspecteur des haras
 Ghezzi, peintre romain
 Ghilini, auteur italien
 Ghirlandaio ou Ghirlandoni, peintre florent.
 Ghisol, peintre milanais
 Ghiacomelli, traduct. ital.
 Giannoni, histor. napolit.
 Giattini, traduct. sicilien

Gibbon, historien anglais
 Gibbs, architecte écoss.
 Gibelin, chef de parti
 Gilbert, écrivain fr.
 Gilberti, écrivain italien
 Gibson, traducteur angl.
 Gibson, 2 peintres angl.
 Gibson, mathém. anglais
 Giffen, crit. et juris. all.
 Gigot d'Orcy, natur. fr.
 Gilbert, médecin anglais
 Gilbert, navigateur angl.
 Gilbert, écrivain anglais
 Gilbert, poète fr.
 Gildas, écrivain breton
 Gil lon, aut. dram. angl.
 Gilmert, ou Gilmart, auteur vaudale
 Gill, voyag. eur. fr.
 Gilles (S.), sculpt. fr.
 Gilles d'Athènes, médecin fr.
 Gilles de Coignac, aut. fr.
 Gilles de Viterbe, évêq. fr.
 Gilles (S.), auteur fr.
 Gilles, musicien fr.
 Gilles, médecin fr.
 Gillet, traducteur fr.
 Gillot, 2 écrivains fr.
 Gillot, savant fr.
 Gillot, peintre et grav. fr.
 Giocchino-Grizzo, taup. d'échecs
 Gioia, pilote napolitain
 Giolito, imprimeur vénit.
 Giordano, peintre napol.
 Giorgione, peintre ital.
 Giottino, peintre florent.
 Giotto, peintre, sculpteur, et architecte italien
 Giraldi, historien italien
 Giraldi, écrivain italien
 Girardus, savant génois
 Girard, prédicateur fr.
 Girard, auteur fr.
 Girard de Villehervy, aut. français
 Girard, écrivain fr.
 Girardon, sculpteur fr.
 Giraudeau, écrivain fr.
 Giron, vice-roi de Naples
 Naples
 Giroust, prédicateur fr.
 Giry, traducteur fr.
 Gisbert, écrivain flam.
 Giselinus, médec. sass.
 Giulano, sculpteur ital.
 Giusti, peintre italien
 Glaber, poète français
 Glain, traducteur fran.
 Glindorp, médecin holland.
 Glanvil, écrivain anglais
 Glanville, juricons. angl.
 Glaphorne, poète angl.
 Glaphyre, fem. d'Alexand.
 Glas, apothicaire fran.
 Glass, écrivain écossais
 Glauber, chimiste allem.
 Glauber, 3 peintres holl.
 Glen, imprimeur liég. fr.
 Glendower, cél. gallois
 Gleias ou Glycas, histor. fr.
 Glisson, médecin anglais
 Gloucester, poète anglais
 Glover, poète anglais

nek, musicien allem.
 de lin, 2 naturalis. allem.
 adby, imprimeur angl.
 ar, savant français
 bby, 2 peintres ital.
 bel, théol. suisse.
 belin, teinturier fran.
 binet, écrivain franç.
 binet, écrivain franç.
 brias, seigneur persan
 clemius, écrivain angl.
 clemius, méd. allem.
 clemius, écrivain alle.
 dard (S.) arc. de Rouen
 dard, méd. anglais
 de m, écrivain franç.
 de troi de Bouillon, chef des
 roisés français
 de troi, famille de sav.
 descard, traduct. fran.
 dewick, peintre hollandaise
 dfin, mathématique fran.
 dnot, théologien fr.
 dya, femme généreuse
 dwin, 2 auteurs angl.
 d'rée, savant libraire
 ertz, seigneur suédois
 es, peintre flamand
 esius, écrivain holland.
 ez, trad. portugais
 ed, écrivain anglais
 eud, méd. allemand
 dory, mathématicien
 dast, juriscous. suisse
 dhagen, traduct. all.
 dman, écrivain allem.
 dmoni, aut. dram. ital.
 dsmith, ou Gouldsmith, tra-
 ducteur anglais
 dsmith, écriv. irland.
 dius, grammair. holland.
 dius, écrivain holland.
 dsius, peintre allem.
 dsius, antiquaire hol.
 dyidan, barde gaulois
 ear, théolog. holland.
 embaud, poète franç.
 emberville, poète fran.
 emsal, poète anglais
 emez de Ciudad-Réal, poète
 latin esp.
 emez, auteur française
 endi, cardin. de Metz
 endrin, courtisan franç.
 endt, théologien franç.
 ongora, poète espagn.
 onelli, sculpteur ital.
 onsalva, capitaine esp.
 onthier, 2 peintres fr.
 onthier, poète latin
 onzagac, écr. italienne
 onzales, écrivain espag.
 oocall, antiquaire irlan.
 oodwin, républic. angl.
 ool, peintre hollandais
 oeslien, 2 consuls rom.
 ordien, empereur rom.
 ordon, écrivain écoss.
 ordon, marin anglais
 ordon, politique écoss.
 ordon, antiquaire écoss.
 ordon, savant écossais
 op, auteur latin
 orli, écrivain italien
 orny, orateur sicilien

Gorgias, célèbre grec
 Gorius, ou Gorio, sav. ital.
 Gorée, antiquaire flam.
 Gorée, philosophe holl.
 Goropius, méd. brabanç.
 Gorree, médecin
 Gosselin, natural. franç.
 Gosselin, écriv. italien
 Gotescale, théolog. allem.
 Gothofred, juriscous. fr.
 Gothofred, écrivain fran.
 Gotthead, poète allem.
 Gotti, cardinal italien
 Gottheber, sav. critique
 Goud, lin, ou Goudouli, poète
 guscon
 Goudimel, musicien fran.
 Gouge, ministre anglais
 Gouge de Cessières, poète fran-
 çais
 Gouge, aut. française
 Goujet, auteur français
 Goujon, sculpteur franç.
 Goulart, réformateur fr.
 Gould, poète anglais
 Goulin, médecin français
 Goulston, médecin angl.
 Goulu, avocat français
 Goupy, peintre français
 Gourin, écrivain franç.
 Gourmai, phil. française
 Gourville, écrivain fran.
 Gousset, commentat. fr.
 Gouthier. V. Guthier
 Gouvest de Maubert, politique
 français
 Gouye, mathémat. franç.
 Govea, poète latin
 Govea, 2 sav. espagnols
 Gowcr, poète anglais
 Goyen, peintre holland.
 Gozon, chev. de Malte
 Graaf, médecin holland.
 Graal, peintre hollandais
 Grauw, peintre holland.
 Grabe, théologien pruss.
 Gracchus, 2 patriotes rom.
 Gracchus, victime de Tibère
 Gracchus, poète romain
 Graces (de), écr. irland.
 Gracian, écrivain espag.
 Gradenigo, doge de Venise
 Græme, poète écossais
 Grævius. V. Grevius
 Graffio, casuiste italien
 Graffigny (de), auteur fran-
 çaise
 Grafton, historien angl.
 Graham, mécanicien angl.
 Graham, auteur anglaise
 Grain, historien français
 Grain d'Orge, manufact. fran-
 çais
 Grain d'Orge, médec. fr.
 Grainger, ministre angl.
 Gramaye, historiog. hol.
 Grammond, historien fr.
 Grammont, 2 capit. fran.
 Granby (de), génér. aug.
 Granelas, écrivain fr.
 Grand, phil. cartésien
 Grand (le), politique fr.
 Grand (le), poète franç.
 Grand (le), théolog. fr.
 Grand (le), armateur fr.

Grand d'Aussy (le), bibliothé-
 caire français
 Grandet, biographe fran.
 Grandier, prédicat. fran.
 Grandin, théolog. franç.
 Grandius, mathém. ital.
 Grandval, acteur franç.
 Grandval, poète français
 Grand, écrivain proven.
 Grange (la), aut. franç.
 Grange (la), écrivain fr.
 Grainger, ou Grainger, méd.
 écossais
 Grant, juriscous. anglais
 Granvelle, sav. français
 Granville, écriv. anglais
 Grapaldus, écrivain fr.
 Grapheus, écrivain fran.
 Gras, écr. français
 Gras, avocat français
 Grassis, écrivain franç.
 Graswinkel, jurisc. holl.
 Gratatole, médecin ital.
 Gratian, écrivain italien
 Gratiani, 2 écr. italiens
 Gratian, philos. italien
 Gratien, capitaine rom.
 Gratien, 2 emp. romains
 Gratius, poète latin
 Gratius, savant allemand
 Graunt, 2 aut. anglais
 Gravelot, graveur fr.
 Graverol, juriscousulte fr.
 Gravesande, mathém. fr.
 Graveson, savant fr.
 Graville, auteur fr.
 Gravina, poète italien
 Gravina, jurisc. italien
 Gravin, écriv. holland.
 Gravius, théol. flamand
 Gray, poète anglais
 Grazzini, écriv. italien
 Greatrakes, charl. irland.
 Greaves, math. anglais
 Greban, 2 poètes fr.
 Grecinus, sénateur rom.
 Grecourt, écrivain fr.
 Green, auteur anglais
 Greene, trad. anglais
 Greenhill, peint. anglais
 Grégoire I & XV (S.), papes
 Grégoire, écr. syrien
 Grégoire, aut. syrien
 Grégoire, évêque syrien
 Grégoire, écrivain fr.
 Grégoire, écrivain fr.
 Grégoire, auteur fr.
 Grégoire, math. flamand
 Gregory, 2 math. écossais
 Gregory, 2 écr. écossais
 Grenade, auteur fr.
 Grenan, poète latin
 Gresham, fondateur angl.
 Gresset, poète fr.
 Grevenhoeck, peint. flam.
 Greville, aut. anglais
 Grevin, poète fr.
 Grevius, ou Grævius, sav. cri-
 tique latin
 Grew, médecin anglais
 Grey, savante anglaise
 Grey, ministre anglais
 Grey, savant anglais
 Gribaldus, sav. juris. ital.
 Gribner, aut. allemand

Grierson, savante irland.
 Griffet, auteur fr.
 Griffier, peintre holland.
 Griffin, prince de Galles
 Griffith. *V.* Alford
 Griffman, savante fr.
 Grignon, graveur fr.
 Grimaldi. *V.* Bolognese
 Grimaldi, peint. holland.
 Grimaud, auteur fr.
 Grimmer, peint. flamand
 Grimoux, peintre fr.
 Gringonneur, peintre fr.
 Gringore, auteur fr.
 Grissault, astron. angl.
 Grive, *v. l.* geogr. fr.
 Groeyn, théol. anglais
 Grodinus, aut. polonois
 Gronovius, histor. allem.
 Gronovius, aut. allemand
 Gropper, écriv. allemand
 Gros (le), sculpteur fr.
 Gros (le), aut. ur fr.
 Gros de Besplas, théol. fr.
 Grove, antiquaire anglais
 Grovel, écrivain fr.
 Grosse-Tête, aut. anglais
 Grotius, aut. hollandais
 Grotius, sav. jurise. holland.
 Grouais. *V.* Desgrouais
 Grouchi, ou Gruechius, aut. ur français
 Grove, auteur anglais
 Grudius, aut. flamand
 Grue, traduct. anglais
 Gruet, fam. libertin genevois
 Gruget, traducteur fr.
 Gruner, théol. allemand
 Gruter, philologiste flam.
 Gruter, médecin flamand
 Gryllus, fils de Xenophon
 Grynée, sav. allemand
 Gryphus, *v. l.* imprim. all.
 Gryphus, aut. dram. all.
 Gryphus, aut. allemand
 Gua de Malves, math. fr.
 Guadagnolo, écriv. italien
 Guadet, républicain fr.
 Guagnin, aut. vénitien
 Guibert, fonda un monast.
 Gualdo Priorato, hist. ital.
 Gualterus, aut. suisse
 Gualther, ou Gauthier de Chantillon, aut. latin
 Guarin, écrivain fr.
 Guarini, sav. italien
 Guarini, poète italien
 Guarini, archit. italien
 Guasco, auteur italien
 Guay-Trouin, marin fr.
 Guazzi, auteur italien
 Guazzi, histor. italien
 Gudius, sav. écriv. allem.
 Gudius, auteur allemand
 Guédier de S. Aubin, *v. l.* fr.
 Guénébaud, médecin fr.
 Guénard, savant fr.
 Guereheville, dame d'honneur de Marie de Médicis
 Guerehin, peint. italien
 Gueret, écrivain fr.
 Guericke, mécanicien pruss.
 Guérin, traducteur fr.
 Guérinière, écrivain fr.
 Guerre, militaire fr.

Guésclin, connét. de Fr.
 Guillard, médecin fr.
 Guéudeville, écrivain fr.
 Gueullette, auteur fr.
 Guevara, hist. espagnol
 Guevara, poète com. esp.
 Guglielmini, math. italien
 Guibert, 2 écrivains fr.
 Guichardin, 2 écriv. ital.
 Guichard, historiographe de Savoie
 Guichenon, auteur fr.
 Guidi, poète italien
 Guido-Reni, ou le Guide, peintre italien
 Guido, peintre italien
 Guidotti, peintre italien
 Guignard, théologien fr.
 Guignes, savant hist. fr.
 Guilmoin, sculpteur fr.
 Guilandino, méd. italien
 Guillaume I & III, rois d'Angleterre
 Guillaume de Nangis, historien français
 Guillemeau, sav. chirur. fr.
 Guillemette, fondatrice d'une nouvelle secte
 Guillet, historiographe fr.
 Guilleville, auteur fr.
 Guillim, auteur anglais
 Guiscard, militaire fr.
 Guiscard, écriv. prussien
 Guise, 5 ducs de Lorraine
 Guise, ministre anglais
 Guiton, courageux rochell.
 Guiton d'Arezzo, poète ital.
 Guldenstadt, voyag. russe
 Gundling, hist. allemand
 Gunter, mathém. anglais
 Gunther, poète allemand
 Gurtier, sav. écriv. suisse
 Gusman, hist. espagnol
 Gussanvillan, écrivain fr.
 Gustave I, roi de Suède
 Gustave Adolphe, roi de Suède
 Guthier, ou Gouthier, aut. fr.
 Guthrie, géogr. écossais
 Guttelberg, ou Guttemberg, l'un des inv. de l'imprim.
 Guy, moine d'Arezzo. *V.* Arcetiu
 Guyard de Berville, écriv. fr.
 Guyet, écrivain fr.
 Guyet, auteur fr.
 Guymond de la Touche, auteur fr.
 Guyon, savante française
 Guyon, écrivain fr.
 Guys, 2 auteurs fr.
 Guzman, capit. espagnol
 Gwin, maltr. de Charles II
 Gwinne, méd. anglais
 Gyzen, peintre flamand

H.

HAAMBERGEN, peint. hol.
 Haaz, imprimeur suisse
 Habacuc, prophète
 Habert, 2 écrivains fr.
 Habert de Cerisi, aut. fr.

Habert, 3 auteurs fr.
 Habert, savante française
 Habicot, chirurgien fr.
 Habington, écriv. anglais
 Hachette, hermine fran.
 Hackaer, peint. holland.
 Hacket, fatouque anglais
 Hacket, évêque anglais
 Haekspan, écriv. allemand
 Haddon, animal anglais
 Haen, écrivain allemand
 Haer, écrivain flamand
 Haerlem, peintre holland.
 Hagedorn, poète allemand
 Hagen, peintre allemand
 Hagenbot, *v. l.* allemand
 Haguénier, poète fr.
 Haguénot, écrivain fr.
 Hahn, historiogr. allem.
 Haillon, auteur fr.
 Hakewill, écriv. anglais
 Hakem, calife persicoteur
 Hakluyt, écriv. anglais
 Halde, écrivain fr.
 Hale, écrivain anglais
 Halès. *V.* Alès
 Halès, écriv. anglais
 Halès, écriv. anglais
 Halil-Beigh, trad. turc
 Halket, sav. anglaise
 Hall, écrivain anglais
 Hall, avocat anglais
 Hall, chirurgien anglais
 Hallé, avocat et poète fr.
 Hallé, écrivain fr.
 Halle, peintre fr.
 Haller, m. d. suisse
 Halley, astron. anglais
 Hallier, aut. fr. fr.
 Hallifax, écrivain anglais
 Hals, 2 peintres flamands
 Halv-Bey, bey d'Égypte
 Hamberger, math. alle. a.
 Hamberger, écriv. allemand
 Hamel, écrivain fr.
 Hamel du Monceau, écriv. fr.
 Hamilton, écriv. irlandais
 Hamilton, 2 ducs anglais
 Hamilton, poète anglais
 Hamilton, juriconsulte. h. aut. d'état Amer.
 Hamlet, écriv. danois
 Hammelmann, théol. all.
 Hammond, ministre angl.
 Hammond, 2 écriv. anglais
 Hamon, maître d'écriture fran.
 Hamon, écrivain fr.
 Hampden, patriote angl.
 Hansa, écrivain arabe
 Hanckius, auteur silésien
 Handcl, music. allemand
 Hangest, écrivain fr.
 Hanmer, écrivain anglais
 Hanneken, 2 auteurs all.
 Hanneman, peintre holland.
 Hannibal. *V.* Annibal
 Hannibalien, roi de Pont
 Hannon, général carthag.
 Hannsachs, poète allem.
 Hanway, écriv. américain
 Harbart, théol. prussien
 Hardime, 2 peintres flam.
 Harding, auteur anglais
 Hardinge, poète anglais
 Hardion, auteur fr.

- lardoin de la Reynerie, écrivain fr.
 Lardouin, auteur fr.
 Lardy, poète dramatique fr.
 Lariot, mathém. anglais
 Larlay, écrivain fr.
 Larlay, archev. de Paris
 Larlay de Saney, colonel des Cent-Suisses
 Larmer, écrivain fr.
 Larnodius, J. Aristogiton
 Lard I, II, rois d'Anglet.
 Larpalus, astron. grec
 Larpalus, capitaine d'Alexandre
 Larpocraton, rhéteur grec
 Lardington, 2 écriv. anglais
 Larris, méd. anglais
 Larris, 2 auteurs anglais
 Larrison, capitaine angl.
 Larrison, aut. anglais
 Larrison, médecin angl.
 Lardley, médec. anglais
 Lardie, poète anglais
 Lartman, théol. allemand
 Lartzen, savant allem.
 Lartsoeker, philos. holl.
 Lartung, écriv. allemand
 Larvey, 2 m. d. anglais
 Larwood, écriv. anglais
 Lase, 2 sav. allemands
 Lasselquist, méd. suédois
 Lastings, dame charitable
 Latton, chancelier angl.
 Latdiquier de Blancourt, auteur français
 Latdiquier, savant fr.
 Latdun, auteur français
 Latstead, aut. dram. angl.
 Latte-Feuille, mécan. fr.
 Latte-Roche, act. aut. fr.
 Latte-Serre, écriv. fr.
 Latte-Ville, écrivain fr.
 Lavecamp, sav. holland.
 Lavers, médecin anglais
 Lawke, chev. du Bain
 Lawkesworth, écriv. anglais
 Lawkins, amiral anglais
 Lawkins, écriv. anglais
 Lawwood, géom. anglais
 Lay, écrivain anglais
 Lay, fanatique français
 Lay, écrivain écossais
 Laydn, musicien allemand
 Laye, auteur français
 Leyer, écriv. allemand
 Leyer, savant math. fr.
 Layton, ou Ayton, écrivain arménien
 Layward, hist. anglais
 Lazach, roi de Syrie
 Lazou, médecin fr.
 Lealley, écrivain anglais
 Leanne, antiquaire angl.
 Leath, écriv. anglais
 Leath, jurise. anglais
 Leathcote, ministre anglais
 Lebenstreich, méd. anglais
 Leber, fils de Salé
 Lebert, journaliste fr.
 Lecht, écriv. allemand
 Lecht, 2 peintres flamands
 Lechequet, médecin fr.
 Ledelin, écrivain fr.
- Hederich, ou Hedericus, lexicographe allemand**
Hedlinger, écriv. suisse
Heede, 2 peint. flamands
Heem, peintre hollandais
Heerre, peintre flamand
Hegsippe, hist. ecclésiast. juif
Heidegger, théol. suisse
Heidman, profess. allem.
Heil, 3 peintres flamands
Hein, marin hollandais
Heineccius, jurisc. allem.
Heinecken, écriv. merveil. all.
Heinsius, critique flamand
Heinsius, poète holland.
Heister, aut. allemand
Hèle, écrivain anglais
Hélène, mère de Constantin-le-Grand
Héliogabale, emp. romain
Hélienne, sav. française
Hellaniens, hist. grec
Hellot, chimiste anglais
Helmbraker, peintre holl.
Helmout, peintre flam.
Helmout, méd. flamand
Héloise, épouse d'Abélard
Helsum, méd. irlandais
Helst, peint. hollandais
Helvétius, 2 médec. holl.
Helvétius, philosophe fr.
Helvicius, théol. allemand
Hélyot, auteur angl.
Hemelar, écrivain holl.
Héméré, écrivain fr.
Hemmerlin, écriv. suisse
Hemmingford, chron. angl.
Humskira, 3 peintres holl.
Hemsterhuis, ou Hemsterhuis, écrivain holland.
Hénaut, ou Hesnaut, poète français
Hénaut, ou Hesnaut, écriv. fr.
Henderson, act. angl.
Hennings, histor. allem.
Hennuyer, év. de Lisieux
Henri I à VII, emp. d'All.
Henri Raspon, emp. d'All.
Henri I à IV, rois de France
Henri I à VIII, rois d'Angl.
Henri, théol. anglais
Henri, théol. écossais
Héuri, imprimeur anglais
Héunior, écrivain fr.
Henriot, révolutionn. fr.
Henriquez, aut. portugais
Henry, savant français
Henrys, jurisc. allem.
Henschenius, savant flam.
Héraclite, philos. grec
Héraclius, emp. de Rome
Héraclius Constantin, fils du précédent
Héraclius, patriarche de Jérusalem
Héraul, ou Hérauld, écriv. fr.
Héraud de Séchelles, écriv. fr.
Herbelot, écrivain fr.
Herberay des Essarts, traducteur français
Herbert, trad. anglaise
Herbert de Chisbury, aut. anglais
Herbert, poète anglais
- Herbert, écrivain anglais**
Herbinius, écriv. allemand
Hercyllay-Zuniga, poète espagnol
Herdtrich, aut. flamand
Hérentals, auteur fr.
Héresbach, auteur allem.
Héricourt, jurisc. allem.
Hérisant, 2 écrivains fr.
Héritier, poète fr.
Héritier, poète française
Héritier de Brutelle (l'), naturaliste fr.
Herlicus, astrologue all.
Herman, écrivain allem.
Herman, botaniste allem.
Hermann, mathém. suisse
Hermant, bibliog. fr.
Herman, historien fr.
Hermas, écrivain romain
Hermès, philosop. égypt.
Hermias, hérét. de Galatie
Hernilly (d'), hist. fr.
Hernin (l'), écriv. fr.
Hernogène de Tarse, écriv. asiatique
Hernogène, hérét. afric.
Hernandez, médec. espagn.
Hernandez, trad. espagn.
Hérode-le-Grand, roi de Galilée
Hérode Antipas, roi de Galilée
Hérodiade, épouse d'Hérode Antipas
Hérodas, historien grec
Hérodote, histor. grec
Héroet, ou Hérouet, poète français
Hérophile, médecin de Chalcédoine
Herrera Tordesilas, historiographe espagnol
Herrera (de), poète esp.
Hersent, ou Hersan, écriv. fr.
Hertius, jurisc. allem.
Hertzberg, écrivain all.
Hervey, poète anglais
Herwart, ou Hervart, écriv. allemand
Heshusius, écriv. allem.
Hésiode, poète grec
Hesse (de), prince allem.
Hessels, théolog. allem.
Hesyehus, gramm. syrien
Heurnius, médecin holl.
Heusch, peintre holland.
Heuterus, écrivain holl.
Hevelius, ou Hevelk, astron. polonais
Heyden, peintre holland.
Heylin, ou Helleyu, écriv. anglais
Heywood, auteur anglais
Heywood, act. et poète comique anglais
Heywood, romancière anglaise
Hhafiz, poète persan
Hhargyry, écriv. persan
Hicetas, phil. syracusan
Hickes, ou Hickesius, écriv. anglais
Hiéroclès, écriv. syrien
Hicron I, II, rois de Syracuse

Héronime, tyran de Sicile
 Hiffermand, écrivain angl.
 Higden, chroniqueur angl.
 Higgins, théologien angl.
 Higgons, 2 écrivains angl.
 Highmore, peintre angl.
 Highmore, anatomiste anglais
 Hilaire (S.), 2 écriv. fr.
 Hilarion, fondateur syrien
 Hilarius, antiquaire all.
 Hildebert de Lavarin, écrivain
 français
 Hildebrand, F. Grégoire VII
 Hill, 3 écrivains anglais
 Hill, savant anglais
 Hill, antiquaire anglais
 Hill I, savant juif
 Hill I, commentat. juif
 Hilliard, peintre écossais
 Himerius, sophiste grec
 Hinekey, écrivain angl.
 Hinemar, écrivain fr.
 Hipparchie, femme de Cratès
 Hipparque, tyran d'Athènes
 Hipparque, astron. grec
 Hippocrate, médec. grec
 Hipponax, poète grec
 Hiram, roi de Tyr
 Miran, archit. asiatique
 Hire (In), peintre fr.
 Hirc, mathématicien fr.
 Hiscam, ou Hisjam, calife
 Hoadly, prédicant anglais
 Hoadly, médecin anglais
 Hoadly, auteur anglais
 Hobbs, athée anglais
 Hobbins, peintre flam.
 Hoberg, écrivain allem.
 Hocht, général fr.
 Hocwart, écrivain allem.
 Hogstetter, écriv. allem.
 Hodge, médecin angl.
 Hody, savant anglais
 Hoc, luthérien allem.
 Hoeck, 2 peintres holl.
 Hoel, peintre hollandais
 Hoelzelius, éditeur all.
 Hoerschelius, savant all.
 Hofmann, médecin fr.
 Hofman, 2 médecins all.
 Hofman écrivain allem.
 Hofman, écrivain suisse
 Hogarth, peintre anglais
 Holbach (d'), trad. pruss.
 Holbein, peintre suisse
 Holberg, auteur danois
 Holcroft, écrivain angl.
 Holden, théologien angl.
 Hokler, écrivain anglais
 Hoksforth, littérat. angl.
 Holinshead, chron. angl.
 Holl, écrivain allemand
 Holland, médecin
 Hollar, graveur bohém.
 Holmes, éditeur
 Holstein, peintre holland.
 Holstein, ou Holstenius, écri-
 vain allemand
 Holt, magistrat anglais
 Holwel, gouvern. du Bengale
 Holyday, traducteur angl.
 Holyouke, 2 lexicogr. angl.
 Holywood, mathém. angl.
 Homberg, chimiste asiat.

Rome, écrivain écossais
 Home, juge écossais
 Homère, poète grec
 Hommel, auteur allem.
 Hommey, écrivain fr.
 Homond (l'), écriv. fr.
 Honan, traduct. arabe
 Hondekoeter, 2 peintres hol-
 landais
 Hondius, peintre holland.
 Hondius, fond. de caract. et
 graveur allemand
 Hone, juriconsulte all.
 Honestis (de), écriv. ital.
 Honoré de Cannes, prédicateur
 français
 Honorius, imper. d'Occid.
 Honorius I à IV, papes
 Hontan (In), écriv. impost. fr.
 Honthelm, écrivain all.
 Honthorst, 2 peint. holl.
 Hooft, auteur hollandais
 Hoogveen, savant holl.
 Hoogstraten, peintre flam.
 Hoogstraten, écriv. holl.
 Hoogre, graveur holland.
 Hook, mathém. anglais
 Hook, historien anglais
 Hooker, antiquaire angl.
 Hooker, auteur anglais
 Hooper, évêque anglais
 Hooper, écrivain angl.
 Hoornbeek, savant holl.
 Hopfner, juricons. all.
 Hôpital, F. Hospital
 Hopkins, écrivain anglais
 Hopkinson, auteur amér.
 Horace, poète romain
 Horaces (ks), 3 généraux frères
 romains
 Horapolla, ou Horus-Apollo,
 grammair. égyptien
 Horati, savant romain
 Hormidas (S.), pape
 Hormidas III, roi de Perse
 Horne, écrivain anglais
 Hornius, historien holl.
 Horrebow, astron. dan.
 Horrox, astron. anglais
 Horsley, antiquaire angl.
 Horstius, 2 médecins all.
 Hortensius, orateur rom.
 Hortensius, écrivain holl.
 Hortensius, astron. holl.
 Hosius, écriv. polonais
 Hoskins, peintre holland.
 Hospinen, savant suisse
 Hospital (de l'), chancelier de
 France
 Hospital (de l'), mathém. fran-
 çais
 Hossch, savant flamand
 Hoste, écrivain fr.
 Hotman, juricons. fr.
 Hottineer, savant suisse
 Houbihant, hébraïsant fr.
 Houbraken, peintre holl.
 Houdard, V. Motte (In)
 Houdry, écrivain fr.
 Houlières, F. Deshoulières
 Houseman, 2 peint. flam.
 Houteville, écrivain fr.
 Hoveden, historien angl.
 Howard, animal anglais

Howard, écrivain angl.
 Howari, historien angl.
 Howard, philanthrope ang.
 Howe, théolog. anglais
 Howe, écrivain anglais
 Howe, animal anglais
 Howel, historiographe ang.
 Hozier, géométriste fr.
 Huart, traducteur fr.
 Huarte, traducteur fr.
 Huber, 2 juricons. holl.
 Huber, peintre suisse
 Huber, savant genev.
 Hubert (S.), évêque holl.
 Hubert, pr. dicat. ur fr.
 Hubner, hist. et géog. all.
 Hudson, navigateur angl.
 Hudson, bibliothèque. angl.
 Hudson, peintre anglais
 Huet, savant français
 Hughes, poète anglais
 Hughes, traducteur angl.
 Hugo, ou Hugon, savant fr.
 Hugtenburg, 2 peintres hol-
 landais
 Hugues-Grand, fils de Le-
 bert, roi de France
 Hugues-Capet, roi de France
 Hugues de Cluny, écriv. fr.
 Hugues, ou Hugo, écriv. fr.
 Hugues de Fleury, ou de St.-
 Marie, écriv. fr.
 Hugues de S. Victor, er.
 Hugues de S. Cher, écriv. fran.
 Hugues, écrivain fr.
 Hulsemann, savant all.
 Hultz, peintre holland.
 Hume, phil. et hist. écoss.
 Humphry, écrivain angl.
 Hunides, général hongr.
 Hunneric, roi des Vandales
 Hunnius, écrivain allem.
 Hunnold, auteur allem.
 Hunter, écrivain anglais
 Hunter, anatomiste angl.
 Hunter, savant anglais
 Huntington, écrivain angl.
 Hure, écrivain fr.
 Hus, réformateur allem.
 Husaty, écrivain allem.
 Hutcheson, philos. écoss.
 Hutchins, auteur écoss.
 Hutchinson, savant angl.
 Hutten (de), écriv. allem.
 Hutten, soldat d'une secte
 Hutter, ou Hutterus, savant
 allemand
 Hutter, savant allemand
 Huygens, mathém. holl.
 Huysum, 4 peintres holl.
 Hyacinthe (S.), F. Saint-Hy-
 acinthe
 Hyde, historien anglais
 Hyde, savant anglais
 Hygin, auteur latin
 Hygin (S.), pape
 Hyl, médecin gallois
 Hypacie, ou Hygatie, femme
 grecque
 Hypérides, orateur athén.
 Hypérides, théolog. allem.
 Hypsicles d'Alexandrie, mathé-
 maticien grec
 Hyrcan, prince des Juifs

I.

IARRA, imprim. espagn.
 us, évêque d'Edesse
 ycus, poëte grec
 tinus, architecte grec
 acius, auteur espagnol
 nace (S.), év. d'Antioche
 uace de Loyola (S.).
Loyola
 ve, imprim. anglais
 yricus, sav. allemand
 bert, avocat fr.
 bert, peintre fr.
 bert, poëte fr.
 hoff, avocat allemand
 2, médecin. ital.
 periali, cardinal italien
 hoff r, écrivain allem.
 zambouss, méd. anglais
 ghen, peintre holland.
 zamberti, écrivain fr.
Julie, écrivain angl.
 inoent I à XIII, papes
 tapherne, seign. persan
 erian de Ayala, écriv. esp.
 v-gès, écriv. sicilien
 hinate, génér. athén.
 ne, impr. fr. grecques
 énie, év. de Lyon
 eton, général anglais
 revisa, traduct. anglais
 ricius, Wernerus, ou Guarne-
 rus, juriscous. allem.
 urosque, écriv. navarr.
 anc, fils d'Abraham
 ac, 2 empereurs grecs
 e Kara, comm. esp.
 ble de Castille, reine d'Es-
 pagne
 ne, prophète
 mbert, commentat. fr.
 ure, demois. de Toulouse
 tes, orateur grec
 lin, naturaliste suisse
 ure de Charax, aut.
 dre de Cordou., écriv. espa-
 gnol
 dre (S.), écriv. syr.
 dre de Séville, écriv. esp.
 dre Mercator, ou Pescator,
 auteur espagnol
 dre de Isolami, écriv. italien
 naël, fils d'Abraham
 uel I, II, sophis de Perse
 orate, orateur grec
 uel, médecin juif
 ugnus, théolog. allem.
 tuantius, histor. hongr.
 ay, ou Yves, écriv. fr.
 ves, antiquaire anglais
 veteaux, poëte fr.

J.

JAAPHAR ERN TOPHAIL,
 philosophe arabe
 abilly, auteur fr.
 ablonski, théol. polon.

Jablonski, lexicoogr. all.
 Jablonski, écrivain pruss.
 Jacotius, écrivain florent.
 Jachana, rabbin portugais
 Jackson, écrivain angl.
 Jackson, auteur anglais
 Jacob, patriarche hébreu
 Jacob, sav. juif
 Jacob, prédicat. hongr.
 Jacob, écrivain rabbin
 Jacob, écrivain français
 Jacob, juriscous. anglais
 Jacobus, médec. danois
 Jacobs, peintre suisse
 Jacobus, sav. allemand
 Jacopone, poëte latin
 Jaquetot, écrivain fr.
 Jacques (S.), 2 apôtres
 Jacques I à VI, rois d'Ecosse
 Jacques II, roi d'Angleterre
 Jacques I, II, rois d'Arrag.
 Jacqu. s de Vitri, card. fr.
 Jacques de Voragine, écrivain
 français
 Jaquet de la Guerre, musi-
 cienne française
 Jaquet, écrivain fr.
 Jaquiter, savant fr.
 Jaeger, écrivain allem.
 Jazo, poëte anglais
 Jaillot, géographe fr.
 Jambouge, 2 philos. grecs
 James, théolog. américain
 James, écrivain anglais
 James, médecin anglais
 Jamin, écrivain fr.
 Jamin, poëte fr.
 Jaminon, auteur fr.
 Jans-nius, év. d'Ypres
 Jans-nius, év. de Gand
 Jans. ns, 5 peintres hol.
 Janssens, écrivain flam.
 Janvier, écrivain fr.
 Japhet, fils de Noé
 Jarchas, philos. indien
 Jarchi, auteur rabbin
 Jardins (des), écriv. française
 Jardyn (du), peintre hol.
 Jarrige, écrivain fr.
 Jarry, maître d'écriture
 Jarry (du), poëte franç.
 Jars, ingénieur français
 Jatre, écrivain grec
 Jaucourt (de), aut. fran.
 Javello, théol. italien
 Jaulroy, écrivain fr.
 Jault, traducteur fr.
 Jaurc, auteur fran.
 Jaussin, écrivain fr.
 Jay, avocat fr.
 Jay, écrivain fr.
 Jean-Baptiste (S.), précurseur
 de Jésus
 Jean l'Évangéliste, apôtre
 Jean, discip. des apôtres
 Jean, secret. d'Honrias
 Jean I à VII, emp. d'Or.
 Jean, roi d'Angleterre
 Jean, roi de France
 Jean III, roi de Suède
 Jean II, roi de Castille
 Jean II, roi de Navarre
 Jean, roi de Bohême
 Jean I à V, rois de Portug.
 Jean I à XXIII, papes

Jean Chrysostôme. V. Chry-
 sostôme
 Jean Cittaques (S.), écriv. syr.
 Jean Damascène. V. Damascène
 Jean de Matéra (S.), vertueux
 italien
 Jean de Matha (S.), fonda un
 ordre
 Jean de Salisbury, sav. ang.
 Jean de Vicence, enthousiaste
 italien
 Jean de la Croix (S.), fonda les
 carmes-déchaussés
 Jeanne d'Arc, héroïne fr.
 Jeanne, personnage fab.
 Jeanne I, II, reines de Naples
 Jeannin, magistrat fran.
 Jebb, médecin anglais
 Jechonias, roi de Juda
 Jeffery de Monmouth, écrivain
 anglais
 Jeffry, poëte anglais
 Jehu, roi d'Israël
 Jeniskius, écrivain flam.
 Jenkins, théolog. anglais
 Jenkins, homme extraord.
 Jenkins, écrivain anglais
 Jenkins, musicien angl.
 Jenson ou Janson, impr. véné-
 tien
 Jéjuns, poëte anglais
 Jérémib, prophète
 Jérboan I, II, rois d'Israël
 Jérôme (S.), théol. ital.
 Jérôme de Prague, réformat.
 bohémien
 Jervas, peintre irlandais
 Jesus, écrivain espagnol
 Jesus, auteur syrien
 Jésus-Christ, dieu des chréts
 Jésus, prophète juif
 Jethro, roi de s Madianites
 Jeune (le), prédicat. fr.
 Jewel, écrivain anglais
 Job, génér. de David
 Joachim, prophète
 Joas, roi de Juda
 Joas, roi d'Israël
 Job, patriarche
 Jobert, antiquaire fran.
 Jodelle, poëte fran.
 Joel, prophète
 Johnson, 2 ministres ang.
 Johnson, peintre anglais
 Johnson, auteur anglais
 Johnson, écrivain angl.
 Johnson, théologien américain
 Johnston, méd. écossais
 Joinville (de), histor. fr.
 Joly, 3 écrivains fr.
 Joly de Fleury, magis. fr.
 Joly, peintre fran.
 Jouis, prophète
 Jonas, astron. irlandais
 Jonas, écrivain allemand
 Jonathas, fils de Saül
 Jonathas, général juif
 Jones, architecte anglais
 Jones, mathém. grec
 Jones, traduct. anglais
 Jones, auteur anglais
 Jones, médecin anglais
 Jones, magistrat anglais
 Jones, poëte anglais

Jones, éditeur anglais
 Jones, écrivain gallois
 Jones, capitaine écossais
 Jones, capitaine de mer américain
 Jong, peintre hollandais
 Jonghe, théologien
 Jonin, poète fr.
 Jonsius, écriv. allemand
 Jonson, poète anglais
 Jonston, médec. polon.
 Joram, roi d'Israël
 Joram, roi de Juda
 Jordan, amiral anglais
 Jordan, écrivain allemand
 Jordan, auteur anglais
 Jordan, antiquaire bohémien
 Jordans, peintre flamand
 Jordans, peintre italien
 Jordan, médecin écossais
 Jorandés, écrivain goth.
 Jortin, écrivain anglais
 Joseph, fils de Jacob
 Joseph, époux de Marie
 Joseph, disciple de Jésus
 Joseph I, II, emp. d'Alleu.
 Joseph, roi de Portugal
 Joseph, historien juif
 Joseph, courtisan fr.
 Joseph, sectaire hongr.
 Joseph Meir, écrivain fr.
 Joseph, écrivain
 Joseph, historien juif
 Josephus, V. Arpinos
 Josias, roi de Juda
 Josselin de Vierzy, écr. fr.
 Josué, succ. s. de Moïse
 Joubert, médecin fr.
 Joubert, écrivain fr.
 Joubert, géographe fr.
 Joubert, général fr.
 Joueune, écrivain fr.
 Jouin, poète fr.
 Jousse, juriconsulte fr.
 Jouveney, auteur fr.
 Jouvevet, peintre fr.
 Jove, historien italien
 Jove, poète italien
 Jovien, empereur romain
 Jovinien, hérétique grec
 Joyeuse, amiral fr.
 Joyeuse du Bouclage, capitaine français
 Joyner, écrivain anglais
 Juan, écrivain espagnol
 Juba, roi de Mauritanie
 Juba, favori d'Auguste
 Juda, fils de Jacob
 Juda Ching, gram. rabbin
 Juda-Hakkadosh, rabbin
 Juda-Isarioth, discip. de Jésus
 Judas-Machabée, guerrier juif
 Jude (S.), apôtre
 Judex, sav. allemand
 Juenn, théologien fr.
 Juglaris, écrivain italien
 Jugurtha, roi de Numidie
 Jules I à III, papes
 Jules Pollux, gram. égypt.
 Jules Romain, V. Julio
 Juliard, ou Juillard, prévôt de Toulouse
 Julie (Stc.), martyre
 Julie, fille de César
 Julie, fille d'Auguste

Julie, fille de Titus
 Julie, fem. de Julius Sévère
 Julien, empereur romain
 Julien (S.), écriv. espag.
 Julien, peintre fr.
 Julienne, vision. liégeoise
 Julio, peintre italien
 Juncker, médaill. allem.
 Jungerman, sav. allem.
 Jungerman, botan. allem.
 Junilius, écriv. africain
 Junius, médecin hollandais
 Junius, écrivain hollandais
 Junta, méd. vénitien
 Juntas, 2 imprim. suisses
 Jure-t, poète fr.
 Juriou, écrivain fr.
 Jurin, médec. anglais
 Jussieu, 2 botanistes fr.
 Justel, 2 magistrats fr.
 Justin, écrivain fr.
 Jurin, médec. anglais
 Jussieu, 2 botanistes fr.
 Justel, 2 magistrats fr.
 Justin I, II, emp. d'Orient
 Justin, historien
 Justin (S.), martyr
 Justiniani, patriarche. vénit.
 Justiniani, 3 cer. italiens
 Justinien I, empereur rom.
 Justinien II, emp. rom.
 Jutara, archit. sicilien
 Juvénal, satirique latin
 Juvénal de Carleucas, cer. fr.
 Juvénus, poète espagn.
 Juxon, év. de Londres

K.

KAHLER, poète allem.
 Kain (le), acteur fr.
 Kale, peintre hollandais
 Kalgreen, poète suédois
 Kalraat, peintre hollandais
 Kalteysen, écriv. allem.
 Kampen, peintre hollandais
 Kaut, fanatique allemand
 Kay, peintre hollandais
 Keate, poète anglais
 Keating, auteur anglais
 Keble, avocat anglais
 Keckerman, philos. all.
 Keill, médec. écossais
 Keith, capit. écossais
 Keller, ou Cellarius, écr. allemand
 Keller, fondeur suisse
 Kelley, alchimiste angl.
 Kelly, auteur irlandais
 Kemmitini, V. Chemnitz
 Kempe, réformat. allem.
 Kempe, médec. suédois
 Kempis (A.), écriv. all.
 Ken, priat anglais
 Kennedy, médec. écoss.
 Kenneth, II, roi d'Ecosse
 Kennett, 2 écriv. anglais
 Kennicott, théol. anglais
 Kenrick, littér. anglais
 Kent, peintre anglais
 Kepler, astron. allemand
 Kepler, médecin allemand
 Keppel, amiral anglais
 Kerckhove, peintre flam.
 Kerkring, médecin all.

Kerquelen de Tremara, amir français
 Keri, histor. hongrois
 Kerkerdère, sav. hollan.
 Kersey, mathém. angl.
 Kervillars, écrivain fr.
 Kesler, aut. allemand
 Kessel, 2 peint. hollandais
 Kettel, peintre hollandais
 Kett, taneur anglais
 Kettlewell, ou Kettleville, théol. anglais
 Keulen, peintre anglais
 Keyser, antiquaire angl.
 Kheraskof, poète russe
 Khilkof, ingénieur russe
 Kiek, peintre hollandais
 Kidder, écrivain russe
 Kirring, peintre hollandais
 Kirun, écriv. brabançon
 Kilian, graveur allemand
 Killigrew, sav. anglaise
 Kil igrew, aut. ur anglais
 Killigrew, écriv. anglais
 Kimber, 2 écriv. anglais
 Kinchi, comm. rabbin
 King, 5 écriv. anglais
 King, écrivain irlandais
 King, médecin anglais
 Kipping, ou Kippengius, sav. allemand
 Kirchof, astron. allemand
 Kircher, 3 sav. allemands
 Kirchnaan, sav. allemand
 Kirchman, physie. russe
 Kirchmayer, V. Naogorze
 Kirchnmayer, sav. allem.
 Kirchnmayer, théol. all.
 Kirkland, médec. écoss.
 Kirstenius, 2 méd. suéd.
 Kis, théolog. allemand
 Klauswitz, théol. allem.
 Kléber, général fr.
 Kleist, poète prussien
 Klingstadt, peintre russe
 Klocker, peintre allemand
 Knappson, peintre anglais
 Kneller, peintre allemand
 Knighth, biogr. anglais
 Knolles, gramm. anglais
 Knorr, natural. allemand
 Knorr Von Rosenrot, sav. allemand
 Knott, théol. anglais
 Knowler, trad. anglais
 Knox, réformat. écoss.
 Knux, libraire anglais
 Knupper, peintre allemand
 Knutzen, philos. prussien
 Knuzen, athée allemand
 Kodke, 3 visionnaires
 Koebiger, peintre flam.
 Koempfer, méd. allemand
 Koenig, traduct. suisse
 Koenig, juriconsult. suisse
 Korthen, fem. artiste hollandaise
 Koetz, peintre hollandais
 Konig, philos. allemand
 Konig, médec. suisse
 Kophtus, roi d'Égypte
 Korumann, juriconsult. allem.
 Kortholt, 2 théol. allem.
 Kotter, visionn. allem.

lotzebue, aut. dram. allem.
 Louis, peintre hollandais
 Louis Khan, conq. pers.
 Louis, histor. allemand
 Louis, peintre allemand
 Louis, grav. allemand
 Louis, prédic. all.
 Louis, théol. allem.
 Louis, théol. allemand
 Louis, acteur allemand
 Louis, vison. allem.
 Louis, écriv. allemand
 Louis, V. Kunrath
 Louis, peintre hollandais
 Louis, écriv. polonais
 Louis, jurisc. allemand
 Louis, théol. allemand
 Louis, chimiste allem.
 Louis, écriv. allem.
 Louis, peintre hollandais
 Louis, auteur fran.
 Louis, écriv. allem.
 Louis, écriv. anglais
 Louis, Angl. charitable

L.

LABADIE, enthous. fr.
 Labat, écrivain fr.
 Labbe, philosophe fr.
 Labbe, écriv. française
 Labon, consul romain
 Labrius, chevalier rom.
 Labronie, écrivain fr.
 Labreur, 2 auteurs fr.
 Labreur, poète fr.
 Labre, écrivain fr.
 Labre, écrivain fr.
 Labre de Pezel, écriv. fran-
 çais
 Labre, écriv. latin
 Labre, poète fr.
 Labre, philosophe grec
 Labre, avocat, lexicograp. fr.
 Labre, consul romain
 Labre, ou Laor. V. Bamboche
 Labre, auteur fr.
 Labre, ou Torreninus, ou Tor-
 rentius, poète fr.
 Labre, poète romain
 Labre, poète fr.
 Labre, écrivain fr.
 Labre, historien fr.
 Labre, sav. suédois
 Labre, philos. hermét.
 Labre, historien fr.
 Labre, méd. espagnol
 Labre, théolog. allemand
 Labre, poète écriv. fr.
 Labre, écriv. espagnol
 Labre, poète fr.
 Labre, écrivain fr.
 Labre, peintre liégeois
 Labre, écrivain fr.
 Labre, courtisane grecque
 Labre, ou Labre, rhét. ital.
 Labre, jurisc. fr.
 Labre, écrivain fr.
 Labre, musicien fr.
 Labre, poète fr.
 Labre, 3 écrivains fran.

Lalli, poète italien
 Lalli, capitaine fr.
 Lallouette, auteur fr.
 La Mion, voyageur fr.
 La Mare. V. Mare
 Lambecius, écriv. allem.
 Lambert, aut. française
 Lambert, capitaine angl.
 Lambert, écrivain fr.
 Lambert, peintre anglais
 Lambert, mathém. allem.
 Lambertini. V. Benoit XIV
 Lambin, savant fr.
 Lamblardie, mathém. fr.
 Lamet. V. de la Met.
 Lamétrie. V. Métrie
 Lami, mathém. flamand
 Lami, écrivain fr.
 Lami, éditeur italien
 Lami, courtis. grecque
 Lamoignon, 2 avocats fr.
 Lamoignon. V. Malherbes
 Lampe, théolog. allem.
 Lampride, poète latin
 Lampride, histor. romain
 Lampugnani, ass. de Sforce
 Lana, écriv. italien
 Lancaster, écriv. anglais
 Lancelot, jurisc. fr.
 Lancelot, écrivain fr.
 Lancini, médec. italien
 Lancret, peintre fr.
 Lanerick, peintre flam.
 Landa, sav. italienne
 Landau, math. anglais
 Landini, sav. vénitien
 Lando, méd. italien
 Landri (S.), év. de Paris
 Lane, héroïne anglaise
 Lanfranc, écriv. italien
 Lanfranco, peintre ital.
 Langallerie, général fr.
 Langaine, théol. angl.
 Lange, auteur suisse
 Lange, natural. suédois
 Lange, poète allemand
 Langeland, poète angl.
 Langhorne, théol. angl.
 Langius, médec. allem.
 Langland, écriv. anglais
 Langley, archit. anglais
 Langlois, magistrat fr.
 Langlois, historien angl.
 Langton, archev. angl.
 Languet, diplomate fr.
 Languet, Français charitable et
 vertueux
 Languet, traducteur fr.
 Lannoy (de), capit. esp.
 Lansberghe, mathém. flam.
 Lanzano, peintre italien
 Lapide, savant français
 Lardner, écrivain anglais
 L'Argillière, peintre fr.
 La Roche Jaquelin, général
 Vendéen
 Laroon, peintre hollandais
 Larrey (de), histor. fr.
 Larroque (de), écriv. fr.
 Larroque, traducteur fr.
 Lascaris, 3 savants grecs
 Lascena, savant napolit.
 Lasc, graveur fr.
 Laticier, réformateur angl.

Lattignand (de), poète fran-
 çais
 Laubrusel (de), écriv. fr.
 Laud, archevêque angl.
 Lauder, écrivain anglais
 Laudon (de), général allem.
 Laugier, écrivain fr.
 Launay, juris-consulte fr.
 Launay (Mlle.). V. Staal
 Launoy, critique fr.
 Laure, peintre romain
 Laure (la belle), française mat-
 tre de Pétrarque
 Laurent (du), médecin fr.
 Laurent, traducteur fr.
 Laurent, mécanicien fr.
 Laurentio, tyran romain
 Laurs (de), auteur fr.
 Lauri, peintre fr.
 Laurière (de), jurisc. fr.
 Lavater, théol. suisse
 Lavater, physion. suisse
 Lavaur, historien fr.
 Lavrotte, médecin fr.
 Lavoisier, savant chim. fr.
 Law, fameux écossais
 Law, écrivain anglais
 Lawes, musicien anglais
 Lazarelli, poète italien
 Lazius, savant allemand
 Leake, écrivain fr.
 Léaper, poète français
 Lebad, poète arabe
 Leblanc, missionnaire fr.
 Lebrja, ou Lebriza (de), savant
 espagnol
 Le Clerc, général fr.
 Le Clerc, géographe fr.
 Lectius, poète genevois
 Ledard, voyageur angl.
 Ledran, chirurgien fr.
 Lee, auteur anglais
 Lee, général amér.
 Leechman, écriv. écoss.
 Leep, peintre flamand
 Leeuw, 3 peintres hollandais
 Leeuwen, ou Leeuwius, jurisc.
 sulte hollandais
 Legge, pair anglais
 Legouvé, jurisc. fr.
 Leibnitz (de), philos. allem.
 Leich, savant allemand
 Leidenfrost, auteur angl.
 Leidrade, écrivain fr.
 Leigh, savant anglais
 Leigh, méd. et natur. angl.
 Leighton, écrivain écoss.
 Leisman, peintre allem.
 Leland, antiquaire angl.
 Leland, auteur anglais
 Leland, historien angl.
 Lelong, savant fr.
 Lely, peintre allemand
 Lemens, peintre flamand
 Lemery, chimiste fr.
 Lemery, médecin fr.
 Lemière, poète dram. fr.
 Lemnius, médecin holl.
 Lemoine, peintre fr.
 Lemon, lexicograp. angl.
 Lemonnier, écrivain fr.
 Lemonnier, astronome fr.
 Lemonnier, médecin fr.
 Lemonnier, traducteur fran-
 çais

Lenclos (Ninon de), courtisane française
 L'enfant, historien fr.
 L'enfant, prédicateur fr.
 Lenglet-Dufresnoy, chronologiste français
 Lens, peintre anglais
 Lentulus, consul romain
 Léon I à XI, papes
 Léon I à VI, empereurs d'Orient
 Léon, littérateur grec
 Léon, philos. de grec florent.
 Léon de Modène, rabbin vénitien
 Léon, géographe fr.
 Léon, auteur espagnol
 Léon, voyageur espagnol
 Léon l'Ébreu, écrivain
 Léon de S. Jean, écriv. fr.
 Léonard de Pise, savant italien
 Leone, peintre
 Leoni, architecte vénit.
 Leoniceus, médecin ital.
 Léonidas, roi de Sparte
 Léonius, poète fr.
 Léontium, courtisane grecque
 Léontius Pilatus, savant italien
 Léopold I, II, empereurs d'Autriche
 Leotaud, mathém. fr.
 Leowicz, astrol. bohém.
 Lepaute, horloger fr.
 L'Épicier, graveur fr.
 Lépidus, triumvir rom.
 Lequien, J. Quien
 Lerac, V. Carcl.
 Lermutius, poète latin
 Lesbonax, philosophe de Mitylène
 Lescailles, savante holl.
 L'Escalopier de Nourar, traducteur fr.
 Lesley, écrivain anglais
 Lesh, 2 écrivains anglais
 Lessius, savant flamand
 Lestrangé, traduct. angl.
 Leti, écrivain italien
 Leucippe, phil. d'Abdère
 Leunclavius, écriv. allemand
 Leupold, écrivain prussien
 Leusden, savant hollandais
 Leutinger, historien allem.
 Leuwchoek, médec. holl.
 Lever, amat. d'hist. nat. anglais
 L'Évesque de Burigny, savant français
 L'Évesque de Pouilly, savant français
 L'Évesque de la Ravallière, écrivain français
 Lévi, fils de Jacob et de Lia
 Levingston, général angl.
 Levret, chir. accouch. fr.
 Lewis, historien fr.
 Leybourn, mathém. angl.
 Leydekker, théol. angl.
 Leyden, peintre hollandais
 Leysens, peintre flamand
 L. zay, V. Marmesia

L'Homond, P. Homond
 L'Huyd, antiquaire angl.
 L'Hyuid ou Lhuud, antiq.
 Libanius, sophiste syrien
 Libère, pape
 Liberti, peintre italien
 Lieciti ou Liecto, méd. ital.
 Lichtenberg, prof. allem.
 Licinius, poète comiq. lat.
 Licinius, orat. et poète rom.
 Licinius, tribun romain
 Licinius, empereur rom.
 Liébaut, méd. cin fr.
 Lieutaud, médecin fr.
 Lievens, peintre hollandais
 Ligarius, proconsul afric.
 Liger, auteur fr.
 Lichtfoot, savant angl.
 Lignac (de), écriv. fr.
 Ligny (de), écrivain fr.
 Ligonier (de), gén. angl.
 Lillenthal, écrivain prussien
 Lillo, écriv. dram. angl.
 Lilly, astrologue anglais
 Lily, grammairien angl.
 Lily, écrivain anglais
 Limborch, écrivain hollandais
 Linaero, médecin angl.
 Linant, poète fr.
 Lind, médecin anglais
 Linaudus, écrivain flam.
 Lindenbruek, critique allem.
 Lindsay, écrivain anglais
 Lindsay, poète écossais
 Lindsay, historien écossais
 Lingelbaek, peintre allem.
 Lingendes (de) écriv. fr.
 Lingendes, poète fr.
 Linguet, écrivain orat. fr.
 Linière (Pajot de), écriv. français
 Lisle, musicien anglais
 Linn, théol. poète suédois
 Linné, méd. nat. suédois
 Lint, peintre flamand
 Lintuzzi, auteur danois
 Linius (S.), évêque romain
 Liotard, peintre genev.
 Lippi, peintre florent.
 Lippi, peint. et poète flor.
 Lipse, critique flamand
 Liron, savant fr.
 Lis, peintre hollandais
 Lisle (de), géographe fr.
 Lisle (de), astron. fr.
 Lisle de la Drevetièrre (de), auteur dramatique fr.
 L'Isola (de), polit. fr.
 Lissoir, écrivain fr.
 Lister, 3 médecins angl.
 Littleton, ou Lyttleton, juriconsulte anglais
 Littleton, gramm. allem.
 Littleton, poète anglais
 Live, historien romain
 Livié, femme de Néron
 Livineius, traduct. flam.
 Livius, poète com. rom.
 Lävoy (de), lexicogr. fr.
 Lloyd, savant anglais
 Lloyd, poète anglais
 Lobel, méd. et bot. angl.
 Lobiveau, historien fr.
 Lobo, écrivain portugais

Lobo, poète portugais
 Loccénius, prof. allem.
 Lockart, écrivain écoss.
 Locke, philosophe angl.
 Lockman, auteur fr.
 Lockman, V. Lokman
 Loeres (de), écrivain fr.
 Lodge, poète anglais
 Lodroe, roi de Danemark
 Loesel, écrivain allem.
 Loewendal (de), capit. français
 Logan, poète écossais
 Loges, savant français
 Lophenstein, écriv. allem.
 Loir, peintre fr.
 Loisel, juriconsulte fr.
 Lokman, philos. indien
 Lollard, fondateur allem.
 Lom, médecin hollandais
 Louazza, peintre italien
 Lombard, écriv. lombard.
 Lombard, peintre lig. ou loménien, écrivain fr.
 Lomonozof, poète russe
 Londe (de la), savant fr.
 Long, V. Lelong
 Long, astronome anglais
 Longuegard, séditieux angl.
 Longe-Pierre (de), traducteur français
 Longin, célèbre athlète
 Longonmontanus, astron. danois
 Longueil (de), lexic. hollandais
 Longueil (de), littér. flam.
 Longuerue, savant fr.
 Longuerue (de), écriv. fr.
 Longueval, historien fr.
 Longueville (de), célèbre français
 Longus, sophiste grec
 Loni, peintre italien
 Lonicerus, savant allem.
 Louicérus, médecin allem.
 Loon, peintre flamand
 Loos, écrivain allemand
 Lopin, écrivain fr.
 Lordeno, auteur vénit.
 Lorens (de), satirique fr.
 Lorenzetti, peintre ital.
 Lorit, écrivain suisse
 Lorme (de), architecte fr.
 Lorme (de), 2 médec. fr.
 Lorrain, V. Gelle
 Lorrain (le), sculpteur fr.
 Lorraine (de), archev. fr.
 Lorris, V. Miesbau
 Lorris (de), poète fr.
 Lorry, 2 juriconsultes fr.
 Lotch, peintre suisse
 Lotch, neveu d'Abraham
 Lothaire, emp. d'Allemagne
 Lothaire II, roi de Germanie
 Lothaire, roi de France
 Lothaire, roi de Lorraine
 Lotichius, auteur allem.
 Louis I à V, emp. d'Allemagne
 Louis I à XVI, rois de France
 Louis I, II, rois de Germanie
 Louis I, II, rois de Hongrie
 Louis, fils de Louis XIV
 Louis, fils de Louis XV
 Louis, chirurgien fr.
 Louvecourt, écriv. français

ouvet, conv. écrivain fr.
 ouvières, écrivain fr.
 ove, théolog. anglais
 ovilace, poète anglais
 ovibond, poète anglais
 ower, médec. anglais
 ower, auteur anglais
 owith, poète anglais
 oyola, fonda les jésuites
 oyer, écrivain fr.
 oysau, juriconsul. fr.
 ubinetski, écriv. polonais
 ubin, théolog. allemand
 ubin, géographe fr.
 ubinetsky, peintre polonais
 uc (S.), évangéliste
 ucain, poète latin
 ucas, écriv. espagnol
 ucas de Bruges, théol. fr.
 ucas, auteur anglais
 ucas, voyageur fr.
 ucas de Muyn, prémontré
 ucena, médec. espagnol
 ucien, écrivain gr.-e
 ucil r, év. de Cagliari
 ucillus, chevalier rom.
 ucins I à III, papes
 ucree, chaate romaine
 ucree, poète latin
 ucullus, général romain
 udlow, général anglais
 udolphe, gramm. allem.
 ugn, 2 théol. espagnols
 usino ou Lusini, écriv. vén.
 ucinus, méd. vénitien
 utprand, hist. lombard.
 ulle, théol. espagnol
 ulli, musicien italien
 unau de Boisjermain, auteur
 français
 usignan. V. Luzignan
 ussan, aut. française
 uther, réformat. allem.
 utti, peintre italien
 uxembourg, capitaine fr.
 uzignan, roi de Jérusal.
 yeophron, roi de Corinthe
 yeophron, poète grec
 yeurgue, légis. de Sparte
 ydgate, poète anglais
 ydrat, mathém. anglais
 ye, antiquaire anglais
 yson, mathém. anglais
 ysandre, génér. spartiat.
 ysérus, 2 écriv. allem.
 ysias, orateur athénien
 ysimaque, général grec
 ysippe, sculpteur grec
 yttelton, auteur anglais
 yttelton, sav. anglais
 yttelton, év. de Cariale

M.

IAAS, peintre hollandais
 labillon, éditeur fr.
 lably, auteur fr.
 labuse, peintre hongrois
 lacaire (S.), 2 anachorètes
 égypt.
 lacaulay, hist. anglaise

Macé, écrivain fr.
 Macé, musicien anglais
 Macédo, sav. portugais
 Macédonius, arien grec
 Macer, poète latin
 Macer, pro-prcteur d'Afr.
 Machabées, martyrs chr.
 Machau, poète fr.
 Machaut, jésuite fr.
 Machiavel, politique ital.
 Mackenzie, écriv. écossais
 Macklin, acteur irlandais
 MacLaurin, mathém. écoss.
 Macpherson, écriv. écoss.
 Macquer, juricons. fr.
 Maquer, chimiste fr.
 Maerlin, général égypt.
 Maerlin, emper. romain
 Maerlin, poète latin
 Macrobe, écrivain latin
 Maeron, ass. de Tibère
 Madan, écriv. anglais
 Maddersteeg, peintre holland.
 Maddox, prélat anglais
 Maddox, historiogr. angl.
 Maëz, peintre flamand
 Mærlinus, astron. allem.
 Maffei, poète latin
 Maffei, sav. cardinal
 Maffei, biogr. italien
 Maffei, poète italien
 Magalhæns, physie. angl.
 Magalhæns ou Magellan, navi-
 gateur espagnol
 Maganza, peintre italien
 Magius, sav. italien
 Magliabecchi, sav. ital.
 Maguan, savant fr.
 Magnenee, soklat germ.
 Maguon, poète fr.
 Magnus, 2 écriv. suédois
 Magon, frère d'Annibal
 Magon, auteur carthagin.
 Mahomet ou Mohamed, célèbre
 imposteur
 Mahomet I à V, emp. turcs
 Mayer, alchimiste allem.
 Maignan, philosophe fr.
 Mailla, traducteur fr.
 Maillard, théologien fr.
 Maillebois, général fr.
 Maillet, écrivain fr.
 Maimbourg, écrivain fr.
 Maimonides, méd. espag.
 Main-Perme, écrivain fr.
 Mainfroid. V. Manfred
 Maintenon, aut. française
 Mairan, physicien fr.
 Maire (le), poète fr.
 Mairet, poète fr.
 Maironis, savant fr.
 Mainèra, auteur fr.
 Maître (le), 2 avocats fr.
 Maître (le), traduct. fr.
 Maitland, poète écossais
 Maitland, écrivain écossais
 Maittaire, biogr. anglais
 Maïus ou Mais, écriv. allem.
 Major, théol. écossais
 Majoragius, comm. ital.
 Majorien, emp. d'Oecjd.
 Malachie, prophète
 Malagrisa, ital. illuminé
 Malchus, sophiste syrien
 Malcolm IV, roi d'Ecosse
 Maldonat, philos. espagnol
 Malebranche, philos. fr.
 Malesherbes, magistr. fr.
 Malezieu, auteur fr.
 Malherbe, poète fr.
 Malingré, historien fr.
 Malerot, sculpteur fr.
 Mallet ou Malloc, poète an-
 glais
 Mallet, théologien fr.
 Mallet du Pan, écriv. fr.
 Mallinkrott, écriv. allem.
 Malmignati, poète italien
 Malouin, médecin fr.
 Malpighi, anatom. italien
 Malvezzi, milit. italien
 Mambrun, poète fr.
 Man, peintre hollandais
 Manassès, fils de Joseph
 Manassès, roi de Juda
 Mancini, auteur italien
 Mancini. V. Nivernois
 Mandeville, voyag. angl.
 Mandeville, méd. hollandais
 Manès, fonda une secte
 Manethon, histor. égypt.
 Manetti, peintre italien
 Mansfrid, tyran de Sicile
 Manfredi, mathém. italien
 Manfredi, peintre hollandais
 Mangeart, aq. usaire fr.
 Mangenot, poète fr.
 Manget, méd. genevois
 Mangey, éditeur anglais
 Manlius, poète latin
 Manley, aut. anglaise
 Manlius Torquatus, diet. ro-
 main
 Manlius, célèbre romain
 Mannozzi, peintre italien
 Mansard, archit. fr.
 Mansfield, guerr. anglais
 Mansfield. V. Murray
 Manstein, officier russe
 Mantegna, peintre ital.
 Mantouan (le), poète it.
 Manuce, imprim. vénit.
 Manuel, 2 emp. d'Orient
 Manuel, conventionnel
 Manzuoli, peintre italien
 Mapletoff, sav. anglais
 Maps, poète anglais
 Maracci, éditeur italien
 Maraldi, mathém. italien
 Marana, auteur italien
 Marat, phys. fr. convent.
 Maratti, peintre italien
 Marbode ou Marbodæus, écriv.
 français
 Marc (S.), évangéliste
 Marc (S.), pape
 Marcia, prélat fr.
 Marc-Aurèle. V. Antonin
 Marcel I, II, papes
 Marcel, Fr. audacieux
 Marcel, peintre allemand
 Marcel, écrivain fr.
 Marcellin, hist. romain
 Marcellin (S.), pape
 Marcellus, méd. asiatique
 March, poète espagnol
 Marchand, historien fr.
 Marche, auteur fr.

Marchetti, m/d. italien
 Marcile, sav. allemand
 Marcion, empereur
 Marcion, emp. d'Occident
 Marcuville, auteur fr.
 Mardochée. *V. Esther*
 Mardonius, général grec
 Mar, 2 écrivains fr.
 Marschal, chirurgien fr.
 Mareta, auteur fr.
 Mareta, théologien fr.
 Margaritoni, peint. ital.
 Margon, écrivain fr.
 Marguerite, reine de Norvège
 Marguerite, reine d'Angl.
 Marguerite, savante angl.
 Marguerite, reine de Nav.
 Marguerite de France, fille de Henri II
 Mariana, femme d'Hérode-le-Grand
 Mariani, hist. espagnol
 Marie, reine d'Angleterre
 Marie Stuart, reine d'Écosse
 Maria, reine d'Angleterre
 Marie-Thérèse, imp. d'All.
 Marigny, int. des finances
 Marillac, mar. de France
 Marius, écrivain fr.
 Marinasi, peint. italien
 Marinella, aut. vénitienne
 Marini, poète italien
 Maristr, philosophe fr.
 Marivaux, écrivain fr.
 Marius, consul romain
 Markam, auteur anglais
 Markland, savant anglais
 Marlborough. *V. Churchill*
 Marloe, écriv. dram. angl.
 Marmon, poète dram. angl.
 Marmontel, auteur fr.
 Marnesia, auteur fr.
 Marolles, écrivain fr.
 Marot, poète fr.
 Marot, traducteur fr.
 Martiri, historien fr.
 Marsais, grammairien fr.
 Marsh, auteur irlandais
 Marshall, 2 écrivains angl.
 Marsham, écriv. anglais
 Marsigli, auteur fr.
 Marsolier, historien fr.
 Marston, aut. dram. angl.
 Marsy, écrivain fr.
 Martel, chirurgien fr.
 Martelli, poète italien
 Martonne, savant fr.
 Martial, écrivain fr.
 Martial, poète fr.
 Martignay, savant fr.
 Martignac, traducteur fr.
 Martin I à IV, papes
 Martin, pape
 Martin, savant espagnol
 Martin, historien fr.
 Martin, écrivain fr.
 Martin, antiquaire anglais
 Martin, mathém. anglais
 Martin, auteur fr.
 Martin, écrivain fr.
 Martinière. *V. Bruzen*
 Martinelli, peintre italien
 Martinusius, cardin. hong.
 Martyr, écrivain italien
 Maruocli, peint. italien

Marullus, poète italien
 Marullus, savant grec
 Marvel, écrivain anglais
 Mas, philosophe fr.
 Masaccio, peint. italien
 Mascardi, savant génois
 Mascaron, écrivain fr.
 Mascheroni, écriv. italien
 Masclaf, écrivain fr.
 Mascuet, écrivain fr.
 Mascuius, auteur allem.
 Masius, savant flamand
 Maso, orfèvre italien
 Maso, écrivain anglais
 Masse, médecin fr.
 Massac, peintre italien
 Massaniello ou Aniello, révolution. napolitain
 Massari, peint. italien
 Massaria, médecin italien
 Massieu, écrivain fr.
 Massillon, prédicateur fr.
 Massinger, poète anglais
 Massinissa, roi numide
 Massolino, peintre italien
 Masson, écrivain fr.
 Masson, historien fr.
 Masson, 2 écrivains fr.
 Mastus t, savant fr.
 Matany, médecin italien
 Maternus de Cilano, sav. fr.
 Mather, savant anglais
 Mathias (S.), apôtre
 Mathius, emp. d'Allem.
 Mathias Corvin, roi de Hongrie
 Mathoud, écrivain fr.
 Matignon, général fr.
 Matys, peintre flamand
 Mattei, peintre italien
 Matthieu ou Lévi, fils d'Alphée
 Matthieu Cantacuzène, empereur d'Orient
 Matthieu, hist. anglais
 Matthieu, historien fr.
 Matthiolo, médecin fr.
 Matti, poète espagnol
 Maturo, peintre italien
 Maty, méd. hollandais
 Maty, écriv. hollandais
 Mauehard, méd. allemand
 Mauvoix, traduct. fr.
 Mauduit, savant fr.
 Maugin, écrivain fr.
 Mausepui, philos. fr.
 Maur (S.), disciple de S. Benoît
 Maurepas, ministre d'état
 Mauriceau, chirurgien fr.
 Maurolin, math. italien
 Maurus, poète latin
 Maussac, écrivain fr.
 Mautour, auteur fr.
 Maxence, emp. romain
 Maxime, emp. espagnol
 Maxime, phil. platonicien
 Maximien, emp. romain
 Maximien, emp. d'Orient
 Maximilien I, archiduc d'Autriche
 Maximilien II, emp. d'All.
 May, poète anglais
 May, historien fr.
 Mayenne, capitaine fr.
 Mayer, écriv. allemand

Mayer, astron. allemand
 Mayrner, méd. génois
 Maynard, poète fr.
 Mayow, méd. anglais
 Mazaria, ministre fr.
 Mazéas, savant fr.
 Mazières, auteur fr.
 Mazzoli, antiquaire ital.
 Mazzucchelli, écriv. italien
 Mazzucchelli, peintre italien
 Mend, médecin anglais
 Mendowcourt, théol. anglais
 Mendé, savant anglais
 Médicia, gouverneur de Florence
 Médicia, écriv. italien
 Médicia, peintre italien
 Médina, peintre flamand
 Mebehan, historien fr.
 Meibomius, médecin grec
 Meibomius, écrivain suédois
 Meibomius, savant suédois
 Meier, auteur allemand
 Mela, poète latin
 Melancthon, réform. poln.
 Melethal, libérateur russe
 Méleagre, auteur syrien
 Méléce, fonda une secte
 Melin de S. Gelais, aut. fr.
 Melin de S. Gelais, poète fr.
 Meliton, év. de Sardes
 Mélicus, poète grec
 Mellan, graveur fr.
 Melmoth, écriv. anglais
 Melmoth, trad. anglais
 Melot, savant fr.
 Melvil, écriv. anglais
 Ménage, luxueux fr.
 Ménandre, poète grec
 Menandrino, juriste ital.
 Ménard, antiquaire fr.
 Ménard, auteur fr.
 Ménard, historien fr.
 Memeke, sav. allemand
 Mencke, aut. allemand
 Mendelssohn, sav. allem.
 Mendés, poète anglais
 Mendoza, trad. espagnol
 Mendoza, hist. espagnol
 Menodème, 3 phil. grecs
 Menestrier, antiquaire fr.
 Menestrier, histor. fr.
 Mengs, peint. bohémien
 Meninski ou Menin, ér. fr.
 Menippé, philos. syrien
 Menot, auteur fr.
 Mentel, écrivain allem.
 Menzicoff, prince russe
 Menzini, écriv. italien
 Mercator, géog. flamand
 Mercator, math. alké.
 Mercier, général autr.
 Mercier, écrivain fr.
 Mercier, bibliographe fr.
 Mercurialis, méd. italien
 Mercé, auteur fr.
 Merian, peint. allemande
 Merlin, écrivain anglais
 Merlin, écrivain fr.
 Merrick, théol. anglais
 Merry, poète anglais
 Mersenne, savant fr.
 Merula, 2 savants italiens
 Mervein, auteur fr.
 Merville, écrivain fr.

Mery, chirurgien fr.
 Mesenguy, auteur fr.
 Meslier, écrivain fr.
 Mesnardière, poète fr.
 Messier, auteur fr.
 Messier, écrivain fr.
 Meston, poète écossais
 Métastase, poète italien
 Metel, écrivain fr.
 Metelli, peintre italien
 Métellus, général romain
 Métius, savant hollandais
 Méton, math. athénien
 Métrodore, méd. grec
 Métrodore, philos. athén.
 Mettrie (la), médecin fr.
 Metz, peintre hollandais
 Meursius, savant holland.
 Meusnier, peintre fr.
 Mey, méd. hollandais
 Mey, juriconsulte fr.
 Meyer, histor. flamand
 Meyer, peintre allemand
 Meyer, auteur flamand
 Mézeray (de), écriv. fr.
 Meziriac (Bacher de), écrivain fr.
 Michaëlis, écrivain fr.
 Miché, prophète
 Michel I à VIII, empereurs d'Orient
Michel, czar de Russie
 Micrelius, théolog. allem.
 Middleton, auteur angl.
 Middleton, écriv. dram. angl.
 Miel, peintre flamand
 Mieris, peintre flamand
 Mignard, 2 peintres fr.
 Mignault, éditeur fr.
 Mignon, peintre flamand
 Mignot, écrivain fr.
 Mignot, historien fr.
 Milieu, auteur fr.
 Mill, éditeur fr.
 Mill, ingénieur anglais
 Miller, écrivain
 Miller, lexicogr. écoss.
 Miller, savante anglaise
 Milles, antiquaire angl.
 Millet, bibliographe fr.
 Millet, ou Milet, auteur et poète français
 Milletière (la), avocat fr.
 Millot, historien fr.
 Milly (de), savant all.
 Milon, athlète de Cratone
 Milon, écrivain fr.
 Miltiade, génér. athénien
 Milton, poète anglais
 Minn, rime, poète grec
 Minellius, gramm. holl.
 Minor, poète anglais
 Minutus Félix, orat. afric.
 Mirabaud (de), trad. fr.
 Mirabeau (de), auteur fr.
 Mirabeau (de), constituant et auteur fr.
 Mirandole (de la), 2 savants italiens
 Mire (de), écriv. flam.
 Misson, auteur fr.
 Mithridate, roi de Pont
 Mitchell, écriv. dram. écoss.
 Modrevins, écriv. polon.
 Moine (le), théol. holl.

Moine (le), poète fr.
 Moine (le), *V. Le Moine*
 Mola, 2 peintres suisses
 Molay, ou Molé (de), grand-maitre du Temple
 Molé, magistrat franç.
 Molé, acteur fr.
 Molesworth, envoyé irland.
 Molière (Poquelin de), acteur et auteur com. fr.
 Molières (Privat de), écrivain français
 Molina, théolog. espagn.
 Molinet, auteur allemand
 Molinet (du), antiq. fr.
 Molinos, écrivain espagn.
 Moll, géographe anglais
 Moller, voyageur suisse
 Moller, écrivain danois
 Molloy, écriv. dram. irland.
 Molon, rhéteur grec
 Molsa, poète anglais
 Molsa, savante italienne
 Molyneux, mathém. irland.
 Monbriecus, écriv. milan.
 Monaldeschi (de), écuyer fr.
 Monamy, peintre anglais
 Monantheuil (de), math. fr.
 Monardes, médecin esp.
 Monbodo, écrivain écossais
 Monceaux (de), écriv. fr.
 Monconys (de), voyageur fr.
 Monerit (l'abbé de), *Arresté*
 français
 Mondonville, music. fr.
 Mongault (de), trad. fr.
 Monk, brave anglais
 Monk, savante anglaise
 Monmouth (de), conspirateur anglais
 Monnet, aut. française
 Monnier. *V. Lemonnier*
 Monnoye (de la), poète fr.
 Monnoyer, peintre fr.
 Mouro, médecin écoss.
 Mouro, médecin anglais
 Monro, philosophe écoss.
 Monsey, médecin anglais
 Monsignori, peintre ital.
 Monson, amiral anglais
 Monstrelet (de), hist. fr.
 Montague, écrivain angl.
 Montague (de), savante anglaise
 Montague, écrivain fr.
 Montaigne (de), auteur philos. français
 Montalbani, méd. italien
 Montalembert, ing. fr.
 Montan, fondateur de la secte des montanites
 Montan, théolog. espagn.
 Montan, ou Montanus, médecin italien
 Montarrago, écriv. portug.
 Montausier (Mad. de). *V. Angennes et Jarry*
 Montazet (Malvin de), écrivain français
 Montbelliard, natur. fr.
 Monte, peintre italien
 Montécuculi (de), génér. ital.
 Monte-Mayor (de), poète castillan
 Montenault (d'Egley de), aut. fr.

Montespan (de), maîtresse de Louis XIV
 Montesquieu (de), écriv. fr.
 Montesquiou, général fr.
 Montézuma, empereur du Mexique
 Montfaucon (de), savant fr.
 Montfleury, act. et aut. fr.
 Montfort (de), général fr.
 Montgaillard (de), ligueur fr.
 Montgeron (de), juriste fr.
 Montgolfier, inventeur fr.
 Montgomery, génér. amér.
 Montgommery (de), célèbre fr.
 Montgon, politique fr.
 Monti, bot. et natur. ital.
 Monticelli, peintre ital.
 Montjossieu (de), auteur fr.
 Mont-Maur (de), prof. fr.
 Montmorency (de), 3 connétables de France
 Montmorency, capit. fr.
 Montmorency de Damville (de), capit. et conn. fr.
 Montmorency (de), 2 amiraux français
 Montpensier (de), savante française
 Montpetit, inventeur fr.
 Montrose, ou Moutros (de), général anglais
 Montsacia (de), math. fr.
 Moore, mathém. anglais
 Moore, poète anglais
 Moore, mécanicien angl.
 Moore, 2 écrivains angl.
 Moore, général angl.
 Mopinot, savant fr.
 Morabin, savant fr.
 Morals, historiogr. esp.
 Morand (de), écriv. fr.
 Morand, chirurgien fr.
 Morandi, peintre italien
 Morant, antiquaire angl.
 Morata, célèbre italienne
 Mordaunt, célèbre angl.
 More, ou Morus, aut. angl.
 More, philosophe angl.
 More, peintre hollandais
 Moreau, médecin fr.
 Moreau, industriel fr.
 Moreau, auteur fr.
 Morelse, peintre holl.
 Morel, 3 imprimeurs fr.
 Morel, antiquaire suisse
 Morel, écrivain fr.
 Morell, lexicographe angl.
 Morelli, célèbre improvisatrice italienne
 Morelly, fav. de Henri VIII
 Moreri, lexicographe fr.
 Mores, écrivain anglais
 Morett, orfèvre anglais
 Morgagni, anatom. ital.
 Morgan, prédicat. angl.
 Morgues ou Mourgues (de), satirique français
 Morhoff, savant allem.
 Morice, secrét. d'état angl.
 Morillo, peintre espagn.
 Morin, astrologue fr.
 Morin, savant fr.
 Morin, français illuminé
 Morin, savant fr.
 Morin, médecin fr.

Morin, auteur fr.
 Morinière (de la), écriv. fr.
 Morison, médecin angl.
 Morisot, écrivain fr.
 Morland, ambassadeur angl.
 Morland, peintre anglais
 Morley, évêque anglais
 Morlin, auteur polonais
 Mornac, juriscôn. fr.
 Mornay (de), auteur protestant français
 Morris, homme d'état amér.
 Mortimer, peintre angl.
 Mortimer, écrivain fr.
 Morto, peintre italien
 Morton, écrivain angl.
 Morton (de), régent d'Écosse
 Morton, archev. anglais
 Morus. *V. More*
 Moschopolis, gram. grec
 Moschus et Bion, 2 poètes grecs
 Moses, écrivain juif
 Moses, rabbin espagnol
 Mosheim, littérateur all.
 Moss, auteur anglais
 Mossop, poète trag. angl.
 Mothe le Vayer (de la), aut. fr.
 Mothe le Vayer de Loutigny (de la), aut. fr.
 Motherby, médecin angl.
 Motte (Moutart de la), écriv. français
 Motteville (de), auteur française
 Motteux, traducteur fr.
 Motley, auteur anglais
 Moucheron, peintre holl.
 Mouchi, ou Monchi (de), écrivain fr.
 Moufet, auteur anglais
 Moulin (du), jurisc. fr.
 Moulin (du), savant fr.
 Moulin (du), histor. fr.
 Mountfort, auteur dram. et acteur anglais
 Mour-t, musicien fr.
 Mourgues. *V. Mourgues*
 Mourgues, auteur fr.
 Moustiers. *V. De-moustiers*
 Moyle, auteur anglais
 Moïse, législat. hébreu
 Moïse, page écossais
 Mozart, musicien allem.
 Mudge, méd. et méc. angl.
 Mudo, peintre espagnol
 Muet (le), architecte fr.
 Muggleton, fanatique angl.
 Muis, écrivain latin
 Muis (le), comment. fr.
 Muller, astronome allem.
 Muller, 2 graveurs allem.
 Muller, savant allemand
 Mummius, consul rom.
 Muncer, sedit ux all.
 Muncker, savant allem.
 Mundinus, anatom. flor.
 Munich, maréchal russe
 Munnick, auteur holl.
 Munster, savant suisse
 Munting, botaniste holl.
 Muratori, écrivain ital.
 Muret, savant critique fr.
 Murillo, peintre espagn.
 Murinani, républicain fr.

Murber, institut. fr.
 Murray, auteur écossais
 Murray, historien écoss.
 Murray (de), régent d'Écosse
 Murray, chancelier angl.
 Musa, médecin grec
 Muschenbroeck (de), physiq. et mathém. holl.
 Musculus, traducteur fr.
 Musculus, théolog. allem.
 Musée, poète grec
 Musgrave, médecin angl.
 Musius, savant holland.
 Muscati, hist. et poète ital.
 Musso, écrivain italien
 Mustapha I à III, empereurs des Turcs
 Musurus, savant ture
 Mutiano, peintre italien
 Mutius, illustre romain
 Mutius, historien suisse
 Mydorge, mathém. fr.
 Myn, peintre hollandais
 Myrpsus, médecin grec
 Myron, sculpteur grec
 Myron, sage de la Grèce
 Myteus, peintre flamand
 Myteus, peintre suédois

N.

NABONASSAR, roi de Babylone
 Nabuchodonosor I, II, rois de Babylone
 Nadal, auteur fr.
 Naevis, poète latin
 Nahum, prophète
 Nain. *V. Tillemont*
 Nain (le), écrivain fr.
 Nani, noble vénitien
 Nanni, ou Nannius, savant hollandais
 Nanquier, poète latin
 Nanteuil, graveur fr.
 Nantiem (de), généralog.
 Naugorgus, ou Kirchmaier, satirique allem.
 Napier, ou Néper, célèbre écossais
 Nares, musicien anglais
 Nash, auteur anglais
 Nasini, peintre italien
 Nathan, prophète
 Nathan, auteur rabbin
 Nattier, peintre fr.
 Nattier, graveur vénitien
 Nauclerus, chronique all.
 Naudé, médecin fr.
 Naudé, écrivain fr.
 Navagiero, écriv. vénit.
 Navagiero, ambass. ital.
 Navaretta, ou Navarette, auteur espagnol
 Navier, fameux quaker
 Néal, historien anglais
 Néander, écrivain allem.
 Nérarque, l'un des capitaines d'Alexandre
 Nécho, ou Néchao, roi d'Égypte
 Neck, peintre hollandais
 Neckam, poète anglais

Necker, médecin flam.
 Necker, homme d'état fr.
 Nectaire, patriarche grec
 Ne-dham, 2 écrivains angl.
 Needler, auteur anglais
 Neefs, peintre flamand
 Néhémie, célèbre juif
 Nelson, écrivain anglais
 Nelson, auteur anglais
 Nelson, célèbre amiral ang.
 Néur-sinus, poète latin
 Némésius, philosop. grec
 Nénours (de), savante française
 Nénours, général fr.
 Nennius, écrivain angl.
 Néper. *V. Napier*
 Népos, historien latin
 Népvu, auteur fr.
 Neri (de), écrivain flor.
 Néri (de), fondat. ital.
 Néricault. *V. Destouches*
 Nérus, empereur romain
 Nerr, peintre holland.
 Nerva, empereur romain
 Nestlé, antiquaire écoss.
 Nestoud, écrivain ir.
 Nestor, écrivain russe
 Nestorius, sectaire
 Netseher, peintre bohém.
 Neuf-Germain, poète fr.
 Neuville, prédicateur ir.
 Neuville, écrivain fr.
 Nève, écrivain anglais
 Nevers, poète fr.
 Newcomb, poète anglais
 Newland, poète holland.
 Newton, mathém. angl.
 Newton, philos. anglais
 Newton, éditeur anglais
 Newton, poète anglais
 Newton, év. de Bristol
 Nicaise, antiquaire fr.
 Nicandre de Colophon, médecin grec
 Niclaus, reine de Saba
 Nicéphore I à III, emp. d'Or.
 Nicéphori, 2 hist. grecs
 Nicéphore, écriv. asiatique
 Nicéron, mathém. ir.
 Nicéron, prédicateur fr.
 Nicetas, historien grec
 Nicetas, év. d'Héraclée
 Nicetas Achouinates, historien grec
 Nichols, écriv. anglais
 Nichols, médecin anglais
 Nicias, général athésien
 Nicolai, écrivain hessois
 Nicolai, écrivain fr.
 Nicolai, théologien fr.
 Nicolas, diacre
 Nicolas I à V, papes
 Nicolas de Clairvaux, écriv. fr.
 Nicole, avocat fr.
 Nicole, poète fr.
 Nicole, écrivain fr.
 Nicole, mathém. fr.
 Nicole de la Croix, géog. fr.
 Nicolson, antiq. anglais
 Nicou, prélat russe
 Nicot, écrivain fr.
 Nieuboff, voyag. holland.
 Nieuweit, phil. holland.
 Niger, empereur romain

igidius Nigulus, savant romain
 ichard, historien fr.
 inaus, fils de Bélus
 ipus, philos. italien
 isbet, avocat écossais
 isbet, théol. amér.
 ivcrois, auteur fr.
 izolius, gramm. italien
 oailles (de), prélat fr.
 obic (le), écrivain fr.
 oc, patriarche
 olchius, théol. danois
 ollet, physicien fr.
 ollet, peintre flamand
 ollikina, peintre flamand
 ommius, grammairien ital.
 onnius, m'de. flamand
 onnius, mathém. port.
 onnius, poète gr.-c
 oodt, juricons. holland.
 orbert (S.), prédicateur allem.
 orbert, écrivain fr.
 ordberg, biogr. suédois
 ordlen, voyag. danois
 ordlen, géogr. anglais
 ores, philos. grec
 orgate, numérateur ang.
 orris, écrivain irlandais
 orth, 2 écrivains angl.
 orth, orateur anglais
 orth, antiquaire anglais
 orton, jurisc. anglais
 orton, écrivain anglais
 ostradamus, astrolog. fr.
 ôtre ou Nôtre (le), architecte, dessinateur fr.
 ourry, savant fr.
 oue (la), militaire fr.
 ovat, chef de secte
 ovation, chef de secte
 owel, écrivain anglais
 ooy, juricons. anglais
 oyer (du), écrivain fr.
 icka, médec. hollandais
 icka Pompilius, roi rom.
 umerien, emp. romain
 yce, mathém. anglais

O.

OTATÈS, infâme anglais
 Odias ou Abdias, proph.
 Obrecht, écriv. allemand
 Obsequens, auteur latin
 Oecam ou Oekam, théol. ang.
 Ocellus, philos. grec
 Ochin, écrivain italien
 Octavie, fem. d'Antoine
 Orazio, peintre italien
 Odeuat, pr. de Palmyre
 Odin, héros du Nord
 Odon (S.), écrivain fr.
 Odon de Kent, év. ang.
 Odon, écrivain fr.
 Ocolampade, réform. allem.
 Eucuménus, écriv. grec
 Ossa, roi de Merisie
 Ogilby, éditeur écossais
 Oisel, juricons. allem.
 Okley, théol. anglais
 Okulski, histor. polonais
 Olaf, roi de Norwége

Olntrus, écriv. allemand
 Olais Magnus, sav. suédois
 Oldcastle, sectat. angl.
 Oldenburgen, jurisc. ital.
 Olderman, sav. allemand
 Oldfield, actrice anglaise
 Oldham, poète anglais
 Oldmixon, politique ang.
 Oldys, antiquaire angl.
 Oléarius, 3 sav. allemands
 Olen, poète gr.-c
 Oliva, sav. italien
 Olivia, écrivain italien
 Olivet (d'), auteur fr.
 Olivier de Serres. V. Serres
 Olivier, 2 peintres anglais
 Olivier de Malmesbury, essaya de voler en l'air
 Olivier, médec. anglais
 Olybrius, emp. d'Orient
 Olympéodurus, phil. grec
 Olzofsky, prélat polon.
 Omar I, II, calif. musul.
 Onkelos, écrivain juif
 Ononacrite, poète grec
 Onosicrite, philos. cyn.
 Onuphre, écrivain italien
 Oort, peintre flamand
 Oost, peintre flamand
 Opérinhus, peintre allem.
 Opie, peintre anglais
 Opitius, poète latin
 Opitius, théol. allemand
 Oppede, magistrat fr.
 Oppian, poète grec
 Oppopée, critique allem.
 Optat, écriv. africain
 Orey (d'). V. Gigot
 Orcliana, voyag. espagn.
 Oresme, auteur fr.
 Orsana, peintre italien
 Orbusius, médecin rom.
 Origène, écrivain égypt.
 Origny (d'), historien fr.
 Origny (d'), 2 grav. fr.
 Orlay, peintre flamand
 Orléans (d'), 3 princ. fr.
 Orléans (d'), aut. flam.
 Orléans de la Motte (d'), évêque d'Amiens
 Orobio, médec. espagn.
 Orose, histor. espagnol
 Orphée, poète grec
 Orsato, poète italien
 Orsato, médecin italien
 Orsi, poète italien
 Orsi, écrivain italien
 Ortelius, géogr. flamand
 Orville, savant holland.
 Osborne, écriv. anglais
 Osée, prophète
 Osiandre, théolog. allem.
 Osius, rhéteur italien
 Osman I, II, emp. turcs
 Ostaro, 2 théolog. port.
 Ossat (d'), cardinal fr.
 Ossiari, barde écossais
 Ostade, peintre allemand
 Osterwald, théolog. fr.
 Osterwick, peintre hollandais
 Oswald, roi de Northstrab.
 Oswald, traduct. suisse
 Oxymandrias, roi d'Egypte
 Othe, peintre hollandais
 Othon, emp. romain

Othon I à IV, emp. d'All.
 Ott, savant suisse
 Otter, savant suédois
 Otway, auteur anglais
 Oudenarde, peintre flam.
 Oudin, 3 savans fr.
 Oudinet, avocat. fr.
 Oudry, peintre fr.
 Oughtréd, mathém. angl.
 Ouwalter, peintre holland.
 Ovide, poète latin
 Owen, poète latin
 Owen, républic. anglais
 Owen, écrivain anglais
 Owen, médec. anglais
 Owtram, écrivain anglais
 Ozanam, mathématique. fr.
 Ozell, écrivain anglais

P.

PAAW, médec. holland.
 Pacatien, Rom. séditieux
 Pachynère, histor. grec
 Pacifique, poète latin
 Pacorus, roi des Parthes
 Pacuvius, poète latin
 Paderna, peintre italien
 Paduanino, peintre italien
 Pagan, militaire fr.
 Pagan ou Heide, poète allem.
 Pagani, peintre italien
 Pagano, peintre italien
 Pagi, peintre italien
 Pagi, 2 historiens fr.
 Pagi, écrivain fr.
 Pagniu, savant italien
 Paig, écrivain fr.
 Paine, écrivain amér.
 Pajot, savant fr.
 Palaeatus, philos. grec
 Palafox, écrivain espagnol
 Palaprat, poète fr.
 Palati, historien latin
 Palaye, savant fr.
 Palaeurus, poète italien
 Palemon, poète latin
 Paléologue, gouvern. d'Asie
 Palfin, chirurgien fr.
 Palingène, poète italien
 Palissy, savant fr.
 Palladini, peint. italienne
 Palladino, écrivain italien
 Palladio, architecte italien
 Palladius ou Pallade, historien syrien
 Palladius, écrivain latin
 Pallajuolo, 2 peintres italiens
 Pallas, affranc. de Claude
 Pallavicini, 3 cardin. italiens
 Pallavicini, écrivain italien
 Palliot, imprimeur fr.
 Palliser, amiral anglais
 Palme, 2 peintres italiens
 Palmer, auteur anglais
 Palgrave, écrivain anglais
 Pamèle ou Pamelius, écriv. fr.
 Pamphyle, peintre macéé.
 Panagioti, écrivain turc
 Panard, poète fr.
 Panerolle, jurisc. italien
 Panetius, philos. stoic.
 Panius, peintre italien
 Panoption, Romain célèbre

Panormita, poète sicilien
 Pansa, consul romain
 Pantenus, philos. stoïcien
 Pantin, médecin flamand
 Pavin, *V. Onuphre*
 Pauzachia, peintre italienne
 Paoli, magistrat corse
 Paoluccio, doge de Venise
 Papias, écrivain phrygien
 Papillon, écrivain fr.
 Papin, théologien fr.
 Papien, juriste romain
 Papire, *V. Masson*
 Pappus, philos. grec
 Papposco, écrivain italien
 Paracelse, médecin suisse
 Paradin, écrivain fr.
 Paradis, savant vénitien
 Paradis de Moucrié, *V. Moncrié*
 Paramo, écrivain espagnol
 Parasols, poète fr.
 Parcelles, peintre flamand
 Parcives (de), 2 math. fr.
 Pardiou, savant fr.
 Pare, chirurgien fr.
 Paré, théologien fr.
 Pareja, peintre espagnol
 Parrenin, traducteur fr.
 Parant, mathématique fr.
 Parlat, savant fr.
 Parthe, auteur dram. anglais
 Paris, savant anglais
 Paris, pieux fr.
 Parisot, écrivain fr.
 Parisot, *V. Noëbert*
 Park, voyageur écossais
 Parker, prélat anglais
 Parker, baron anglais
 Parkhurst, lexicogr. anglais
 Parkinson, botan. anglais
 Parméides, philos. grec
 Parménion, général grec
 Parmentier, navigat. fr.
 Parmentier, peintre fr.
 Parnell, poète anglais
 Parodi, peintre italien
 Parr, femme de Henri VIII
 Parr, conspirateur anglais
 Parr, célèbre anglais
 Parrhasius, peintre athén.
 Parrhasius, écrivain italien
 Parrocel, 3 peintres fr.
 Parsons, écrivain anglais
 Parsons, médecin irlandais
 Parthenay-Soubise, calviniste français
 Parthenay, savante fr.
 Parthenay, vertueuse fr.
 Paruta, savant vénitien
 Pas, 2 capitaines fr.
 Paschal, mathématicien fr.
 Paschase Ratbert, écrivain fr.
 Pasor, théologien allemand
 Pasqualino, peintre italien
 Pasquier, avocat fr.
 Passeman, savant fr.
 Passerat, savant fr.
 Passeri, 2 peintres italiens
 Passeri, antiquaire italien
 Passerotti, peintre italien
 Passiomé, cardinal italien
 Patel, peintre fr.
 Pater, mathém. allemand
 Paterculus, histor. romain

Patin, médecin fr.
 Patin, médailliste fr.
 Patkul, courageux anglais
 Patouillet, auteur fr.
 Patrice (S.), patron de l'Irlande
 Patrice, historien grec
 Patrice, savant anglais
 Patry, poète fr.
 Patrizzi, évêque de Gaète
 Patru, juriste romain
 Pattison, poète anglais
 Patu, auteur dramat. fr.
 Pauton, mathématicien fr.
 Paul (S.), apôtre
 Paul I à V, papes
 Paul de Samoate, prélat grec
 Paul, voyageur vénitien
 Paula, savante romaine
 Paulet, magistrat anglais
 Paulet, *V. Holyngbroke*
 Pauli, médecin danois
 Paulian, physicien fr.
 Paulin, évêque de Nole
 Paulmier de Grentemesnil, médecin français
 Paulmier de Grentemesnil, savant français
 Paulmy, ministre fr.
 Pausanias, général lacéd.
 Pausanias, historien grec
 Pausias, peintre grec
 Paute, *V. Lepaute*
 Pauw, savant hollandais
 Pauw, écrivain hollandais
 Pavillon, évêque d'Aléth
 Pavillon, poète fr.
 Payne, auteur anglais
 Payne, relieur anglais
 Pays, écrivain fr.
 Peaps, écrivain dram. anglais
 Pearce, écrivain anglais
 Pearson, écrivain anglais
 Péechantre, écrivain fr.
 Pechmeja, littérateur fr.
 Peck, écrivain anglais
 Peccquet, médecin fr.
 Peccquet, savant fr.
 Peelle, poète dram. anglais
 Peiret, savant fr.
 Pélagé I, II, papes
 Pélagé, réformateur ang.
 Peletier, magistrat fr.
 Pelissier, savant fr.
 Pelisson-Fontanier ou Pellisson, savant fr.
 Pell, mathém. anglais
 PELLEGRIN, écrivain fr.
 Pellegrini, peintre italien
 Pellegrino, peintre italien
 Pellerin, médailliste fr.
 Pelletier, écrivain fr.
 Pelletier, chimiste fr.
 Pelloutier, savant allemand
 Péloupidas, général thébain
 Pembroke, peintre angl.
 Pembroke, trad. anglaise
 Penn, amiral anglais
 Penn, foud. de la Pennsylvanie
 Pennant, naturaliste ang.
 Penni, 2 peintres ital.
 Penry, écriv. anglais
 Pens, graveur allemand
 Pépin-le-Bref, roi de Fr.
 Pepusch, musie. prussien
 Peranda, peintre italien

Perau, biographe fr.
 Percy, capitaine anglais
 Perdiccas, général macéd.
 Perefax, écrivain fr.
 Perez, écriv. espagnol
 Pergolèse, musie. italien
 Pérandre, tyran de Corinthe
 Périclès, illustre athénien
 Pérzanius, théolog. hol.
 Pernetti, historiogr. fr.
 Pernetti, écrivain fr.
 Perot, savant fr.
 Pérouse (la), navig. fr.
 Perrault, architecte fr.
 Perrault, auteur fr.
 Perrenot, *V. Granvelle*
 Perrier, peintre fr.
 Perrier (du), poète fr.
 Perron (du), cardinal fr.
 Perrotet, ingénieur fr.
 Perrot, savant fr.
 Perry, ingénieur anglais
 Perse, poète latin
 Perse, roi de Macédoine
 Pertinax, empereur romain
 Peruginio, peintre italien
 Peruzzi, peintre italien
 Pesacier, poète fr.
 Petau, érudit astron. fr.
 Peters, peintre holland.
 Peters, 3 peintres flamands
 Peters, ministre anglais
 Pethion de Villeneuve, mar. de Paris
 Petit de la Croix, savant fr.
 Petit, docteur fr.
 Petit, savant fr.
 Petit, mathématicien fr.
 Petit, 2 médecins fr.
 Petit, chirurgien fr.
 Petitot, peintre genevois
 Petiver, botaniste angl.
 Pétrarque, poète latin
 Pétrone, sénateur rom.
 Pétrouze, auteur latin
 Petty, médecin anglais
 Peucer, médecin allemand
 Peutingier, magistrat allem.
 Peutman, peintre holland.
 Peyère, médecin allemand
 Peyrère, bibliothéc. fr.
 Peyronie, chirurgien fr.
 Pezay, écrivain fr.
 Pérezas, physicien fr.
 Pezron, écrivain fr.
 Pfanner, archiviste allem.
 Pfeffel, graveur holland.
 Pfeffel, juriste allem.
 Pfeffercorn, écriv. juif
 Pfeiffer, savant allemand
 Pfister, officier suisse
 Phalaris, tyran d'Agrigente
 Phédon, disciple de Socrate
 Phédre, fabuliste latin
 Phidias, statuaire grec
 Philander, architecte fr.
 Philippe, orateur italien
 Philémas, comique grec
 Philémas, grammair. grec
 Philidor, *V. Danican*
 Philippe II, V, rois de Macéd.
 Philippe, empereur rom.
 Philippe (S.), apôtre
 Philippe, gouvern. phryg.
 Philippe, diacre

Philippe, due de Souabe
 Philippe I à VI, rois de Fr.
 Philippe I à V, rois d'Esp.
 Philippe de Bonne-Espérance
 ou Harveng, théologien africain
 Philips, traduc. anglaise
 Phillips, poète anglais
 Phillips, 3 auteurs anglais
 Philiste, écrivain grec
 Philolaus, philos. pythag.
 Philon, auteur juif
 Philon de Biblos, gramm.
 Philon de Bizance, écriv.
 Philopémen, chef des Achéens
 Philopon, gramm. grec
 Philostorus, hist. syrien
 Philostrate, auteur grec
 Philoxène ou Polixène, poète grec
 Plinée, grand-prêtre juif
 Phipps, navigat. anglais
 Philogon, histor. romain
 Phocas, emper. d'Orient
 Phocilde, poète grec
 Phocion, général athén.
 Phormion, général athén.
 Photin, év. de Sirmium
 Photius, prélat grec
 Phraate I à IV, rois des Parthes
 Phraate, roi des Médés
 Phreax, médecin anglais
 Phryné, courtisane grecque
 Phrynis, musicien grec
 Pia, médecin fr.
 Piales, jurisconsulte fr.
 Pibrac, V. Faur
 Pie, V. Mirandol
 Picard, fanatique
 Picard, 2 écrivains fr.
 Picard, astronome fr.
 Picart, graveur fr.
 Piccini, musicien italien
 Piccolomini, auteur italien
 Piccolomini, savant italien
 Pietet, historien génér.
 Pie I à VI, papes
 Pierce, peintre anglais
 Pierce, théolog. anglais
 Pierino del Vaga, peintre toscan
 Pierre (S.), prince des apôtres
 Pierre l'Hermite, croisé fr.
 Pierre III, roi d'Aragon
 Pierre-le-Cruel, roi de Castille
 Pierre I, czar ou empereur de Russie
 Pierre II, III, empereurs de Russie
 Pierre Chrysologue, écr.
 Pierre Damien, écr. ital.
 Pierre de Cluni, écr. fr.
 Pierre Lombard, V. Lombard
 Pierre de Celles, sav. fr.
 Pierre Comestor, écr. fr.
 Pierre le Chantre, sav. fr.
 Pierre de Blois, écr. fr.
 Pierre de Vaux-de-Cernay, écr. français
 Pierre de S. Romuald, écr. fr.
 Pierre de S. Louis, sav. fr.
 Pierre (de la), théol. flam.
 Pierquin, écrivain fr.
 Pierson, peintre holland.
 Pietro da Petri, peintre rom.
 Pigol, sculpteur fr.

Pignaniol de la Force, voyageur français
 Pighius, antiquaire holl.
 Pignoni, peintre florent.
 Pignorius, savant italien
 Pilate (Ponce), gouverneur de Judée
 Pilate de Rosier, phys. aéronaute fr.
 Piles (de), peintre fr.
 Pilkington, auteur anglaise
 Pilpay, fabuliste bramme
 Pin (du), V. Dupin
 Pinas, peintre holland.
 Pinelucane (de), poète fr.
 Pindare, poète grec
 Pineau, chirurgien fr.
 Pinéda, savant espagnol
 Pinelli, célèbre napolit.
 Pingolan ou Puyguillon (de), poète provençal
 Pingré (Gui), astron. fr.
 Pion, auteur fr.
 Pius (de), écrivain fr.
 Pinturaccio, peintre ital.
 Piper (le), peintre fr.
 Piranesi, graveur vénit.
 Piron, poète dramat. fr.
 Pisan, astronome bolon.
 Pisan, célèbre vénitienne
 Pisistrate, célèbre athén.
 Pison, nom d'une illustre famille de Rome
 Pitcairne, médecin holl.
 Pithou, 2 savants fr.
 Pitheus, savant holland.
 Pitt, poète anglais
 Pitt, 2 hommes d'état anglais
 Pittraeus, sage grec
 Pitze ou Pitzeus, sav. angl.
 Pix, auteur anglaise
 Pizarre, conquérant esp.
 Plaas, peintre holland.
 Placcius, lexicogr. all.
 Place (de la), traduct. fr.
 Placentius, auteur allem.
 Placette (de la), écr. fr.
 Plantavit de la Pause, lexicographe fr.
 Plantin, imprimeur fr.
 Plantudes, auteur grec
 Platel, V. Norbert
 Platine, auteur italien
 Platon, philosophe grec
 Plaute, auteur italien
 Plelo (de), auteur polon.
 Plessis (du), V. Richelieu
 Plessis, jurisconsulte fr.
 Plessis (du), historien fr.
 Plin l'Ancien, nat. latin
 Plin le Jeune, aut. latin
 Plot, antiquaire anglais
 Plotin, philosophe égypt.
 Pluche, écrivain fr.
 Plukenet, botaniste angl.
 Plumier, botaniste fr.
 Pluquet, auteur fr.
 Plutarque, hist. grec
 Pluvinel, établit les manégés en France
 Pooecke, savant anglais
 Pooecke, voyageur anglais
 Poxson, peintre fr.
 Pocrion, savant italien
 Poilly, graveur fr.

Poinaiet, auteur dram. fr.
 Poiret, auteur mystique fr.
 Poirier, savant fr.
 Pois, médecin fr.
 Poisson, acteur et auteur dramatique fr.
 Poissonnier, médecin fr.
 Poivre, homme d'état fr.
 Pole ou Polus, arch. anglais
 Polenberg, peintre ital.
 Polémos, jeune athénien
 Polidoro di Caravaggio, peintre italien
 Polignac (de), ambass. fr.
 Polinière, physicien et chimiste français
 Politi, célèbre florent.
 Politien, savant toscan
 Pollux, auteur grec
 Polyænus, écr. macédon.
 Polybe, historien grec
 Polycarpe (S.), év. grec
 Pombal (de), homme d'état portugais
 Pomet, écrivain fr.
 Pomey, savant fr.
 Pomfret, poète anglais
 Pommeraye, écriv. fr.
 Pompadour (de), maîtresse Louis XV
 Pompée, triumvir romain
 Pompiignan (de), littérat. fr.
 Pompiignan (de), écrivain fr.
 Pomponace, célèbre ital.
 Pomponius Laetus, savant littérateur italien
 Ponchard, savant fr.
 Pontanus, écriv. espagn.
 Pontanus ou du Pont, grammairien flamand
 Pontas, lexicographe fr.
 Pont-Château, écrivain fr.
 Pontien, pape
 Pontoppidan, gramm. dan.
 Pontoppidan, hist. dan.
 Poole, peintre hollandaise
 Poole, peintre holland.
 Poole, théolog. anglais
 Pope, poète anglais
 Popelinière (de la), hist. fr.
 Poppe, auteur dram. angl.
 Porchères d'Arbaud (de), auteur français
 Porchère, éditeur fr.
 Porée, savant fr.
 Porphyre, philos. grec
 Porquet, écrivain fr.
 Porrette, fanat. française
 Porsema, roi d'Eurie
 Porson, prof. anglais
 Porta, peintre italien
 Porta, savant ital.
 Porte (de la), 2 écriv. fr.
 Portes (des), poète fr.
 Porus, roi indien
 Possevin, écrivain ital.
 Possidippus, poète com.
 Possidonius, philos. ital.
 Possidonius, math. grec
 Posso, peintre italien
 Post, peintre holland.
 Postel, savant fr.
 Posthumus, général rom.
 Post-thwaite, lexic. angl.
 Post. impr. et impr. angl.

Potemkin (de), général russe
 Poterion, philos. grec
 Potenger, auteur anglais
 Pothier, juriconsulte fr.
 Pott, chirurgien anglais
 Potter ou Poter, peintre holl.
 Pottier, archev. anglais
 Poustier, fondateur fr.
 Pouget, écrivain fr.
 Poulle, prédicateur fr.
 Poulletier, médecin fr.
 Pourbus, 2 peintres flam.
 Poussin, 2 peintres fr.
 Powell, antiquaire gallois
 Powell, acteur anglais
 Powell, ccl. piéton anglais
 Pownall, antiquaire angl.
 Prades (de), écrivain fr.
 Pradon, auteur fr.
 Praxagore ou Praxagoras d'Athènes, écriv.
 Praxitèle, sculpteur grec
 Præble, amiral américain
 Prémontval (le Guay de), écrivain fr.
 Prêti, peintre italien
 Prévillo, comédien fr.
 Prévôt d'Exiles, auteur fr.
 Pricæus ou Price, antiq. ital.
 Price, écriv. polit. gallois
 Prideaux, savant anglais
 Prideaux, écrivain angl.
 Priestley, philosophe angl.
 Priour (le), auteur fr.
 Primaticcio, peintre hol.
 Priou rose, médecin fr.
 Prince de Beaumont (le), savant française
 Pringle, médecin anglais
 Priolo, historien vénit.
 Prior, poète anglais
 Priscien, gram. grec
 Priscillien, fondateur d'une secte de son nom
 Fritz, éditeur allemand
 Probus, empereur rom.
 Proccacini, 2 peint. bolon.
 Proclus, philos. grec
 Proclus (S.), patriarche grec
 Procope, empereur rom.
 Procope de Césarée, hist. syrien
 Prodic, sophiste grec
 Pronapides, poète grec
 Propere, poète latin
 Prosper ou Tyro Prosper (S.), écrivain fr.
 Prothogoras, philos. grec
 Protogène, peintre grec
 Provenchère, médecin fr.
 Provenzale, peintre ital.
 Prudence, poète espagn.
 Prusias, roi de Bithynie
 Prynuc, jurise. anglais
 Przewovius, écriv. polon.
 Psalmanazar, personnage extraordinaire fr.
 Psammétique, roi d'Égypte
 Psammétique, roi d'Égypte
 Peaume, écrivain fr.
 Pællus, philosophe grec
 Ptolémée, roi d'Égypte
 Ptolémée Philadelphie, roi d'Égypte
 Ptolémée Evergète, id.
 Ptolémée Philopator, id.

Ptolémée Epiphane, roi d'Égypte.
 Ptolémée Philométor, id.
 Ptolémée Physcon, id.
 Ptolémée Lathyrus, id.
 Ptolémée Aulète, id.
 Ptolémée Dionysius ou Bacchus, id.
 Ptolémée, math. égyptien
 Publius Syrus, poète syrien
 Puffendorf, jurise. allem.
 Puget, le Mîchel-Ange fr.
 Puisseux, avocat fr.
 Puisieux, savant fr.
 Pujos, peintre fr.
 Pulehérie, fille d'Arcadius
 Pulci, poète italien
 Pulman ou Paelman, corr. allemand
 Pultney, comte de Bath
 Puntormo, peintre italien
 Purbach, écriv. allemand
 Purcell, comp. de musique
 Purchas, théol. anglais
 Pure, écrivain fr.
 Purver, quaker anglais
 Puteanus, ou Van de Putte, ou Dupuy, littér. flam.
 Putschius, gramm. flam.
 Puy (du). V. Puteanus
 Puy, auteur français
 Puy-Herbault, auteur fr.
 Pyrrhus, 2 capitaines fr.
 Pyle, auteur anglais
 Pynaker, peint. holland.
 Pyrrhon, philos. grec
 Pyrrhus, roi d'Épire
 Pythagore, philos. grec
 Pythias, phil. marseillais
 Pythias, orateur athénien

Q.

QUADRATUS (S.), évêq. d'Athènes
 Quadrio, savant suisse
 Quaini, peintre italien
 Quarles, poète anglais
 Quarré, savant français
 Quatremaire, ccl. bénédic.
 Quellin, 2 peint. italiens
 Quersted, écriv. allemand
 Querenghi, poète italien
 Querlou, écrivain fr.
 Querno, écrivain italien
 Quesnay, médecin fr.
 Quesne, marin fr.
 Quesnel, écrivain fr.
 Quesnoy, 2 sculpt. flam.
 Quetif, auteur fr.
 Queux, traducteur fr.
 Quedvedo, poète espagnol
 Quien, écriv. italien
 Quien de la Neuf-Ville, auteur français
 Quignon ou Quignones, écrivain français
 Quillet, auteur fr.
 Quin, acteur anglais
 Quinault, auteur fr.
 Quincey, médecin anglais
 Quinzy, écrivain fr.
 Quinte-Curce. V. Curce
 Quintilien, rhéteur. espag.

Quintillus, frère de l'empereur Claude II
 Quintinie, auteur fr.
 Quirini, antiquaire vénit.
 Quiquerant de Beaujeu, 2 auteurs fr.
 Quirou, savant espagnol
 Quistorp, théol. allem.

R.

RABAN MAUR, sav. allem.
 Rabalais, auteur fr.
 Rabaud de S. Etienne, écriv. législateur fr.
 Rabirius, poète latin
 Rabinius, archit. romain
 Rabusson, écrivain fr.
 Rabutin. V. Bussy
 Racan, poète fr.
 Rachetti, peintre italien
 Racine, 2 poètes fr.
 Racine, historien fr.
 Raclé, architecte fr.
 Raconis, philosophe fr.
 Radcliffe, poète anglais
 Radcliffe, aut. anglaise
 Rademaker, 2 peint. holl.
 Radier (du). V. Dreux
 Radonvilliers, auteur fr.
 Ragois, écrivain fr.
 Raguenet, auteur fr.
 Rainolds, auteur anglais
 Ralph, auteur anglais
 Ranazzini, médec. italien
 Rameau, musicien fr.
 Ramelli, peintre italien
 Ramsay, auteur fr.
 Ramsay, auteur écossais
 Ramsay, poète écossais
 Ramus, savant fr.
 Ranc ou Rans, peint. fr.
 Raneé, auteur fr.
 Ranchin, auteur fr.
 Ranconet, savant fr.
 Randolph, auteur anglais
 Randolph, 2 poètes angl.
 Rannequin, tachein. bég.
 Rantzin, marée. de France
 Raoul de Coucy. V. Coucy
 Raoux, peintre fr.
 Raphael, peintre italien
 Raphael de Rhegio ou d'Arezzo, peintre italien
 Raphelenghi, aut. flam.
 Rapin, 2 auteurs fr.
 Rapin de Thoyras, hist. fr.
 Rastal, imprimeur anglais
 Rastal, écrivain anglais
 Ratraamæ, auteur fr.
 Raulin, auteur fr.
 Raulin, médecin fr.
 Rauwolf, méd. allem.
 Ravaiillac, ass. d'Henri IV
 Ravenius, auteur fr.
 Ravenscroft, aut. allem.
 Raveruyn, 3 peint. holl.
 Rawleigh, voyageur anglais
 Rawlins, aut. anglais
 Rawlinson, biblion. angl.
 Rawlinson, antiq. anglais
 Ray, ccl. botaniste angl.
 Ray, écrivain anglais

laymondis, auteur fr.
 laynal, historien fr.
 laynaud, oratorien fr.
 lead, médecin anglais
 leal, historien fr.
 leal, écrivain fr.
 leaumur, naturaliste fr.
 leboulet, auteur fr.
 lebutias, juriconsulte fr.
 lecordis, méd. anglais
 lede, math. anglais
 lelli, médecin toscain
 leli, peintre italien
 leed, comment. anglais
 leginon, auteur fr.
 legis-Montau, astr. pruss.
 legis, philosophe fr.
 legius, savant allemand
 lehard, poète fr.
 legnault, auteur fr.
 legnier, poète fr.
 leguis-reds-Marais, trad. fr.
 legulus, consul romain
 leid, auteur écossais
 leineccius, hist. allemand
 leinhold, savant saxon
 leisk, médecin allemand
 leland, savant holland.
 lemandt, peint. holland.
 lemaudie, conspirateur fr.
 lemaudot, médecin fr.
 lemaudot, historien fr.
 leme de France. *V. Ferrare*
 lemenius, écriv. danois
 lemel, traducteur fr.
 lesius, savant flamand
 lestauf, grammairien fr.
 lestauf, 2 peintres fr.
 leutz. *V. Gondi*
 leuchlin, savant allem.
 leuven, peintre holland.
 levely, archit. anglais
 levet, auteur anglais
 levilion, médecin fr.
 leyn, peintre fr.
 leynau, auteur fr.
 leynolds, peintre anglais
 lezrac, auteur fr.
 lezadamiste, fils de Charnas-
 bane, roi d'Ibérie
 lezazis, médecin arabe
 lezenanus, sav. allemand
 lezodiginus, crit. vénitien
 lezodius, médec. danois
 lezodoman, trad. allem.
 lezotener, peint. vénit.
 lezadeneyra, écr. espag.
 lezballier, théologien fr.
 lezbera, poète espagnol
 lezbeard, trad. poète fr.
 lezeaut ou Ryeaut, tr. anglais
 lezeati, math. italien
 lezei, 2 peintres fr.
 lezei, 2 écriv. italiens
 lezeio, peintre italien
 lezeioli, astron. italien
 lezeoboni, 2 act. italiens
 lezeoboni, actr. italienne
 lezeoboni, aut. français
 lezeard I à III, roi d'Angle-
 terre
 lezeard, avocat fr.
 lezeard, théologien fr.
 lezeards, auteur anglais
 lezeardson, écrivain anglais

Richardson, auteur irlandais
 Richardson, peintre anglais
 Riche, médecin fr.
 Richelet, lexicographe fr.
 Richelieu, ministre fr.
 Richelieu, maréc. de France
 Richeôme, écriv. fr.
 Richer, théologien fr.
 Richer, auteur fr.
 Richer, mathém. fr.
 Richer d'Aube, auteur fr.
 Riccio, philosophe juif
 Riccoboni, écriv. italien
 Rider, auteur anglais
 Ridley, martyr anglais
 Ridley, auteur anglais
 Ridley, juricons. anglais
 Ridolfi, peintre italien
 Riédésel, écriv. prussien
 Riéley, médecin anglais
 Rienzi, sénateur romain
 Rigaud, peintre fr.
 Rigault, écrivain fr.
 Rigoley de Juvigny, écr. fr.
 Rigord, Rigold, ou Rigot, histo-
 riographe fr.
 Riky, peintre anglais
 Riminaldi, peintre toscan
 Rinçon, peintre espagnol
 Rinuccini, auteur italien
 Rioland, 2 médecins fr.
 Ripley, alchimiste anglais
 Riquet ou Biquety, écr. fr.
 Rittenhouse, astron. amér.
 Ritter-Huiz, jurisc. allem.
 Rivalz, peintre fr.
 Rivard, savant fr.
 Rivarol, sav. écriv. fr.
 Rive, écrivain fr.
 Rizzio ou Ricci, musie. ital.
 Roberjot, diplom. fr.
 Robert, roi de France
 Robert Bruce, roi d'Écosse
 Robert, auteur fr.
 Robert de Vaugondy, géographe
 français
 Robertelli, philos. italien
 Robertson, peint. anglais
 Robertson, historiog. écos.
 Roberval, écrivain fr.
 Robespierre, fam. aux jacobins
 Robins, mathém. fr.
 Robinson, poète anglaise
 Rochefort, auteur fr.
 Rochefoucault, écr. fr.
 Rochester, poète anglais
 Rochon de Chabanne, auteur
 et poète fr.
 Rode, peint. prussien
 Rodney, amiral anglais
 Rodolphe d'Hapsbourg, empe-
 reur d'Allemagne
 Rodolphe II, roi des Rom.
 Roe, ambassad. anglais
 Roemer, astron. danois
 Roepel, peintre holland.
 Roetstraeten, peint. holl.
 Roger I, roi de Sicile
 Roger, écriv. écossais
 Rogers, capitaine anglais
 Roghman, peint. holland.
 Rohan, écriv. fr.
 Rohan, aut. française
 Robault, philos. fr.
 Roi, hist. allemand

Roi, auteur fr.
 Roland de la Blatière, homme
 d'état fr.
 Roland, savant français
 Roland, écrivain fr.
 Roland, philologue allem.
 Roman, ch. norvégien
 Roman, 2 IV, emp. d'Or.
 Romaine, théol. anglais
 Romanelli, 2 peintres ital.
 Romanino, peintre italien
 Romano, peint. italien
 Rombouts, peintre flamand
 Romé de l'Isle, écr. fr.
 Romilly, écr. génevois
 Romulus, fondat. de Rome
 Rondelet, médecin fr.
 Rongalli, peintre italien
 Ronsard, poète fr.
 Roodseus, peintre holland.
 Rooke, amiral anglais
 Rooke, astron. anglais
 Roome, auteur
 Roore, peintre flamand
 Roos, 2 peint. hollandais
 Rosaiba, peint. vénitienne
 Rosemonde, maîtresse de Hen-
 ri I
 Roscius, acteur gaulois
 Roscommon, écr. anglais
 Rosin, antiquaire anglais
 Ross, auteur écossais
 Rosset, écrivain fr.
 Rosset, poète fr.
 Rosso, peintre italien
 Rotari, peintre italien
 Rothelin, écrivain fr.
 Rothemann, peintre allem.
 Rotherham, méd. aut. fr.
 Rothman, astron. allem.
 Rotrou, poète fr.
 Roubillac, cil. statuaire
 Roubo, archit. fr.
 Roucher, poète fr.
 Rouelle, chimiste fr.
 Rouillard, littérateur fr.
 Roullé, écrivain fr.
 Rouse, antiquaire angl.
 Rousseau, peintre fr.
 Rousseau, poète fr.
 Rousseau (J. J.), écriv. fr.
 Roux, médecin fr.
 Roux (Me.). *V. Rosso*
 Rowe, poète anglais
 Rowe, célèbre anglaise
 Rowley, 3 poètes anglais
 Rowling, incanticien angl.
 Roxane, captive d'Alexandre-le-
 grand
 Roy, 2 écrivains fr.
 Roy (le), horloger fr.
 Royaumont, aut. supposé
 Royou, écrivain fr.
 Rozér, peint. hollandais
 Rozier, théologien fr.
 Rozoy, historiographe fr.
 Rubens, peintre allemand
 Ruddiman, sav. écossais
 Rue, 2 auteurs fr.
 Ruffhead, écriv. anglais
 Rugendas, peintre allemand
 Rugges, auteur anglais
 Ruhnkenius, littérateur hollan-
 dais
 Ruinat, écrivain fr.
 Rulle, médecin écossais

Rouhière, académicien fr.
 Rutland, méd. allemand
 Russel, duc de Bedford
 Russel, médecin anglais
 Ruth, femme moabite
 Rutille, écl. dame romaine
 Rutilius Rufus, consul rom.
 Ruyshull, 2 peintres holl.
 Ruysh, anatomiste holl.
 Ruyster, amiral hollandais
 Ryckhaert, 2 peint. flam.
 Rycer, savant fr.
 Rycer, auteur dram. fr.
 Rymer, antiquaire anglais
 Rystraek, peintre anglais
 Ryves, juriste anglais
 Ryves, écriv. anglais
 Ryves, auteur anglais

S.

SAAS, bibliographe fr.
 Saavedra, écriv. espagnol
 Sabas, fondat. d'une secte
 Sabathier, écrivain fr.
 Sabellius, chef des Sabelliens
 Sabine, femme de l'empereur
 Adrien
 Sabinus, 2 poètes latins
 Sabinus, écriv. latin
 Sabinère, écrivain fr.
 Sacerli, peintre italien
 Sacchini, mus. napolitain
 Saechtlevan, peintre holland.
 Sackville, écriv. anglais
 Sacrobosco, V. Holywood
 Saey, V. le Maître
 Sacy, ecl. avocat fr.
 Sadi, poète persan
 Sadler, juriste anglais
 Sadler, écriv. anglais
 Sadoc, fonda une secte
 Sadolet, savant italien
 Sage, 2 auteurs fr.
 Sagredo, hist. vénitien
 Saint-Akdegonde, écriv. flam.
 Saint-Amand, écriv. fr.
 Saint-Aulaire, écriv. fr.
 Saint-Cyran, auteur flam.
 Saint-Evremond, V. Evremond
 Saint-Foix, auteur fr.
 Saint-Gelais, V. Melin
 Saint-Geniez, écriv. fr.
 Saint-Germain, écriv. fr.
 Saint-Hyaacinthe, écriv. fr.
 Saint-Jean, écriv. anglais
 Saint-Just, conventionnel
 Saint-Lambert, poète fr.
 Saint-Pavin, poète fr.
 Saint-Pierre, notable de Calais
 Saint-Pierre, auteur fr.
 Saint-Simon, écriv. fr.
 Saint-Sorlin des Maretz, V. Ma-
 retz
 Sainte-Beuve, savant fr.
 Sainte-Marthe, auteur fr.
 Saladin, sultan d'Egyp^{te}
 Salario, peint. milanais
 Salé, auteur fr.
 Salier, auteur fr.
 Salimboni, peint. italien
 Salisbury, hist. anglais

Salisbury, grand trésorier d'An-
 gleterre
 Sall. nègre, auteur holland.
 Sallier, savant fr.
 Sallo, écrivain fr.
 Salluste, aut. espagnol
 Salmanazar, roi d'Assyrie
 Salmon, 2 méd. anglais
 Salmon, hist. anglais
 Salomon, roi d'Israël
 Salomon ben Virga, méd. espa-
 gnol
 Salomon ben Job Jalla, prince
 africain
 Salonine, femme de l'empereur
 Gallien
 Salvator Rosa, peint. ital.
 Salvi, peintre italien
 Salvi, architecte italien
 Salvati, peintre florentin
 Salvati, peintre vénitien
 Salvini, écrivain fr.
 Salvini, traduct. florentin
 Saubucus, méd. hongrois
 Sampson, écrivain anglais
 Saunon, fils de Manue
 Samuel, proph. d'Israël
 Saunon, rhétoricien fr.
 Sanche, roi de Castille
 Sanchez, écriv. espagnol
 Sanchez, méd. portugais
 Sancho, écriv. nègre
 Sanchoniaton, ancien hist.
 Sanctorius, méd. italien
 Sandby, archit. anglais
 Sanders, auteur anglais
 Sanders, professeur anglais
 Sanderson, théol. anglais
 Sanderson, littérat. anglais
 Sandius, écriv. prussien
 Sandrart, peint. allemand
 Sandrocottus, indien
 Sandry, prélat anglais
 Sandys, 2 écrivains angl.
 Sanelaque, auteur fr.
 Sannazar, poète latin
 Sannyrion, poète athénien
 Sanson, géographe fr.
 Sansovino, sculpt. italien
 Santen, poète hollandais
 Santerre, peintre fr.
 Santeuil, auteur fr.
 Santi di Titi, peintre ital.
 Sanz, év. de Mauricastré
 Sapho, poète grecque
 Sapor I à III, rois de Perse
 Sardanapale, roi assyrien
 Saron, mathématicien fr.
 Sarpi, V. Fra-Paolo
 Sarrasin, écrivain fr.
 Sarro, peintre italien
 Saturnin, poète romain
 Saturnin, fonda une secte
 Saturnin, proconsul rom.
 Saturnin, emp. d'Alexand.
 Saül, roi d'Israël
 Saül, auteur français
 Saumaise, historien fr.
 Sauder, auteur anglais
 Saunder, écrivain anglais
 Saunders, juge anglais
 Saunderson math. anglais
 Saurin, écriv. anglais
 Saurin, mathém. fr.
 Saurin, avocat fr.

Saussay, auteur fr.
 Saussaye, écrivain fr.
 Saussure, natural. génev.
 Sauvage, V. Ferus
 Sauvage, physicien fr.
 Sauval, avocat fr.
 Sauveur, mathém. fr.
 Savage, poète anglais
 Savary, poète latin
 Savary, auteur fr.
 Savary des Brulons, 2 écrivain
 français
 Savary, traducteur fr.
 Savary, peinture fr.
 Saville, astron. anglais
 Saville, écriv. anglais
 Savonarole, prédicant. ital.
 Savot, chirurgien fr.
 Saxe, capitaine allemand
 Saxo, écrivain fr.
 Say, poète anglais
 Scala, écrivain italien
 Scaliger, littérat. italien
 Scaliger, savant fr.
 Scamozzi, archit. italien
 Scanderberg ou Alexandre Sc-
 gueur, roi d'Albanie
 Scapula, savant hollandais
 Scarborough, méd. angl.
 Scarron, poète burlesque fr.
 Scharr, professeur angl.
 Schacht, professeur angl.
 Schagen, peintre hollandais
 Schaleken, peintre hollandais
 Schaten, historien allem.
 Scheffer, écrivain fr.
 Schekius, médecin allem.
 Scheiner, mathém. allem.
 Schellincks, 2 peint. hollandais
 Schiavone, peintre vénit.
 Schickard, auteur allem.
 Schidone, peintre ital.
 Schiller, poète dramatique al-
 lemand
 Schilling, écrivain suisse
 Schlichterius, écriv. polon.
 Schmidt, profess. allem.
 Schmidt, professeur fr.
 Schmidt, graveur pruss.
 Schoefflin, profess. allem.
 Schomberg (de), capit. fr.
 Schouer, mathém. allem.
 Schoonfield, peintre allem.
 Schoonjans, peintre flam.
 Schorel, peintre hollandais
 Schottus, savant flam.
 Schrevelius, critique holland.
 Schroeder, savant holland.
 Schulembourg (de), général po-
 lonais
 Schultens, célèbre allem.
 Schurmann, célèbre allemand
 Schut, peintre flamand
 Schuur, peintre hollandais
 Schwartz, inventeur allem.
 Schwartz, peintre allem.
 Schyndal, peintre hollandais
 Scipius, auteur allem.
 Scipion, consul romain
 Selater, auteur anglais
 Scopas, architecte grec
 Scorza, peintre espagnol
 Scot, auteur anglais
 Scott, V. Erigène
 Scott, V. Duss

Scott, *savant anglais*
 Scott, *poète anglais*
 Scott, *peintre anglais*
 Scott, *critique anglais*
 Scott, *historien anglais*
 Scougal, *écrivain écossais*
 Scitbonius, *médec. rom.*
 Scribnerius, *aut. holland.*
 Scudery (de), *auteur fr.*
 Scudery (de), *romancière française*
 Seyllax, *géogr. et math. asiatique*
 Seba, *apothicaire hollandais*
 Sébastien, *roi de Portugal*
 Sébastien, *peintre vénitien*
 Sekendorf (de), *écriv. allem.*
 Secondat, *V. Montesquieu*
 Secundus, *poète latin*
 Secousse, *écrivain fr.*
 Securis, *médecin anglais*
 Seckaine, *auteur dram. fr.*
 Sedileau, *savant fr.*
 Sedley, *poète anglais*
 Sedulius, *poète latin*
 Segaud, *prédicateur fr.*
 Segers, *2 peintres flam.*
 Segla-Montégut (de), *savante française*
 Segrais (de), *poète fr.*
 Seguenot, *traducteur fr.*
 Segui, *prédicateur fr.*
 Segurier, *écrivain fr.*
 Segurier, *homme d'état fr.*
 Segurier, *savant fr.*
 Seguyer, *jurisconsulte fr.*
 Séjan, *favori de Tibère*
 Séjour (du), *V. Dionis*
 Sélon, *écrivain anglais*
 Séleucus II à VI, *rois de Syrie*
 Séleucus, *roi de Syrie*
 Selim I, II, *empereurs turcs*
 Selis, *écrivain fr.*
 Sella, *médecin allemand*
 Sellius, *historien polon.*
 Selimamis, *reine d'Assyr.*
 Sempronina, *dame rom.*
 Senac, *médecin fr.*
 Senault, *écrivain fr.*
 Senecay ou Senegré, *poète fr.*
 Sénèque, *philos. romain*
 Senacherib, *roi de Syrie*
 Sennert, *médecin allem.*
 Sennert, *savant allem.*
 Spher, *traducteur fr.*
 Sepulveda, *écrivain esp.*
 Serapion, *médecin arabe*
 Serenus, *médecin rom.*
 Ségis I à IV, *papes*
 Serment, *savante française*
 Serre (de la), *auteur fr.*
 Serre (de la), *écriv. fr.*
 Serres (de), *auteur fr.*
 Serres (de), *agronome fr.*
 Serry, *écrivain italien*
 Sertius, *architecte bolon.*
 Sertorius, *célèbre rom.*
 Serravandini, *architecte et peintre florentin*
 Servet, *médecin espagn.*
 Servez (de), *écrivain fr.*
 Servius, *gramm. latin*
 Servus Tullius, *roi des Romains*

Sésostris, *roi d'Égypte*
 Sesto, *peintre italien*
 Seth, *filis d'Adam*
 Settle, *poète anglais*
 Sévère, *empereur rom.*
 Sévère II, *césar romain*
 Sévère III, *emper. rom.*
 Sévère, *V. Sulpice Sévère*
 Sévère, *chef d'une secte*
 Sévère, *poète latin*
 Severin, *pape*
 Sévigné (de), *illustre française*
 Sevigné (de), *littérat. fr.*
 Sevin, *écrivain fr.*
 Seward, *écrivain fr.*
 Seward, *savant anglais*
 Sewel, *chirurgien hollandais*
 Sewel, *poète et méd. angl.*
 Sewel, *poète amér.*
 Sextus Empyricus, *auteur grec*
 Sextus, *philos. grec*
 Sextus, *philos. romain*
 Sforce, *2 ducs de Milan*
 Shalwell, *aut. dram. angl.*
 Shaftesbury, *V. Cooper*
 Shakspeare, *poète dramatique anglais*
 Sharp, *prédicateur angl.*
 Sharrock, *juris. angl.*
 Shaw, *2 écrivains anglais*
 Shaw, *2 auteurs anglais*
 Shebbar, *médecin angl.*
 Sheffield, *poète anglais*
 Shelton, *archev. angl.*
 Shenstone, *poète anglais*
 Shepreve, *savant angl.*
 Sherburn, *traduct. angl.*
 Sherebatof, *savant russe*
 Sheridan, *ministre irlandais*
 Sheridan, *act. trag. angl.*
 Sheridan, *aut. anglaise*
 Sherlock, *savant anglais*
 Sherlock, *2 écriv. angl.*
 Sherwin, *graveur angl.*
 Shippen, *anatomiste amér.*
 Shirley, *aut. dram. angl.*
 Shore, *célèbre anglaise*
 Shovel, *amiral anglais*
 Shrewsbury, *irlandaise*
 Shuckford, *historique angl.*
 Sibbald, *savant écossais*
 Silbrechts, *peintre flam.*
 Sibthorpe, *natur. angl.*
 Sicart, *écrivain fr.*
 Sicinus, *tribun romain*
 Sidney, *2 célèbres angl.*
 Sidonius, *savant fr.*
 Sigebert, *roi des Angles-Orientaux*
 Sigismond de Luxembourg, *empereur d'Allemagne*
 Sigismond I à III, *rois de Pologne*
 Signorelli, *peintre flor.*
 Sigonius, *savant italien*
 Sihon, *lexicographe fr.*
 Silhouette (de), *homme d'état fr.*
 Silius Italicus, *poète latin*
 Silvestre (S.), *pape*
 Silvestre I, II, *papes*
 Simon, *chef d'une tribu d'Israël*
 Siméon, *prophète*

Siméon Stylite, *berger syrien*
 Simon I, II, *grands-prêtres des Juifs*
 Simon Machabée, *grand-prêtre des Juifs*
 Simon (S.), *martyr chrét.*
 Simon, *disciple de Jésus*
 Simon le Magicien, *juif*
 Simon de Durham, *écriv. anglais*
 Simon, *critique fr.*
 Simon, *antiquaire fr.*
 Simoncau, *graveur fr.*
 Simonide, *poète grec*
 Simplicius, *commentateur phrygien*
 Simplicius (S.), *pape*
 Simpson, *mathém. angl.*
 Simpson, *théolog. écoss.*
 Simpson, *mathém. écoss.*
 Sirani, *peintre bolonais*
 Sirani, *peint. italienne*
 Siret, *grammairien fr.*
 Sirice, *pape*
 Siries, *peint. italienne*
 Sirmond, *traducteur fr.*
 Sisara, *général syrien*
 Sisinuus, *pape*
 Sixte I à V, *papes*
 Skelton, *poète anglais*
 Skinner, *antiquaire angl.*
 Skidan, *historien allem.*
 Slingeland, *peintre flam.*
 Sloane, *médecin irlandais*
 Sluys, *peintre hollandais*
 Smart, *poète latin*
 Smeaton, *mécanic. angl.*
 Smellie, *accoucheur angl.*
 Smellie, *imprimeur écoss.*
 Smerdis, *filis de Cyrus*
 Smites, *peintre*
 Smith, *2 écrivains angl.*
 Smith, *savant anglais*
 Smith, *éditeur anglais*
 Smith, *poète anglais*
 Smith, *graveur anglais*
 Smith, *3 peintres anglais*
 Smith, *écrivain écoss.*
 Smith, *traducteur angl.*
 Smith, *théologien amér.*
 Smith, *jurisconsulte amér.*
 Smits, *peintre hollandais*
 Smollet, *littérateur écoss.*
 Snell, *philosophe holland.*
 Snell, *auteur hollandais*
 Snorro, *ministre d'état suédois*
 Snyder, *peintre flam.*
 Soanen, *prédicateur fr.*
 Sobieski, *roi de Pologne*
 Sobrino, *lexicogr. espagnol*
 Socin, *chef d'une secte*
 Socin, *écrivain italien*
 Socrate, *philos. athénien*
 Socrate de Constantinople, *historien*
 Solander, *natural. suédois*
 Sole, *2 peintres italiens*
 Solysel (de), *auteur fr.*
 Solignac (de), *écriv. fr.*
 Soliman I à III, *empereurs turcs*
 Solimène, *peintre napolit.*
 Solin, *gramm. latin*

Solis, poëte espagnol
 Solon, sage de la Grèce
 Somerville, écriv. anglais
 Sommier, auteur fr.
 Somner, antiq. anglais
 Sopliale, poëte trag. grec
 Soranus, médecin gr. e
 Sorbait, méd. allemand
 Sorbière, écrivain fr.
 Sorbon, fonda la Sorbonne
 Sorci ou Screau, maîtresse de
 Charles VII
 Sorel, historiographe fr.
 Sorgh, peintre hollandais
 Sorri, peintre italien
 Sosigène, math. égyptien
 Sostrate, archit. gr. e
 Sotade, poëte thrace
 Sotère, pape
 Soto, savant espagnol
 Soubise, V. Parthenay
 Soubise, capitaine fr.
 Soubriy, conventionnel
 Souhai, auteur fr.
 Souciot, bibliothec. fr.
 Souriet, auteur fr.
 Soufflot, archit. fr.
 South, théol. anglais
 Southern, aut. irlandais
 Souverain, auteur fr.
 Sozomène, hist. syrien
 Sozomenus, jurisc. vénitien
 Spagnolotto, peint. esp.
 Spallanzani, sav. nat. ital.
 Spaulding, théol. allem.
 Spaulding, aut. genevois
 Spaulding, écriv. genevois
 Spartacus, guerrier thrace
 Spartien, hist. romain
 Sped, antiquaire anglais
 Spelman, antiquaire angl.
 Spence, auteur anglais
 Spencer, 2 aut. anglais
 Spener, fonda une secte
 Spenser, poëte anglais
 Spelling, méd. allemand
 Spérone, écriv. italien
 Spéusippe d'Athènes, phil.
 Spelman, méd. allemand
 Spierings, peint. flamand
 Spier, peint. hollandais
 Spilame, év. de Nevers
 Spigelius, anat. flamand
 Spilberg, peint. allemand
 Spilberg, peint. hollandaise
 Spinola, 2 peintres ital.
 Spinola, général espagnol
 Spinosa, aut. hollandais
 Spon, 2 médecins fr.
 Sponde, 2 écrivains fr.
 Spotswood, écriv. anglais
 Sprangher, peint. flamand
 Sprat, écrivain anglais
 Squarione, peintre ital.
 Squire, auteur anglais
 Squire, mécanicien angl.
 Staal, écriv. française
 Staben, peintre flamand
 St. ce, poëte romain
 Stackhouse, théol. anglais
 Stadius, math. flamand
 Stahl, méd. chimiste allem.
 Stabernberg, gouverneur de
 Vienne
 Stabernberg, général allem.

Stalbept, peint. flamand
 Stampart, peint. flamand
 Stanhope, écriv. anglais
 Stanhope, militaire angl.
 Stanhope, écriv. anglais
 Stanislas Leezinski, roi de Po-
 logne
 Stanislas Auguste Pomiatowski,
 roi de Pologne
 Stanley, 2 auteurs anglais
 Stanley, music. anglais
 Stamma, peint. italien
 Stanyhurst, écriv. irlandais
 Stapleton, théol. anglais
 Stapylton, aut. anglais
 Statira, fem. d'Alexandre
 Staunton, méd. irlandais
 Staveley, auteur anglais
 Stedman, aut. écossais
 Steele, auteur anglais
 Steen, peintre hollandais
 Stevens, commentateur de
 Shakespeare, anglais
 Stefaneschi, peint. italien
 Stefano, peintre italien
 Stella, 2 peintres fr.
 Steilon, anatom. danois
 Stenwick, 2 peint. irlandais
 Stephens, antiq. anglais
 Stephens, lexicogr. angl.
 Stepmey, poëte anglais
 Sterne, cel. écriv. anglais
 Sternhold, poëte anglais
 Stésichore, poëte grec
 Stevens, auteur anglais
 Stevens, archit. anglais
 Stevens, peintre anglais
 Stevin, mathem. flamand
 Stewart, écrivain anglais
 Stiellius, théol. allemand
 Stillingfleet, prélat angl.
 Stillingfleet, natural. angl.
 Stillson, philos. de Mégure
 Stobée, auteur grec
 Stock, littérat. anglais
 Stockade, peint. hollandais
 Stofflet, chef vendéen
 Stoller, math. allemand
 Stone, peintre anglais
 Stoue, math. écossais
 Stonehouse, théol. angl.
 Storace, musicien anglais
 Storer, poëte latin
 Stork, peint. hollandais
 Stow, antiquaire anglais
 Strabon, géogr. grec
 Strada, auteur italien
 Strada, peintre flamand
 Straffen, peint. hollandais
 Straight, aut. anglais
 Strange, grav. italien
 Streeton, peint. anglais
 Streck, peintre hollandais
 Strong, mécanic. anglais
 Strozzi, 2 poëtes latins
 Strudel, peint. allemand
 Struensee, ministre de Dan.
 Struvius, 2 savans allem.
 Struys, voyageur hollandais
 Stuart, archit. anglais
 Stuart, auteur écossais
 Stubbs, écriv. anglais
 Studly, poëte anglais
 Stukely, antiquaire angl.
 Stunica, savant espagnol

Sturmajus, savant allem.
 Sturmajus, philos. allem.
 Stuvem, peint. hollandais
 Suarez, théol. espagnol
 Sublyras, peintre fr.
 Subtarians, peint. flam.
 Suckling, poëte anglais
 Sue, 2 chirurgiens fr.
 Suétone, hist. italica
 Sueur, traducteur fr.
 Sueur, auteur fr.
 Sueur, peintre fr.
 Sueur, savant fr.
 Suffren, auteur fr.
 Super, ministre d'état
 Suicer, théol. suisse
 Suidas, lexicographe
 Sully, homme d'état fr.
 Sulpice Sévère, écriv. fr.
 Sulpicis, poëte romaine
 Sulzer, philos. suisse
 Sumorokot, auteur russe
 Surenhovius, savant holland.
 Suteliste, théol. anglais
 Sutton, fondateur anglais
 Sutton, inventeur anglais
 Suvaroff, général russe
 Suze, V. Coligny
 Swammerdam, natur. holland.
 Swanefeld, peint. flamand
 Swendenborg, philos. suédois
 Swift, 2 écriv. irlandais
 Swinden, théol. anglais
 Swinton, antiquaire angl.
 Sybreeth, peintre flamand
 Sydenham, méd. anglais
 Sydenham, écriv. anglais
 Sylburg, savant allemand
 Sylla, militaire romain
 Sylvestre, trad. anglais
 Sylvius, V. Pie II
 Sylvius ou Dubois, théol. fr.
 Sylvius, médecin fr.
 Symmaque, sénat. romain
 Synesius, écrivain africain
 Syngé, écriv. irlandais
 Syphax, roi des Numides
 Syrus, auteur syrien

T.

TABOUET, écrivain fr.
 Tabourot, écrivain fr.
 Tabourot, V. Accords
 Tachard, écrivain fr.
 Tacite, historien romain
 Tacite, emper. romain
 Tacoumet, écrivain fr.
 Taquet, math. flamand
 Taffi, peint. italien
 Tagueriau, avocat fr.
 Tahureau, auteur fr.
 Taille, auteur fr.
 Taille, militaire fr.
 Taillepiet, théol. fr.
 Taix, écrivain fr.
 Talbot, général anglais
 Talbot, auteur fr.
 Taha Cocius ou Taglia Cocci,
 médecin italien
 Tallassin, poëte gallois
 Tallart, maréc. de France

alle mant, 2 académ. fr.
allis, musie. anglais
alon, 2 avocats-gén. fr.
amburini ou Tambourin, aut.
fr.
amérhan, capit. persan
amérède, roi de Naples et de
Sicile
anevot, écrivain fr.
aumer, prélat anglais
ansillo, poète italien
arin, médecin fr.
arleton, acteur anglais
arpa, critique romain
arquin, 3 rois de Rome
artini, musicien italien
aruffi, peintre italien
arrantius, philos. rom.
artaglia, math. italien
asse, poète italien
assin, auteur français
assoni, poète italien
aste, écrivain fr.
ate, poète irlandais
atien, écrivain syrien
atischef, auteur russe
atius, roi des Sabins
attius, écrivain syrien
aubman, critique allem.
auvri, médec. fr.
avarone, peintre génois
avertier, voyageur fr.
aylor, prélat anglais
aylor, poète anglais
aylor, écriv. anglais
aylor, critique anglais
aylor, mathém. anglais
éssier, auteur fr.
elli, libérat. de la Suisse
ellier (le), ministre fr.
ellicr, écrivain fr.
ellius, savant grec
ello, ecclésiast. anglais
elapsta, p. intre floren.
elple, politique anglais
emph, ministre anglais
empleman, médec. angl.
empleman, math. angl.
emcin, archev. d'Embrun
emcin, auteur fr.
emrs, 3 peintres flam.
erburgh, peintre holland.
ercier, savant irlandais
erence, poète romain
erpendre, poète grec
erasson, famille célèbre
erasson, 2 avocats fr.
erroy, magistrat fr.
ertré (du), voyageur fr.
ertré (du), écrivain fr.
ertré (Dupont du). V. Dupont
ertulien, écriv. africain
erwerton, peintre holland.
esta, peintre italien
estu, écrivain fr.
eais, courtisane grecque.
elès, sage de la Grèce
ellusson, négociant fr.
émistius, philos. grec
émistoele, général ath.
eobald, aut. anglais
éocrite, poète grec
éodore, roi de Corse
éodoret, écriv. syrien
éodoric, 2 rois des Goths

Théodose, emp. romain
Théodose II, emp. d'Occ.
Théodulphe, év. d'Orléans
Théognis, poète grec
Théopane, histor. russe
Théophile, écriv. ecclés.
Théophile, écrivain fr.
Théophilacte, écriv. ecclés.
Théophraste, phil. grec
Théramène, philos. ath.
Thérèse (Ste.), réforma les
carmes
Thespis, poète grec
Thevenot, voyageur fr.
Thevet, historiogr. fr.
Thibaut II, roi de France
Thierry I, II, rois de Fr.
Thiers, auteur fr.
Thiout, horloger fr.
Thirlby, critique anglais
Thiellin, peintre flamand
Thomas (S.), apôtre
Thomas d'Aquin. V. Aquin
Thomas de Cantorbéry (S.) V.
Becket
Thomas, peintre allemand
Thomas, cv. de Worcester
Thomas, théol. anglais
Thomas, écriv. anglais
Thomas, académicien fr.
Thomassin, théolog. fr.
Thomson, poète écoss.
Thoresby, antiquaire ang.
Thorius, médecin anglais
Thoridike, théolog. angl.
Thornhill, peintre angl.
Thou (de), historien fr.
Thouret, juriconsulte fr.
Thrasylule, général athén.
Thucydide, histor. grec
Thuillier, écrivain fr.
Thurlow, écrivain angl.
Thysius, savant holland.
Tiarini, peintre italien
Tibère, empér. romain
Tibère, empér. d'Orient
Tibulle, poète latin
Ticho-Brabé. V. Brabé
Tieckell, traduct. anglais
Tieckell, poète anglais
Tideman, peintre allem.
Tiferne ou Tifernas, sav. ital.
Tigrane, roi d'Arménie
Tilingius, médecin allem.
Tilladet, théologien fr.
Tillemans, peintre flamand
Tillemont, historien fr.
Tilli (de), général flamand
Tillotson, prélat anglais
Timagène, rhéteur syrien
Timoléon, général corinth.
Timotéo da Urbino, peintre
italien
Timothée, disciple de S. Paul
Timothée, poète grec
Tindal, 2 écriv. anglais
Tinelb, peintre vénitien
Tintoret, peintre italien
Tiphaigne de la Roche, méde-
cin fr.
Tiphaine, écrivain fr.
Tiraqueau ou Tiraquellus, ju-
risconsulte fr.
Tiraboschi, rhéteur ital.
Tissot, médecin suisse

Tite, disciple de S. Paul
Tite-Vespasien ou Titus, emp.
romain
Titen (le), peintre italien
Titly, écrivain anglais
Titon du Tillet, suv. fr.
Tixier, écrivain fr.
Toaldo, savant italien
Todd, théologien anglais
Toland, écriv. irlandais
Tollet, savante anglaise
Tollius, médecin holland.
Tollius, rhéteur anglais
Tollius, éditeur holland.
Tompon, horloger angl.
Tonson, libraire anglais
Tonstall, savant anglais
Tooke, poète anglais
Tooke, géomét. anglais
Toplady, écriv. anglais
Torche, traducteur fr.
Torneus, traduct. suédois
Torrentius, écriv. flamand
Torrentius, p. intre holland.
Torricelli, mathém. ital.
Tory, imprimeur fr.
Totila, roi des Goths
Touche (la). V. Guymond
Toup, critique anglais
Tour-d'Auvergne-Corbat, mili-
taire fr.
Tour-du-Pin (la), prédicateur
français
Tournefort, botaniste fr.
Tournely, théologien fr.
Tourne mine, savant fr.
Tourneur (le), traduct. fr.
Tourneux (le), écriv. fr.
Tourneil (de), traduct. fr.
Tourville, marin fr.
Toussaint, écrivain fr.
Toussaint-Louverture, général
nègre
Toussaint, savant fr.
Towers, historien anglais
Toyras. V. Rapin de Thoyras
Tozzelli, botaniste ital.
Tradescant, savant holl.
Trajan, empér. romain
Trallien, médecin
Trapp, théolog. anglais
Travis, théolog. anglais
Trebisonde, écriv. grec
Tremellius, théol. italien
Tremolière, peintre fr.
Trenchard, poète anglais
Tressau, écrivain fr.
Trevisani, peintre italien
Trevisi, peintre italien
Trew, botaniste all. mand
Trissin, poète italien
Tristan, court. de Louis XI
Tristau, poète fr.
Tristan, écrivain fr.
Trogue Poimpée, histor.
Trommius, théol. allem.
Tromp, amiral hollandais
Tronchin, médecin suisse
Tronçon du Coudray, avocat
français
Troost, peintre holland.
Trosne (le), avocat fr.
Troy (de), 2 peintres fr.
Troyen, peintre flamand
Trublet, écrivain fr.

Trudaine, mathém. fr.
 Trumbull, ami de Pope
 Trumbull, poète amér.
 Tryphiodore, poète grec
 Tuelin, écriv. anglais
 Tucker, écriv. anglais
 Tucker, théol. anglais
 Tudela, écrivain rabbin
 Tull, cultivateur anglais
 Tullia, fille de Cicéron
 Tullius Hostilius, roi de Rome
 Tunstall, théol. anglais
 Turbido, peintre italien
 Turanne, capitaine fr.
 Turgot, 2 magistrats fr.
 Turnèbe, critique fr.
 Turner, théol. anglais
 Turpin, arch. de Reims
 Turpin, historien fr.
 Turretin, théolog. suisse
 Tye, musicien anglais
 Tyndale, réformat. angl.
 Tyrannion, gramm. syrien
 Tyrtio, poète gallois
 Tyrtée, poète grec
 Tyrwhitt, critique angl.
 Tyssens, peintre flamand
 Tytler, auteur écossais
 Tzetzes, gramm. grec

U.

UBALDINI, artiste italien
 Udino, peintre italien
 Ulick, célèbre danois
 Ulloa, voyageur espagnol
 Ulug-Beig, prince persan
 Upton, théologien anglais
 Upton, écrivain anglais
 Urbain I à VIII, papes
 Urbain (d'), architecte ital.
 Urcus, savant italien
 Urfee (d'), écrivain fr.
 Urrus, mathém. all.
 Usher ou Usseus, chronolo-
 giste irlandais
 Uspersg, écrivain allem.
 Utenhove, critique allemand

V.

VACHÈRES, troubad. fr.
 Vaïdè, poète fr.
 Vaillant de Gueslis, aut. fr.
 Vaillant, antiquaire fr.
 Vaillant, 2 médecins fr.
 Vaillant, peintre flamand
 Vaissott, savant fr.
 Valady, républicain fr.
 Valart, grammairien fr.
 Valazé, republ. fr.
 Valens, philos. arabe
 Valens, emp. romain
 Valentin, peintre fr.
 Valentin, pape
 Valentin, chimiste angl.
 Valentin, médecin fr.
 Valentinien I à III, emp. d'Oc-
 cident

Valère Maxime, aut. latin
 Valérien, emp. romain
 Valérien, savant italien
 Valette-Parisot (la), grand-ma-
 tre de Malte
 Vakte (la), capit. fr.
 Valette (la), amiral fr.
 Valette (la), capitaine fr.
 Valincourt, écrivain fr.
 Valkenburgh, peintre holl.
 Valla ou Valle, aut. ital.
 Valla, médecin italien
 Vallier, poète fr.
 Valois (de), critique fr.
 Valois (de), historiogr. fr.
 Valsalva, médecin ital.
 Valverde, anatom. ital.
 Valvèren, peintre flam.
 Vanbrugh, écriv. dram. ang.
 Van-Clève, sculpteur fr.
 Vaneouver, navigat. angl.
 Van-Dale, savant holl.
 Vander-Linden, théolog. ang.
 Vander-Linden, méd. hol.
 Vander-Meer, peintre holl.
 Vander-Meulen, peintre flam.
 Vandermonde, écriv. chin.
 Vandermonde, geom. fr.
 Vander-Velde, 3 peintres holl.
 Vander-Venne, peintre holl.
 Van-Dyck, peintre flam.
 Van-Dyck, peintre holl.
 Vane, homme d'état angl.
 Van-Espen. V. Espen
 Vanière, poète fr.
 Vanini, athée italien
 Vanloo, 6 peintres fr.
 Van-Mander, peintre flam.
 Vanni, peintre italien
 Vanni, peintre florentin
 Van-Obstal, sculpt. flam.
 Van-Oort, peintre flam.
 Van-Orlay, peintre flam.
 Van-Somer, peintre flam.
 Van-Swieten, peint. holl.
 Van-Tulden, peint. flam.
 Van-Udeu, peintre flam.
 Varénus, médecin holl.
 Vargas (de), peint. espagnol
 Varignon, mathém. fr.
 Varillas, historien fr.
 Varius, poète trag. rom.
 Varron, savant romain
 Varron, poète latin
 Vasari, artiste biogr. ital.
 Vaseosan (de), impr. fr.
 Vassor (de), écriv. fr.
 Vatable, savant fr.
 Vattel, publiciste suisse
 Vauban (de), ingénieur et capi-
 taine fr.
 Vaudreuil, marin fr.
 Vaucanson, mécanic. fr.
 Vaugelas (de), lexicogr. fr.
 Vauge, écrivain fr.
 Vaugondy. V. Robert
 Vauvenargues (de), écriv.
 Vauvilliers, savant fr.
 Vaux, poète anglais
 Vauvelles, écrivain fr.
 Vavasseur, écrivain fr.
 Vega (de), poète espagnol
 Végèce, écrivain latin
 Veil, 2 écrivains fr.
 Veissière, écrivain fr.

Velasquez, peintre esp.
 Velléius Paterculus. V. Pater-
 culus
 Velly, historien fr.
 Velsler, juriconsulte allem.
 Venanee Fortunat, aut. ital.
 Venec (de), écrivain fr.
 Vendôme (de), gouverneur fr.
 Venel, médecin fr.
 Vénéroni, lexicogr. fr.
 Venetiano, peintre vénit.
 Venette, médecin fr.
 Venius ou Van-Vaen, peintre
 hollandais
 Venner, médecin anglais
 Venner, fanatique angl.
 Verdier, chirurgien fr.
 Vère, général anglais
 Vère, vaillant anglais
 Verelst, peintre flamand
 Vergeance (de), ministre, homme
 d'état fr.
 Verger. V. S. Cyran
 Verri (Gabrielle de), épouse de
 Fayel
 Vergier, écrivain fr.
 Vergniaud, republ. fr.
 Vermeyen, méd. brabanç.
 Vermeyen, peintre holl.
 Vernet, peintre fr.
 Verney (du), anatom. fr.
 Vernon, amiral anglais
 Véronèse. V. Callari
 Verrochio, mathém. flor.
 Verschurino, peintre holl.
 Verskoris, sculpt. flam.
 Verskovis, peintre flam.
 Versteegen, antiq. angl.
 Vertot d'Aubeuf (de), histo-
 riographe fr.
 Vertue, ingén. grav. angl.
 Verus, empereur romain
 Vesale, anatomiste flam.
 Vespasien, emp. rom.
 Vespuce, voyageur flor.
 Viaud. V. Théophile
 Vicary, écrivain anglais
 Vicence, fanatique ital.
 Vicq-d'Azir, médecin fr.
 Victor I à III, papes
 Victor-Amédée, roi de Sa-
 daigne
 Victorius, médecin ital.
 Victorius, savant flor.
 Vida, poète latin
 Vidus-Vidius, médecin et chi-
 rurgien florentin
 Vignad, théolog. allem.
 Vigile, évêque africain
 Vigile, pape
 Vigne (de la), écriv. fr.
 Vigne (de la), savante fran-
 çaise
 Vignes (des), écrivain
 Vignier, historiogr. fr.
 Vignier, auteur fr.
 Vignoles, architecte ital.
 Vignoles (de), capit. fr.
 Vignoles (de), écriv. fr.
 Vigor, archevêque fr.
 Vigor, écrivain fr.
 Villalpande, auteur ital.
 Villaret, historien fr.
 Villars, capitaine fr.
 Villedieu (Mad. de). V. Jardins

illefore, biographe fr.
 ille-froy, savant fr.
 ille-Hardouin, historien fr.
 ille-na (de), poëte esp.
 ille-neuve (Barbot de), savante française
 ille-Thiéry (de), auteur fr.
 illiers-de-l'Île-Adam, grand-maître de Malte
 illiers (de), favori de Jacques I
 illiers, auteur anglais
 illiers (de), écriv. fr.
 ilion, poëte fr.
 imcent de Lérins, écriv. fr.
 imcent de Beauvais, aut.
 imcent de Paul (S.), Français charitable
 inci, peintre italien
 im-r, banquier anglais
 immus, juricons. holl.
 intimille (de), archev. de Paris
 jot, *V. Cajetan*
 jot, savante française
 jret, écrivain fr.
 jrgile, poëte latin
 jrgile, historien italien
 jrginie, fille du centurion Lucius Virginius
 jiscède, académicien fr.
 jidelou, historien fr.
 jisé, poëte fr.
 jitalien, pape
 jitelio ou Vitelio, opticien polonais
 jitelius Aulus, emper. rom.
 jitré, imprimeur fr.
 jitringa, savant
 jitruve, architecte ital.
 jitement, professeur fr.
 jivars, graveur fr.
 jives, écrivain espagnol
 jiviani, mathém. flor.
 jiet, théologien holl.
 joisenson, auteur fr.
 join, célèb. magistrat fr.
 jouture, écriv. fr.
 jolkof, acteur russe
 jolmar, juricons. all.
 joltaire (Arouet de), auteur et poëte fr.
 jonck, jurisc. brabant.
 jondel, poëte holland.
 jopiscus, histor. syracus.
 joragine, *V. Jacques*
 jorastius, théolog. all.
 jortigern, chef breton
 jos, peintre flamand
 jossius, écrivain allem.
 jossius, 2 écrivains holl.
 jossius, savant flamand
 jouet, peintre fr.
 joyer, *V. Argenson et Paulmy*
 jroon, peintre holland.

W.

VADING, écriv. irland.
 Wagenscil, savant allem.
 Wagner, médecin suisse
 Wake, écrivain anglais
 Wakefield, écrivain anglais
 Wakefield, profess. angl.

Wailly (de), gramm. fr.
 Waldo, chef d'une secte
 Walker, peintre anglais
 Walker, lexicographe anglais
 Walker, biographe angl.
 Wall, médecin anglais
 Wallace, vaillant écoss.
 Waller, poëte anglais
 Wallis, mathém. anglais
 Walpole, homme d'état anglais
 Walpole, poëte anglais
 Walsh, crit. et poëte angl.
 Walsingham, histor. angl.
 Walsingham, ambass. ang.
 Walton, écrivain angl.
 Walton, écrivain angl.
 Wanley, écrivain angl.
 Wanley, bibliothéc. angl.
 Wansler, savant allem.
 Warburton, littérat. angl.
 Ward, instituteur angl.
 Ward, mathém. anglais
 Ward, rhét. anglais
 Ward, auteur anglais
 Ware, auteur irlandais
 Wargentin, math. suédois
 Warham, archev. de Cantorbéry
 Waring, méd. anglais
 Warner, prédic. anglais
 Warner, théol. anglais
 Warner, auteur anglais
 Warren, général amér.
 Warren, actrice américaine
 Warton, poëte anglais
 Warwick, écrivain anglais
 Washington, général amér.
 Wasser, peintre suisse
 Watelet, académicien fr.
 Waterland, écriv. anglais
 Waterloo, peintre holland.
 Wats, ministre anglais
 Watson, écriv. anglais
 Watson, imprim. écossais
 Watson, théol. anglais
 Watson, critique écossais
 Watson, auteur anglais
 Watson, chirurg. anglais
 Wateau, peintre fr.
 Wayne, général amér.
 Weaver, maître à danser
 Webb, célèbre antiquaire
 Webster, auteur anglais
 Wechel, 3 cél. imprim. fr.
 Weever, auteur anglais
 Welles, théol. anglais
 Wells, professeur anglais
 Welsled, auteur anglais
 Welwood, méd. irland.
 Weneelas, emp. de Germanie
 Wentworth (Strafford), généraux anglais
 Wentworth, homme d'état ang.
 Wers, peint. hollandais
 Wesley, ministre anglais
 Wesselius, voyageur angl.
 West, écrivain anglais
 West, écriv. écossaise
 West, auteur anglais
 West, écuyer anglais
 Westein, ministre suisse
 Wharton, sav. anglaise
 Wharton, ministre anglais
 Whately, auteur anglais
 Wheare, écriv. anglais
 Wheeler, ministre anglais

Whiston, théol. anglais
 Whitby, théol. anglais
 White, écriv. anglais
 Whitefield, prédic. angl.
 Whitehead, 2 poëtes angl.
 Whitehurst, mécan. angl.
 Whitelocke, auteur anglais
 Whitgift, écriv. anglais
 Whittington, aut. anglais
 Whittington, archit. angl.
 Wibolde, savant allemand
 Wichmans, aut. flamand
 Wiclef, écriv. anglais
 Wicquefort, écriv. holl.
 Wida, réformateur allem.
 Wier, médecin fr.
 Wild, traduct. anglais
 Wildens, peint. flamand
 Wildman, écriv. anglais
 Wilkes, auteur anglais
 Wilkes, écriv. anglais
 Wilkie, poëte écossais
 Wilkins, math. anglais
 Wilkins, antiquaire angl.
 Willard, théologien amér.
 Williams, trad. galloise
 Williams, écriv. gallois
 Willis, médecin anglais
 Willis, antiquaire anglais
 Willoughby, natur. angl.
 Wilson, hist. anglais
 Wilson, auteur anglais
 Wilson, écriv. écossais
 Wilson, peintre gallois
 Wilson, jurisconsulte amér.
 Wimpina, théol. allemand
 Winchelsea, sav. anglaise
 Wing, écriv. anglais
 Winkelman, antiq. allem.
 Winsecomb, fabricant angl.
 Winsemius, historiog. all.
 Winslow, anat. anglais
 Winstanley, écriv. angl.
 Winston, méd. anglais
 Wintown ou Wyntown, histor. écossais
 Wintringham, méd. angl.
 Winwood, écriv. anglais
 Wion, hist. flamand
 Wiry, écriv. anglais
 Wise, antiquaire angl.
 Wischart, théol. écossais
 Wisheart, écr. irland.
 Wissind, peintre holland.
 Wissowatius, écrivain
 Witase, théol. fr.
 Withers, écriv. anglais
 Witherspoon, théologien amér.
 Wiking, prince saxon
 Witsius, théol. holland.
 Witt, *V. Dewitt*
 Witt, peintre holland.
 Wittichius, mathém. silésien
 Woffington, actrice irland.
 Wolfart, phys. allemand
 Wolff, capitaine anglais
 Wolff, savant allemand
 Wollaston, théol. anglais
 Wollebius, aut. suisse
 Wolodimir, duc de Russie
 Wolsey, gramm. anglais
 Wolters, peintre hollandais
 Wood, hist. anglais
 Wood, auteur anglais
 Wood, écriv. anglais

Woodall, chirurgien anglais
 Woodcock, peintre anglais
 Woodfall, impr. anglais
 Woodhouse, chimiste amér.
 Woodville, veuve de Sir John Grey
 Woodward, méd. anglais
 Woodward, acteur angl.
 Woolston, écr. anglais
 Woolstonecraft, aut. anglaise
 Wooton, peintre anglais
 Wordsdale, peintre angl.
 Worlidge, peintre angl.
 Wormius, méd. danois
 Wortley, F. Montague
 Wotton, méd. anglais
 Wotton, savant anglais
 Wotton, ministre anglais
 Wouters ou Wauter, peint. hol.
 Wouwere, aut. flamand
 Wouwermans, peintre holl.
 Wower ou Wouwers, écr. holl.
 Wrangel, maréc. de Suède
 Wren, archit. anglais
 Wren, auteur anglais
 Wright, savant anglais
 Wright, voyageur anglais
 Wright, peintre anglais
 Wulson, auteur fr.
 Wyatt, poète anglais
 Wycherley, poète anglais
 Wycke, 2 peintres holland.
 Wynantz, peintre holland.
 Wytman, peintre holland.

X.

XANTIPPE, femme de Socrate
 Xantippe, général laédém.

Xénocrate, phil. grec
 Xénophanes, philos. grec
 Xénophon, général athén.
 Xénophon, écriv. grec
 Xerxès, roi de Perse
 Xi-Hoang-Ti, empereur de la Chine
 Ximenes, ministre espagnol
 Xylander, auteur allem.
 Xyphilin, patriarche

Y.

YALDEN, poète anglais
 Yao ou Yu, empereur de la Chine
 Young, écriv. anglais
 Yryarte, auteur africain
 Yse (de), philanthrope
 Yves. F. Ives
 Yvon, protestant fr.

Z.

ZABARELLA, auteur ital.
 Zabathai-Scevi, imposteur asiatique
 Zacagni, littérateur ital.
 Zacharie, prophète
 Zacharie de Lasioux, écriv. fr.
 Zacutus, méd. portugais
 Zahn, écriv. allemand
 Zakucus, législat. italien
 Zaluski, écriv. polonais
 Zamoski, auteur polonais
 Zanchius ou Zanchy, sav. ital.
 Zannichelli, méd. italien

Zannoni, méd. italien
 Zarate, auteur espagnol
 Zarimo, écriv. italien
 Zegedin, auteur hongrois
 Zeiller, écriv. allemand
 Zelotti, peintre italien
 Zénobie, reine de Palmyre
 Zénon d'Elée, phil. grec
 Zénon de Citrium ou de Chypre, philos. grec
 Zénon, emp. d'Orient
 Zéphirin (S.), pape
 Zeuxis d'Héraclée, peint. grec
 Ziegler, mathém. allem.
 Ziegler, auteur allemand
 Zimmerman, théologien havg.
 Zimmerman, méd. suisse
 Zinke, peintre allemand
 Zinzendorf, chef des Hermanites
 Zisca ou Ziska, husnite
 Zizim, emp. des Turcs
 Zoé, femme de Léon VI
 Zoile, critique thrace
 Zonaras ou Zonare, hist. grec
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 Zoroastre ou Zerdusht, philos. indien
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 Zouch, auteur anglais
 Zumga. F. Herveylla
 Zuccherò, 2 peintres italiens
 Zuingle, auteur suisse
 Zumbo, sculpteur sicilien
 Zurlauben, capit. suisse
 Zust, peintre allemand
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 Achstett ou Akstett, *Acsteda*, v. du duché de Brême
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 Acqui, *Aque Satiellr*, ville du duché de Monterrat, évêché. sous-préf. Tanaro
 Acre (S. Jean d'), *Acce*, ou *Ptolemaide*, *Acra Ptolemais*, *Colonia Claudia*, v. de la Palestine
 Aeron, petit roy. sur la côte d'Or de Guinée
 Acsarai, *Azara*, b. de la Cilicie
 Actamar ou Van, *Manrianus lacus*, lac et v. d'Arménie
 Actiar ou Sevastopol, port de la Crimée
 Acy, b. Aisme
 Ada, v. de Natolie
 Adam's pic ou Pic d'Adam, m. dans l'île de Ceylan
 Adana, *Adena*, *Adana*, v. de Natolie
 Adaos ou Quaqua, peuples du royaume de Succoo
 Adda (1^o), *Abdus*, *Abdua*, ou *Aduas*, riv. de Suisse et d'Italie
 Adel, *Azania*, roy. d'Afrique
 Adelberg, *Adelberga*, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Adelhoetz ou Adelhotz, vil. de la basse Bavière
 Adelsdorff, v. dans l'évêché de Bamberg
 Aden ou Adem, *Adenum*, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Adenbourg ou Aldenbourg, *Brannesia*, v. du duché de Berg
 Aderbijan, *Aderbigiana*, prov. de Perse
 Aderborn, *Alerbona*, v. de la Poméranie prussienne
 Aderno, *Adranum* ou *Hadranum*, v. de Sicile
 Adazzo, *Addizze*, ou *Ajaccio*. V. Ajaccio
 Adige, *Athesis*, riv. d'Italie
 Adja ou Agga, v. de Guinée
 Adlersberg, *Postoina*, bourg et château de Carniole
 Admont, v. et abb. de la haute Stirie
 Adom ou Adon, contrée et es-

pèce de république en Afrique
 Adra, *Abdra*, v. et château du royaume de Grenade
 Adria ou Hadria, *Atria*, v. de l'état de Venise
 Adrien (S.), v. Escout
 Adrierer, b. Vienne
 Adin ou Erding, b. de la basse Bavière
 Aégéri ou Egère, *Aque Regie*, ou *Aguas Regias*, lac et village du canton de Zug
 Aërshot, *Arshotium*, v. cant. Dyle
 Affenthal, vallée de l'Ortenau
 Affriand (S.), b. Creuse
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 Afrique, *Africa*, l'une des quatre parties de la terre
 Afrique, port et v. du roy. de Tunis
 Agades, *Agades*, roy. et v. de la Nigritie
 Agata (Sta.), *Agathopolis*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Agay, *Agatenax portus*, petit port près de Fréjus. Var.
 Agde, *Agatha*, v. du bas Languedoc, cant. Hérault
 Agen, *Aginum*, v. cap. de l'Agénois, évêc. préf. Lot-et-Garonne
 Agénois, *Aginnensis tractus*, contrée de Fr. dans la Guienne. Lot-et-Garonne
 Agérenthal, *Ageranavallis*, vallée dans le haut Valais
 Aggerthus, *Aggerhusua*, gouvernement et chât. de Norvège
 Agher, v. dans la prov. d'Ulster
 Aghums, peuples du Candahar
 Agmat, Agmet, prov., v., et r. du roy. de Maroc
 Agmondeslaw, b. dans le c. de Buckingham
 Agnano, *Anienus lacus*, lac du roy. de Naples
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 Agnona, b. canton. Sésia
 Agnone ou Angloue, v. de l'Abruzze
 Agobel, *Victoria*, ville de la province d'Hea
 Agon, petit port. Manche
 Agosta, *Augusta*, v. et port de Sicile
 Agra, *Agra*, province et ville de l'empire du Mogol
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 Agrève (S.), *Fanum S. Agripam*, v. canton. Ardèche
 Agria, *Abieta*, ville et r. de la haute Hongrie
 Agrigon, l'une des îles des Larrons ou Mariannes
 Agria, b. Charente
 Agspach, v. de la b. Autriche

Aguas, peuple de l'Amérique mérid.
 Aguatalco, ou Aquatalco, ou Guatuko, v. et port de la nouvelle Espagne
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 Aichstat, Aichstaedt, ou Fichtett (l'évêché d'), *Aurea*, *Alla maria*, *Aichst.*, m. *Alp*, petit ét. souverain v. de Franconie. Bavière
 Aiolo, *Thyella*, b. de l'Abrozze
 Aigle (1^o), *Aquila*, *Aquilon*, le de la haute Normandie. canton. Orne
 Aigle, *Aquila*, *Aquilone*, b. du canton de Berne
 Aignai-le-Duc ou Aignay-le-Macum, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Aignan (S.) ou S. Agnain, *Agninum* (S. Agnani), v. c. Laine. Cher.
 Aignan, v. canton. Gers
 Aignan (S.), b. c. Charente
 Aignan-sur-Roë (S.), b. cant. Mayenne
 Aigne, b. Sarthe
 Aigre, b. canton. Charente
 Aigrefeuille, b. cant. Loir-et-Cher
 Aigre-feuille, b. cant. Charente Inférieure
 Aigremont, *Agramontium*, vil. Haute-Marne
 Aiguebelle, *Aquibella*, vil. de Savoie. canton. Mont-Bianc
 Aigue-Perse, *Aqua spurcua*, canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Aigue-Perse, b. Saône et Loire
 Aigues-Mortes, *Aguas Mortas*, v. canton. Gard
 Aigues-Vives, *Aque Vives*, v. Gard
 Aiguille (1^o), *Acus. Mors*, *Acus*, *Acus*, montagne dans le Dauphiné
 Aiguilles (le cap des), à l'extrémité méridionale d'Alger
 Aiguilles, b. cant. Hautes-Alpes
 Aiguillon, *Acilia*, *Aquilonum*, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Aigurande, b. canton. Indre
 Ailah, *Elama*, v. de l'Abrozze pétrée
 Ailebury, *Aglesburgum*, b. c. comté d'Angleterre
 Aillant-sur-Tholon, b. cant. Yonne
 Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, b. cant. Somme

ly-sur-Noye, bourg. canton-
 onne
 u, le département de France,
 formé dans la Bourgogne, la
 Bresse, le Bugey et le pays
 le Gex; il tire son nom d'une
 rivière ainsi nommée
 as et Fraignan, bourgs. Cha-
 nte-Inférieure
 . prov. de l'Ecosse mér.
 ou Ayr, *Era*, v. et r. de
 a prov. d'Air
 agucs, b. Vaucluse
 aine, b. Soume
 s, *Aturum, Vicus, Julius,*
Martianum, v. cant. Landes
 s, *Ala*, v. de l'Artois. cant.
 as-de-Calais
 vault, *Aurea Fallis*, v. cant.
 Deux-Sèvres
 ay-le-Duc ou Aizey-le-Duc,
 et château. Côte-d'Or.
 elam-Gilon, *Haix domini*
Antonis, b. Cher
 s, v. b. Côte-d'Or
 maille-Château, v. Cher
 ne, 2e département de Fr.,
 orné dans l'île-de-France et
 a Picardie
 s, *Aqua Sextius*, v. cap. de la
 Provence. archev. sous-préf.
 Bouche-du-Rhône
 s, *Aqua gratiana*, v. canton.
 Mont-Blanc
 s, ile près de la Rochelle
 d'Angillon, b. cant. Cher
 s, v. cant. Haute-Vienne
 ven-Othe, *Aqua*, b. c. Aube
 de-Chapelle, *Aquis Granum*,
 du duché de Juliers, évê-
 ché. préf. Roër
 ent ou Aizam, b. Cantal
 enco, v. de l'île de Corse.
 ché. préf. Liamone
 ou, côte orientale d'Afri-
 que
 Issar ou Ak-Isar, *Thyatira*,
 de Natolie
 s, de l'Asie
 s, *Adulia*, province de
 a Turquie asiatique
 gon, *Alba bona*, v. du roy.
 Aragon
 s, v. Haute-Garonne
 gne, vil. canton. Aude
 s, *Alesia*, v. s.-préf. Gard
 in, v. du Turkestan
 and, *Alandia*, île de Suède,
 ans la mer Baltique
 anguer, *Alanguera*, ville de
 l'Estramadure portugaise
 s, v. Corréze
 s, *Alatrium*, anc. v. de la
 Campagne de Rome
 a ou Alaba, *Alaba*, prov.
 l'Esp. dans la vieille Cas-
 tille
 s, *Castrum Alarici*, b.
 Aude
 an, b. canton. Tarn
 an (S.), v. Gard
 an (S.), v. canton. Lozère
 anie, *Albania*, prov. de la
 Turquie, européenne
 ania, v. du roy. de Naples

Albano, *Albanum*, v. et lac de la
 Campagne de Rome
 Albanopoli, *Albanopolis*, ville
 d'Albanie
 Albans (S.), b. et comté d'Angl.
 Albany, v. et fort de l'état de
 New-York
 Albarazin, *Lobetum et Albaro-*
cinum, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Albas et Anglas, b. Lot
 Albazin, *Albasinum*, v. de la gr.
 Tartarie
 Albe ou Alba, *Alba Pompeia*,
 ville du Montferrat. évêché.
 sous-préf. Tanaro
 Albe ou Aps, *Alba Helviorum*,
 ou *Alba Augusta*, b. Hérault
 Albe-Julie-Weissenbourg ou
 Carlsbourg, *Alba Julia*, v. de
 Transilvanie
 Albe-Royale ou Stul-Wesseim-
 bourg, *Alba Regalis*, v. de la
 basse Hongrie
 Albeck, v., chât., et seigneurie
 de Souabe. Bavière
 Alben, *Monte del Carso*, monta-
 gne et bourg de la Carniole
 Albengue ou Albiencia, *Albengau-*
num, v. de la rép. ligurienne
 Albenque, b. Lot
 Albert, v. canton. Somme
 Albestroff, vil. canton. Meurthe
 Albi, *Albign*, v. du haut Langue-
 doc. préf. Tarn
 Albiac, b. Lot
 Albiac, b. Haute-Garonne
 Albiac del Conte, b. Aveyron
 Albiac des Montagnes, b. Arcyr.
 Albie, *Albia*, v. Mont-Blanc
 Albin, (S.), v. canton. Aveyron
 Albinai, v. de l'Arabie heur.
 Albinos, *Ethiopes Albicantes*,
 nom des Maures ou Nègres
 blancs
 Albion (nouvelle), côte d'Am.
 Albis, *Albius*, *Albius*, chaîne de
 montagnes de Suisse
 Albons, v. de l'Isirie
 Albourg, *Alburgum*, v. de Dane-
 mark
 Albrede, comptoir français sur
 la rivière de Gambie
 Albret ou Labrit, *Leporetum*, v.
 canton. Landes
 Albufeira, *Balsa*, v. du royaume
 d'Algarve
 Albuquerque, *Albuquerqueum*, v.
 de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Albusème, *Albusama*, île sur la
 côte du roy. de Fez
 Albusse, b. Corréze
 Alca, *Talca, Talga*, île dans la
 mer Caspienne
 Alcazar Ceguer, ou Petit Palais,
 v. du roy. de Fez
 Alcazar do Sal, *Salacia Alcaria-*
rum Salinarum, v. et chât.
 dans l'Estramadure espa-
 gnole
 Alcazar-Quivir ou Alcazar-Qui-
 vir, ou Grand Palais, v. du
 roy. de Fez
 Alcala de Guadaira, *Hicupa*, v.
 de l'Andalousie

Alcala de Henarez, *Comptatum*,
 v. de la nouvelle Castille
 Alcala la Réale, *Alcala Regatis*,
 v. et abb. de l'Andalousie
 Alcamo, *Alcamus*, v. dans la
 vallée de Mazara
 Alcantara, *Norba Casarea*, v. de
 l'Estramadure espagnole
 Alcazar, *Alcaratum*, v. de la
 nouvelle Castille
 Aleken, *Præfectura Alkensis*, v.
 et château. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Alckhausen, v. de Souabe
 Alcaer, *Alcaria*, v. de la
 Hollande septentrionale
 Alcoi, v. et r. du roy. de Va-
 lence
 Aldborough, *Iaurium*, b. du e.
 de Suffolck
 Aldborough, b. d'Angleterre
 Aldenau, *Aldenaria*, v. canton.
 Rhin-et-Moselle
 Aldenoven, v. Roër
 Algrette, v. de l'Alentejo
 Alemparé, v. sur la côte de
 Coromandel
 Alen, Aulen, ou Aalen, *Ala*,
Ola, Aleni, v. de Souabe
 Alen, v. de l'évêché de Munster.
 Prusse
 Alene, b. Lozère
 Alençon, *Alentio*, v. de la basse
 Normandie, préf. Orne
 Alençon, v. Drôme
 Alentarie, prov. de l'Estonie
 Alentejo, *Provincia Transaga-*
na, prov. de Portugal
 Alép, *Alcpim*, v. de Syrie
 Aleria, v. Golo
 Alesani, b. canton. Golo
 Alessano, *Alexanum*, v. du roy.
 de Naples
 Alessio, *Lissus*, v. d'Albanie
 Aleth, *Alecta*, v. Aude
 Aleth, v. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Aleutiennes (les îles), à l'est du
 Kamtchatka
 Alexandrette, Scanderoun, *A-*
lexandria minor, v. de Syrie
 Alexandrie, ou Scanderia, *Ale-*
xandria, v. d'Egypte
 Alexandria de la Paule, *Alexan-*
dria Statiellorum, v. de Pié-
 mont. évêché. préf. Marongo
 Alexandrow, *Alexandrovium*, v.
 de la Wolhinie
 Alez, v. de la Sardaigne
 Alfeld, Alfelden, *Alfelda*, v. de
 l'évêché de Hildesheim
 Alfidena, *Aufidena*, v. de l'A-
 bruzze
 Algaria (l') ou Alcarria, *Algaria*,
 prov. d'Espagne
 Algarve, *Algarbia*, pr. de Portug.
 Alger, *Algerianum*, royaume de
 Barbarie
 Alger, *Ruscurreum*, v. capitale
 du royaume du même nom
 Algeire, *Algeira*, v. et port de
 l'Andalousie
 Alghier, Alger, *Algara*, v. sur
 les côtes de l'île de Sardaigne
 Algonquins, *Algonquii*, peuple
 du Canada

Algow, *Algoria*, pays de Souabe
 Alguel, v. de la prov. d'Hea
 Alhama, *Arigis*, v. du roy. de
 Grenade
 Alicante, *Alonum*, v. du roy. de
 Valence
 Alcata, v. de Sicile
 Alidé, v. du roy. de Naples
 Alignan-du-vent, b. Hérault
 Alixau, ou Allisan, *Alxianum*,
 v. Drôme
 Alluire, vil. canton. Morbihan
 Allanches, v. canton. Cantal
 Allas-Champagne, b. Charente
 Allasme ou Allasad, b. Corrèze
 Allègre ou Alligre, v. canton.
 Haute-Loire
 Alknungie, *Germania*, gr. pays
 d'Europe, avec titre d'empire
 Allendorf, *Allendorfum*, v. dans
 le landgraviat de Hesse-Cas-
 sel
 Allendorf, v. dans le landgraviat
 de Hesse-Darmstadt
 Allerton, v. de la prov. d'York
 Allevard ou Allavard, *Alavardum*,
 b. canton. Isère
 Allexain, b. Mayenne
 Allier (l'), 3e département de
 France, formé du Bourbonnois;
 il tire son nom d'une
 rivière ainsi nommée
 Allonne, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Alloune, b. Oise
 Alloune, b. Sarthe
 Allos, v. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Alloue, b. Charente
 Alluye, *Alloia*, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Almada, *Cetabria*, b. de la vieille
 Castille
 Almanspach, v. de Souabe
 Almazan, ville de la nouvelle
 Castille
 Almanza, v. de la vieille Castille
 Almada, *Alena*, v. de l'Estrama-
 dure portugaise
 Almadine, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Almeida, *Almedia*, v. de Portug.
 Almenesch, b. Orne
 Almerie, *Almeria*, v. du roy. de
 Grenade
 Almisa, *Almidum*, ville de la
 Dalmatie
 Almouchiquois, peuples qui habi-
 tent au Canada
 Almuncar, *Manoba*, v. du roy.
 de Grenade
 Alost, *Alostum*, v. cant. Escaut
 Alpen ou Alpheu, v. près de
 Wesel
 Alpes, *Alpes*, h. m. d'Europe
 Alpes (basses), 4e dép. de Fr.,
 formé dans la Provence
 Alpes (hautes), 5e dép. de Fr.,
 formé dans le Dauphiné
 Alpes maritimes, 6e départe-
 ment de France, formé du
 comté de Nice
 Alpes de Souabe, *Alpes Suevica*,
 chaîne de montagnes
 Alp-Saxin, *Alpi-Saxum*, chaîne
 de montagnes de Suisse
 Alpuarras, *Alpuarras*, mon-
 tagnes dans le roy. de Gre-
 nade

Alsace, *Alsatia*, prov. de France
 Alsen, *Alsa*, île de Danemark,
 dans la mer Baltique
 Alsti l'd. *Alfelda*, v. du landgra-
 viat de Hesse-Darmstadt
 Alta-Mura, *Altus-Murus*, v. du
 roy. de Naples
 Alteca, *Altea*, ville du roy. de
 Valence
 Altena ou Altona, *Altenartum*,
 v. de la basse Saxe
 Altenau, *Altenavium*, v. de l'é-
 lectorat d'Hanovre
 Altenberg, v. de Misnie
 Altenbourg, *Altenburgum*, v. et
 château de Transilvanie
 Altenburg, *Aldenburgum*, v. de
 Misnie
 Altenbourg, v. de la b. Hongrie
 Altern, v. et château dans le
 comté de Mansfeld
 Althem ou Althan, b. de la haute
 Bavière
 Altin, *Altinium*, roy. et v. dans
 la grande Tartarie
 Altkirch, b. s.-préf. Haut-Rhin
 Altorf, *Altorfa*, v. dans le cercle
 de Franconie
 Altorf, b. de Suisse
 Altzey, *Altia*, v. canton. Mont-
 Tonnerre
 Alve de Tormes, *Alva*, v. du roy.
 de Léon
 Alvère (S.), b. cant. Dordogne
 Alzcim ou Adolzheimer, v. Mont-
 Tonnerre
 Alzire, v. du roy. de Valence
 Alzleben ou Alschleben, v. du
 duché de Magdebourg
 Alzon, v. canton. Gard
 Alzonne, b. canton. Aude
 Amadaba, *Amadabatam*, v. ca-
 pitale du roy. de Guzarate
 Amadam, v. de Perse
 Amadia, *Amadia*, v. dans le
 Kurdistan
 Amalfi, *Amalphis*, v. du roy. de
 Naples
 Amance, *Amantia*, b. Meurthe
 Amancey, b. canton. Doubs
 Amand (S.), Montrond, *Oppi-
 dum S. amandi*, v. sous-préf.
 Cher
 Amand (S.), v. canton. Nièvre
 Amand (S.), *Oppidum Sancti
 Amandi*, v. canton. Nord
 Amand (S.), b. canton. Lozère
 Amand (S.), b. e. Loir-et-Cher
 Amand-de-Bouex (S.), b. cant.
 Charente
 Amans (S.), b. canton. Tarn
 Amaus-des-Coptes (S.), b. cant.
 Aveyron
 Amant-Roches-Savine (S.), b.
 canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Amant-Talkende (S.), v. cant.
 Puy-de-Dôme
 Amarin (S.), b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Amasie, *Amasia*, ville de la
 Natolie
 Amatrice, v. de l'Abruzze
 Amazones (rivière des), *Amaz-
 onum Fluvius*, grand fleuve
 de l'Amérique méridionale

Ambazac, b. cant. H.-Vienne
 Ambarg, *Amborga*, v. de Lan-
 re
 Amberieux, b. canton. Ain
 Ambert, ville, sous-préf. Puy-de-Dôme
 Ambez, b. Gironde
 Ambérie, *Amberta*, v. Loire
 Ambleteuse, *Amblectua*, v. Pas-
 de-Calais
 Amboine, *Ambona*, l'une des
 îles Moluques
 Amboise, *Ambais*, v. canton.
 Indre-et-Loire
 Ambournay ou Ambrois, *Ambro-
 bromiacum*, v. Ain
 Amboy, v. des Etats-Unis
 Ambres, v. Tarn
 Ambrières, v. cant. Mayenne
 Ambroix (S.), v. canton. Gard
 Amclaud, île dans le Zéland
 Amélia, *America*, v. de la
 romaine
 Amérique, *America*, le plus
 grand monde, *New-World*,
 l'une des quatre parties du
 monde connu
 Amersford, *Amisforda*, ville de
 la prov. d'Utrecht
 Amiens, *Amoboniam*, v. capitale
 de la Picardie, s.-préf.
 Amiénois, *Ambianensis*, un
 pet. pays dans la Picardie
 Amilly, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Ammerschvir ou Amersfort,
 b. Bas-Rhin
 Amol, v. du pays des Usbes
 Amorgos, *Amorgus*, île de la
 chypriote, l'une des Cyclades
 Amou, b. canton. Laos
 Amoullins, b. Ariège
 Amour (S.), v. canton. Jura
 Amour, *Amara*, g. fleuve de
 l'Inde, et détroit en Asie
 Ampatras, *Ampara*, peuple
 de l'île de Madagascar
 Anapaza, pays et v. sur la b.
 de Zanguebar
 Ampelens, b. Haute-Loire
 Ampoigne, b. Mayenne
 Ampugnani, vil. canton. G.
 Ampus, b. Isère
 Ampurias, *Amporia*, v. et p.
 de la Catalogne
 Ampurias, v. de l'île de Sard.
 Amsterdam, *Amstelredamum*,
 capitale de Hollande
 Amsterdam, île de la mer du
 Sud
 Amur, fleuve de la Tartarie
 chinoise
 Ana, v. de l'Arabie déserte
 Anaboa, île du golfe de G.
 Anagni, v. de la Campagne
 Romaine
 Anabardé, b. cant. H.-Pyr.
 Ancarano, *Ancarum*, v. de
 la Marche d'Ancone
 Ancenis, *Ancresium*, v. s.-préf.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Ancerville, b. canton. May.
 Anchediva, v. sur la côte de
 Décan
 Ancelme, *Ancellum*, ville de
 Poméranie prussienne

Robert, roy. et riv. de la côte
 Or de Guinée
 Côte (la Marche d'), prov.
 Italie dans l'état romain
 ébène, *Ancon*, ville de l'état
 romain
 ébène, ou Encre, ou Albert, *An-
 ora*, v. Somme
 etoville, b. Manche
 etoville, b. Calvados
 cy-le-Franc, *Anciacum*, v. ou
 canton. Yonne
 Adalousie, *Andalusia Vanda-
 lorum*, prov. d'Espagne
 Adalousie (la nouv.), contrée
 de l'Amér. m. en Terra-Ferme
 Amans (île des), île dans le
 golfe de Bengale
 Andance, v. Ardèche
 Andart, b. Mayenne
 Andave, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Andot, *Andclous*, b. canton.
 Haute-Marne
 Andelys (les), *Andeliacum*, v.
 sous-préf. Eure
 Andenne, b. canton. Sambreville-
 Meuse
 Andéol (St.), *Fanum Sancti
 Andeoli*, v. Ardèche
 Anderslecht, b. canton. Dyle
 Andernach, *Autenacum*, v. cant.
 Rhin-et-Moselle
 Andes (les), *Andes* ou *las Cordil-
 leraz*, chaîne de mont. dans
 le Pérou, le Chili, &c.
 Andlaw, b. Bas-Rhin
 Andolsheim, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Andover, *Andoverum*, b. dans le
 Southampton
 Andouillé, b. Mayenne
 André (S.), groupe d'îles ou ar-
 chipel entre l'Amér. s. et l'A-
 s. de
 André (S.), pet. port d'Espagne
 André (S.), ou *Santander*, *Sancti
 Andreae Fanum*, v. d'Écosse
 André (côte de St.), v. Isère
 André (S.), v. Héralut
 André (S.), b. Haute-Loire
 André (S.), b. canton. B.-Alpes
 André (S.), b. canton. Eure
 André-de-Cubsac (S.), b. cant.
 Gironde
 André (S.), d'Herbetot, b. Calv.
 André (S.), de Valburgne, b.
 canton. Gard
 Andréas (S.), b. Gironde
 Andrasberg, ou Montagne de
 St.-André, v. de Saxe
 Andrézé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Andria, *Nelium*, v. du roy. de
 Naples
 Andrinople, *Adrianopolis*, v. de
 la Romanie
 Andros, *Andros*, île et v. de la
 Turquie eur. une des Cyclades
 Anduxar, *Illiturgis*, v. de l'An-
 dalousie
 Anduze, *Andusia*, v. cant. Gard
 Anet ou Annet, *Anctum*, b. cant.
 Eure-et-Loire
 Ange (S.), *Angelopolis*, v. du
 roy. de Naples

Angelos (la Pœbla de los),
Angelopolis, v. du Mexique
 Angen, v. de la b. Autriche
 Angerbourg, v. de Prusse
 Angermanie et Angermanland,
Angermania, prov. de Suède
 Angermund, *Angeramunda*, v.
 de Brandebourg
 Angermund, v. de Courlande
 Angerost, v. Roër
 Angers, *Andegavum* ou *Andega-
 vorum*, v. capitale de l'An-
 jou, évêché. préf. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Angerville, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Angerville-le-Martel, b. Seine-
 Inférieure
 Anghiera, *Angiera*, v. du Mila-
 nez
 Anglars, b. Cantal
 Angie, v. Vendée
 Angles, b. canton. Tarn
 Anglesey, *Mona*, île dans la
 prov. de Galles
 Anglesqueville, b. Seine-Infér.
 Anglet, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Angleterre, *Anglia*, grande île
 et roy. d'Europe
 Angletterre (la Nouvelle), partie
 des 13 États-Unis de l'Amér.
 septentrionale
 Anglona, v. du roy. de Naples
 Anglure, *Angledura*, v. canton.
 Marne
 Angola, *Angola*, roy. d'Afrique
 Angor, *Angonim*, province de
 l'Abissinie
 Angoulême, *Engolisma*, v. cap.
 de l'Angoumois, évêché. préf.
 Charente
 Angoumois (l'), prov. de Fr.
 Angoury, *Ancyra*, v. de Natolie
 Angra, *Angra*, v. dans l'île de
 Terceira, capitale des Açores
 Angrie, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Anguillara, v. de l'état romain
 Anguillara, v. du Padouan
 Anguill. (l'), *Anguis*, île, l'une
 des Antilles
 Angus, *Angusia*, prov. de l'É-
 cosse septentrionale
 Anhalt, *Principatus Anhalinum*,
 princip. dans la haute Saxe
 Anholt, v. du comté de Zurl-
 phen
 Aniane ou S.-Benoit d'Aniane,
Aniana, v. canton. Héralut
 Anizy-le-Château, b. cant. Aisne
 Anjaga, v. sur la côte du Mala-
 bar
 Anjoing, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Anjonga, établissement anglais
 sur la côte de Malabar
 Anjou, *Andegavia*, prov. de
 France
 Anjouan, une des îles de Co-
 more
 Annaberg ou S.-Anneberg, v.
 du cercle de la haute Saxe
 Annamabou, v. de Guinée
 Annand, *Annandum*, v. châ-
 et r. dans la prov. de Dum-
 fries

Annapolis, v. cap. du Maryland
 Anne (St.), 3 îles du Brésil
 Anne (St.), île et port dans
 l'île du Cap Breton
 Anneau, b. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Annebaut, b. Eure
 Annebon, *Annobona*, île sur la
 côte de Guinée
 Annece, *Annecium*, v. de Sa-
 voie. sous-préf. Mont-Blanc
 Annonay, *Annoniacum*, v. du h.
 Languedoc. canton. Ardèche
 Annot, *Annotia*, v. c. B.-Alpes
 Anweiler, b. c. Mont-Tonn.
 Anse, *Ansa*, v. canton. Rhône
 Anisco, *Anzicanum*, roy. d'Afr.
 Anso ou Christiania, *Ansoia*,
 v. de Norwège
 Anspach, ou Ohmspach, *Anspach-
 chium*, margraviat et v. dans
 la Franconie
 Anstrutter, 2 villes d'Écosse
 Antequera, *Antecaria*, v. du roy.
 de Grenade
 Antequera, v. de la n. Espagne
 Anthème (S.), b. canton. Puy-
 de-Dôme
 Antibes, *Antipolis*, v. cant. Var.
 Antigné, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Antigny ou Antihny, b. Vienne
 Antioqa, *Antiqua*, île, l'une des
 Antilles anglaises
 Antilles, *Antilla*, 28 îles dans le
 golfe du Mexique
 Antioche ou Anthakia, *Antio-
 chia*, v. de Syrie
 Antiocheta, *Antiochia*, v. de la
 Carmanie
 Antiparos, île de l'Archipel
 Antivari, *Antivarum*, v. de la
 Dalmatie
 Antoine, (S.), *S. Antonius*, v.
 Isère
 Antoine (S.), l'une des îles du
 Cap-Vert
 Antoinq, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Antongil (la baie d'), baie de
 l'île de Madagascar
 Antonin (S.), *Oppidum Sancti
 Antonini*, v. canton. Aveyron
 Antonne, b. Dordogne
 Antroignes, vil. cant. Ardèche
 Antrain ou Eutrain, *Interam-
 nes*, v. Nièvre
 Antrain, v. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Antrim, b. et comté d'Irlande
 Anvers, *Antverpia*, v. des Pays-
 Bas. préf. Deux-Nèthes
 Anzerma, *Anzerma*, prov. et v.
 de l'Am. m. dans le Popayan
 Annel ou Amal, v. de la Dalie
 Aoste, 2 bourgs. Drôme
 Aoste ou Aoste, *Augusta Prae-
 toria*, v. de Piémont, évêché.
 sous-préf. Doire
 Apalachie, *Apalatum*, roy. dans
 la Floride
 Apennin, *Apenninus mons*,
 chaîne de mont. qui sépare
 l'Italie
 Apenrade ou Apenrode, *Apen-
 roda*, v. de Danemarck
 Apolda, v. du duc. de Weimar
 Appenzel, *Abbatis cella*, b. cap.

du canton du même nom.
Suisse
Appelleville, b. Manche
Appleby, *Aballaba*, b. d'Angleterre
Appremont ou Aspremont, bourg.
Vendée
Après-lès-Veyne, b. canton.
Hautes-Alpes
Apt, *Apta Julia*, v. sous-préfet.
Vaucluse
Aqua, prov. sur la côte d'Or de
Guinée
Aqua-Negra, v. du Mantouan
Aquinoy, b. Eure
Aquila, *Aquila*, ville de l'A-
bruzzo
Aquilée, *Aquileia*, v. du Frioul
Aquinio, *Aquinum*, v. du roy. de
Naples
Arabie, *Arabia*, gr. pays d'Asie,
divisé en 3 parties: la Pé-
trée, la Déserte, et l'Heu-
reuse
Aracan, roy. et v. des Indes
Arad, comté et fort. de Hongrie
Ararat ou Harafat, mont. près
de la Mecque
Aragon, *Aragonia*, roy. ou prov.
d'Espagne
Aral, gr. lac d'Asie
Aramitz, vil. cant. B.-Pyénées
Aramout, *Aramuntium*, v. cant.
Gard
Aran, *Arania*, vallée des Pyrén-
nées
Arauda de Duero, *Randa*, v.
dans la vieille Castille
Ararath, h. mont. de l'Arménie
Arassi, v. de l'état de Gènes
Arauco, *Arauco*, forteresse du
Chili
Arava, *Arava*, comté et forte-
resse de la haute Hongrie
Araw, *Aravia*, *Aravia*, *Araugia*,
v. de l'Argow
Arbe, *Arba*, île et v. près les
côtes de la Dalmanie
Arberg, *Arloz mons*, v. du canton
de Berne
Arbogis, v. de la Westmanie
Arbois, *Arborosa*, v. cant. Jura
Arbon, *Arbor felix*, v. de la
Turgowie
Arbourg, *Arloz Burgus*, v. du
canton de Berne
Arbresle, v. canton. Rhône
Arc-en-Barrois, v. c. H.-Marne
Arcadia (l') ou Arcadie, golfe et
v. de la Morée
Arcate, v. dans l'Inde
Arces, b. Charente-Inférieure
Archangel, *Archangelopolis*, v.
cap. de la prov. de Dwina
Archiaac, b. cant. Charente-Inf-
érieure
Archidona, v. de l'Andalousie
Archingeal, b. Charente-Infér.
Archipel, *Archipelagus*, *Mare*
Ægeum, partie de la Méditer-
ranée. Europe et Asie
Arcis, v. Yonne
Arcis-sur-Aube, *Ariaca ad-Al-*
ham, v. de Champagne. sous-
préf. Aube
Aro, *Arcus*, v. du Tyrol

Arcos ou Arch, *Arcobriga*, v. de
l'Andalousie
Arcs, b. Var
Ardagh, v. d'Irlande
Ardebil, *Ardebila*, ville de l'A-
débijan
Ardèche, 7e département de Fr.
formé dans le Vivarais et les
Cévennes
Ardenbourg, *Ardenburgum*, v.
Escaut
Ardenne, *Arduenna Sylva*, gr.
forêt de France
Ardennes, 8e département de
Fr. formé dans la Champagne
Ardier ou Ardra, *Ardra*, roy. de
la Guinée
Ardes ou Ardres, *Ardrea*, v. canton.
Puy-de-Dôme
Ardeslays, b. Vienne
Ardéard ou Artécart, *Ardatum*,
v. d'Irlande
Ardin, b. Vienne
Ardoye, b. canton. Lys
Ardres, *Ardrea*, v. Pas-de-Calais
Areeka, port sur la Mer-Rouge
Arenberg, *Arenberga*, v. du
cercle de Westphalie
Arensberg, *Arensberga*, v. du
cercle de Westphalie
Arensbourg, *Arensburgum*, v.
capitale de l'île d'Oesel
Arensvalde, *Arensvalda*, v. dans
la n. Marche de Brandebourg
Arequipa ou Ariquipa, *Arequi-*
pa, v. du Pérou
Aresche, v. Jura
Arevallo, v. de la viell. Castille
Arezzo, *Arctium*, v. de Toscane
Argelès, v. cant. Pyrénées-Or.
Argelès, b. sous-préf. Hautes-
Pyrénées
Argences, b. Calvados
Argent, v. canton. Cher
Argental, *Argentacium*, v. cant.
Corrèze
Argentan, *Argentonium*, *Argen-*
tanum, v. sous-préf. Orne
Argenteuil, *Argentolium*, b. cant.
Seine-et-Oise
Argenteuil, b. Yonne
Argentièrre (l'), *Argenteria*, île
de l'Archipel
Argentièrre (l'), *Argenteria*, v.
sous-préf. Ardèche
Argunère (l'), v. Hautes-Alpes
Argentine, b. Mont-Blanc
Argenton, *Argentomagus*, *Ar-*
gentonum, v. canton. Indre
Argenton-le-Château, v. cant.
Deux-Sèvres
Argentré, b. canton. Mayenne
Argentré, vil. c. Ille-et-Vilaine
Argilly, b. Côte-d'Or
Argine, b. canton. Marengo
Argone (l'), *Argona*, contrée en
Champagne
Argostoli, port de Céphalonie
Argouges, b. Manche
Argow (l'), *Argea*, *Argonia*, *Ar-*
græa, contrée de Suisse
Argueil, b. canton. Seine-Infér.
Arguin, *Arguinum*, île près la
côte occid. de la Nigritie
Argus, v. de la Tartarie orient.

Argy, b. Indre
Argrie, *Argyrelia*, prov. de
l'Écosse méridionale
Argyro (San Filippo d'), *Argy-*
rium, v. dans le val de Den-
na
Arhus ou Arhusen, *Arhus*, v.
dans le Nord-Jutland
Ariano, *Arianum*, v. du roy. de
Naples
Ariano, *Arianum*, b. cant. de
Ferrarois
Arica, *Arica*, v. et port de Pe-
rou
Aricouri (les), peuples dans la
Guinée
Arinthod, v. canton. Jura
Aripo, fort de l'île de Ceylan
Arjusaux, v. canton. Landes
Ariant, v. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
Ariant-Bourg, b. Puy-de-Dôme
Arles, *Arclae*, v. de Provence
canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
Arles, *Arche*, v. du Roussillon
canton. Pyrénées-Orientales
Arlèsheia, v. Haut-Rhin
Arleuf, b. Nièvre
Arleux, *Arleudum*, v. cant. Nord
Arlian, *Oranlianum*, v. du canton
de Luxembourg, cant. de
Armagh, *Armagh*, v. d'Irlande
Armaguac, *Arminiacum*, v. de
France. Gers
Arménie, *Armenia*, grand p. de
d'Asie
Armentières, *Armentaria*, vil.
canton. Nord
Arnieu, v. Isère
Armiro (l'), *Armirus*, golfe et
de la Macédoine
Armuyden, *Armusad*, v. dans
l'île de Walchereen
Arnac-la-Porte, b. H.-Vienne
Arnay-le-Duc, ou Arnay-le-
rout, *Arnetum*, v. de Bourgogne.
canton. Côte-d'Or
Arpeberg, *Arpeburgum*, v. de
viell. Marche de Bourgogne
Arpedum, v. du canton de
Arneval, b. canton. Sarre
Aruehin, *Arnold*, v. de
Hollande
Arno, *Arnus*, fleuve de Toscane
Arnould (S.), *Oppidum S. Ar-*
nulphi, v. Seine-et-Oise
Arnshof, v. de la b. Autriche
Arnshcim, v. Mont-Tonnerre
Arnstad, *Arnstadum*, v. de
tadium, v. de la Thuringe
Arnstein, v. de Franconie
Arosen, v. du cercle du
Rhin
Aranches, *Arunci*, v. de Poitou
Aroue ou Aroua, *Aroua*, v. de
duché de Milan
Arool, *Arala*, v. de l'Ukraine
Aroslay, v. de l'île de Malte
Arouens (le des), à l'embou-
chure de la riv. des Amalans
Arpajon, v. du Hurepoix, cant.
Seine-et-Oise
Arpajon ou Severac-le-Château,
v. canton. Aveyron
Arpino, *Arpinum*, v. du roy. de
Naples

qua, *Argua*, v. du Padouan
 rquenay, b. Mayenne
 rques, *Archac*, v. Seine-Infér.
 rques, b. canton. Aude
 rquian, v. Loiret
 rades, v. du roy. de Tunis
 ran ou Arren, *Aria*, île d'Écos.
 raney, b. Meuse
 ras, *Arrebates*, v. cap. de l'Ar-
 tois. évêc. préf. Pas-de-Calais
 reau, v. cant. H.-Pyrenées
 riège, *Aurigera*, 9e départem.
 de France, formé dans les
 comtés de Foix et Couserans
 ruc, *Araa*, île de Danemark
 rojo de S. Servan, v. de l'E-
 stranadure espagnole
 rton, b. Eure-et-Loire
 s, b. Creuse
 s, b. de l'île de Rhé
 saunas, v. de Russie
 say, b. Vienne
 st, b. du canton de Schwitz
 sta (P), *Arta*, v. d'Albanie
 stannes, b. Indre-et-Loire
 stnac, b. Charente-Infér.
 stnai, *Arthaneum*, b. Loiret
 stern, v. dans le cercle de
 l'Thuringe
 rthés, b. canton. B.-Pyrenées
 rthy, b. d'Irlande
 rtois, *Atrabatenis Comitatus*,
 prov. de Fr. dans les Pays-
 Bas
 rtonne, *Artana*, v. Puy-de-D.
 rts, île. Morbihan
 rzfeld, b. canton. Forêts
 ruba, île des Antilles
 rudy, b. cant. Basses-Pyrenées
 rundel ou Arondel, *Arzuina*,
 b. dans le Sussex
 rweiller, b. canton. Rhin-et-
 Moselle
 rzacq, b. cant. B. Pyrenées
 rzaneau, v. canton. Finistère
 rzille, *Arzila*, v. du roy. de
 Fez
 rzingan ou Arzengan, v. de la
 Natolie
 rzad-Abad ou Ased-Abad, v. de
 l'Irac-Agemi
 rzaph (S.), v. du pays de Galles
 rzain, b. Basses-Pyrenées
 rzension (l'île de l'), *Ascensio*,
 entre l'Afrique et le Brésil
 rzchat, v. Dyle
 rzchaffembourg, *Aschburgum*, v.
 et électorat d'Allemagne
 rzchères, b. Loiret
 rzcherleben, *Ascherleba*, v. de la
 principauté d'Anhalt
 rzksund, v. de la Néricie
 rzcoli, *Asculum*, v. dans la
 Marche d'Ancone
 rzcoli de Satriano, *Asculum de*
Satriano, v. du roy. de Naplès
 rzold-la-Ville, vil. e. Ardennes
 rzhurton, b. d'Angleterre
 rzie, *Asia*, l'une des quatre par-
 ties d. la terre
 rzimara, *Herculis Insula*, île près
 de la côte occ. de Sardaigne
 rzkeaton, b. d'Irlande

Asna, v. de la haute Egypte
 Asola, *Asola*, v. du Bressan
 Asolo, *Asulum*, v. du Trévisan
 Asole, vallée du Béarn
 Aspect, b. canton. H.-Garonne
 Asperosa, *Abdera*, ville de la
 Romanie
 Aspiran, b. Hérault
 Aspr-mont, b. e. Alpes-Marit.
 Aspre, b. Basses-Alpes
 Aspres (les), b. Eure
 Asprières, b. canton. Aveyron
 Assancelé, v. d'Arménie
 Assche, b. cant. Dyle
 Ass-le-Béranger, b. Sarthe
 Assé-le-Boisne, b. Sarthe
 Assé-le-Seboul, b. Sarthe
 Assenchief, v. dans le Diarbeck
 Assendé, b. canton. Faucat
 Assens, v. dans l'île de Fionie
 Assise, *Assisium*, ville de l'état
 romain
 Assomption (île de l'), *Assump-
 tio*, dans le golfe de S. Lau-
 rent.
 Assomption, *Assumptio*, v. du
 Paraguay
 Asson, b. Basses-Pyrenées
 Assonne, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Assy, b. Oise
 Astabat, v. de l'Arménie
 Astafort, b. cant. Lot-et-Gar.
 Astarac, *Astaracensis Ager*, pet.
 prov. de Fr. en Gascogne
 Asternbat ou Astrabal, *Astera-
 batia*, pays et v. de la Perse
 Asti, *Asta Colonia*, v. et comté
 de Piémont. év. préf. Tanaro
 Astier (S.), b. Dordogne
 Astille, b. Mayenne
 Astorga, *Asturica*, v. du roy. de
 Léon
 Astracan, gouv. et v. de l'em-
 pire de Russie, en Tartarie
 Astura, v. de l'état romain
 Asturie, *Asturia*, prov. d'Espag.
 Atacama, port du Pérou
 Atacames, gouvern. dépendant
 de l'audience de Quito
 Atlaya, v. de l'Estranadure p.
 Atena, *Atena*, v. du roy. de Na-
 ples
 Ath, *Athum*, v. du Hainault austr.
 canton. Jemmapes
 Athbois, b. d'Irlande
 Athée, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Athènes, *Athenæ*, v. de Grèce
 capitale de la Livadie
 Athenrey, *Athenria*, v. d'Irlande
 Atherdée, b. d'Irlande
 Athes, *Atheke*, v. Soume
 Athis, b. canton. Orne
 Athlone, *Athlona*, contrée d'Ir-
 lande
 Athol, *Atholia*, contrée de l'E-
 cosse septentrionale
 Athos, *Agios Oros*, ou *Monte*
Santo, mont. de la Macédoine
 Atlas, *Atlas*, chaîne de mon-
 tagnes d'Afrique
 Atock, *Atochium*, prov. et v.
 de l'empire du Mogol
 Atria, v. de l'Abruzze
 Atterdorf, v. dans le comté de
 Hess.-Cassel

Atterdôn, v. du duc. de Westph.
 Atterndorn ou Otterndorf, v. du
 cercle de basse Saxe
 Attichi, *Attichiacum*, b. e. Oise
 Atigny, *Attiniacum*, b. canton.
 Ardennes
 Attinga, pays vers le cap Co-
 morin
 Attisohetz ou Attiwald, le bois
 d'Attis, en Suisse
 Aub, v. de l'év. de Wartzbourg
 Aubagne, *Albinia*, v. Bouches-
 du-Rhône
 Auban, b. canton. Var
 Aube, *Alba*, 10e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans la Champagne
 Aubel, b. canton. Ourte
 Aubenas, *Albinium*, v. du bas
 Vivarais. canton. Ardèche
 Aubenton, *Albantonium*, v. cant.
 Aisne
 Auvergne, b. Marne
 Auvergne, vil. cant. H.-Marne
 Aubeterre, *Albaterra*, v. canton.
 Charente
 Aubière, *Avitacum*, b. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Aubiers (les), b. Deux-Sèvres
 Aubicq, b. Gers
 Aubignan, b. Vaucluse
 Aubigné, b. Sarthe
 Aubigny, *Albinacum*, v. canton.
 Cher
 Aubigny, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Aubin (S.), b. cant. Aveyron
 Aubin-d'Aubigné (S.), vil. cant.
 Ille-et-Vilaine
 Aubin-du-Cormier (S.), *Cornu-
 tin*, v. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Aubin-Languie (S.), b. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Aubin-Tergaste (S.), b. Manche
 Aubonne, *Albona*, v. du canton de
 Berne
 Aubusson, *Albutia*, ville de la
 Marche, sous-préf. Creuse
 Aucagurel, v. du roy. d'Adi
 Auch, *Augusta Aucorum*, v.
 cap. de l'Armagnac. préf.
 Gers
 Auchy ou Oulchy, b. Aisne
 Aueui, b. canton. H.-Pyrenées
 Aude, *Atax*, 11e départem. de
 Fr. formé dans le Languedoc
 Audenge, b. canton. Gironde
 Audernaerde, v. de Flandres.
 sous-préf. Escout
 Audoux, b. canton. Doubs
 Audierne, b. Finistère
 Audincourt, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Audruick, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Audun-le-Roman, vil. e. Moselle
 Auffay, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Aufnau ou Uinau, *Ufnaugia*, île
 du lac de Zurich
 Auge, *Algia*, petit pays en Nor-
 mandie
 Augé, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Augusta, v. de la Géorgie
 Augustow, *Augustavia*, v. de
 Pologne
 Aulus, v. Gard
 Aulaye (S.), b. cant. Dordogne
 Aulnay, v. cant. Charente-Inf.
 Aulouza, b. Corseze

Ault, b. canton. Somme
 Aumagne, b. Charente-Inf.^r.
 Aumale ou Albarne, *Albanaria*, v. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Aumont, b. canton. Lozère
 Aunau, b. Sarthe
 Aunay, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Aunay, b. canton. Calvados
 Anneau, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Auneuil, b. canton. Oise
 Aunis (le pays d'), *Alnisium*, pet. prov. de France. Charente-Inf.
 Aups, *Alpes*, v. cant. Var
 Aurach, *Auracum*, v. et château du duché de Wurtemberg
 Aurach-le-Duc ou Herzog-Aurach, v. de l'évêché de Bavière
 Auray, *Auracum*, v. et port de la b. Br.-tag. cant. Morbihan
 Aure, vallée de l'Arno
 Aureillé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Aurangabad, v. capitale du roy. de Décan
 Aurias, b. Haute-Garonne
 Aurick, *Auricum*, v. de l'Est-Frise
 Aurnac, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Aurnay, île sur les côtes de Normandie
 Aurillac, *Aureliacum*, v. de la h. Auvergne. préf. Cantal
 Aurilly, b. Eure
 Auriol, b. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Auros, vil. canton. Gironde
 Auroux, b. Lozère
 Augsburg, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, v. capit. du cercle de Souabe
 Aussée, b. de la haute Stirie
 Aussig, *Austra*, v. de Bohême
 Ausson, b. Yonne
 Austerive, b. Drôme
 Austerlitz ou Slawkow, v. de la Moravie
 Autave, v. cant. H.-Garonne
 Authon, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Authon, v. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Authum et Emeu, *Hustedantum*, b. Drôme
 Autrey, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Autriche, *Austria*, grande prov. d'Allemagne
 Autry, *Atrincum*, v. Loiret
 Auzillat, *Bracte Augustulorum*, ville de Bourgogne. évêché. sous-préf. Saône-et-Loire
 Auvent (S.), b. Charente
 Auvergne, *Avernus*, prov. de France
 Auvers, *Alvernum*, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Auvers-le-Amon, b. Sarthe
 Auwillard, v. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Auxerry, *Autisiodorum*, v. cap. de l'Auxerrois. préf. Yonne
 Auxois, *Pagus Alesiensis*, petite contrée en Bourgogne
 Auxonne, *Aussongis*, v. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Auxy-la-Réunion, *Auxy-le-Château*, v. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Auxances, v. canton. Creuse
 Auzat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Auzelle, b. Puy-de-Dôme

Auzoir-le-Marché, v. canton. Loir-et-Cher
 Auzon ou Auxon, *Alona*, v. Haut-Loire
 Ava, *Arisabum*, roy. et v. dans l'île de Nippon
 Ava, roy. et v. sur le golfe de Bengale
 Ava, roy. et v. dans une île entre celles de Nippon et de Bungo
 Availles, b. canton. Nièvre
 Avalon, *Abbas*, v. de l'Auxois. sous-préf. Yonne
 Avattha, golfe de Kamatchatka
 Aveiro, *Lavara Averiani*, v. du Portugal
 Avelghem, b. canton. Lys
 Avellino, *Abellinum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Avenay, v. Marne
 Avenche ou Avauche, *Aventicum*, v. de Suisse
 Avenières, b. Mayenne
 Avenières, *Aveneria*, b. Ain
 Avenue, b. canton. Ourthe
 Averbach, v. du haut Palatinat de Bavière
 Averno ou Averno, lat du roy. de Naples
 Aversberg, b. de la Carniole
 Aversa, *Avessa*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Aves (l'île d') ou des Oiseaux, *Avium insula*, île de l'Am. m.
 Avesnes, *Avana*, v. du Hainaut. sous-préf. Nord
 Avesnes-le-Comte, v. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Avesse, b. Sarthe
 Aveyron, 12^e département de France, formé dans la Guienne et la Rouergue
 Avignon, *avento*, petit état et v. de France. év. préf. Vaucluse
 Avignonnet, b. Aude
 Avila, *Abula*, v. du Pérou
 Avila, *Abula*, v. de la vieille Castille
 Aviles, *Avila*, v. du roy. de Léon
 Avillane, b. canton. Pô
 Avire, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Avis, *Avision*, v. de l'Alentéjo
 Avize, b. canton. Marne
 Avoise, b. Sarthe
 Avoird (S.), v. cant. Moselle
 Avranches, *Abrincus*, v. de Normandie. sous préf. Manche
 Avrillé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Awatela, port du Kamatchatka
 Awien, *Alena*, v. du cercle de Souabe
 Ax, v. canton. Ariège
 Axel, *Axela*, v. canton. Escout
 Axime, petit pays sur la côte d'Or de Guinée
 Ay, *Agium*, v. canton. Marne
 Ay (S.), b. Loiret
 Ayamonte, *Aymontium*, v. de l'Andalousie
 Ayen, v. canton. Corrèze
 Aymarçoe, *Armaspicæ*, v. Gard

Aymeries, v. Nord
 Ayron, b. Vienne
 Aytré, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Azamor, *Azamoram*, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Azay, 2 bourgs. Deux-Sèvres
 Azay-le-Château, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Azay-le-Féron, b. Indre
 Azay-le-Rideau, *Aziacum*, vil. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Azay-sur-Cher, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Azé, b. Mayenne
 Azena, Azena, ou Acham, dans les états du roy. d'Ava
 Azenay, b. Vendée
 Azilaan, Azille, ou Aillan, Aude
 Azmer ou Banda, v. de la part d'Azmer, aux états du roy. d'Azem
 Azou ou Azou, *Azoum*, v. de la part d'Azem
 Azof ou Azow, v. de la part de l'artarie

B.

BA, v. de la Guinée
 Baar, v. Bas-Rhin
 Babel (S.), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Babel (S.), b. Haute-Loire
 Babel-Mandell, *Babel-Mandell*, fratum, détroit qui joint le Mer Rouge à l'océan
 Baca, Baza, *Basti*, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Baçaim, *Bacaimum*, v. et port du roy. de Visapour
 Baçar ou Bakar, *Bacra*, ville de la Mongolie
 Bacaseray, *Bacaseray*, capitale de la presqu'île de Crète
 Baccarach, *Baccarachum*, v. du Rhin-et-Moselle
 Baccarat, v. canton. Meuse
 Bachelery (la), b. Dordogne
 Bachian, *Bachianum*, île de l'Inde. Moluques
 Bachmut, v. sur le Don
 Bacilly, b. Manche
 Baeou, *Baoku*, ou *Bakou*, v. de Perse
 Bacqueville, b. Eure
 Bacqueville, b. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Badajoz, *Badajozum*, v. de l'Espagne. tramadoro espagnole
 Bade ou Baden, *Thermopylarum*, v. cap. du margraviat de Bade. même nom, dans le cercle de Souabe
 Bade ou Baden, *Therma riores*, v. de Suisse
 Baile ou Baden, *Therma Julia*, v. d'Autriche
 Badenweiler, v. du Brisgau
 Badonvillers, v. Meurthe
 Baeca, *Baeca*, *Ficia*, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Baffa, île, cap, et v. dans l'île de Chypre
 Baffin's Baie, ou Baie de Baffin

Sinus Baffini, gr. baie dans les terres arctiques
 Bagdad, *Bagdatum*, ville de l'Irac-Arabie
 Bagé-le-Châtel, v. canton. Ain
 Baglagna, prov. de l'Indostan
 Baguagur ou Hyderabad, ou Golconde, *Golconda*, v. du roy. de Golconde
 Baguara, v. de la Calabre ultérieure
 Baguarea, *Balneum Regis*, v. de l'état Romain
 Baguères, *Aque Bigerronum*, v. sous-préf. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Baguères-de-Luchon, *Aque Conventarium*, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Baguoles, *Balnolum*, v. du bas Languedoc. canton. Gard
 Bahama, *Bahama*, l'une des îles Lucaines
 Bahar, prov. de l'Indostan
 Bahlingen, v. du duc. de Wirt.
 Bahrein ou Bahrein, prov. et île de l'Arabie heureuse
 Bahus, *Bahusium*, v. de Suède
 Bais, v. du roy. de Naples
 Baignes, vil. canton. Charente
 Baigneux ou Baigneux-les-Juifs, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Baigorry, vallée de la h. Navarre
 Baikal, lac de la Tartarie russe
 Baillancourt-Evêque, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Baillée, b. Mayenne
 Baillencourt ou Belle, *Balionum*, v. canton. Nord
 Bailloul (le), b. Sarthe
 Bailloul-les-Soc. b. canton. Oise
 Baillou, b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Baiss, b. canton. Vosges
 Baiss, b. Mayenne
 Baissas, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Bakan, v. du roy. d'Avastan, v. de Walaquie
 Bakelna, v. de la Russie europ.
 Calagne (la), *Balanis*, province de l'île de Corse. Golo
 Balaguat ou Balagat, *Balagata*, prov. dans le Décan
 Balaguier, *Balagarium*, v. de la Catalogne
 Balambangan, île sur la côte sept. de Bornéo
 Balambuan ou Palambuan, *Balambuanum*, v. de l'île de Java
 Balarnue, b. Hérault
 Balasore, v. des états du Nizam
 Balaton, lac. de la h. Hongrie
 Balbastro, *Balbastrum*, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Balbœ, *Heliopulis*, v. de Syrie
 Balkeke ou Balkke, v. du pays des Usbeks
 Baldivia, port du Chili
 Bâle, *Balea*, l'un des cantons et v. de Suisse
 Balgaut, chaîne de mont. qui traversent l'Inde
 Bali, *Balya*, île, roy., et v. des Indes
 Bali ou Danali, roy. de l'Abissinie
 Ballan, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Ballée, b. Indre-et-Loire

Ballenstad, v. de la principauté d'Anhalt
 Balleroy, b. canton. Calvados
 Ballinekil, v. d'Irlande
 Ballinroab, v. d'Irlande
 Balli Shannon, b. d'Irlande
 Ballon, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Ballon, b. canton. Sarthe
 Ballots ou Balots, b. Mayenne
 Balmord, b. Rhône
 Balmalu ou S.-Jean, b. d'Irlande
 Balon, v. Sarthe
 Balowa, v. du roy. de Décan
 Baltimore, v. du Maryland
 Baltimore, v. d'Irlande
 Baltique (mer), gr. golfe entre l'Allemagne et la Pologne
 Baluclava ou Jambol, port et bourgade de la Crimée
 Balve, v. de Westphalie
 Balzac, b. Charente
 Bamba, *Bamba*, prov. du roy. de Congo
 Bamberg, *Grovionarium*, évêché et v. de Franconie
 Bamberg, v. de Hohelme
 Bambouc ou Bambeck, roy. dans la Nigritie
 Baumbury, *Bamburia*, b. de la prov. d'Oxford
 Bamuff, v. d'Ecosse
 Banara ou Benares, *Benara*, v. du roy. de Bengale
 Bane, b. Ardèche
 Banca, *Begca*, détroit, île, et v. d'Asie
 Bancais, v. du roy. d'Achem
 Bancok, *Bancocum*, fort du roy. de Siam
 Banda, *Banda*, sept. îles d'Asie
 Bander-Apassi ou Goumou, v. de Perse
 Bander-Congo, v. de Perse
 Bandon Bridge, b. d'Irlande
 Bangor, *Bangorem*, v. de la principauté de Galles
 Bangor, v. d'Irlande
 Banialuc ou Bagnaluc, *Banialucum*, v. enp. de la Bosnie
 Bannaler, b. canton. Finistère
 Bannec, b. Sarthe
 Bannock, b. d'Irlande
 Banton, vil. cant. Basses-Alpes
 Bantam, *Bantanum*, roy. et v. dans l'île de Java
 Bantry, baie sur la côte occid. de l'Irlande
 Bapaoue, *Bopalma*, v. de l'Artois, canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Bar, *Barium*, v. de Pologne
 Bar, vil. canton. Var
 Bar, b. Corrèze
 Bar (D. de) ou Barrois, pays entre la Lorraine et la Champ.
 Bar-le-Duc, *Bar-sur-Ornain*, v. cap. du duché de Bar. préfet. Meuse
 Bar-sur-Aube, *Barum ad Album*, v. de Champagne. sous-préf. Aube
 Bar-sur-Seine, *Barum ad Segunnam*, v. de Bourgogne. sous-préf. Aude
 Barab, lac dans la Tartarie

Barabins ou Barabinskoi, peuple de la Tartarie, en Sibérie
 Baracé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Baracoa, v. de l'île de Cuba
 Baranca de Malanbo (la), v. de l'Amérique, en Terre-ferme
 Baraniwar, *Baranium*, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Baraton, vallée du Béarn
 Barbade, *Barbata*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Barbantane, b. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Barbara, île sur la côte du Brésil
 Barbare, *Barbaria*, grande cont. d'Afrique
 Barbastre, b. dans l'île de Noirmoutier. Vendée
 Barbato, v. de l'Andalousie
 Barbarino, *Barberinum*, v. de Toscane
 Barbeyrac, v. Aude
 Barbezicux, *Barbesillum*, v. de Saintonge. s.-préf. Charente
 Barboine, v. Marne
 Barbara, *Barbara*, v. du roy. d'Adel
 Barboude, *Barbuda*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Barbusinskoy, v. de la Russie as.
 Barby, *Barbium*, v. de Saxe
 Barea, *Barea*, gr. cont. d'Afrique
 Barcelonne, *Barcino*, v. capitale de la Catalogne
 Barcelonne, v. Drôme
 Barcelonne, v. Gers
 Barcelonnette, *Barcilona*, vallée et v. du Dauphiné. sous-préf. Basses-Alpes
 Barcelonnette-de-Vitrolle, b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Barcelos, *Barclum*, v. sur la côte du Malabar
 Barcelos, *Barcelorum*, v. de Port.
 Barksbire, *Barckvia*, province d'Angleterre
 Barle (île de), *Bardum*, île sur la côte de Malabar
 Barli, v. du duché de Parme
 Bardouche, vallée du Dauph.
 Bardouche, b. canton. Pô
 Bardt, *Bardum*, v. du duché de Poméranie
 Bareith ou Bareuth, ville de Franconie
 Barentin, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Barenton, *Barentonium*, v. cant. Manche
 Barleur, *Barofluctum*, v. de Normandie. Manche
 Barge, b. canton. Stura
 Bargesmont, v. Var
 Bargey, *Berigonum*, v. de l'Ecosse méridionale
 Bari, *Barium*, prov. et v. du roy. de Naples
 Barjac, v. canton. Gard
 Barjols, *Barjolium*, v. cant. Var
 Barkan, v. de Hongrie
 Barkley, v. de la province de Gloucester
 Barlette, *Barolium*, v. du roy. de Naples

Barneveldt, *Barneveldi insula*, île dans le détroit de Magellan
 Barneville, b. canton. Manche
 Barnevill, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Barnum (Haut et Bas), 2 cercles de Brandebourg
 Barnstable, *Barnstabula*, v. dans le Devonshire
 Baroche, *Baroche*, v. du roy. de Guzarate
 Baroche (la), b. Orne
 Baron, b. Oise
 Baronnies (les), *Baronia*, cont. dans le Dauphiné
 Barouse, vallée de l'Armagnac
 Barr, v. d'Alsace. sous-préf. Bas-Rhin
 Barra, l'une des îles Hébrides
 Barran, b. Gers
 Barraux, v. Isère
 Barre, b. Eure
 Barre, b. canton. Lozère
 Barrême, b. canton. B.-Alpes
 Barrêt, b. Charante
 Barsac, b. Gironde
 Barsin, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Barthelemy, v. de Prusse
 Barth (la), b. c. H.-Pyrénées
 Barthélemy (S.), v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Barthélemy (S.), île, l'une des Antilles
 Baruth, *Baruthum*, v. de Syrie
 Baruth, v. de l'elector. de Saxe
 Barwick ou Herwick, *Barwicum*, v. d'Angleterre
 Bas, île. Finistère
 Bas en Basset, b. cant. H.-Loire
 Buscharage, b. canton. Forêts
 Bascon, b. Landes
 Basilicite (la), *Lucania*, prov. du roy. de Naples
 Basilgorod, *Basilopolis*, v. de la Tartarie russe
 Baskirie, contrée de la Tartarie
 Baw, *Bassa*, île d'Ecosse
 Bassac, b. Charante
 Bassano, *Bassanum*, v. de l'état de Venise
 Bassée (la), *Bassorum Oppidum*, v. canton. Nord
 Bassempoy, v. Landes
 Bassignin, *Augusta Batiensium*, b. au duché de Milan
 Bassigny (le), *Bassinacum Ager*, petit Pays en Champagne
 Bassora ou Balsora, *Torodon*, ville de l'Irac-arab.
 Bassoué, b. Gers
 Bastia, *Bastia, Mantinum*, v. de l'île de Corse. préf. Golo
 Bastia, v. de l'Albanie
 Bastia, v. du duché de Modène
 Bastiano (San), b. c. Marvigo
 Bastide (la), vil. canton. Lot
 Bastide (la), d'Armagnac, v. Gers
 Bastide-Clerence (la), v. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bastide-Montfort (la), b. Tarn
 Bastide-Seron (la), v. canton. Ariège
 Bastimentos, île à l'embou-

chure de la baie du Nombre de Dios
 Bastion-de-France, placé sur la côte de Barbarie
 Bastognack ou Bastogne, *Bastonia*, v. canton. Forêts
 Basville, *Bastivilla*, v. de la Martinique
 Bata, prov. et v. du roy. de Congo
 Batavia, *Batavia*, v. du roy. de Bantam
 Batavie ou République Batave, nom des Provinces-Unies de Hollande
 Batembourg, *Bata-odorum*, v. du duché de Gueldre
 Bath, *Batania*, v. dans le Somersetshire
 Bath, v. de la Caroline septent.
 Batha, Bath, ou Baehin, *Balgia*, v. et comté de Hongrie
 Bathmonster, *Bathienise Monasterium*, v. de Hongrie
 Baticala, *Baticala*, roy. et ville sur la côte de Malabar
 Baticalo ou Maticalo, roy. et v. dans l'île de Ceylan
 Bâtis-la-Neuve, b. c. B.-Alpes
 Batilly, b. Loiret
 Batothine, v. de l'île de Gilolo
 Battie, b. dans le Sussex
 Batusaber, v. de la presqu'île de Malacca
 Baubray, b. Eure
 Baul, v. canton. Morbihan
 Baudouillers, v. Meurthe
 Baufay, b. Sarthe
 Baugé ou Baugé, *Balgianum*, v. sous-préf. Maine-et-Loire
 Baugé, *Balgium*, v. Saône-et-Loire
 Baugenci, *Balgentiarum*, v. de l'Orléanois. canton. Loiret
 Baugy, b. canton. Cher
 Baulle, b. Loiret
 Baumes-les-Nonnes, *Balma*, v. sous-préf. Doubs
 Baumholder, b. canton. Sarre
 Bausk, *Bauskum*, v. de Courlande
 Bausset, b. canton. Var
 Bautzen ou Budissen, *Budissa*, v. cap. de la haute Lusace
 Baux, b. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Baux (les), de Breteuil, b. Eure
 Bayev ou Havay, *Bagacum*, v. canton. Nord
 Bavière, *Bavaria*, état considér. et l'un des cercles d'Allemagne
 Bayazet, v. d'Arménie
 Baye de Tous-les-Saints, baye sur la côte mérid. du Brésil
 Bayeux, *Bajoc*, v. cap. du Bessin. évêché. sous-préf. Calvados
 Bayon, v. canton. Meurthe
 Bayonne, v. de la Guienne, évêc. sous-préf. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bayonne, v. de la Galice
 Bays, b. ou pet. v. Loire-Infér.
 Bays, b. canton. Mayenne

Bazadois (le), *Faustaria A-* pet. prov. dans la b. Guenne
 Bazas, *Fauste*, v. cap. du Bazadois. sous-préf. Gironde
 Bazeilles (St.), b. Lot-et-Gar.
 Bazioges, *Bazira*, v. H.-Garon.
 Bazoche (la), *Bazoca*, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Bazoches-les-Gallerandes, b. canton. Loiret
 Bazoches-sur-Hoëme, bourg. canton. Orne
 Bazoges, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Bazoges, b. Vendée
 Bazoges, b. Sarthe
 Bazouges, b. Sarthe
 Bazouges, 3 bourgs. Maine-et-Loire
 Béarn, *Bearnia*, prov. de France
 Béal (S.), *Oppidum S. Beal*, canton. Haute-Garonne
 Beaucaire, v. du h. Langue doc. canton. Gard
 Beaucamps-le-Vieux, b. Saône
 Beauce, *Belgia*, prov. de France
 Beaucléduit, b. Somme
 Beaufort, *Bellifordia*, v. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Beaufort, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Beaujeu, *Bello-Jacus*, ville de France
 Beaujolais. canton. Rhône
 Beaujolais, pet. pays de France
 Beaulieu, *Bellus-Lacus*, v. cant. Corrèze
 Beaulieu, v. Indre-et-Loire
 Beaulieu, b. Loiret
 Beaulieu, b. Vendée
 Beaulon, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Beaumarchais, v. Gers
 Beaumaris ou Beaumars, *Belmarisagus*, v. capitale de l'île d'Anglsey
 Beaumes, *Balma*, b. canton. Vaucluse
 Beaumesnil, b. canton. Eure
 Beaumetz-les-Loges, vil. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Beaumont, v. cant. Jemmapes
 Beaumont, v. cant. Dordogne
 Beaumont, b. Pays-de-Dôme
 Beaumont, b. canton. Manche
 Beaumont-de-Lomagne, v. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Beaumont en Argonne, v. Ardennes
 Beaumont-le-Roger, v. c. Eure
 Beaumont-le-Vicomte, b. c. Sarthe
 Beaumont-sur-Sarthe, v. c. Sarthe
 Beaumont-sur-Oise, *Beaumontium*, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Beaune, *Beina*, v. de Bourgogne. sous-préf. Côte d'Or
 Beaune, b. canton. Loiret
 Beaupréau, v. sous-préf. Maine-et-Loire
 Beauquesne, b. Somme
 Beauring, b. canton. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Beauvart, b. Pays-de-Dôme
 Beauregard, Jailans et Beaumans, b. Isère
 Beauregard, v. Ain
 Beaupaire, *Castrum Belli-pairi*, b. canton. Isère

Beaurepaire, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Beaurevoir, b. Nord
 Beaureux, b. Aisne
 Beaussault, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Beauvais, *Bellovacum*, v. cap. du Beauvoisis, préf. Oise
 Beauvais, b. Charente-Infér.
 Beauval, b. Somme
 Beauville, v. e. Lot-et-Garonne
 Beauvoir, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Beauvoir-sur-Mer, v. canton. Vendée
 Beauvoir-sur-Niort, b. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Beauzée, b. Meuse
 Beauzely (S), b. Aveyron
 Belbasar, v. de la Natolie
 Bec (le), b. Eure
 Becherel, v. e. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Bechin, *Bechinum*, v. et cercle de Bohême
 Bechtheim, b. Mont-Tonnerre
 Beckera, v. de l'év. de Munster
 Becsancil, *Bithinia*, prov. de la Natolie
 Bedarieux ou Bec-d'Arieux, v. canton. Hérault
 Bedas, peuple sauvage dans l'île de Ceylan
 Beddor, *Beethana*, v. du Mogol
 Bedfordshire, prov. d'Anglet.
 Bedford, *Lactodurum*, v. du Bedfordshire
 Bedis-Velez, v. du roy. de Fez
 Bédouin, b. Vaucluse
 Bédouins, *Beduini*, Arabes des déserts de l'Arabie, de la Syrie, et de l'Asie
 Bedous, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bedovin (grand), b. d'Anglet.
 Bedfordston, b. d'Angleterre
 Befort, *Befortium*, v. capit. du Sundgaw. sous-préf. H.-Rhin
 Bégard, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Begarme, roy. d'Afrique
 Bégie ou Beggie, *Beggium*, v. du royaume de Tunis
 Beichlingen, v. de la Thuringe
 Beinc, b. canton. Marne
 Beira, prov. du Portugal
 Beire ou Beyre-la-Ville, bourg. Côte-d'Or
 Béja, *Pax Julia*, v. de l'Alentejo
 Békia, Bécouya, ou Békouya, *Begua*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Belabre, v. Indre
 Belaye, b. Lot
 Belcaires, v. canton. Aude
 Belcastel, b. Aveyron
 Belcastro, *Bellicastrum*, v. de la Calabre
 Belchite, *Belia*, v. du royaume d'Aragon
 Belem, bourg et maison de plaisance du roi de Portugal
 Belem, b. du Brésil
 Belesme, v. canton. Orne
 Belkstat, b. Aude
 Belküst, b. d'Irlande
 Belgorod, gouv. et v. de Russie
 Belgrade, *Alba græca*, v. cap. de la Serbie
 Belgrade, v. de la Romanie

Belgrado, v. dans le Frioul
 Belin, b. canton. Gironde
 Bellabre, v. canton. Indre
 Bellac, v. sous-préf. H.-Vienne
 Bellano, v. d'Italie
 Belle-Isle-sur-Mer, *Calonesus*, île. canton. Morbihan
 Belle-Isle-en-Terre, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Belle-Roche, b. Rhône
 Belle-défense, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Bellegarde, vil. cant. Loiret
 Bellegarde-Saint-Sylvain, ville. canton. Creuse
 Bellegarde, v. Pyrénées-Orient.
 Bellencoubre, b. cant. Seine-Inférieure
 Belleville, *Bella-Villa*, v. cant. Rhône
 Bellevue-les-bains, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Belley ou Bellay, *Bellica*, v. sous-préfecture. Ain
 Bellinzona, *Bittionum*, v. du duché de Milan
 Belloeq, v. Basses-Pyrénées
 Belluno, *Bullunum*, v. cap. du Bellunèze
 Belmont, b. canton. Aveyron
 Belmont, b. Loire
 Belpèch, v. canton. Aude
 Belt, deux détroits en Danemark
 Beltubret, b. d'Irlande
 Beltzie, v. de l'élect. de Saxe
 Belvédère, *Elis*, prov. et v. sur la côte occ. de la Morée
 Belvès ou Moncuq, b. canton. Dordogne
 Belz ou Belzko, *Belza*, v. et palatinat de Pologne
 Belz, b. canton. Morbihan
 Benaist, b. Vendée
 Benarès, v. du Bengale
 Benassais, b. Vienne
 Benavarr, *Benavarium*, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Benavente, *Avitium*, v. du roy. de Léon
 Benauges, comté du Bordelois. Gironde
 Bendarmassen ou Benjarmasen, *Bendarmassia*, v. dans l'île de Bornéo
 Bender ou Tekin, v. dans la Bessarabie
 Bene, *Bena*, v. canton. Stura
 Benedetto (S.), v. du Mantouan
 Benesouef, *Hermopolis*, ville d'Égypte
 Benest, b. Charente
 Benest, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Benevent, *Beneventum*, princip. et v. du royaume de Naples
 Benevent, v. canton. Creuse
 Benfelden, *Benfeldia*, v. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Bengale, roy. et golfe des Indes orientales
 Benguela, *Bengucla*, roy. et villes d'Afrique
 Beniארax *Bunobara*, v. du roy. d'Alger
 Bénigno, b. canton. Doire

Benin, *Beninum*, roy. et ville sur le golfe de Guinée
 Benin-d'Azil, b. canton. Nièvre
 Bennington, v. de l'Amér. sept.
 Benoit-Fleury (S.), b. Loiret
 Benoit-du-Sault (S.), *Benedictus de Sault*, v. cant. Indre
 Bensheim, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Benthem, *Banthenum*, comté et v. du cer. de Westphalie
 Bentivoglio, *Bentivolum*, v. du Bolonois
 Bony-Bocage (le), b. canton. Calvados
 Benzeville, b. canton. Eure
 Béost-Bagest, b. H.-Pyrénées
 Bequiers (les) ou Aboukir, fort à l'embouchure du Nil
 Berar, *Berarium*, prov. du Bengale
 Beraun, *Berona*, v. de Bohême
 Berchtolsgaden, v. de l'arch. de Saltzbourg
 Berckin, v. Bas-Rhin
 Berdoa, désert de Barbarie
 Berdoe ou Berdoa, *Berdoa*, v. dans l'Arménie persienne
 Berbéres, ou Berbères, peuple d'Afrique
 Berzof, v. de Sibérie
 Berg (duché de), *Mantensius Ducarus*, pays du cer. de Westp.
 Berg-Op-Zoom, *Bergæ ad Zomam*, v. du Brabant holland.
 Berg-Saint-Vinox, *Bergæ Sancti Vmoci*, v. s.-préfect. Nord
 Berg-Zabern, *Berna ad Tabernas*, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Bergamasque, prov. d'Italie
 Bergame, *Bergamum*, v. capitale. du Bergamasque
 Bergas, *Bergula*, v. de la Romanie
 Bergbieten, v. Bas-Rhin
 Bergen, *Berga*, v. cap. de l'île de Rugen
 Bergen, v. de la basse Saxe
 Bergenhus, prov. de Norwège
 Bergerac, *Bergeracum*, v. sous-préfecture. Dordogne
 Berghem, v. canton. Roër
 Berghen, *Berga*, v. de Norwège
 Bergstatt, v. dans l'Ober-Hatz
 Bergstrass, v. du palat. du Rhin
 Berks, comté d'Angleterre
 Brias, v. Tarn
 Berlaymont, b. canton. Nord
 Berlin, v. cap. de l'élect. de Brandebourg
 Berlips, comté de la Hesse
 Bermudes (les), îles de l'Amér. septentrionale
 Bernard (le grand S.), mont. de Suisse et de Savoie
 Bernaville, b. cant. Somme
 Bernaw, v. de l'électorat de Brandebourg
 Bernay, *Bernacum*, v. s.-préf. Eure
 Bernbourg, *Bernaburgum*, v. de la haute Saxe
 Berncastel, *Castellum Tabernarum*, v. canton. Sarre

Berne (le canton de), 2e canton de la Suisse
 Berne, *Berna*, v. cap. du canton de même nom, en Suisse
 Berre, *Beira*, v. canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Berri, *Bituriges*, prov. et duc. de France
 Berringen, b. cant. Meuse-Inf.
 Bernello ou Bresello, *Brixellium*, v. dans le Modénois
 Bertenous (la), b. Sarthe
 Berthevin (S.), b. Mayenne
 Bertholdsdore, b. de la h. Lusace
 Bertignat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Bertincourt, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Bertinoro, *Bertinorium*, v. de la Romagne
 Bertrand-de-Comminges (S.), *Comnenæ*, v. c. H.-Garonne
 Bernis, b. Moselle
 Berwalt, pct. v. de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Berzeto, *Berzatum*, v. du duché de Parme
 Beauchon, *Verontia*, v. cap. de la Franche-Comté. arch. préf. Doubs
 Bescon, b. Mayenne
 Beschow, v. de Prusse
 Besigheim, v. du duc. de Wurtemberg
 Bessan, petite v. Hérault
 Bessarabie ou Budziac, *Bessarabia*, pct. pays de la Turquie européenne
 Bessé, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Besse, vil. cant. Var
 Besse, b. Sarthe
 Bessenay, b. Rhône
 Bessières, v. Haute-Garonne
 Bessin (le), *Bajocornis Tractus*, pays de Normandie. Calvados
 Bessinca, b. cant. H.-Vienne
 Betschau, v. de Bohême
 Betancos, *Flaviium Brigantium*, v. de la Galice
 Betel-fagui ou Batelsfaki, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Bethines, b. Indre
 Bethisy, b. Oise
 Bethléem, vil. de la Palestine
 Béthune, v. de l'Artois. sous-préfecture. Pas-de-Calais
 Betlis, v. cap. du Kurdistan
 Bettembourg, b. cant. Forêts
 Betuwe ou Betaw (le), *Batavia*, contr. du duché de Gueldre
 Betz, b. cant. Oise
 Betzdorff, b. canton. Forêts
 Beau, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Beuil, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Beuil, b. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
 Beuthen (Neider), v. de la h. Silésie
 Beuzeville, gros b. Eure
 Beveland, lies en Zélande
 Beveren, b. canton. Escout
 Beveren, v. de Westphalie
 Beverley, *Petuaris*, v. de la prov. d'York
 Bevern, v. du duc. de Brunswick

Beverugen, v. du diocèse de Paderborn
 Bewdley, v. de la province de Worcester
 Beynat, b. Corrèze
 Beyssac et Segur, b. H.-Vienne
 Béziers, *Buterræ*, v. du b. Lang. sous-préfecture. Hérault
 Bialar, roy. et v. de Nigritie
 Biafars, peuples des Guinée
 Bialogrod ou Akerman, *Arple*, v. de Bessarabie
 Biara, *Biana*, v. du Mogol
 Biant, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Biharrach, *Bibracum*, v. dans l'Argov
 Bicaner ou Becaner, *Bardeatis*, v. cap. de la prov. de Baçar
 Bidache, *Bidassia*, v. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bidassos, *Yedassus*, r. qui sépare la France et l'Espagne
 Bieber, v. du comté de Hanau
 Biecz, *Becia*, v. du palat. de Cracovie
 Biedenkot, v. de la princ. de Hess.-Darmstadt
 Biela, *Ebellanum*, prov. et v. de Russie
 Biela, v. du cer. de Boleslaw
 Biela Osero ou Belozero, v. et duché de Russie
 Biella, Biela, ou Biellé, v. du Piémont. évêc. s.-préf. Scia
 Bielsk ou Bielsko, *Bielca*, ville de Pologne
 Biennac, b. Haute-Vienne
 Bienna, v. de Suisse
 Bienna, b. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Biernès, b. canton. Mayenne
 Bietigheim, v. du duché de Wurtemberg
 Bigen, *Bigenum*, royaume et v. du Japon
 Bigorre (le), *Bigerrensis Ager*, prov. de France. H.-Pyrénées
 Bihacz, v. de la Croatie turq.
 Bilbao, *Bilbaum*, v. cap. de la Biscaye
 Bildulgerid, partie mérid. du royaume de Tunis
 Bilefeld, *Bifeldia*, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Biline, v. de Bohême
 Billom, *Biliomagus*, v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Bilsen, *Bilsa*, v. c. Meuse-Inf.
 Bimelipatan, comptoir holland. sur la côte de Coromandel
 Binini, *Bininia*, île, l'une des Lucées
 Binaros, v. du roy. de Valence
 Bineche, *Bintium*, v. c. Jemmapes
 Bindon, *Bindonium*, b. dans la prov. de Dorchester
 Ringasy, v. du roy. de Tripoli
 Bingen, *Bingium*, v. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Bintan, lies des Indes orient.
 Bitane ou Vintan, contr. de l'île de Ceylan
 Biolo (la), vil. c. Mont-Blanc
 Biollio, b. canton. Scia
 Biornebourg, *Biornburgum*, v. de la Finlande septentrionale

Bir, *Birha*, v. du Diarbeck
 Birkenfeld, *Birscfeldia*, v. sous-préfecture. Sarre
 Birmingham, b. de la province de Warwick
 Biron, *Biventium*, b. Dordogne
 Birviesga, *Virovaca*, v. de la vieille Castille
 Bisaccia, *Biscaria*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Bisagos (les des), lies proches la côte de Guinée
 Bisantagan, v. du royaume de Cambaie
 Biscara ou Pescara, v. du roy. d'Alger
 Biscaye (la), *Cantabria*, prov. d'Espagne
 Biscaye (la Nouvelle), prov. du Mexique
 Biscofsheim, v. de l'arch. de Mayenne
 Bischofsheim, v. de l'évêché de Wurzburg
 Bischofs-Werdia, v. de la Minie
 Bischofs-Zell, v. du Turgov
 Bischwiller, v. cant. H.-Rh. Moselle
 Biseglia, *Vigilia*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Biserte, v. du roy. de Tunis
 Bishop's-Castle, *Episcopus-Castrum*, b. de la prov. de Sarre
 Bisignano, *Bisignanum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Bismagar, *Bismagaris*, roy. et v. des Indes
 Bisciaux (le de), sur la côte de Nigritie
 Bisterfeld, v. du comté de Lippe
 Bistritz, *Bistricia*, v. et comté de Transilvanie
 Bitbourg, *Beda*, v. du duc. de Luxembourg. s.-préf. Forêt
 Bîche ou Biche, *Bidacum*, v. de Lorraine. cant. Moselle
 Bitetto, *Bitetum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Bito, *Bitum*, roy. de la Nigritie
 Bitonto, *Bituntum*, v. dans la Terre de Labour
 Bitterfeld, v. dans la Misnie
 Bivino, b. canton. Golo
 Bivona, *Fiba*, v. de la Calabre
 Bivona, v. et duc. de Sicile
 Bizu, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Blain, b. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Blain (S.), vil. canton. Haute-Marne
 Blainville, v. Meurthe
 Blair, v. de la prov. d'Athol
 Blaisois (le), *Blaensis Ager*, prov. de France. Loire-et-Cher
 Blamont, *Albus-Mons*, v. cant. Meurthe
 Blamont, b. cant. Doubs
 Blanc (le), *Obblancum*, v. sous-préfecture. Indre
 Blanca (la), île de l'Amérique
 Blancet (S.), v. Garonne
 Blanckenberg, *Blancbergu*, v. du duché de Berg
 Blanckenbourg, b. et comté des états de Brunswick

Blankenheim, b. cant. Sarre
Blangy, b. cant. Calvados
Blangy, b. cant. Seine-Infér.
Blancfort, b. cant. Gironde
Blanzac, *Blansiacum*, v. cant.
Charente
Blanzianzella, v. dans la princ.
de Gotha
Blauhern, *Aræ Flavia*, v. du
duché de Wirtemberg
Blaye ou Blaic, *Blavia*, v. du
Bordeleois. s.-préf. Gironde
Blechingslai, b. de la prov. de
Surrey
Blekings (la), prov. de Suède
Blerd, *Bleta*, b. canton. Indre-
et-Loire
Blesle, b. cant. Haute-Loire
Bleveau, *Blenavium*, b. cant.
Yonne
Bletterans, b. cant. Jura
Blymar, b. cant. Lozère
Bliesca - J., b. cant. Sarre
Bligny-sur-Ouches, b. canton.
Côte-d'Or
Blois, *Blesæ*, v. cap. du Blaisois.
préfecture. Loir-et-Cher
Blokzil, *Bloczilia*, v. dans l'O-
ver-Yssel
Blot-l'Église et Blot-le-Rocher,
b. Alher
Bobenhauzen, v. dans la Vété-
rarie
Bobio ou Bobbio, v. dans le
Milanez. évêché. sous-préf.
Marengo
Bocage, petit pays de la basse
Normandie. Calvados
Bocallville, b. Seine-Inférieure
Bocino, *Bucina*, v. du roy. de
Naples
Bockolt, v. de Westphalie
Bodeguic, b. canton. Ourthe
Bodman ou Bodmin, *Valiba*, b.
du comté de Cornouailles
Bodvar (grand), v. et r. du duché
de Wirtemberg
Boën, v. canton. Loire
Boerkos ou Boras, v. dans la
Vestro-Gothie
Bogdois (les), nation dans la
Tartarie orientale
Bogesund, *Bogenunda*, b. dans
la Vestro-Gothie
Bochio ou Beuil, *Boicum*, b.
Mont-Blanc
Bohain, b. canton. Aisne
Bohème, *Bohemia*, grand pays
et royaume d'Europe
Boiano, *Boianum*, v. du roy.
de Naples
Boinebourg, v. dans la basse
Hesse
Boinitz, ville de la haute Hon-
grie
Bois-Commun, *Commeracum*, v.
Loiret
Bois-d'Oingt, v. cant. Rhône
Bois-le-Duc, *Sylla-Ducis*, v. du
Brabant hollandais
Boisson-Marviel, b. Tarn
Boisset, b. Cantal
Boissy-Saint-Léger, b. Seine-
et-Oise
Boitron, b. Orne

Bojador, cap dans le désert de
Sahara
Bokara, *Bochara*, roy. et v. du
pays des Usbecks
Boké-Meale ou Bouké-Meale,
prov. et v. d'Afrique
Bolbec, b. canton. Seine-Infé-
rieure
Bolenberg, ville du duché de
Mecklembourg
Boleslaff ou Buntzlau ou Boles-
lau, *Boleslavia*, v. de Silésie
Boleslaw, *Circulus Boleslavenis*,
cercle de Bohême
Bolhorst, v. dans la principauté
de Minden
Bolkowita, v. de Silésie
Bollehart, b. Seine-Inférieure
Bollène, v. canton. Vaucluse
Bollina de Valdehora, v. Alpes
Maritimes
Bologne, *Bononia*, v. esp. du
Bolois
Bolois (le), prov. d'Italie
Bolsena, *Vostinium*, v. de l'état
de l'Église
Bolswert, *Bolsverda*, v. de la
Frise
Bolton, *Botonia*, duché de la
prov. d'York
Boltzembourg, v. du duc. de
Mecklembourg
Bolzano ou Bostzen, *Bocenum*,
v. du Tirol
Bombay, île du roy. de Visa-
pour
Bombon, *Bombona*, province du
Pérou
Bommel, *Bommelia*, v. du duc.
de Gueldre
Bonair, *Bonus Aër*, île d'Amér.
Bonandrea, *Apollonia*, v. et
port sur la côte de Barea
Bonaventura, baie, port, et fort
du Popayan
Bonavista, île du Cap-Vert
Bonaye, b. cant. Loire-Infér.
Bonconvento, *Bonus Conventus*,
v. dans le Siennois
Bonnelles, v. Seine-et-Oise
Bongo, île au roy. du Japon
Bonifacio, v. de Corse. cant.
Liamone
Bonn, *Bonna*, v. de l'élect. de
Cologne. sous-préfec. Rhin-
et-Moselle
Bonnat, b. canton. Creuse
Bonne, *Bonna*, v. du roy. d'Al-
ger
Boune, v. Léman
Bonnes, b. Vienne
Bonnes, b. Charente
Bonnestable, v. cant. Sarthe
Bonnet (S.), b. cant. H.-Alpes
Bonnet (S.), b. Rhône
Bonnet-de-Joux (S.), b. cant.
Saône-et-Loire
Bonnet-le-Château (S.), ville.
canton. Loire
Bonnetui, b. Oise
Bonnaval, *Bona-Vallis*, v. cant.
Eure-et-Loire
Bonnaval, comté de Limoges,
Haute-Vienne
Bonnevillè, v. s.-préf. Léman

Bonneville, v. de l'év. de Bâle
Bonniers, b. cant. Seine-et-
Oise
Bonnieux, vil. cant. Vaucluse
Bouny, v. Loiret
Bonsmouline, b. Orne
Bopfingue ou Bopfingen, *Bef-
finga*, v. de Souabe
Boon, b. cant. Deux-Nèthes
Boos, b. cant. Seine-Inférieure
Boppart, *Badobriga*, v. de l'élec.
de Trèves. c. Rhin-et-Moselle
Borcette, b. canton. Roër
Borcello, *Borkeloa*, v. du comté
de Zutphen
Bort, v. Corrèze
Bordeaux, *Burdigala*, v. capit.
de la Guienne et du Borde-
lois. archev. préf. Gironde
Bordeaux, b. Drôme
Bordères, b. cant. H.-Pyrenées
Borgo, *Borgus*, v. de la prov.
de Nylande
Borgo-forte, v. du duché de
Mantoue
Borgo-San-Dalmazzo, b. cant.
Stura
Borgo-San-Donnino, *Fidentia*,
v. du duché de Parme
Borgo-di-San-Sepolero, *Biturgia*,
v. de Toscane
Boria, *Belsinum*, v. du royaume
d'Aragou
Boriquen ou Borequem, *Bort-
quena*, île de l'Amér. septent.
Bornes, b. Var
Bornio, *Bornium*, prov. et v.
du pays des Grisons
Bornco, *Borna fortuna*, l'une
des trois îles de la Sonde
Bornéo, v. capitale du roy. de
même nom
Bornholm, *Boringia*, île de la
mer Baltique, en Danemarck
Borno ou Bornum, *Bornum*, roy.
dans la Nigritie
Bornsted, ville du comté de
Mansfeld
Boroubridge, *Isurium*, v. dans
la province d'York
Borow-Stownes, v. d'Ecosse
Boroinés (des), dans le lac
Majeur
Bort, v. canton. Corrèze
Bosa, *Basa*, v. de Sardaigne
Boschniz, v. de la pet. Pologne
Boscho ou Boschi, *Mesia Sylva*,
v. du Milanez. c. Marengo
Bosnie (la), *Bosnia*, prov. de la
Turquie européenne
Bosphore de Thrace ou Canal
de Constantinople, détroit
qui joint la mer de Marmara
à la mer Noire
Bosse (la), b. Oise
Bossines, b. de la province de
Cornouailles
Bossolin, b. canton. Pô
Bost, v. cap. du Sabestan
Boston, *Bostonium*, v. dans la
prov. de Lincoln
Boston, *Bostonum*, v. esp. de la
nouvelle Angleterre
Boswort, v. de la province de
Leicester

Botany (Baie), sur la côte or. de la nouvelle Hollande
 Bothnie, *Bothnia*, prov. de Suède
 Botolha, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Butzenbourg, v. du duché de Mecklenbourg
 Bova, *Bova*, v. de la Calabre
 Bouchain, *Succinum*, ville du Hainaut français. cant. Nord
 Bouchard (l'île), *Insula Bouchardi*, Indre-et-Loire
 Bouchemaîne, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Boucher, port de la prov. de Fars
 Bouches-du-Rhône, 13e départ. de Fr. formé dans la Provence
 Bouchoux, b. canton. Jura
 Boudry, v. de la princip. de Neuchâtel
 Bouglon, b. cant. Lot-et-Gar.
 Bouille (la), b. Seine-Inférieure
 Bouillon, *Bullia*, v. et duché dans le pays de Luxembourg. canton. Ardennes
 Bouilly, b. cant. Aube
 Bouin (l'île), au bas Poitou. Vienne
 Boulay ou Bolsheim, v. de Lor. canton. Moselle
 Boulène, v. Vaucluse
 Boulogne, *Bolonia*, v. cap. du Boulonn. s. préf. Pas-de-Cal.
 Boulogne, v. c. H.-Garonne
 Bouloire, v. canton. Sarthe
 Boulonnois (le), contr. de la Picardie. Pas-de-Calais
 Boulon (le), b. Pyrénées-Or.
 Boulouzeres, v. Sarthe
 Boulteranes, b. Pyrénées-Or.
 Bouter (le), b. B.-Pyrénées
 Bourbon (l'île de), voyez Mascareigne
 Bourbon-Lancy, *Borbonium Anselmum*, v. Saône-et-Loire
 Bourbon-l'Archambaud ou Bourbon-les-Bains, *Burbo Archambaldi*, v. du Bourbonnois. Allier
 Bourboune-les-Bains, b. dans le Bassigny. Haute-Marne
 Bourbonnois (le), prov. de Fr.
 Bourbourg, *Borburgus*, v. cant. Nord
 Bourbriac, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Bourdeaux, b. cant. Drôme
 Bourdeilles, b. Drôme
 Bourg (le), b. Eure
 Bourg, cap. de l'île de Fremerey
 Bourg-Achard, *Burgum Achardi*, b. Eure
 Bourg-Argental, v. cant. Loire
 Bourg-Dault, b. Somme
 Bourg-de-Péage, b. c. Drôme
 Bourg-de-Viza, b. cant. Lot
 Bourg-d'Oisans, b. cant. Isère
 Bourg-en-Bresse, *Tanum-Burgum*, v. cap. de la Bresse. préf. Ain
 Bourg-Lartier, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme

Bourg-Maurice, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Bourg-Saint-Andéol, v. canton. Ardèche
 Bourg-sur-la-Gironde, v. cant. Gironde
 Bourgneuf, *Burgus Novus*, v. de la Marche. s.-préf. Creuse
 Bourges, *Bituriga*, v. capit. du Berry. arch. préf. Cher
 Bourget, v. Mont-Blanc
 Bourgneuf, v. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Bourgoigne (la), *Burguntia*, province et gouvern. de France
 Bourgoigne-les-Rheims, vil. c. Marne
 Bourgoing, b. canton. Isère
 Bourgon, b. Mayenne
 Bourguéroude, b. cant. Eure
 Bourguebus, b. cant. Calvados
 Bourguemont, *Aunonis mons*, v. canton. Haute-Marne
 Bourneville, b. Eure
 Bournezeau, v. Vendée
 Bourmiquel, b. Aveyron
 Bousac, *Bussarium*, v. s.-préf. Creuse
 Bousagnes, b. Hérault
 Bousnière, b. cant. Doubs
 Bousville, b. Loire-Inférieure
 Bousu, b. cant. Jemmapes
 Boutteville, b. Charente
 Bouxweiller, v. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Bouzonville, v. cant. Moselle
 Bovas, b. canton. Sora
 Bovino, *Bovinum*, v. dans la Capitanate
 Boxtehune, *Buxtehuda*, v. du cercle de basse Saxe
 Boxtel, b. du Brabant holland.
 Boynes, v. Loiret
 Bozolo, *Bozolum*, v. du Mantou.
 Bozouls, b. canton. Aveyron
 Bozzolascio, b. canton. Tanaro
 Bra, b. canton. Tanaro
 Brabant (le), *Brabantum*, gr. province des Pays-Bas
 Bracciano, *Bracennum*, v. dans l'état de l'Eglise
 Bracht, b. canton. Roër
 Bracieux, b. cant. Loir-et-Cher
 Braeklau, *Bracavia*, v. capitale du palatinat de même nom, en Pologne
 Braganca, *Brigantia*, v. et duc. de Portugal
 Brage, *Braga*, v. de Portugal
 Brahilow, v. de Valachie
 Braidalrain ou Albanie, *Acbania*, province sept. d'Ecosse
 Brain, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Braine, *Brennecum*, v. canton. Aisne
 Braine-l'Alleu, *Bronium*, v. du Brabant autrichien. Dyle
 Braine-le-Comte, *Brenna Comitatus*, v. du Hainaut austr. Dyle
 Braekley, b. du Northampton
 Bramas (les), peuples d'Asie
 Bramper, b. de la prov. de Sussex
 Brampour, v. cap. du roy. de Candish

Branca ou l'île-Blanche, lat. l'Océan Atlantique
 Branches (S.), b. Indre-et-Loire
 Brandebourg, *Brandenburgum*, v. du cercle de haute Saxe
 Brandebourg, v. de Prusse
 Brandebourg (la nouvelle), v. de la basse Saxe
 Brandebourg (electorat de), v. de la Marche, pays d'Alen.
 Brandels, v. de Bohême
 Brandes, b. de Corse. Golo
 Branne, b. canton. Gironde
 Brantome, b. canton. Dordogne
 Brassac, b. canton. Tarn
 Brassaw, *Brastavia*, v. dans la Lithuanie
 Brassou ou Cronstat, v. de Transilvanie
 Brauback, v. de la Hesse
 Braumaw, *Bravandunum*, v. de la basse Bavière
 Braunfelds, v. de la Vénétie
 Braunfelds, *Bravandunum*, v. de Prusse
 Brava ou S.-Jean, Armée des îles du Cap-Vert
 Brava, v. sur la côte d'Anjou
 Bray, pays de la Normandie
 Bray-sur-Seine, ville. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Bray-sur-Somme, *Bravum Saminam*, v. Somme
 Bréauté, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Breccé, b. canton. Manche
 Brechin, *Brechinnan*, b. dans la cosse
 Brecht, b. canton. Deux-Monts
 Brecknock, *Brechinnan*, v. d'Angleterre
 Breda, *Breda*, ville du Brabant hollandais
 Brede (la), vil. cant. Gironde
 Brée, b. Mayenne
 Brée, b. canton. Meuse-Inf.
 Brefort, v. du com. de Zél.
 Bregentz, *Bregentium*, v. et v. dans le Tyrol
 Bréhal, b. canton. Manche
 Brehemoat, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Brème, *Bremis*, duc. et v. de la Saxe
 Bremerford, *Bremesfordum*, v. du duché de Brème
 Bremgarten, *Bremgarten*, v. de Suisse
 Bremont-la-Motte, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Brene (la), petit pays. Indes
 Brenot, b. canton. Ain
 Benta, r. de l'état de Venise
 Brésil, *Brasilia*, pays de l'Amérique méridionale, aux Indes portugais
 Breslaw, *Braslaw*, v. cap. de la Silésie
 Bresle, b. Oise
 Bresle (la), v. Rhône
 Bressan (le), *Brasiana*, v. prov. dans l'état de Venise
 Bresse ou Bressia, v. cap. de Bressan
 Bresse (la), *Bressia*, prov. de France

Bressieux, b. Isère
 Bressuire, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Brest, *Brivates*, v. de la Bretagne, préf. cture. Finistère
 Brétagne, *Britannia*, prov. de France, qui forme 5 départ.
 Brétagne (la Nouvelle), pays et presqu'île du Canada
 Brétagne (la Grande), île de l'Océan, qui comprend l'Écosse et l'Angleterre
 Breton, b. de Souabe
 Briennon, v. canton. Lot
 Bretonvil, *Britonum*, v. canton. Eure
 Bretonvil, b. canton. Oise
 Bretonville-sur-Laise, b. cant. Calvados
 Brevins, v. Nièvre
 Brie, v. Ourthe
 Brière, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Brières, b. cant. Eure-et-Loir
 Briançon, *Brigantia*, v. capitale du Briançonnais, sous-préf. Hautes-Alpes
 Brière, *Brivadurum*, v. canton. Loiret
 Briestete, v. Tarn
 Bric (S.), b. Seine-et-Oise
 Bric (S.) ou S-Brix, b. Yonne
 Bric (S.), b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Brichebas, b. canton. Pô
 Bridgenorth, b. de la prov. de Shrop
 Bridgetown, v. dans la Barbade
 Bridgewater, duc. et b. du Somerset
 Briport, b. de la prov. de Dorset
 Brie, *Bria*, pays de France
 Bri-sur-Hierne ou Bri-Comte-Robert, *Bria comitis Roberti*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Bric, b. canton. Finistère
 Breg, *Brega*, prov. et v. de Silésie
 Briel, v. de Hollande
 Breuille-Château, *Breona*, v. de Champagne, canton. Aubrioul-sur-Bar, b. Ardennes
 Brieux (S.), *Briconum*, v. de la h. Bretagne, év. ché, préf. Cotes-du-Nord
 Brieux, v. sous-préf. Moselle
 Brien, v. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 Brière, b. canton. Alpes-Marit.
 Brihelustone, v. du Sussex anglais, *Briswiniacum*, v. d'Allemagne
 Brinon, *Brinonia*, v. s.-préf. Var
 Brinoga, v. de la n. Castille
 Brinac, b. Charente
 Brin (la), *Brieta*, v. capitale de l'île de Voorn
 Brindisi ou Brindisi, *Brundisium*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Brin, *Brina*, v. cap. de la Moravie

Brinon-l'Archevêque, v. cant. Yonne
 Brinon-les-Allemands, b. cant. Nièvre
 Briollay, b. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Brionne, *Briona*, v. cant. Eure
 Briou, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Brioude, *Brivas*, v. de la basse Auvergne, sous-préf. Haute-Loire
 Brioux, b. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Briouze, b. canton. Orne
 Briquebec, b. canton. Manche
 Briques, b. de Piémont
 Brisach (le Vieux), *Brusacus*, v. du Brisgaw
 Brisach (le Neuf), v. d'Alsace. Haut-Rhin
 Brisgaw (le), *Brigaua*, pays du cercle de Souabe
 Brissac, *Bravum sacum*, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Bristol, *Bristolium*, v. dans le Somersetshire
 Bristol, v. dans la prov. de Massachusetts-Bay
 Brives-la-Gaillarde, *Briva Curetia*, v. sous-préf. Corrèze
 Brivesac, b. Corrèze
 Brix, b. Manche
 Brixen, *Bruxinum*, v. du Tyrol
 Brizambourg, b. Charente-Inf.
 Broc (le), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Brod (Deutsch et Boemisch), v. de Bohême
 Brod (Ungarish), v. de Moravie
 Brodera ou Broudra, *Brodera*, v. du roy. de Guzarate
 Brodi, v. du Palat. de Lemberg
 Brodt ou Brod, *Brada*, v. de Hongrie
 Brohan, b. Côtes-du-Nord
 Bron (Nieder et Ober), deux villes de b. Alsace. Bas-Rhin
 Bron, b. canton. Eure-et-Loir
 Bron, b. canton. Marengo
 Bronno ou Bronu, v. du duché de Milan
 Broons, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Brossac, b. canton. Charente
 Brou-Saint-Romain, *Braicun*, b. Eure-et-Loir
 Brouage, *Brogium*, v. Charente-Inférieure
 Brouck, v. de l'Argov
 Brousse, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Brouvelieures, b. cant. Vosges
 Bruce-de-Grignoles, b. Dordogne
 Bruich, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Bruchsal, v. de l'évêc. de Spire
 Brudges, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Bruges, *Bruga*, v. de la Flandre, préf. Lys
 Brugno, *Brunetum*, v. de l'état de Gènes
 Bruguière-du-Lac (la), v. cant. Tarn
 Bruguière (la), v. Haute-Gar.
 Bruhl, b. canton. Roër
 Bruik ou Bruik, v. de Bohême
 Brulon, b. canton. Sarthe

Brumath, b. canton. B.-Rhin
 Brumpt, *Brucomagus*, b. Bas-Rhin
 Bruuchamel, b. Aisne
 Bruniquel, v. Lot
 Brunswick, *Brunopolis*, v. cap. du duché de même nom
 Brunswick, v. de la Caroline
 Brunswick (les États de la maison de), renfermant les duc. de Zell, de Lunebourg et de Lawenbourg
 Brunswick (le duc. de), prov. d'Allemagne
 Brusque, v. Aveyron
 Bruxelles, *Bruxella*, v. cap. du Brabant, préf. cture. Dyle
 Bruyères, v. cant. Vosges
 Bruyères, b. Aisne
 Bruyll, v. Roër
 Bry (S.), v. Yonne
 Brzescie, v. dans la Lithuanie
 Brzestie, v. et palat. de Pologne
 Bua, *Bubua*, île du golfe de Venise
 Buanes, v. Landes
 Buargas, v. de Portugal
 Buh, v. de Bohême
 Bucarie, v. de la Morlaquie autr.
 Bueh, pays de Gascog. Gironde
 Buchan, contrée d'Écosse
 Bucharie (la grande), ou pays des Usbecks, *Bucharia*, pays de la Tartarie
 Buchau, *Buchovium*, v. de Souabe
 Buchaw (le), pays du cercle du haut-Rhin
 Bucharest ou Bucharest, *Bucharesta*, v. de la Valachie
 Buchorn, *Buchornia*, v. de Souabe
 Buchy, b. canton. Seine-Infér.
 Buckenbourg, v. du c. de la Lippe
 Buckingham, prov. d'Angleterre
 Buecor, v. de l'Indoustan
 Buey-le-Long, b. Aisne
 Bude ou Oden, *Buda*, v. cap. de la basse Hongrie
 Budecz et Budin, villes de Bohême
 Budech, b. canton. Sarre
 Budingem, v. de la Vétéravie
 Budoa, *Budua*, v. de Dalmatie
 Budweis, *Budovetium*, v. dans la Bohême
 Buenos-Ayres ou Ciudad de la Trinidad, *Bonus Aer*, v. cap. du gouv. de Rio de la Plata
 Bugat, b. canton. Corrèze
 Bugey (le), *Bugesia*, prov. de France. Ain
 Bugue, *Bugin*, v. du roy. d'Allemagne
 Bugnen, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Buzo de Saint-Siq, b. Dordogne
 Bugue (le), b. cant. Dordogne
 Buis (le), b. canton. Drôme

Buisse (la), b. Isère
 Bulac, nom du port du Caire
 Bulam ou Boulam, lie près la
 côte de Guinée
 Bulgarie (la grande), *Bulgaria*,
 prov. de la Tartarie russe
 Bulgarie (la petite), prov. de
 la Turquie européenne
 Bullequeville, b. cant. Vosges
 Bullebrook, *Bulbroschium*, v.
 dans la province de Lincoln
 Bulles, *Bulbule*, v. Oise
 Bullos ou Buil, v. du canton de
 Erbourg
 Bully, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Buntzlau, *Boleslavia*, v. de Bo-
 hème
 Burekauen, *Burchusia*, v. de
 la basse Bavière
 Buren, *Bura*, v. de la Gueldre
 Buren, v. du cant. de Berne
 Buren, v. de l'év. de Pader-
 born
 Burtoit, com. et v. du Oxfor-
 shire
 Burgaw, *Burgovia*, marquis. et
 v. de Souabe
 Burgdorf ou Bertoud, v. du
 canton de Berne
 Burgeles-Bains, b. cant. Allier
 Burzel, v. de la Misne
 Burgos, lie d'Amérique
 Burgos, *Bravum Eurgi*, v. cap.
 de la vieille Castille
 Burhampoor, v. cap. de la
 prov. de Candish
 Burek, *Burancum*, v. Roër
 Bures, b. cant. Charente-Inf.
 Burlington ou Bridlington,
Bridendunum, v. de la pr.
 d'York
 Burlington, v. du New-Jersey
 Burnt-Island, b. d'Ecosse
 Buronzo, b. cant. Sésia
 Burros, île de la mer des Indes
 Burzet, b. canton. Ardèche
 Busca, b. canton. Stura
 Bussato, *Buxetum*, v. du duc.
 de Plaisance
 Bussière-Badil, b. e. Dordogne
 Bussière-Gala, lie, b. Haute-
 Vienne
 Bussière, Poiterine, v. Haute-
 Vienne
 Bute, île d'Ecosse
 Buton, *Buxatum*, ville de la
 Péninsule ultérieure
 Butrinto, *Buthrotum*, v. d'Al-
 banie
 Butstae, v. de la princip. de
 Weimar
 Butzaw, *Ebuterum*, v. du duché
 de Meckelbourg
 Butzbach, ville du duché de
 Darmstadt
 Buxy, b. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Buzancois, *Buseniacum*, v.
 cant. Indre
 Buzancy, b. canton. Ardennes
 Buzet, *Buzetum*, v. H.-Ga-
 ronne
 Bychow, *Bichovia*, v. dans la
 Lithuanie

C.

CAANA, v. d'Égypte
 Cabanes (les), b. cant. Ariège
 Cabeça de Vide, *Scyobriga*, v.
 de l'Alentéjo
 Cabes ou Gabes, ville du roy. de
 de Tunis
 Cabo-Corso, cap sur la côte de
 Guinée
 Cabra, v. du roy. de Tombut
 Cabra, *Egarba*, b. d'Andalou-
 sie
 Cabul ou Cáboul, *Arachotus*, v.
 cap. du Cabulistan
 Cabulistan ou Caboulistan, *Ara-
 chosia*, prov. du Mogol
 Cacaça, *Metagonium*, v. dans
 le royaume de Fez
 Caccin, b. canton. Golo
 Cacciorne, b. canton. Sésia
 Caccères, *Caceres*, v. de l'Éstra-
 madure espagnole
 Caccères de Camerinha, *Caceres*,
 v. de l'île de Luçon
 Cachaco, v. de la Nigritie
 Cachan, *Cachanum*, v. de Perse
 Cachao, prov. et v. du Ton-
 quin
 Cachemire, prov. des états du
 Mogol
 Cachemire, principauté et v.
 d'Asie
 Cacongo, roy. du Congo
 Cacorta, v. de l'Andalousie
 Cadaleue, b. canton. Tarn
 Cadan, v. de Bohême
 Cadée (Ligue de la), ou Maison-
 Dieu, nom de la 2e ligue des
 Grisons
 Cadenet, v. cant. Vaucluse
 Cadéque, *Cadaquium*, port d'Es-
 pagne
 Cad rouisse, v. Vaucluse
 Cadillac, *Catelliacum*, v. cant.
 Gironde
 Cadix, *Gades*, v. et port de
 l'Andalousie
 Cadors, *Pieva di Cadore*, *Car-
 trum Plebis Cadornae*, v. du
 Frioul vénitien
 Cadouin, *Cadunium*, b. canton.
 Dordogne
 Cadours, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Caen, *Caenium*, v. cap. de la
 b. Normandie. préf. Calva-
 dos
 Caffa ou Théodosia, *Theodosia*,
 v. cap. de la Tartarie-Cri-
 mée
 Caférie (la), *Cafreria*, grand
 pays d'Afrique
 Caiza, v. du roy. de Tunis
 Cagaan, pr. dans l'île de Lu-
 çon
 Cagli, *Callium*, ville du duché
 d'Urbain
 Cagliari, *Calariis*, v. cap. de
 l'île de Sardaigne
 Cahors, *Diocœna Cadurci*, v. cap.
 du Querci. évêc. préf. Lot.

Cabonne-sur-Verre, v. Tarn
 Cayenne ou Cayenne, lie,
 v. r. et lie de l'Amérique
 Cai-Fong, v. cap. de la pr.
 de Honan
 Cailar, b. canton. Hérault
 Caiman ou Ile des Lézards
 du golfe du Mexique
 Caiques (les), lies d'Asie
 Caire (le), *Cairus*, v. cap.
 l'Égypte
 Cairo, b. canton. Stura
 Cai-Song-Fou, cap. du Han
 Caithness, prov. sept. d'Es-
 Caix, b. Somme
 Cajancbourg, v. capitale de
 Bohème orientale
 Cajare, b. canton. Lot
 Cajazzo, *Calatia*, v. de roy.
 Naples
 Caket, roy. et v. du Gange
 Cala, roy. et v. de Trente
 Calabre (la), *Calabria*, prov.
 roy. de Naples
 Calahorra, *Calaguria*, v. de
 vieille Castille
 Calais, *Calatum*, v. de la b.
 Picardie. canton. Pas-de-
 Calais
 Calais (S.), *Corien* capitale
 sous-préfecture. Seine-
 Calamata, *Therapsis*, v. de
 Morée
 Calamiane, *Calanico*, b. de
 Indes
 Calamo, Calamine, *Calas*
 de l'Archipel turc
 Calatoud, *Balhis moris*, v. de
 roy. d'Aragon
 Calatrava, *Calatrum*, v. de la
 vieille Castille
 Calat, *Calavia*, v. de la b.
 Saec
 Cale ou Calv, v. de Souabe
 Calvary, pays du roy. de
 Nin
 Calbe, v. de la vieille mar.
 Brandebourg
 Calcar, *Calcaria*, v. cant. Lot
 Calcinato, v. dans le royaume
 Calcutta, v. dans le Bengale
 Calidonie (nouv.), lie de la mer
 du Sud
 Calenberg, prov. de l'élect.
 d'Hanovre
 Calfré-Man, lie entre l'Écosse
 et l'Angleterre
 Cali, v. du Popayan
 Calian, v. Var
 Calicut, roy. et v. sur la mer
 Malabar
 Californie, *Californica*, prov.
 de l'Amérique septentr.
 Calinasse, lie de l'océan
 Atlant.
 Calme, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Callao, *Callium*, v. du Pérou
 Callas, v. canton. Var
 Calla-Sirung, v. cap. de
 de Bouton
 Calle (la), *compagnie* de
 Atrique
 Callea, v. d'Irlande

lian, v. Var
 ington, b. de la prov. de
 Cornouailles
 maïque (la), prov. du pays
 Calmoucks
 mar, *Calmaria*, ville de la
 Islande
 moucks (les), peuple de la
 grande Tartarie
 ne, *Calna*, v. dans le Wilt-
 me
 nide, v. Donlogne
 nry, v. du roy. de Jamba
 us, b. canton. Doire
 ados, 1^e e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Normandie
 aire (le) ou Golgotha, mon-
 taigne dans Jérusalem
 a, *Calvium*, v. dans la Terre
 de Labour
 a ou Calvesi, *Litus Cæsiae*, v.
 le Corse, sous-préf. Golo
 aison, v. Gard
 alda, *Calcida*, v. de la vieille
 astille
 anacana, *Cardamine*, ile dans
 mer Rouge
 mar, v. b. canton. Aveyron
 anque (la), petit pays de
 France, Bouches-du-Rhône
 anas, *Canbaia*, ville du roy.
 de Guzarate
 anoye ou Cambooc, *Cambaja*,
 royaume d'Asie dans les Indes
 anora, *Canaracum*, v. cap.
 du Cambria, évêché, sous-
 préfecture, Nord
 anbreses, b. cant. Calvados
 anbris, province de France,
 Nord
 andridge, *Cambrigia*, v. cap.
 du Cambridgeshire
 andridge (New), v. de la Nou-
 velle Angleterre
 anbridgeshire, prov. d'Angle-
 terre
 anbrim, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 anentz, *Camennia*, ville de la
 haute Lusace
 anrines, contrée de l'île de
 Léon
 anerno, *Camerinum*, v. dans
 la Marche d'Ancone
 aninha, v. de Portugal
 anin, *Camium*, v. de la Po-
 lémie prussienne
 anpagna, *Campania*, v. du
 royaume de Naples
 anpagne, b. cant. Aveyron
 anpagne, v. Gers
 anpagne, b. e. Pas-de-Calais
 anpagne de Rome (la), *Cam-
 pana*, prov. de l'état romain
 anpau, *Camponi*, b. H.-Pyrén.
 anpêche ou S. Francisco, v.
 de la nouvelle Espagne
 anpen, *Campana*, v. dans l'O-
 ver-Issel
 anpine, *Campania*, contrée des
 Pays-Bas
 anpion, v. cap. du roy. de
 Hongrie
 anpion ou Campoli, *Campium*,
 ville du roy. de Naples

Campo-Formio, village du
 Frioul
 Campo-Major, v. de l'Alentejo
 Campoloro, b. canton. Golo
 Campredon, v. de la Catalogne
 Camul, *Chaurana*, ville de Tar-
 tarie
 Cana ou Chinnah, ville de la
 haute Egypte
 Canada ou Nouvelle France,
 pays de l'Amér. septentrion.
 Canal Royal ou Canal du Lan-
 guedoc, joint la Méditerranée
 à l'océan
 Canale, b. canton. Golo
 Canalle, b. canton. Tanaro
 Cananor, *Calligeris*, roy. et ville
 sur la côte de Malabar
 Canaples, v. Somme
 Canara, *Canara*, roy. d'Asie
 Canarie (la grande), *Canaria*,
 ile de l'océan
 Canarie ou Ciudad de Palmas
 (la ville des Palmes), v. cap.
 de la grande Canarie
 Canaries (les îles), *Canaria for-
 tunata*, (les îles de l'océan, proche
 l'Afrique
 Cancale, v. e. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Cancheu, ville de Kiangsi
 Canchy, b. Somme
 Cancon, b. e. Lot-et-Garonne
 Candahar, *Ortopana*, prov. et
 ville dans les Indes
 Candé, *Candate*, v. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Candé, v. e. Maine-et-Loire
 Candel, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Candel, b. canton. Sésia
 Candia, b. canton. Doire
 Candie, *Creta*, ile et ville dans
 la Méditerranée
 Candish, province du Mogol
 Candy, *Candum*, roy. et ville
 dans l'île de Ceylan
 Candée (la), *Cydon*, ville de l'île
 de Candie
 Canelle (le pays de la), pays de
 l'île de Ceylan
 Canelli, b. canton. Tanaro
 Canet, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Canet, b. Aude
 Caneto, *Canetum*, ville du dio-
 cèse de Mantoue
 Canina, prov. et ville de l'Épire
 Canisy, b. canton. Manche
 Caniaces, peuple du Pérou
 Cannat (S.), *Castrum de Santo
 Canaro*, v. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Canne, v. dans la terre de Bari
 Canne, *Cannoz*, v. Var
 Canney, ile de l'Écosse, l'une
 des Westernes
 Cano ou Alcauem, *Canum*, roy.
 et ville d'Afrique, dans la Ni-
 grantie
 Canosa, v. de la prov. de Bari
 Canourgue (la), b. can. Lozère
 Canstat ou Canstadt, *Canstapoli*,
 v. du duc. de Wurtemberg
 Cantal, 1^e e département de
 France, formé dans l'Au-
 vergne
 Cantal, haute mont. d'Auverg.

Canteiroix, b. Deux-Nèthes
 Cantorbéry, *Canthuaris*, v. cap.
 du comté de Kent
 Cany, b. cant. Scins-Inférieure
 Caorle, *Caprula*, ile du golfe de
 Venise
 Caours, v. Pô
 Cap-de-Bonne-Espérance (le),
 cap à l'extrémité de l'Afrique
 Cap-Breton, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Cap-François (le), port et ville
 de Saint-Domingue
 Cap-Horn, cap de la terre de
 Feu
 Cap-Lézard, cap de la prov. de
 Cornouaille
 Cap-Nègre, au roy. de Tunis
 Cap-Nord, 3 caps, en Laponie,
 en Islande, dans la Guyane
 Cap-Vert (le), cap sur la côte
 d'Afrique
 Capaccio ou Capace, *Capus
 aqueum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Capalita, v. de la province de
 Guaxaca
 Capdenac, v. Lot
 Capelle (la), *Capella*, v. cant.
 Aisne
 Capelle-Marival (la), b. e. Lot
 Capende ou Cappendu, *Canis
 suspensus*, v. canton. Aude
 Caperguin, b. du comté de Water-
 lord
 Capestang, *Capus stagni*, ville
 canton. Hérault
 Capitamate, *Capitanata*, prov.
 du royaume de Naples
 Capo-Bianco, b. canton. Golo
 Capod'Istria, *Caput Istriæ*, ville
 de l'Istrie vénitienne
 Capoue, *Capua*, ville de la Terre
 de Labour
 Capraia ou la Caprée, *Caprea*,
 ile dans la mer de Toscane
 Caprée ou Capri, *Caprea*, ile
 dans le golfe de Naples
 Capri, ville du roy. de Naples
 Caprick, b. canton. Escott
 Capri, pays du Roussillon
 Caprieux, b. canton. Gironde
 Capui ou Capoui, *Capula*, une
 des Philippines
 Caracas, Caracos, ou Saint-
 Jacques de Léon, ville d'A-
 mérique, dans la Terre-Ferme
 Carabes ou Cannibales, sau-
 vages d'Amérique
 Caralio, b. canton. Stura
 Caranan, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Caramanie, *Caramania*, prov.
 de la Natolie
 Caramanta, prov. et v. d'Alé-
 rique, dans la Terre-Ferme
 Carangues, peuple du Pérou
 Caransebes, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Caravaca ou Santa-Cruz de
 Caravaca, ville du roy. de
 Murcie
 Caravaggio, b. du Milanéz
 Caravin, b. canton. Doire
 Carvini, b. canton. Liannone
 Carbon-Blanc, b. e. Gironde
 Carbonne, v. canton. H.-Ga-
 ronne

Caracassonne, *Corcasso*, ville du b. Languedoc. év. prés. Aude
 Cardilliac, v. Lot
 Cardit ou Glamorgan, *Cardiffa*, ville cap. du Glamorganshire
 Carlignan, *Caterica*, province et ville d'Angleterre
 Cardiganshire, province dans la principauté de Galles
 Cardonne, *Cardonna*, ville dans la Catalogne
 Carliel (le), partie orientale de la Géorgie
 Carok, île dans le golfe Persique
 Carlie, *Carelia*, province de la Finlande orientale
 Carlsroon ou Carlseroon, ville dans la Blékingie
 Carentan, *Carentonium*, ville de la b. Normand. c. Manche
 Carntoir, b. canton. Morbihan
 Carpat, b. canton. Finistère
 Carati, *Carianum*, ville de la Calabre intérieure
 Caribs, peuple de l'Amér. mér.
 Carignan, *Carmaniana*, ville du Piémont. canton. Pô
 Carignan, v. canton. Ardennes
 Carini, b. de Sicile
 Carniola, *Forum Claudii*, ville de la Terre de Labour
 Carinthie, *Carinthia*, prov. des états d'Autriche
 Cariorou, île des Grenadins
 Caripoux, peuple de l'Amérique
 Caristo, *Caristus*, ville de Grèce
 Carlat, v. Cantal
 Carlat (le), v. Ariège
 Carlat, *Carlatum*, v. Ariège
 Carleton, ville du York-shire
 Carlingford, *Carlingforda*, ville d'Irlande
 Carlisle, *Carleolum*, v. capitale du Cumberland
 Carlo-Pago, port de Dalmatie
 Carlstadt ou Carlstad, *Carlstadtum*, ville de Suède
 Carlstadt ou Carlowitz, *Carlstadtum*, ville de la Croatie
 Carlotte (la), chef-lieu de peuplades dans l'Andalousie
 Carlowitz, ville de Hongrie
 Carlshad, *Theuma Carlshna*, v. dans le cercle d'Ellenbogen
 Carlsbourg ou Albes-Julie, ville de Transylvanie
 Carlsham, ville dans la Blékingie
 Carlshaven, v. dans la b. Hesse
 Carlshaven, b. de Suède
 Carlruhe ou Carlrouhe, ville du bas marquisat de Bade
 Carlstadt, v. dans l'é. de Wurtz
 Carlus, b. canton. Dordogne
 Carmagnole, *Carmagnola*, v. c. Pô
 Carmaing, *Carmanum*, v. Haute-Garonne
 Carmarthen, v. cap. du Carmarthenshire
 Carmarthenshire, prov. dans le pays de Galles
 Carnel, *Carmelus*, montagne de la Palestine

Carmonne, *Carmo*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Carnons, ville du Frioul austr.
 Carnavon, *Arnonia*, v. capitale du Carnarvonshire
 Carnarvonshire, prov. du pays de Galles
 Carniero, *Carnarius*, partie du golfe de Venise
 Carnew, b. d'Irlande
 Carnia (la), prov. de l'Albanie
 Carniole, *Carniola*, prov. des états de l'Autriche
 Caroline, contrée de l'Amér. sep.
 Caroline (la), chef-lieu des peuplades de la Sierra-Morena
 Carouges, b. canton. Orne
 Carouges, v. canton. Lozère
 Carpenter-Land, *Carpentaria*, pays dans la Nouv. Hollande
 Carpentras, *Carpentorac*, ville capitale du comtat Venaissin. sous-préfecture. Vaucluse
 Carpi, *Carpum*, v. du Modénois
 Carpi, ville dans le Véronèse
 Carpio, ville et marq. d'Andalousie
 Carrefour, b. cant. Loire-Infér.
 Carraveira ou Boor-Castoro, v. de la Macédoine
 Carru, b. canton. Stura
 Cars, *Carse*, ville de l'Arménie
 Carcebi, ville de la Bucharie
 Cartama, *Cartamanum*, ville du roy. de Grenade
 Cartasoura, ville capitale du roy. de Java
 Carthage (les ruines de), près de Tunis
 Carthagène, *Carthagonova*, ville du royaume de Murcie
 Carthagène, prov. et ville dans l'Amérique méridionale
 Carthago, ville du Mexique
 Carthago ou la Nouvelle Carthagène, ville de l'Amérique
 Carvin-Espigloy, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Carwar, ville de la côte de Canara
 Casacani, v. canton. Golo
 Casal, *Casale*, ville cap. du Montferrat. évêc. s.-pr. Marengo
 Casal Maggiore, ville du ducé de Milan
 Casalborgon, b. canton. Pô
 Casan, *Casumum*, roy. et ville de l'empire de Russie
 Casba, ville du roy. de Tunis
 Casbin ou Caswin, *Casbinum*, ville dans l'Irac
 Cascaes, vill. de Portugal
 Casina, b. canton. Marengo
 Caselle, b. canton. Pô
 Caserta, *Caserta*, ville dans la Terre de Labour
 Casghar (le roy. de) ou pet. Bucharie, pays et ville de la Tartarie
 Cashel, *Cassilia*, ville d'Irlande
 Casina, empire d'Afrique
 Casina, b. canton. Golo
 Caslona, *Casulo*, v. d'Andalousie
 Caspienne (la mer), *Caspium mare*, grande mer d'Asie

Cassagne-Saint-Begoules, v. c. Aveyron
 Cassano, *Casenum*, ville de l'ép. de Milan
 Cassano ou Cossano, ville de la Calabre intérieure
 Cassel, *Cassellum*, ville de Flandre. canton. Nord
 Cassel, *Casselia*, ville cap. du landgrav. de Hesse
 Cassel, bail. et ville de la Prusse
 Cassenueuil, *Cassinum*, ville de Lot-et-Garonne
 Cassinogorod, ville de Russie
 Cassin, v. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Cassovie ou Casbun, ville de la haute Hongrie
 Cassovie (la), *Cassovia*, ville de la Péninsule balkanique
 Cassumbazaar, ville de l'Inde
 Castanet, v. canton. Pyrénées
 Castagnio, b. canton. Montelivault
 Castel-Aragouèse, v. de Sardaigne
 Castel-Baldo, ville dans le Piémont
 Castel-Bolognèse, ville de l'Emilie
 Castel-Branca, ville dans la province de Sicile
 Castel-de-Vido, v. de l'Emilie
 Castel-Follet, place de l'Emilie
 Castel-Franco, b. du Bénévent
 Castel-Gandolie, ville de l'Emilie
 Castel-Jalous, *Castellum sum*, v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Castel-Mayron, v. Gers
 Castel-Morou, v. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Castel-Moron, v. Gironde
 Castel-Novo, *Castrum Novum*, ville de Dalmatie
 Castel-Novo, b. cant. Tarente
 Castel-Novo-de-Carabona, *Castrum Novum*, v. du Piémont
 Castel-Novo-Scivia, b. cant. Marengo
 Castel S. Joanne, ville de l'Emilie
 Castel-Plaisance, ville de l'Emilie
 Castel-Sarrasin, ville de l'Emilie
 Castel-Garonne, ville de l'Emilie
 Castelamare, ville du royaume de Naples
 Castellaun, *Castellum Aunum*, ville du comté de Flandre
 Castelbar, ville d'Irlande
 Castellamont, b. cant. de l'Emilie
 Castellane, *Castellana*, ville de Provence. sous-préfecture
 Castellannette, ville de l'Emilie
 Castellana, b. cant. de l'Emilie
 Castellana, b. c. Haute-Garonne
 Castellazzo, *Castellazzo*, ville de l'Emilie
 Castellon ou Castellon, ville de Catalogne
 Castellana-de-Barbante, ville de Catalogne
 Castellana-de-Bonnetou, ville de Catalogne

ste-Inau-de-Brussac, v. Tarn
 ste-Inau-de-Bret-nous, v. Lot
 ste-Inau-d'Estrefon, v. H.-Gar-
 onne
 ste-Inau-de-Magnone, v. cant.
 Hautes-Pyrénées
 ste-Inau-de-Médoc, b. cant.
 Gironde
 ste-Inau-de-Montmirail, ville.
 Aude
 ste-Inau-de-Montartier, ville.
 canton. Lot
 ste-Inau-de-Rivière-Basse, b.
 canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 ste-Inaudary, *Castrum novum*
Ardii, v. sous-préfet. Aude
 Istres, b. canton. Landes
 Istiglione del Stivere, *Casti-*
do Stiverorum, ville du duché
 de Mantoue
 Istille (la vieille ou l'ane.),
Castella vetus, prov. ou roy.
 d'Espagne
 Istille-Neuve (la), ou la Nouv.
 Castille, ou le roy. de Tolède,
 prov. d'Espagne
 Istille d'Or (la), pays d'Amé-
 rique dans la Terre-Ferme
 Istillon, *Castilia*, v. e. Gironde
 Istillon, v. canton. Ariège
 Istillon de Médoc, v. Gironde
 Istillonne, v. e. Lot-et-Gar-
 onne
 Istebar, port d'Irlande
 Istebar, b. d'Irlande
 Isteles-Rising, ville du Norfolk
 Istres, *Castra*, ville du haut
 Languedoc. sous-préf. Tara
 Istres, v. Gironde
 Istries, b. canton. Hérault
 Castro, *Castrimonium*, duché et
 ville de l'état de l'Eglise
 Castro, ville du roy. de Naples
 Castro, ville dans le Chili
 Castro, Caltado, Caltado, ou
 Cortaldo, ville du territoire
 de Sicile
 Castro de Urdiales, *Castrum*
Urdiale, ville de la Biscaye
 Castro-Darino, *Castrum Mari-*
num, ville dans l'Algarve
 Castro-Novo, *Castrum-novum*,
 v. dans la vallée de Mazare
 Castro-Vorreyna, ville du Pé-
 rou
 Castrop, v. du com. de la Marek
 Catalogne (la), *Catalaunia*, prov.
 d'Espagne
 Catane, *Catana*, ville de Sicile
 Catanzaro, *Catanium*, ville
 cap. de la Calabre ultérieure
 Cat-au-Cambresis, *Castrum Ca-*
racense, ville. canton. Nord
 Categat (le), *Sinus Codanus*,
 golfe entre la Suède et le
 Danemark
 Catelar, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Catelet (le), *Catellatum*, ville.
 Somme
 Catelet, b. canton. Aisne
 Caterlagh, ville et comté d'Ir-
 lande
 Cath, v. de la pr. de Khovarezm
 Catherine (Ste.), v. Lot-et-Gar-

Catherine (Ste.), Ile aux Por-
 tuguais, sur la côte du Brésil
 Catherineberg, v. de Bohême
 Catherineberg, v. de Misnie
 Catherinebourg, v. de Sibé-
 rie
 Catherineoslaw, v. de Crimée
 Cathrinoslou, v. de Crimée
 Cattack, cap. de la pr. d'Oriza
 Cattaro, *Cathara*, v. de Dalma-
 tie
 Cattay (le), *Serica*, 7 provinces
 de la Chine
 Cattelitto-d'Orba, b. canton.
 Tanaro
 Cattoum, b. cant. Moselle
 Catns, b. canton. Lot
 Catzenellenbogen, *Cattemelbo-*
senis Comitatus, comté et v.
 d'Allemagne
 Caub, v. du duc. de Simmeren
 Caucase (le), *Caucasus*, chaîne
 de montagnes d'Asie
 Caudebec, b. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Caudecoste, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Caudeuz, *Caderis*, v. Pyrénées-
 Orientales
 Caumont, v. cant. Calvados
 Caunard, b. Landes
 Caune (la), v. canton. Tarn
 Caunes ou Cannes, v. Aude
 Caupenne, b. Landes
 Caurzin, cerc. et v. de Bohé-
 me
 Caussade, v. canton. Lot
 Caux, *Calctensis Ager*, pays de
 Normandie
 Caux, v. Aude
 Cava ou Cave, *Cava*, ville du
 roy. de Naples
 Cavaillon, *Cabellio*, v. canton.
 Vaucluse
 Cavalerie (la), v. Gard
 Cavalia, b. canton. Sésia
 Cavalier-Maggiore, b. canton.
 Stura
 Cavan ou Cavon, *Cavodium*, v.
 et comté d'Irlande
 Caveyrac, b. Gard
 Cavite ou Cavita, v. de l'île de
 Manille
 Cavite, v. de l'île de Manille
 Cavour, b. canton. Pô
 Caxamalca, *Caxamalca*, pays et
 v. du Pérou
 Cayon ou Cayem, *Came*, ville de
 l'Arabie heureuse
 Caye-Saint-Louis, v. sur la côte
 mér. de Saint-Domingue
 Cayeux, *Cadocum*, b. Somme
 Caylar (le), v. Hérault
 Caylus, v. canton. Lot
 Cayres, b. canton. Haute-Loire
 Cazals, b. canton. Lot
 Cazaubon, v. canton. Gers
 Cazères, b. cant. H.-Garonne
 Cazimir ou Kazimierz, v. dans
 le Palatinat de Lublin
 Cazoules-Béziers, b. Hérault
 Ceausé, b. Orne
 Ceaux, b. Vienne
 Cebassat, v. Puy-le-Dôme
 Cédogna, *Aquilonia*, v. du roy.
 de Naples

Céphalonie ou Céphalonie, *Ce-*
phalonia, île de la Grèce
 Cefalu ou Cefaludi, *Cefaludia*,
 v. de Sicile
 Ceilan, *Celanum*, grande île
 dans la mer des Indes
 Ceireste, *Caarista*, b. H.-Alpes
 Ceizeriat, b. canton. Ain
 Celano, *Celanum*, v. de l'Abruz-
 ze ultérieure
 Celavo, b. canton. Liamone
 Célèbes (Iles) ou Macassar, *Str-*
darum, île dans la mer des
 Indes
 Cellamare, duc. du roy. de Nap-
 les
 Celle ou Marien Celle, *Maria-*
Cella, b. de la haute Stirie
 Celle, b. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Celle-sur-Thiers, b. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Cellesbrouin, b. Charente
 Cellerfeld, v. dans l'Oberrhitz
 Celles, b. canton. Jemma p. s.
 Ceneda, *Ceneta*, v. des états de
 Venise
 Cenis (les), peuples de la Loui-
 siane
 Cénis (mont), montagne qui fait
 partie des Alpes
 Cental, b. canton. Stura
 Cento, v. dans le Bolonez
 Centorbi, *Centuripa*, v. dans le
 val de Demona
 Ceram ou Ceiram, *Ceratum*,
 une des Moluques
 Cerlagne (la), *Cerdania*, prov.
 partie en Fr. partie en Es-
 pagne
 Ceré (S.), b. canton. Lot
 Cerences, b. Manche
 Cérés, b. Sarthe
 Cérés, b. canton. Pô
 Ceret, *Ceretum*, v. sous-préfet.
 Pyrénées-Orientales
 Cérigo, autrefois *Cythère*, *Cy-*
thera, île de l'Archipel
 Cérilly, b. canton. Allier
 Cérinus, *Ceraunia*, v. de l'île de
 Chypre
 Cerisier, b. canton. Yonne
 Cerisy-la-Salle, b. e. Manche
 Cerizay, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Cernay, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Cernay-en-Domois, v. Marne
 Cernin (S.), v. Aveyron
 Cernin (S.), b. cant. Cantal
 Cerny, v. S.-inc.-et-Oise
 Cervera, *Cecerra*, v. de la Ca-
 talogue
 Cervia, *Cervia*, v. de la Ro-
 magne
 Cervione, v. Golo
 Cesane, b. canton. Pô
 Cesene, *Casana*, v. de la Ro-
 magne
 Cessenon, v. Hérault
 Ceton, b. Orne
 Cète, v. et port. cant. Hérault
 Ceuta, *Septa*, v. du roy. de Frz
 Ceva ou Ceve, *Ceba*, v. e. Stura
 Ceyras, b. Hérault
 Cezy, b. Yonne
 Chaalons ou Châlons-sur-Marne,

Catalaunum, v. de Champagne. préfecture. Marne
 Chabanais, v. cant. Charente
 Chabanon, v. canton. Drôme
 Chablais (le), *Cabaiicus ager*, prov. et duché de Savoie
 Chablis, *Cabellum*, v. e. Yonne
 Chabres, *Carobrus*, b. Loiret-Cher
 Chader, île formée par le Tigre et l'Euphrate
 Chagny, b. e. Saône-et-Loire
 Chalignes, b. Sarthe
 Chailan, b. cant. Mayenne
 Chailard (le), b. e. Ardèche
 Chaillet-Marais, b. e. Vendée
 Chaillet-sous-les-Ormeaux, b. Vendée
 Chaillette, b. Charente-Inf.
 Chailoué, b. Orne
 Chaingy, b. Loiret
 Chaiss-Dieu (la), *Casa Dei*, v. canton. Haute-Loire
 Chaise (la), v. Côtes-du-Nord
 Chalabry, v. cant. Aude
 Chalais, b. Charente
 Chalalaumont, v. canton. Ain
 Chalcedoine ou Calcédoine, v. de Bithynie
 Chalencou, v. Ardèche
 Chaligny, b. Meurthe
 Chalmargues, b. Cantal
 Challans, b. canton. Vendée
 Challin, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Chalottes, *Calonna*, v. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Châlons-sur-Saône, *Cabillonum*, v. de Bourgogne. sous-préf. Saône-et-Loire
 Chalorse (la), contr. de Gascogne. Landes
 Chalus, *Castrum Lucii*, v. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Chamalières, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Chamant (S.), b. Corrèze
 Chamans (S.), b. Isère
 Chambl ou Cham, *Chamum*, v. et comté de Bavière
 Chambrét, b. Corrèze
 Chambréry, *Cambriacum*, v. de Savoie. év. préf. Mont-Blanc
 Chambray, *Cambriacum*, v. Oise
 Chambon, v. canton. Creuse
 Chambron (le), b. cant. Loire
 Chambonas, b. Ardèche
 Chambois, b. Rhône
 Chamoulive, b. Corrèze
 Chamboy, b. Orne
 Chambrâis, b. Eure
 Chambré (la), v. e. Mont-Blanc
 Chambrôis, b. canton. Eure
 Chamdeniers, v. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Chamond (S.), *Oppidum S. Anemond*, v. canton. Loire
 Chamouix, vil. canton. Léman
 Champagnac, b. Dordogne
 Champagnat, b. Cantal
 Champagne, *Campania*, prov. de Fr. formant 4 départements
 Champagne propre (la), l'une des 8 parties de la Champagne
 Champagne, b. canton. Ain

Champagne, b. Vendée
 Champagne-de-Belair, b. cant. Dordogne
 Champagne-Mouton, b. canton. Charente
 Champagny, b. e. H.-Saône
 Champagnole, b. canton. Jura
 Champdeniers, b. Charente
 Champdieu, b. Loire
 Champaux, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Champeix, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Champignelles, b. Yonne
 Champigny, *Campinarum*, v. Indre-et-Loire
 Champlain, lac du Canada
 Champleny, v. Nièvre
 Champlitte, v. e. Haute-Saône
 Champs, b. canton. Cantal
 Champaur, petit pays du Grésivaudan. Isère
 Champocéaux, *Castrum celsum*, v. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Chan-cheu ou Tchcou, *Changcheum*, v. de la prov. de Fukien
 Chan-Si, prov. de la Chine
 Chanac, v. canton. Lozère
 Chanerlade, b. Dordogne
 Chancha, v. d'Égypte
 Chandernagor, v. du Bengale
 Chang-Tong, prov. de la Chine
 Changé, b. Sarthe
 Changé, b. Mayenne
 Changy, b. Loire
 Chanières, b. Gironde
 Chamonat, 2 b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Chantaunay, b. Vendée
 Chantelle-Châtel, *Cantilia*, v. canton. Allier
 Chantilly, *Chantillacum*, bourg. Oise
 Chantonay, b. cant. Vendée
 Chantigné, b. Mayenne
 Chaury, b. canton. Yonne
 Chaource, *Chaurium*, v. cant. Aube
 Chapel-le-Agnon (la), b. Cantal
 Chapelle-d'Angillon (la), bourg. canton. Cher
 Chapelle-de-Guinchay (la), b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Chapelle-la-Reine (la), ou Chapelle-Egalité, bourg. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Chapelle-en-Vercors (la), bourg. canton. Drôme
 Chapelle-sur-Erdre (la), bourg. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Chappes, v. Aube
 Chaptes (S.), b. canton. Gard
 Charac (les), *Charcae*, prov. du Pérou
 Charente (la), *Carantonus*, 16e départ. de France, formé dans l'Angoumois et la Saintonge
 Charente-Inférieure, 17e dep. de Fr. formé dans l'Aunis et la Saintonge
 Charentenay, b. Yonne
 Charenton, *Carantonus*, b. cant. Seine
 Charenton, b. canton. Cher
 Charité (la), *Caritar*, v. Nièvre

Charkow, gouvernement et v. de Russie
 Charlemont, *Carlomanicum*, v. du comté d'Armargh
 Charlemont, v. des Pays-Bas Ardennes
 Charleroy ou Charles-sur-Sambre, *Carolorragiam*, ville du comté de Namur. sous-préfecture. Jemmapes
 Charles-Town, *Carolepolis*, v. cap. de la Caroline méridion.
 Charleval, b. Eure
 Charleville, b. du comté de Corke
 Charleville, *Carolepolis*, v. du Rhét-lois. préf. Ardennes
 Charlieu, *Carus locus*, v. cant. Loire
 Charlotte (Îles de la Reine) de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Charley, b. Aisne
 Charmes, *ad Carpasas*, v. cant. Vosges
 Charmsay, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Charny, vil. canton. Meuse
 Charolles, *Quadrigelis*, ville esp. du Charolais. sous-préf. Saône-et-Loire
 Charolais, comté de Bourgogne
 Charon, b. Charente-la-Inférieure
 Charost, *Caropisium*, v. cant. Cher
 Charoux, *Carrefum*, v. Allier
 Charoux, *Carrefum*, v. canton. Vienne
 Charpey, b. Drôme
 Chartre (la), b. Sarthe
 Chartres, *Carutes*, v. esp. de pays Chatraïn. préfecture. Eure-et-Loire
 Chasse-lay, v. Rhône
 Chasselet, *Caffracum*, ville. Saubrot-Meuse
 Chasseneuil, v. Charente
 Chassiers, b. Ardèche
 Chastans, b. Vendée
 Chatham, île de l'Océan nord.
 Château-Briant, *Castrum Briantii*, ville a-préf. Loire-Inférieure
 Château-Châlons, *Castrum Chalonis*, v. Jura
 Château-Chinon, *Castrum Chinonis*, v. sous-préf. Nièvre
 Château d'Okron, b. cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Château-Double, b. Var
 Château-du-Lair, *Castrum Laitis*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Château-Dun, Dun-sur-Lair, *Castellum Dunum*, v. cap. de la Dunois a-préf. Eure-et-Loire
 Château-Gay, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Château-Giron, v. canton. Mayenne-et-Vilaine
 Château-Gouthier, *Castrum Gontierii*, v. a-préf. Mayenne
 Château-la-Vallière, v. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Château-Landon, *Castrum Landonis*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Château-Lin, v. sous-préfecture. Fgatière

Château-Meilant, *Castrum Meliolani*, b. canton. Cher
 Château-Neuf, *Castrum novum*, v. canton. Charente
 Château-Neuf, v. canton. Cher
 Château-Neuf, v. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Château-Neuf, v. Ain
 Château-Neuf, v. cant. Loiret
 Château-Neuf, v. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Château-Neuf, b. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Château-Neuf, b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Château-Neuf-de-Faon, v. c. Finistère
 Château-Neuf-Randon, b. cant. Lozère
 Château-Ponsac, b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Château-Porcien, *Castrum Porcium*, v. canton. Ardennes
 Château-Renaud, *Castrum Renardi*, v. canton. Loiret
 Château-Renaud, b. canton. Houches-du-Rhône
 Château-Renaud, *Castrum Renaldi*, v. c. Indre-et-Loire
 Château-Renaud, b. Charente
 Château-Roux, *Castrum Radulfi*, v. du Berry. préfecture. Indre
 Château-Roux, b. Haut-Alpes
 Château-Salins, v. sous-préf. Meurthe
 Château-Thierry, *Castrum Theodorici*, v. sous-préf. Aisne
 Château-Villain, *Castrum Villanum*, v. Haute-Marne
 Château-Villain, b. Isère
 Châteaubourg, b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Châteauguerye (la), v. canton. Vendée
 Châtel ou Chaté, *Castellum in Voago*, v. canton. Vosges
 Châtel-Aillon, *Castrum Alionis*, v. Charente-Inférieure
 Châtel-sur-Moselle, v. Vosges
 Châtelar, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Châtaudren, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Châteldon, v. c. Puy-de-Dôme
 Châtellot, b. canton. Cher
 Châtelot (le), v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Châtelherault, *Castrum Heraldi*, v. du Poitou. s. préf. Vienne
 Châtelus, b. canton. Creuse
 Châteaumeis, b. cant. Vosges
 Chaugnan, v. du roy. de Bénéguale
 Châtillon, b. canton. Doire
 Châtillon, b. canton. Drôme
 Châtillon-de-Michailles, bourg. canton. Ain
 Châtillon-en-Bazois, b. cant. Nièvre
 Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, *Castellio*, b. canton. Ain
 Châtillon-sur-Indre, b. canton. Indre

Châtillon-sur-Loing, b. canton. Loiret
 Châtillon-sur-Loire, b. canton. Loiret
 Châtillon-sur-Marne, b. canton. Marne
 Châtillon-sur-Saône, v. Vosges
 Châtillon-sur-Seine, v. sous-préfecture. Côte-d'Or
 Châtillon-sur-Sèvre ou Mauléon, v. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Chatonnay, b. Isère
 Chatre (la), b. canton. Sarthe
 Châtre (la), *Castra*, v. sous-préfecture. Indre
 Châtres ou Arpajon, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Chaudes-Aigues, v. cant. Cantal
 Chaudron, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Chauffailles, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Chaul, *Camane*, v. du roy. de Visapour
 Chauleu, *Calniacum*, b. canton. Somme
 Chaumergy, b. canton. Jura
 Chaumues, *Colanue*, v. Seine-et-Marne
 Chaumont, *Calvus Mons*, v. du Bassigny. préf. Haute-Marne
 Chaumont, v. canton. Oise
 Chaumont, b. cant. Ardennes
 Chaumont-sur-Tharonne, b. canton. Loiret-Cher
 Chaumouzey, v. Vosges
 Chaumoussay, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Chaunai, *Calnicum*, b. Vienne
 Chauny, *Calnicum*, v. canton. Aisne
 Chaussy, îles de Fr. entre les côtes de Norm. et de Bretagne
 Chaussin, v. canton. Jura
 Chauvigny, v. canton. Vienne
 Chauv, b. Charente
 Chavaignes, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Chavanay, v. Loire
 Chavauges, b. canton. Aube
 Chavez ou Chiavez, *Aque Flavio*, place de la prov. de Traralos-Montes
 Chaylar (le), b. Ardèche
 Chazelles-sur-Lyon, v. canton. Loire
 Chebrechin, v. dans le Palatinat de Russie
 Ché ou Cecio, ou Tong-Tow, v. cap. du roy. de Tonquin
 Chécy, b. canton. Loiret
 Chef-Boutonne, bourg. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Ché-Kiang ou Tché-Kiang, prov. orient. de la Chine
 Chelles, *Colne*, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Chelva, *Chelva*, palatinat et v. de la Russie rouge
 Chelmsfort, cap du c. d'Essex
 Chely-d'Apcher (S.), v. canton. Lozère
 Chély (S.), b. cant. Aveyron
 Chemazé, b. Mayenne
 Chemillé, *Canillacum*, v. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Chemin, b. canton. Jura

Cheminois, b. Marne
 Chemnitz, ville dans le cercle de Leutmaritz
 Chenay, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Chêne (le), b. cant. Ardennes
 Chenerailles, v. cant. Creuse
 Chenonceau, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Chensi, prov. de la Chine
 Cher (le), *Carus*, 18e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Berry
 Cherag, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Cherasco ou Querasque, *Clarascum*, v. cap. de la contrée de même nom. cant. Stura
 Cherbourg, *Casaris Burgus*, v. de Normandie. cant. Manche
 Cheronnac, b. Charente
 Cheroy, v. Yonne
 Cherso ou Cherso, *Crespa*, ville et île du golfe de Venise
 Chervais, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Cherviasko, ville du duché de Mavovie
 Chespeak, baie de la mer du Nord
 Cheshire, *Cestriensis Comitatus*, prov. maritime d'Angleterre
 Chesie-Thodeix, bourg. cant. Léman
 Chester, ville du Maryland
 Chester, *Cestria*, v. capit. du Cheshire
 Chester-Town, v. cap. du comté de Kent
 Chesterfield, *Cestorfida*, ville et comté du Derbyshire
 Cheux, b. Calvados
 Chevagnes, b. canton. Allier
 Cheveny, b. Loiret-Cher
 Chevire, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Chevres, *Cervia*, b. Charente
 Chevreuse, *Caprusium*, v. cant. Seine-et-Oise
 Chewillon, b. canton. Haute-Marne
 Chezery, v. et vallée. Ain
 Chzy-sur-Marne, b. c. Aisne
 Chianon-tan, prov. du Mexique
 Chiapa, *Chiapa*, prov. et 2 villes du Mexique
 Chiapa de los Indios, v. de la prov. de Chiapa
 Chiapa-el Real, v. cap. de la prov. de Chiapa
 Chiari, v. d'Italie
 Chiaromonte, *Claramons*, v. de la vallée de Noto
 Chiavari, *Clavarum*, v. de la république de Gènes
 Chiavennes, *Clavena*, v. du pays de Grisons
 Chiverson, b. canton. Doire
 Chichester, *Ciccatra*, v. capit. du Sussex
 Chiolefa, place dans la Morée
 Chi-mée, *Chimus* ou *Chimium*, lac dans la haute Bavière
 Chiens (les), îles d'Amérique
 Chieti, *Teutaca*, v. capitale de l'Abruzze citérieure
 Chièvres, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Chignac (S.-Pierre de), b. c. Dordogne

Chigman (S.), *Sancti Andree Op-
pidum*, v. Hérault
Chihiri, Port de Cheer, Sequire,
v. de l'Arabie heureuse
Chili (le), *Cile*, pays et roy. de
l'Amérique méridionale
Chiloé, *Chiloa*, île sur la côte du
Chili
Chinay, *Cimacum*, v. canton.
Jemmapes
Chimera, *Chimera*, cont. et ville
d'Albanie
Chinay, Chiney, ou Ciney, ville
et comté des Pays-Bas. canton.
Nambré-et-Meuse
Chinca, vallée de la prov. de
Lima
Chine, *Sina*, gr. empire d'Asie
Ching-Tou ou Tching-Toulou,
v. de la prov. de Se-Tchuen
Ching-Yang, *Chinchianum*, ville
de la prov. de Kiaug-Nan
Chinian (S.), v. cant. Hérault
Chinon, *Caino*, v. sous-préfecture.
Indre-et-Loire
Chinty, v. et comté du Luxem-
bourg. Forêts
Chenyang, capitale d'une prov.
de la Tartarie chinoise
Chiorlieu, *Turullus*, ville de la
Romanie
Chiozza ou Chioggia, *Fossa
Ciadua*, ville de l'état de Ven-
ise
Chippenhara, b. du Wilt-Shire
Chipping-Wycomb, b. de la
prov. de Buckingham
Chiquitos, peuples du gouvern.
de Santa-Cruz de la Sierra
Chirac, b. canton. Lozère
Chirat, b. Charente
Chirens, b. Isère
Chitor, *Chiterium*, prov. et ville
des états du Mogol
Chitry, b. Yonne
Chiusa (la), b. cant. Stura
Chiusa, *Cisium*, v. de Toscane
Chitayé, *Coyacum*, v. cap. de
la Natolie propre
Chivas ou Chivaso, *Clavaium*,
v. canton. Doire
Chize, v. Deux-Sèvres
Chiuow, évêc. dans la Tartarie
russe
Chlumecz, ville de Bohême
Chniu, ville de la Bosnie
Choczim, ville de la Moldavie
Choiseul, *Casolum*, ville Haute-
Marne
Choisy-Bellegrade, b. Loiret
Chok-t, ville cant. Maine-et-
Loire
Cholmogorod, ville dans le gou-
vernement d'Archangel
Chomelis, b. Haute-Loire
Chomérac, b. cant. Ardèche
Chonard, *Cenadium*, v. et comté
de la haute Hongrie
Chorges, *Caturgiac*, v. canton.
Hautes-Alpes
Chouaquen, fort anglais sur le
lac Ontario
Choug ou Shogle, ville de la
Syrie
Chouzé, b. Maine-et-Loire

Christ-Church, b. du Hantsire
Christianopol, *Christianopolis*,
ville dans le Bléknangie
Christiansand, v. de Norwège
Christiansbourg, fort de Guinée
Christianstadt, *Christianosta-
dium*, ville dans la Schomen
Christianstadt, v. de la b. Lusace
Christiansund, v. de Norwège
Christophe (S.), *Sanctus Chris-
tophorus*, île, l'une des Antilles
Christophe (S.), b. cant. Indre-
et-Loire
Christophè (S.), b. canton.
Indre
Chrudim, v. de Bohême
Chunckin, ville de la prov. de
Se-Tchuen
Churchill, fort anglais dans la
baie d'Hudson
Chusistan ou Kuristan, prov.
de la Perse
Cialis, *Cialium*, roy. dans la
Tartarie indépendante
Ciampa, *Campa*, roy. d'Asie
dans les Indes
Cibola, prov. du nouveau Mexi-
que
Ciers-la-Lande (S.), b. cant.
Gironde
Cilly ou Cilly, *Cilia*, ville dans
la basse Stirie
Cillian, b. canton. Sésia
Cinajoa, prov. de l'Amérique
méridionale
Cinan ou Tsinan, *Cinanum*, v.
de la prov. de Chau-Tong
Cinarea, b. Liomone
Canefi, ville de Sicile
Cinqmars, b. Indre-et-Loire
Cintégabelle, b. canton. Haute-
Garonne
Ciotat (la), *Civitas*, v. canton.
Bouches-du-Rhône
Cipicrres, b. Var
Cir (S.), b. Rhône
Cir du Baillieu (S.), b. Manche
Cis-sur-Loire (S.), b. Indre-et-
Loire
Ciran (S.), *Sanctus Sigirannus*,
b. Indre
Circassie, *Cercetia*, pays d'Asie
Cirester ou Cirencester, *Cori-
nium*, v. du Gloucestershire
Cirenza ou Acerenza, *Acheron-
tia*, v. du roy. de Naples
Cirié, b. canton. Pô
Citadella, *Janna*, v. cap. de
l'île de Minorque
Citta della Pieve, *Civitas Plebis*,
ville du Pérousin
Citta-di-Castello, *Tiferum*, v.
et comté de l'Ombrie
Citta-Nuova, v. de l'Istrie véné-
tienne
Ciudad de las Palmas, *Civitas
Palmarum*, v. capit. de l'île
Canarie
Ciudad de los Reyes, *Civitas
Regis*, ville de la prov. de
Sainte-Marthe
Ciudad-Réal, *Philippopolis*, ville
de la nouvelle Castille
Ciudad-Rodrigo, *Mirobriga*, v.
du roy. de Léon

Civita-Castellana, *Futuae*, v.
de Péta de l'Église
Civita-di-Friuli, *Forum Julii*, v.
du Frioul vénitien
Civita-Vecchia, *Ceratum Ceteri*,
v. de l'état de l'Église
Civrac, v. Gironde
Cize, vallée de la b. Navarre
Clackmannan, prov. et v. d'É-
cosse
Clagenfurt, *Clagenfurtum*, vil-
le capitale de la Carinthie
Clair (S.), b. canton. Maine
Claira, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
Clairac, v. Lot-et-Garonne
Claira, b. Seine-Inférieure
Claira (Sainte), île de la mer
Baltique
Claira (Sainte), l'une des Ca-
naries
Clanecy, *Climacum*, v. sous-
préfecture. Nièvre
Clangkitty, b. du comté de
Corek
Clamni, b. de comté de Wor-
ford
Clar (S.), v. canton. Gers
Clara, b. canton. B.-Pyrénées
Clare, *Clara*, comté, château et
b. de la prov. de Munster
Clara, b. et comté du Suffin
Clarence ou Chiarozza, *Claren-
tia*, duché et v. en Grèce
Clarence, ville du Suffin
Clarendon, ville du comté de
Wilt
Claret, b. canton. Hérault
Clary, b. canton. Nord
Clatde (S.), *Sanctus Clatus*,
v. sous-préfecture. Jura
Claude (S.), b. cant. Charente
Claude (S.), b. Lot-et-Garonne
Clavsen, v. de l'v. de Brunen
Clausthal, v. de la principauté
de Grubenhagen
Claye, b. cant. Seine-et-Marne
Clayette (la), b. cant. Seine-et-
Loire
Cley, b. Calvados
Clesmont, b. cant. H.-Marne
Cleguerce, b. cant. Morbihan
Cjelles, b. canton. Isère
Clément (S.), b. Corrèze
Clémentine (S.), ville de la nou-
velle Castille
Clémont, b. Haute-Marne
Clérac ou Clairac, *Clairacum*,
v. Lot-et-Garonne
Clères, b. cant. Seine-Infé-
rieure
Clermont, ville sous-préfecture
Oise
Clermont, b. Isère
Clermont-dessous, ville Lot-
Garonne
Clermont-en-Argonne, *Cler-
montium*, v. canton. Marne
Clermont-Ferrand, *Claramus*,
v. cap. de l'Auvergne. sous-
préfecture. Puy-de-Dôme
Clermont-Gallierande, b. canton
Clermont-Lodève, v. canton
Hérault
Clerval, *Chrovalis*, v. canton
Doubs

Corvaut, v. Vienne
 Corvaux, v. canton. Jura
 Corvaux, v. canton. Forêts
 Corvay (Notre-Dame de), ville.
 canton. Loiret
 Cory-Créqui, b. Somme
 Cosclaud, pays de la province
 d'York
 Cosmes, *Clivia*, ville et duché
 d'Allen, sous-préfect. Roër
 Coschamps, b. Calvados
 Cosgen, b. de la h. Saxe
 Cossou, *Cissonium*, v. canton.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Costera, b. du Lancashire
 Costow, b. du cercle de Pitsen
 Costier, b. du comté de Ty-
 rone
 Coste, v. cant. Eure-et-Loir
 Costegall, b. dans le comté de
 Wicklow
 Costfort, ville du comté de Gal-
 loway
 Costmuel, *Clonmelium*, v. cap.
 du comté de Tipperari
 Cottenham, ville de l'évêc.
 de Munster
 Cloud (S.), *Sanctus Clodatus*,
 b. Seine-et-Oise
 Cloyne, v. du comté de Corek
 Cluany, *Cluniarum*, v. canton.
 Saône-et-Loire
 Cluse (la), *Clusa*, ville. Mont-
 Blanc
 Cluses, b. canton. Léman
 Clus dessus et dessous, bourg.
 Indre
 Clusina, v. cant. Liamone
 Cluizantz, *Confluens*, ville dans
 l'électorat de Trèves, préfec-
 ture. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Cobourg, *Coburgum*, princip.
 de la Franconie
 Cocconato, b. canton. Tanaro
 Cochim, *Cochima*, v. canton.
 Rhin-et-Moselle
 Cochereau, contrée d'Allem.
 Cochin, *Cochinum*, roy. et v.
 sur la côte de Malabar
 Cochinchine, *Cochinina*, roy.
 d'Asie
 Codovilla, b. canton. Maren-
 go
 Codogno, *Cotoneum*, bourg du
 duché de Milan
 Coefeld, *Cosfeldia*, v. de West-
 phalie
 Coethen, ville de la prov. d'A-
 nhalt
 Coevre, v. Aisne
 Coevorden, *Coverdia*, v. dans
 l'Over-Issel
 Cognac, *Connacium*, v. de l'An-
 goumois. s.-préf. Charente
 Coenac, b. Charente
 Cognay, *Iconium*, v. dans la Ca-
 rmanie
 Cogoreto ou Coquereto, *Cogi-
 retum*, ville dans l'État de
 Gènes
 Coimbra, *Conimbrica*, v. capit.
 de la prov. de Beira
 Coiney, v. Aisne
 Coine, *Curia Rhetorum*, ville
 cap. du pays des Grisons

Coislans, comptoir hollandais
 sur la côte du Malabar
 Cokermouth, *Novantum*, b. du
 Cumberland
 Col, *Cola*, île, l'une des Wes-
 ternes
 Cold'Aguelle, passage de Fr.
 en Italie, qui conduit de la
 Guillette à Château-Dauphin
 Col d'Argentière (le), passage
 de France en Italie, entre le
 marquisat de Saluces et le
 comté de Nice
 Col de Limon, passage des
 Alpes
 Col de Tende (le), passage des
 Alpes, entre le Piémont et le
 comté de Nice
 Colberg, *Colobega*, ville dans la
 Pomeranie ultérieure
 Colchester, *Procolitia*, v. cap.
 de la province d'Essex
 Colding, *Colonia*, ville dans le
 Nordjotland
 Coldingham, v. cap. de la prov.
 de Morée, en Écosse
 Colditz, ville de Misnie
 Coloshei ou Coleche, ville du
 royaume de Travancor
 Colima, *Colima*, ville du Mexi-
 que
 Coliu, ville du cercle de Caur-
 ziu
 Colinée, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Colioure, *Corolliberis*, ville. Py-
 rénées-Orientales
 Collato, b. dans la Marche tré-
 visane
 Colle, *Collis*, v. du Florentin
 Colligny, b. canton. Ain
 Collobrières, b. canton. Var
 Collonge, b. canton. Léman
 Colmar, v. cap. de la haute
 Alsace, préf. Haut-Rhin
 Colmars, *Collis Martis*, v. cant.
 Basses-Alpes
 Colmar, b. de la v. Castille
 Colmogorod, ville de Russie
 Colo, vallée et rade du roy.
 d'Alger
 Colochina, ville de la Morée
 Colocza, *Colocza*, v. capitale du
 comté de Bath
 Colonia, *Colonia Agrippina*, v.
 de l'Élec. de même nom.
 sous-préfecture. Roër
 Cologne (électorat de), état
 d'Allemagne
 Cologne, v. canton. Gers
 Colomay, *Colona*, ville dans la
 Russie rouge
 Colombe (Ste.), *Sancta Columba*,
 v. canton. Rhône
 Colombeau-Fontaine, b. cant.
 Haute-Saône
 Colombey, b. cant. Meurthe
 Colombo, *Columbum*, v. sur la
 côte occidentale de Ceilan
 Colonna, b. de la Campagne de
 Rome
 Colorno, *Colornium*, ville du
 Parmesan
 Coloswar ou Clausenbourg,

Cludiotopolis, ville de Tran-
 silvanie
 Colouri, *Salamis*, île dans le
 golfe d'Engia
 Colrairie, ville du comté de Lon-
 donderry
 Coluga, *Coluga*, ville du duché
 de Moscow
 Columna ou Colonna, ville du
 duché de Moscow
 Comachio, *Comacula*, ville du
 Ferrarois
 Comanie, *V. Daghestan*
 Comblès, b. canton. Somme
 Combourg, vil. canton. Ille-et-
 Vilaine.
 Combraille, *Combralia*, pays du
 diocèse de Limoges. Creuse
 Coubrét, v. Aveyron
 Coubronde, *Oppidum Candido-
 brinse*, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Couché, ville de Perse
 Come, *Comum*, ville du duché
 de Milan
 Comenolitari (le), contrée de la
 Grèce
 Cometau, Comedau, Chemo-
 dow, ou Commot-au, *Commo-
 da*, v. du cercle de Satz
 Comines, *Cominium*, v. Nord
 Commani, roy. sur la côte d'Or
 de Guinée
 Commequiers, v. Vendée
 Cominercy, *Commerciacum*, v.
 sous-préfecture. Meuse
 Comminges, *Comnen*, pays de
 France. Haute-Garonne
 Comorin (le cap), promontoire
 de l'Inde
 Comorre (îles de), cinq îles de
 la mer des Indes
 Comoru, *Crumentum*, v. et comté
 de la basse Hongrie
 Compyre, b. Aveyron
 Compheda, ville de l'Arabie
 heureuse
 Compiègne, *Compendium*, ville
 de l'île de France. sous-pre-
 fecture. Oise
 Compostelle, *Brigantium*, ville
 capitale de la Galice
 Compostelle-la-Neuve, ville de
 la nouvelle Espagne
 Comprignac, b. Aveyron
 Comps, v. canton. Var
 Concarneau, *Concarneum*, ville.
 canton. Finistère
 Conception (la), *Conceptia*, ville
 du Chili
 Conception, v. de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Conceze, b. Corrèze
 Conches, *Cochæ*, v. cant. Eure
 Concordia, ville d'Italie
 Concordia, ville du Frioul
 Conerssaut, *Concurcalium*, v.
 Loiret
 Condat, b. Cantal
 Condavera ou Condevire, v. du
 roy. de Carnate
 Condé, *Condatic*, (Nord-Libre). v.
 du Hainaut. Nord
 Condé, vil. canton. Aisne
 Condé-sur-Ithon ou Condé-l'É-
 vègue, b. Eure

Condé-sur-Noireau, *Condatis ad Nerallum*, v. c. Calvados
 Condelvai, ville et fort du roy. de Décan
 Condéon, b. Charente
 Condom, *Contonium*, ville capitale du Condomois. sous-pref. Gers
 Condore, îles de la mer des Indes
 Coulleries, *Condriacum*, ville. Rhône
 Cordros (le), *Condrius*, pays du cercle de Westphale
 Coufflans, pays du Roussillon
 Coufflans, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Coufflans en Juraiss, *Confluens*, v. canton. Moulle
 Coufflans-Sainte-Honorine, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Coufflens, *Confluens*, v. sous-préfecture. Charente
 Congo, *Congum*, grand pays et roy. d'Afrique
 Coni, *Cuneum*, ville du Piémont. sous-préfecture. Stura
 Conie, v. canton. Sarthe
 Coniège, b. canton. Jura
 Connaught, *Connacia*, contrée d'Irlande
 Connecticut, l'un des 17 Etats Unis et r. d'Amérique
 Conneray, b. Sarthe
 Connor, *Conoria*, ville du comté d'Antrim
 Conques, b. canton. Aveyron
 Conques, b. canton. Aude
 Conquet (le), *Conquestus*, v. Finistère
 Conserans ou Couserans (le), *Conserani*, pays de Gascogne
 Constaot ou Cunstaot, ville de Silésie
 Constante, *Constantia*, ville dans le cercle de Souabe
 Constante (le lac de), *Acronius Latus*, grand lac de l'évêché de Constante
 Constantine, *Cirta*, ville du roy. d'Alger
 Constantine, *Constantina*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Constantinople, *Constantinopolis*, v. cap. de l'empire Ottoman
 Constantinow, *Constantinowia*, ville de la Volhynie
 Contessa, ville de Macédoine
 Contres, b. cant. Loir-et-Cher
 Conty, *Contium*, ville de la haute Picardie. canton. Somme
 Coutz, b. canton. Sarre
 Conversano, *Cupersanum*, ville dans la terre de Bari
 Conza, *Consa*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Copenhague, *Codania*, ville cap. du Danemarck
 Copenbrug, château et bourg de l'électorat d'Hanovre
 Copiapo, *Copiapum*, ville et riv. du Chili
 Coporic, *Coparia*, ville de Russie

Coquirabo ou la Sérénas, ville du Chili
 Coravie, *Coravia*, pays de Hongrie, dans la Croatie
 Corbach, *Corbacum*, ville cap. de la principauté de Valdeck
 Corbeil, *Corbelium*, ville de l'Île-de-France. sous-préfecture. Seine-et-Oise
 Corbeny, b. Aisne
 Corbie, *Corbeia*, v. c. Somme
 Corbières (vallée de), en Languedoc
 Corbigny S. Léonard, *Corbinicum*, v. canton Nièvre
 Corbon, b. et pays du Perche. Orne
 Corcan ou Arjorjanijah, ville cap. de la Corasmie
 Corcieux, b. canton. Vosges
 Corck, *Corachia*, comté et ville de la province de Munster
 Cordes, v. canton. Tarn
 Cordouan (la tour de), phare à l'embouch. de la Gironde
 Cordoue, *Corduba*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Cordoue (la nouvelle), ville de l'Amérique méridionale
 Corloven, ville cap. du pays de Duxte
 Corce (la), *Corsa*, presqu'île entre la Chine et le Japon
 Corfe, ville du Dorsetshire
 Corfou, *Corcyra*, île à l'embouchure du golfe de Venise
 Corfou, ville cap. de l'île de même nom
 Cori, *Coria*, v. de la Campagne de Rome
 Corin, *Corium*, ville du roy. de Lion
 Corinthe, *Coranto*, ou *Geremé*, *Corinthus*, ville de la Morée
 Corinthe (l'isthme de), langue de terre qui joint la Morée avec la Grèce
 Corio, b. canton. Pô
 Corlay, v. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Corlin, *Corlinum*, ville de la Péninsule ultérieure
 Corne-Royal, b. Charente-Inf.
 Corneilles, b. canton. Eure
 Cormery, *Cormeriacum*, v. Indre-et-Loire
 Cornicy, *Culmisciacum*, ville. Marne
 Cornolain, b. Manche
 Corné, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Cornellan, *Cornelianum*, bourg. Landes
 Corneto, *Cornuetum*, ville de l'état de l'Eglise
 Cornières, b. canton. Nord
 Coruimont, b. cant. Vosges
 Ceruouaille, *Cornude*, prov. d'Angleterre
 Cornouailles, *Cornu Gallae*, contrée de Bretagne. Finistère
 Cornus, v. canton. Aveyron
 Corogne (la), *Coruna*, ville de la Galice
 Coromandel (la côte de), *Coromandela*, pays dans la presqu'île en deça du Gange

Coron, *Corona*, ville de la prov. de Belvédère
 Coron, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Corps, b. canton. Isère
 Corregio ou Corregio, *Corregium*, ville cap. de la prov. de même nom, au Mexique
 Corrèze, b. canton. Corrèze
 Corrèze, 19e départ. de France, formé dans le Languedoc
 Corse, *Corsica*, île de France dans la Méditerranée
 Corse, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Corté, *Cestum*, v. canton. Golo
 Cortemiglia, b. cant. Tarente
 Cortone, *Cortona*, ville dans le Florentin
 Corvey ou la nouv. Corbeil, *Corbeia*, ville de Westphalie
 Corvo (île de), l'une des Açores
 Cosaques (les), peuple de Pologne, de la Russie et de l'Arabie et de la Turquie
 Cosen, ville de la Pouille ultérieure
 Cosenza, *Corentia*, ville cap. de la Calabre intérieure
 Cosme (S.), v. Aveyron
 Cosme-des-Vair (S.), b. cant. Loir-et-Cher
 Cozang, b. Charente-Inf.
 Cosne, *Condatis*, v. canton. Nièvre
 Cosato, b. canton. Savoie
 Cozé-le-Vivien, bourg de Mayenne
 Cozire, port d'Egypte sur la mer Rouge
 Costa Rica, *Osa*, div. prov. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Costera, b. canton. Gênes
 Costigliole, b. cant. Turin
 Costiglione, b. canton. Savoie
 Cotati, v. du roy. de Sardaigne
 Cotatis ou Coactis, place de Géorgie
 Cotbus ou Cotwitz, ville de la basse Lusace
 Côte de S. André (la), v. cant. Isère. V. André
 Côte de Dents (la), pays de Guinée
 Côte d'Or (la), contrée de Guinée
 Côte d'Or, 20e départ. de France, formé dans la Bourgogne
 Côte Rôtie, côte du Dauphiné
 Cotentin (le), contrée de basse Normandie. Manche
 Côtés-du-Nord, 31e départ. de France, formé en Bretagne
 Cotignac, v. canton. Var
 Costa, roy. de l'île de Cebu
 Couco, *Coucum*, pays de la Barbarie
 Couches, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Coucouron, b. cant. Ardèche
 Coucy-l-Château, *Cocianum*, v. canton. Aisne
 Coudray-St-Germer, b. canton. Oise
 Couhé, v. canton. Vienne
 Coulan, *Coulanum*, roy. de la côte de Malabar

ulanges-les-Vincennes, *Colonia*
ulanga, v. cant. Yonne
 ulanges-sur-Yonne, b. cant.
 Yonne
 ulans, *Villa Colonia*, bourg.
 Sarthe
 ulbeuf, b. canton. Calvados
 ulmiers, v. sous-préfet.
 Seine-et-Marne
 ulonges, *Colonia*, v. canton.
 Deux-Sèvres
 ulons, *Colombæ*, b. Gers
 uptrin, b. cant. Mayenne
 urbeville, b. Mayenne
 urcite, b. Mayenne
 urçon, b. canton. Yonne
 urgis, b. Yonne
 urigné, b. canton. Loire
 urle, b. Deux-Sèvres
 urmonteral, v. Hérault
 urmillon, b. Drôme
 urmie (la), b. Charente
 urmaria roy. d'Afrique
 urpierre, b. canton. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 ur-sau, b. canton. Aude
 urse-goules, b. canton. Var
 urson, b. canton. Charente-
 Intérieure
 urchaux, b. Sarthe
 urchary, b. e. Haut-Rhin
 urtunay, *Curtinacum*, v. e.
 Loir-et-
 Orton, v. Vaucluse
 ourtine, b. canton. Creuse
 ourtion, b. Marne
 ourtoira, lac de l'Abyssinie
 ourtonier, b. canton. Orne
 ourtrai, *Corturiacum*, ville
 de la Flandre austr. s-préf.
 Lys
 ourville, b. canton. Eure-et-
 Loir
 ourzioux, b. Rhône
 ourange, b. canton. Jura
 ouris, b. canton. Sarre
 oursey, v. canton. Vosges
 ourtaices, *Constancia*, ville ca-
 pitale du Cotentin. évêché.
 sous-préfecture. Manche
 ourtine, b. Orne
 ourras, *Corterate*, v. canton.
 Gironde
 ourvoirade, v. Aveyron
 ourvins, v. canton. Ardennes
 ourventry, *Conventria*, ville du
 comté de Warwick
 ourve, port de l'île de Wiglit
 ourper, ville du comté de Fife
 oury, b. cant. Charente-Inf.
 ourzuel, île sur la côte orienta-
 le d'Yuectan
 ourvie, *Cracovia*, ville capi-
 tale de la Pologne
 ourval, ville de la province de
 Fie
 ourmbourg, *Cranioburgum*, ville
 de la Carniole supérieure
 ournfeld, ville de la h. Hesse
 ournach, *Cronach*, ou Golders-
 nach, ville de Franconie
 ournenbourg, b. cant. Roër
 ournanger, royaume sur la côte
 de Malabar
 ouron, v. canton. Mayenne

Craonne, v. canton. Aisne
 Craponne, b. cant. H-Loire
 Crato, ville de l'Estramadure
 portugaise
 Cravant, *Cravenum*, v. Yonne
 Créances, b. Manche
 Crécy en Ponthieu, *Craciacum*
in Pentho, b. cant. Somme
 Crécy, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Crécy-sur-Serre, b. cant. Aisne
 Creichow ou Crieghaw, contr.
 d'Allemagne
 Creil, *Cretilium*, v. cant. Oise
 Creivelt ou Crevelt, v. sous-
 préfecture. Roër
 Cremaux, b. Loire
 Creme, *Crema*, ville capitale du
 Crémisque, dans l'état vénit.
 Cremenity, ville de la h. Hon-
 grie
 Cremière, *Cremitacum*; v. cant.
 Isère
 Crémone, *Cremona*, ville capi-
 tale du Crémonois
 Crémontois, pays du duché de
 Milan
 Crensier, ville de Moravie
 Créon, b. canton. Gironde
 Crescentino, *Cresecutinum*, v.
 canton. Sésia
 Cre-silheim ou Kraishem, ville
 du marquisat d'Alsace
 Crispy, *Crispitiacum*, ville capi-
 tale du Valois. canton. Oise
 Crest (le), v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Crest (le), *Crista*, v. canton.
 Drôme
 Creuilly, b. cant. Calvados
 Creuse (la), 22e département
 de France, formé dans la
 Marche et l'Auvergne
 Creusot ou Mont Cenis, bourg.
 Saône-et-Loire
 Creusch, ville de Bareuth
 Creutzberg ou Creutzbourg,
 ville de Silésie
 Creutznach, *Crucitiacum*, ville.
 canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Creveœur, b. Nord
 Creveœur, b. canton. Sésia
 Creveœur, b. cant. Oise
 Crickdale, b. du Wiltshire
 Criel, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Crim ou Crimenda, ville de la
 petite Crimée
 Crimée, contrée de la Tartarie
 Criquetot-Lesneval, b. canton.
 Seine-Inférieure
 Croatie, *Croatia*, province de
 Hongrie
 Crocq, v. canton. Creuse
 Croix, *Croix*, ville de l'Albanie
 Croix (le), v. cant. Loire-Inf.
 Croisilles, b. canton. Pas-de-
 Calais
 Croix-S-Leufroy (la), b. Eure
 Croix (Sainte), *Santa-Cruz*, île,
 l'une des Antilles
 Croix (Sainte), v. H-Rhin
 Croix (Sainte), v. de Maroc
 Croix (Sainte), port de l'île de
 Ténariffe
 Croix (Sainte), b. e. Ariège
 Croix de Rochefort (Sainte), b.
 Maine-et-Loire

Croixes, b. Isère
 Cromarty, ville de l'Ecosse
 septentrionale
 Crombach, ville du comté de
 Nassau-Siegen
 Croment, b. Somme
 Cronach, ville de l'évêché de
 Bamberg
 Cronenberg, Cronberg, ou Cro-
 nebourg, *Corona-Burgum*, v.
 dans la Wéttravie
 Cronenbourg, b. cant. Ourthe
 Cronstadt, ville du golfe d'In-
 grië
 Crosnière, île près de Noir-
 moutier
 Crossen, *Crossa*, ville et princi-
 pauté de Silésie
 Crotone, *Crota*, ville sur le golfe
 de Tarante
 Crotoy (le), v. Somme
 Croupière, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Croty, *Croviacum*, v. Seine-et-
 Marne
 Crozille, b. Haute-Vienne
 Croydon, b. du Surrey
 Crozet, v. Loire
 Crozon, b. canton. Finistère
 Cru-ay, b. Eure
 Crusy, v. Hérault
 Cruys-Hauthem, b. cant. Escaut
 Cruzy, v. Yonne
 Cruzzini, b. canton. Liamone
 Cuba, *Cuba*, île à l'entrée du
 golfe du Mexique
 Cublane, b. Corrèze
 Cueur, b. Tarn
 Cuenca, *Concha*, v. cap. du pays
 de la Sierra
 Cuers, v. canton. Var
 Cufa, v. de l'Irac-Arab.
 Cuillé, b. Mayenne
 Cuizeaux, v. e. Saône-et-Loire
 Cuizery, b. e. Saône-et-Loire
 Cujavia, *Cujavia*, prov. de Po-
 logne
 Culant, v. Cher
 Culmbach ou Culmbach, *Cu-
 lembachium*, ville et marquisat
 dans le cercle de Franconie
 Culmbourg, *Culemburgum* v.
 dans la Gueldre
 Culeyt et Mnyadin, ville du
 roy. de Maroc
 Culhat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Culm, *Culmia*, ville de Prusse
 Culmsee, *Colmenetum*, ville du
 palatinat de Culm
 Culron, b. dans la baie de Forth
 Cumana (la), ville d'Amérique
 en Terre-Ferme
 Cumberland, *Cumbria*, province
 d'Angleterre
 Cumberland, comté de l'emp.
 de l'Ouest
 Cumberland Nouveau (comté
 de), côte de la Nouv.-Holl.
 Cumiana, b. canton. Pô
 Cumières, b. Marne
 Cuncan, côte des Indes
 Cundéges, b. cant. Dordogne
 Cunhat, b. e. Puy-de-Dôme
 Cupertino, ville de la terre d'O-
 trante
 Cuq-Toutza, b. cant. Tarn

Cura-so, île aux Hollandais, dans la mer du Sud
 Curds, *Curdi*, peuple de l'Arménie turque
 Curdistan, pays d'Asie
 Curia-Muria, île de l'Océan, sur la côte de l'Arabie heureuse
 Curlande (la) ou Courlande, *Curlandia*, pays et duché de la Livonie
 Cursa, b. canton. Golo
 Cursolaires (les), îles de la Grèce
 Curvat, b. Tarn
 Curupa, v. sur le bord de l'Amazone
 Curzac, b. Vienne
 Curtz la, *Coryra Nigra*, île du golfe de Venise
 Cuscoc, *Cuscum*, v. du Pérou
 Cussac, b. Haute-Vienne
 Cusset, *Cussetum*, v. canton. Allier
 Custrin, *Custrinum*, v. dans la nouv. Marche de Brandebourg
 Cuyes, b. Manche
 Cuvilly, b. Somme
 Cuxhaven, port du duché de Brême
 Cuzac, b. Aude
 Cuyck, b. du Brabant holland.
 Cyclades, îles de l'Archipel
 Cypre ou Chypre, *Cypris*, île d'Asie, dans la Méditerranée
 Cyprien (S.), b. c. Dordogne
 Czackethurn, place de la basse Stirie
 Czaslau, *Czaslavia*, v. et cerc. de Bohême
 Czestochow, *Chestocova*, v. du Palatinat de Cracovie
 Czernissa, *Czerenissi*, peuple tartare de Russie
 Czernikou, *Czernicovia*, v. et duché de Russie
 Czersko, *Czerschia*, v. de Mazovie
 Czircassi, *Czircassia*, v. du Palatinat de Kiovie
 Czirnats, b. et lac de Carniole
 Czongrad, v. et comté de la basse Hongrie

D.

DABUL-RAJUPER, *Dunga*, v. du roy. de Visapour
 Daea, *Paropamisus*, v. du roy. de Bengale
 Dachpu rg, Dagsbourg, ou Dabo, v. Bas-Rhin
 Dachstein, v. Bas-Rhin
 Dadivan, plaine de Perse
 Dafar ou Detar, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Dagelet (île de), près de la Corée
 Dagheestan, *Daghestama*, prov. d'Asie
 Dagho, *Dagaha*, île de la mer Baltique

Dagno, *Termidava*, v. d'Albanie
 Dahn, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Dais-El-Kamar, capit. du pays des Druses
 Dalaca ou Dalhaka, île de la mer Rouge
 Dale-carlie, *Dalecarlia*, prov. de Suède
 Dalem, *Dalemum*, v. c. Ourthe
 Dalie, *Dalia*, prov. de Gothie
 Dalkeith, v. dans la Lothiane
 Dalmatie, *Dalmatia*, province d'Europe
 Dam, Damme, *Dammum*, ville de la Flandre autrich. Lys
 Dam, Damme, *Dammum*, v. de la seign. de Groningue
 Dam, v. de la Poméranie prus.
 Dam, Dama, ou Thani, v. de la principauté de Querfurt
 Daman, *Damanum*, v. à l'entrée du golfe de Cambaye
 Damar, *Leontopolis*, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Damas, *Damascus*, v. cap. de la Syrie
 Damasau, bourg. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Dambec, *Dambca*, prov. d'Asie
 Dameraucour, b. Somme
 Damery, *Dameriacum*, b. Marne
 Dangarten, v. de la Poméranie
 Damian (S.), b. canton. Stura
 Damiano (San.), *Sanctus Damiano*, v. canton. Tanaro
 Damiatte, b. Tarn
 Damiette, *Damietta*, v. d'Égypte
 Damarie, b. Eure-et-Loir
 Dammartin, *Dominum Martini*, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Dammartin-sur-Yèvre, b. cant. Marne
 Dampierre, b. canton. Jura
 Dampierre, b. c. Haute-Saône
 Damville, *Damvilla*, b. c. Eure
 Damvilliers, *Damvillerium*, v. canton. Meuse
 Dancale ou Dancali, *Dancalum*, roy. d'Abyssinie
 Danda, *Danda*, v. du roy. de Décan
 Danemarek, *Dania*, royaume d'Europe
 Danemoine, v. Yonne
 Dangala, Dangola, v. capitale de la Nubie
 Dangé, b. canton. Vienne
 Dangeau, b. Eure-et-Loir
 Dangu, b. Eure
 Danneberg ou Danneberg, *Danorum Mons*, comté et v. du cercle de basse Saxe
 Dannelmarie, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Dantzick, *Dantiscum*, v. cap. de la Prusse polonaise
 Danube, *Danubius*, fleuve de l'Europe
 Darbi, Derby, *Darbia*, v. cap. du Derbyshire

Dardanelles, *Dardanelis*, détroit qui joint l'Archipel à la mer de Marmara
 Darel-Hanara, *Praconia*, v. du royaume de Fez
 Dargis, b. Somme
 Darna ou Dras, *Derbas*, prov. et r. du roy. de Maroc
 Darien (l'isthme) ou de Panama, qui joint les 2 Amériques
 Darmouth ou Dermouth, *Darmutha*, v. du Devonshire
 Darmstadt, *Darmstadt*, capitale du Landgraviat de Hesse-Darmstadt
 Darmetal, b. cant. Sarre-Prusse
 Darney, v. canton. Vosges
 Dassen-Eylande ou Dassen, v. du roy. de Danemarck
 Daims, au nord du cap de Bonne-Espérance
 Dauhn ou Thani, v. du cercle du haut-Rhin
 Dauhn, v. canton. Sarre
 Dauma, *Duams*, v. et roy. de Nigritie
 Daumazan, b. Ariège
 Dauphiné (le), *Dephinia*, prov. de Fr. qui forme 3 départements
 Dauphiné d'Auvergne, cercle de la basse Auvergne
 David (S.), *Menevia*, île du pays de Galles
 Davis (détroit de), entre James et le Groenland
 Dax ou Aeqs, *Aqua Tardax*, v. cap. des Landes
 Debrezen, *Debricinum*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Decan, *Decanum*, roy. d'Asie, presque île en deçà du Gange
 Déceie, *Deceria*, v. c. Nièvre
 Degnizeu, v. de la Natchez
 Dego, v. canton. Tanaro
 Deisse, *Dienia*, v. Lys
 Dekendorf, v. de la b. haute Prusse
 Delbruck, v. de l'Ét. de Hanovre
 Délébio, *Dolebium*, v. de la b. de la Valteline
 Délémont ou Delapert, v. de la préfecture. Haut-Rhin
 Delft, *Delphi*, v. de la Hollande méridionale
 Delhi, *Déli*, *Delium*, v. de l'Indostan
 Deltstah ou Délis, v. de la Prusse
 Delle, v. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Delune, b. canton. Meurthe
 Delmenhorst, *Delmenhorst*, v. de Westphalie
 Démétride, v. de Thessalie
 Démétriovitz, *Demetriovitz*, v. du duché de Smolensko
 Demeu, b. Gers
 Demmin, *Demminum*, v. du cercle de Stedid
 Demona, Val de Demona, *Valis Nemorenis*, vallée de Sicile

Demont ou Demona, b. cant. Stura
 Demat v. Tarn
 Denbigh, *Denbigh*, v. cap. du Denbighshire
 Denbighshire, province de la principauté de Galles
 Dermermonde, *Dermonde*, ou *Tenermonde*, *Teneramunda*, v. sous-préfecture. Escout
 Dénée, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Dénœuvre, v. Meurthe
 Denguain, b. Basses Pyrénées
 Dénia, *Dlanium*, v. du roy. de Valence
 Dentiken, v. de Hollande
 Denys (S.), *Sanctus Dionisius in Francia*, v. s.-préf. Seine.
 Denys (S.), v. Aude
 Denys-d'Anjou (S.) ou de Gastinois, b. Mayenne
 Denys-de-Jarguau (S.), b. Loiret
 Denys-le-Gast (S.), b. Manche
 Dénola, *Vicus Do'ensis*, b. Indre
 Dénort, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Desport, v. du Middlesex
 Desars, v. de Perse
 Desant, *Derbentum*, v. de Perse
 Derbyshire, prov. d'Angleterre
 Desbachi, v. de la h. Hesse
 Desbours, v. de la princip. d'Halberstadt
 Desrie, v. du roy. de Barca
 Desrius, v. de Dalmatie
 Desrote ou Deiroute, *Dereta*, v. de l'Egypte
 Desrot, *Derpotum*, v. et palat. de la Livonie
 Desruad, b. cant. Loire-Inf.
 Desvertines, b. Mayenne
 Desvade (la), *Desiderata*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Desvère (cap) qui termine la Terre de Feu
 Desy, b. de Bohême
 Deszaw, *Deszavia*, ville de la principauté d'Anhalt
 Desvres ou Desvrenes, v. cant. Pavle-Calais
 Detmold, *Detmoldia*, ville de Westphalie
 Deu-Poata ou Zweybruc, *Bimuntium*, v. sous-préfecture. Mont-Tonnerre
 Deva, port d'Espagne
 Devetto ou Zucoria, v. de la Bulgarie
 Deynter, *Daventria*, v. capit. de l'Overs-Issel
 Devise (la), v. Gers
 Devizes, b. du comté de Wilton
 Devonshire, province d'Angleterre
 Devys, b. canton. Escout
 Devygne, b. Ardèche
 Devize, *Decicia*, v. d'Egypte
 Diam, b. Sarre
 Day, b. e. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Diamper, v. du roy. de Cochin
 Diau, v. de l'état de Génes
 Diarbeck, *Diarbekir* (le), *Meso-*

patamia, prov. de la Turquie asiatique
 Diarbeck, *Diarbekir*-Amed, *Amida*, v. cap. de la provin. de même nom
 Didier (S.) et la Scauve, v. cant. Haute-Loire
 Didier (S.), v. Rhône
 Die, *Dea Vecontiorum*, v. cap. du Diois. sous-préf. Drôme
 Dié (S.), *S. Deodatus*, v. de Lorraine. sous-préf. Vosges
 Dié (S.), b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Diékireh, v. sous-préf. For. ts
 Diego-Garcias ou Chagas, île de la mer des Indes
 Dielette, port sur les côtes de Normandie
 Diemen (terre de), côte de la nouvelle Hollande
 Dienne, b. Cantal
 Dienville, v. Aube
 Diepbourg, v. de l'élect. de Mayenne
 Diephols, *Diepholdia*, v. et comté de Westphalie
 Dieppe, *Diepna*, v. de la haute Normandie. s.-préf. Seine-Inf.
 Dierstein, v. de la b. Autriche
 Diezenhofen, *Dievdurum*, v. du canton de Schaffouse
 Diest, *Dieta*, v. canton. Dyle
 Dietrichstein, v. de la haute Carinthie
 Dietz, *Diecta*, v. et comté de la Vétéravie
 Dieu (l'île) ou l'île-d'Yeu, île de la côte du Poitou
 Dieulefit, v. canton. Drôme
 Dieuse, *Decempagi*, v. canton. Meurthe
 Diges, b. Charente
 Dignac, b. Charente
 Dignant, v. de l'Istrie
 Digne, *Dinia*, v. de Provence. évêc. sous-préf. Basses-Alpes
 Digoit, b. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Dijon, *Divio*, v. capit. de la Bourgogne et du Dijonnaïs. évêc. préfecture. Côte-d'Or
 Dilige, v. de l'île de Ceilan
 Dillembourg, *Dillenburghum*, v. de la Vétéravie
 Dillingue ou Dillingen, *Dillingia*, v. de l'évêc. d'Ausbourg
 Dimitri (S.), v. de la Russie as.
 Dimotuc, *Didymothicos*, v. de la Romanie
 Dian, *Dinantium*, v. de Bretagne. s.-préf. Côtes-du-Nord
 Dignant, *Deonantium*, v. des Pays-Bas. s.-préf. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Dingelring, *Dingelvinga*, v. de la basse Bavière
 Dingle, *Dinglia*, b. d'Irlande
 Dingwal, v. du comté de Ross
 Dioco-War, b. et citadelle de l'Esclavonie
 Diois, *Diensis Tractus*, contrée du Dauphiné
 Dippodiswald, v. de Misnie
 Dirchau, *Dirchovia*, v. du palatinat de Culm

Disimieu, v. Isère
 Disma, *Disma*, v. du Japon
 Dissay, b. Mayenne
 Dissen, v. de l'év. d'Osnabruck
 Dissenzano, v. de l'état vénit.
 Ditzenn, b. de l'év. d'Osnabruck
 Diu, *Dium*, ville de roy. du Guzarate
 Divanduron, *Divandura Insule*, cinq îles d'Asie
 Divar, île de la mer des Indes
 Dive, b. canton. Calvados
 Divicoré, v. de la côte de Coromandel
 Dixmont, b. Yonne
 Dixmude, *Dicamuta*, v. de la Flandre autric. canton. Lys
 Dizier (S.), *Sancti Desiderii Fanum*, v. canton. Haute-Marne
 Dobrzin, *Dobrinum*, v. et contrée de Mazovie
 Doekum, *Tactum*, v. de la Frise
 Doé ou Doué, *Theotwaldum*, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Doebeln, ville du cercle de Leipsick
 Doesbourg, *Teutoburgum*, ville des Provinces-Unies
 Dogado ou Dogat, *Venetus Ducatus*, partie des états vénit.
 Doire (la), 23e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Piémont
 Dol, *Dola*, v. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Dolé-Aqua, v. du Piémont
 Dôle, *Dola Sequanorum*, v. de la Fr.-Comté. sous-préf. Jura
 Doliani, b. canton. Stura
 Dollart, lac de la prov. d'Oost-Frise
 Doitabat, v. dans le Décan
 Dolus, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Donaine, b. Isère
 Donaise, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Donart, b. canton. Somme
 Donazlize, *Donazliza*, ville de Bohême
 Dombes, *Pagus Dombensis*, prov. de France
 Domène, b. canton. Isère
 Domèvre, b. canton. Meurthe
 Domfront, *Dompontium*, ville sous-préfecture. Orne
 Domingo (San), v. de l'île de Saint-Domingue
 Domingue (S.) ou l'île espagnole, grande île d'Amérique
 Dominique (la), *Dominica*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Domitz, *Domiltum*, v. du duc. de Meckelbourg
 Domme, *Mons Doma*, v. cant. Dordogne
 Domo d'Oscella, *Oscella*, v. du duché de Milan
 Dompierre, vil. cant. Vosges
 Dompierre, b. canton. Allier
 Dompierre, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Dou (le), *Tanaïs*, fleuve d'Eu-

Donat (S.), b. cant. Drôme
 Donawert, *Donawerda*, v. du
 cercle de Bavière
 Douaz, b. canton. Doire
 Donchery, *Donchiericum*, ville.
 Ardennes
 Donemarie, b. canton. Seine-
 et-Marne
 Dongon, roy. d'Abyssinie
 Doujeux, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Doujon (le), Val Libre, b. cant.
 Allier
 Donna Maria de la Gorta, ile
 de la mer Pacifique
 Doumeraille, b. du comté de
 Corck
 Dounezan, pays du comté de
 Foix
 Donzenae, v. cant. Corrèze
 Douzière, b. Drôme
 Douzy, *Donnicarum*, v. canton.
 Nièvre
 Douzy, v. Loire
 Dorat, *Doratum*, v. canton.
 Haute-Vienne
 Dorchester, *Durnovaria*, ville
 cap. de la prov. de Dorset
 Dordogne (la), *Dordonia*, 26e
 département de Fr. formé du
 Périgord
 Dordrecht ou Dort, *Dordracum*,
 v. de Hollande
 Doré, d'Eglise, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Dorffeu, b. de la b. Bavière
 Dormangen, b. canton. Roër
 Dormans, *Domnancum*, ville.
 canton. Marne
 Dorne, b. canton. Nièvre
 Dornebourg ou Dorubourg, v.
 de la haute Saxe
 Dorncey, v. Nièvre
 Dornoch, *Dorodunum*, v. cap.
 du comté de Sutherland
 Dorpt, v. de Livonie
 Dorsetshire, *Dorsetia*, prov.
 d'Angleterre
 Dorsten, *Dorsta*, v. de West-
 phalie
 Dortmund, *Tremonia*, v. dans
 le comté de la Mark
 Douadit, b. Indre
 Douarnenès, v. cant. Finistère
 Douay, *Duacum*, v. de la Flan-
 dre française. préf. Nord
 Douzait, b. Landes
 Doubs, 25e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Franche-Com-
 té
 Doudeville, b. cant. Seine-Inf.
 Douglas, v. d'Ecosse
 Doué, b. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Doulas ou Daoulas, vil. canton.
 Finistère
 Doulens ou Dourlens, *Donin-
 cum*, v. sous-préf. Somme
 Doulevant, b. cant. H.-Marne
 Dour, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Dourac, v. de Perse
 Dourdan, *Dardingum*, v. cant.
 Seine-et-Oise
 Dourgne, b. canton. Tarn
 Dourlaels, *Durtacum*, v. et mar-
 graviat de Souabe

Douvaines, vil. capt. Léman
 Douvres, Dover, *Dubris*, v. et
 port d'Angleterre
 Douvres, b. cant. Calvados
 Douze, b. Dordogne
 Douzy, b. Ardennes
 Down ou Downpatrick, *Docum*,
 v. de l'Ulster
 Dowton, b. du Wiltshire
 Drack (île de), dans l'Océan At-
 lantique
 Drackembourg ou Drakem-
 bourg, v. du comté de Hove
 Draguignan, *Dracenum*, ville.
 sous-préfecture. Var
 Draheim, v. de la nouv. Marche
 Dramroug, v. de la nouv. Marche
 Drebach, v. de Saxe
 Drehte (la), contrée des Pro-
 vinces-Unies
 Dresde, *Dresda*, v. cap. de la
 Misnie
 Dreux, *Durocasae*, v. de l'Île-
 de-France. Eure-et-Loire
 Driesen, *Driena*, v. de la nouv.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Drogheda, *Drogheda*, ville du
 comté de Louth
 Dronwich, b. du comté de Wor-
 cester
 Drôme, 26e départ. de France,
 formé dans le Dauphiné
 Dromore, *Dromaria*, ville du
 comté de Down
 Dronero, *Dracnerium*, v. cant.
 Stura
 Drontheim, *Nidrosia*, ville de
 Norwège
 Drontheim-Hus, prov. de Nor-
 wège
 Drosendorf, ville de la basse
 Autriche
 Drossen, v. de la nouv. Marche
 Droué, b. cant. Loir-et-Cher
 Droux, b. Haute-Vienne
 Drulingen, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Drusenheim, v. Bas-Rhin
 Drusus, *Drusi*, peuple de Sy-
 rie
 Duare, v. de la Dalmatie vén.
 Duben, v. de Saxe
 Dublin, *Dublinum*, v. cap. de
 l'Irlande
 Ducé, b. canton. Manche
 Duclair, b. canton. Seine-Infé-
 rieure
 Dudeldorf, b. cant. Forêts
 Duderstadt, *Duderstadtum*, v.
 du duché de Brunswick
 Ducsmé, b. Côte-d'Or
 Duffel, v. cant. Deux-Nèthes
 Dufferin, b. du comté de Down
 Duisbourg, *Duiburgum*, v. de
 Westphalie
 Dulcigno, Doleigno, *Ulcinium*,
 v. de la haute Albanie
 Dukeck, b. d'Irlande
 Dulmen, *Dulma*, v. de l'évêc.
 de Munster
 Dumblain, *Dumblanum*, b. du
 duché de Mentheit

Dumferling, *Fermedunum*, v.
 de la prov. de Fife
 Dumfries, *Dunfrea*, v. cap.
 de la prov. de même nom
 Dumfries, province de l'Écosse
 méridionale
 Dun, *Dunum*, v. cant. New-
 Dun, b. canton. Creuse
 Dun-le-Roi ou Dun-sur-Autun,
Dunum Regis, v. cant. Côte-
 d'Or
 Dunbar, *Bara*, ville de la prov.
 de Lothian
 Dumbarton ou Dunbarton,
britanium, ville du comté de
 même nom
 Dundaik, *Dundalium*, ville du
 comté de Louth
 Dundée, *Didocum*, ville de
 prov. d'Anghus
 Dumes, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Duingannon, ville d'Irlande
 Duingarvan, *Dungarvan*, ville
 du comté de Waterford
 Duinganon ou Duingan,
Dunannonum, v. du W. de
 l'Écosse
 Duingola ou Dougala, ville
 v. sur le Nil
 Dunkel, *Dunckelheim*, b. du
 Perthshire
 Dunkerque, *Duniberia*, ville
 Flandres. canton. Nord
 Dunkspeid, *Dunckelspeid*, ville
 de Souabe
 Dunkecastle, ville du comté
 d'Antrim
 Dunnagal ou Dungal, ville
 lia, ville et comté d'Irlande
 Dunois (le), *Dunonia*, ville
 pays et comté de la Basse-
 Duns, *Dunum*, ville de l'Écosse
 méridionale
 Dunwice, b. du Suffolk
 Duquela, province du Maroc
 Durango, v. de la n. Espagne
 Duras, *Duracium*, v. canton.
 Lot-et-Garonne
 Duravel, v. Lot
 Durazzo, *Dyracium*, ville
 l'Albanie
 Durban, b. canton. Arck
 Durbu ou Darby, ville
 v. canton. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Durckheim, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Dure, Doren, Duron, ville
 Durin, v. cant. Roër
 Duretal, *Durotalium*, v. cant.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Durfort, b. Aude
 Durfort, b. Gard
 Durfort, b. Arriège
 Durgout, ville de la Turquie
 Durham, *Durhamum*, ville
 prov. d'Angleterre
 Dusseldorf ou Dusseldorf,
sedropium, v. cap. du duché
 de Berg
 Durlinge, Durlingen, ville
 ville de Souabe
 Dwina (la), *Dwina*, rivière de
 l'empire russe
 Dyle (la), 27e départ. de
 formé dans le Brabant

E.

EARNE, lac de l'Ulster
East-Meast, comté du Leinster
Eatan ou Eton, *Etona*, b. d'Angleterre
Eause, *Elusa*, v. canton. Gers
Ebel ben, b. de haute Saxe
Eberbach, *Eberbachum*, ville du Palatinat du Rhin
Eberbach, v. Bas-Rhin
Eberstein, comté dans la Forêt Noire
Eberstein, comté d'Hanovre
Eberswald, ville de l'élector. de Brandebourg
Ebr. (l'), *Iber*, fleuve d'Espag.
Ebruil, *Ebrögilum*, v. canton. Allier
Echambois (les), b. Deux-Sèvres
Echoufour, b. Orne
Echebrune, b. Charente-Infér.
Echelles (les), *Scala*, v. cant. Mont-Blanc
Echelsbelk, b. Nord
Echtern, *Epternach*, ou *Echternach*, *Epternacum*, v. cant. Forêts
Ecija, *Aslizia*, v. d'Andalousie
Eckardsberg, ville du baillage de Thuringe
Eckeren, vil. c. Deux-Nèthes
Eckerenfort, port sur la mer Baltique
Eclaron, b. Haute-Marne
Ecluse (l') ou Sluis, *Sluzæ*, ville. sous-préfecture. Escaut
Ecominoy, b. canton. Sarthe
Ecos, b. canton. Eure
Ecosse, *Scotia*, royaume, partie sept. de la Grande-Bretagne
Ecosse (la nouvelle). V. Acadie
Ecouché, b. canton. Orne
Ecouen, b. cant. Seine-et-Oise
Ecouis, *Escovium*, b. Eure
Ecueillé, b. canton. Indre
Ecour-sur-Cooles, b. canton. Marne
Edam, ville de Hollande
Edenkoben, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
Edenton, v. cap. de la Caroline du Nord
Edimbourg, *Aneda Edemburgum*, v. cap. de l'Ecosse et du comté de ce nom
Edmundsbury (S.), *Sanctus Edmundus*, ville du Suffolck
Edeolou, b. canton. Escaut
Edwaling, ville de la h. Autriche
Edeletons, v. canton. Corrèze
Eglise (l'état de l'), pays d'Italie, possédé par le pape
Eglise-Neuve-sur-Billon, bourg. Puy-de-Dôme
Eglises (cinq), *Quinque Ecclesie*, ville de la basse Hongrie
Eglisow ou Eglisau, *Eglisovia*, ville du canton de Zurich

Egra, *Egre*, ou *Eger*, *Egra*, v. de Bohême
Egule-Cuinguil, v. du roy. de Maroc
Eguisheim, v. Haut-Rhin
Eguzon, b. canton. Indre
Egypte, *Egyptus*, grand pays d'Afrique
Ehenhem, *Ehenhemium*, v. Bas-Rhin
Ehingen, *Ehinga*, 2 villes de Sonabe
Eichseld, pays de l'élect. de Mayence
Eiffel, *Estia*, contrée d'Allem.
Eimbeck, v. cap. de la princ. de Grubenhagen
Eisenac, *Eisenacum*, v. et principauté de la Thuringe
Eisfeld, ville de Franconie
Eisgrub, ville de Moravie
Eisleben, *Isleba*, ville du comté de Mansfeld
Eitdevet, v. du roy. de Maroc
Ekelbeck, b. Nord
Ekelensford ou *Ekerensford*, *Ekelensfordia*, ville du duc. de Sleswig
Elbe, *Elve*, *Illua*, fle sur la côte de Toscane. France
Elbe, *Albi*, gr. fleuve d'Allem.
Elbe, b. Lot-et-Garonne
Elbfeld ou *Erverfeld*, ville du duché de Berg
Elbeuf, *Elbotum*, b. cant. Seine-Inférieure
Elbing, *Elbenga*, v. de Prusse
Elbingrode, b. de la prov. de Grubenhagen
Elbourg, *Elburgum*, v. du duc. de Gueldre
Elcatif, ville de l'Arabie heure.
Elche, *Illicum*, ville du roy. de Valence
Eléphant ou *Ile de l'Eléphant*, sur la côte de Malabar
Eléphantine, île formée par le Nil dans la haute Egypte
Elgin, *Elgia*, v. cap. de la prov. de Murray
Elham, ville de la prov. de Tripoli propre
Elisabethtown, ville du New-Jersey
Ellerena, *Regiana*, ville de l'Esttramadure de Léon
Ellezelles, b. cant. Jemmapes
Elmedin, *Elmedina*, ville du roy. de Maroc
Elmohascar, ville du roy. d'Alger
Elmogen ou *Loket*, *Locta*, ville de Bohême
Elne, *Elna*, v. Pyrénées-Orient.
Elphin, *Elphina*, v. d'Irlande
Elson, b. canton. Roër
Elsenaur, ville et port de Danemarck
Elsfeld, b. du comté d'Oldembourg
Elsleben, capit. du comté de Mansfeld
Elteman, ville de l'évêché de Wurtzbourg

Eltze, *Aulka*, ville de l'év. de Hildesheim
Elvas, *Etra*, ville de l'Alentéjo
Elven, b. canton. Morbihan
Elverlinghe, b. canton. Lys
Elwange, *Elwanga*, ville de Souabe
Ely, *Helia*, ville du comté de Cambridge
Emblen ou *Emden*, *Embla*, v. de Westphalie
Embeck, ville de la principauté de Grubenhagen
Embolis, *Amphobolis*, ville de la Macédoine
Embrun ou *Ambrun*, *Ebrodunum*, v. du Dauphiné. sous-préfecture. Hautes-Alpes
Emese ou *Hems*, *Enusa*, ville de Syrie
Emile, b. cant. Seine-et-Oise
Emilion (S.), b. Gironde
Emmelly, *Emelia*, v. du comté de Tipperari
Empendingen, ville du baillage d'Hocheberg
Emmeric, *Emmericum*, ville de Westphalie
Emout, port et île de la prov. de Fokien
Empire de l'Ouest, forêts habitées de l'Amérique septent.
Empoli, *Empolia*, ville de Toscane
Ena, fleuve et ville de Souabe
Enchuyens, *Enchusa*, ville de la Hollande septentrionale
Ending, *Indinga*, v. du Brigaw
Engadine, vallée du pays des Grisons
Enganho, île dans la mer des Indes
Engern, *Engrin*, b. du comté de Ravensberg
Engetal, *Arcta Vallis*, vallée près de Bile
Enguien ou *Enguien*, *Engyum*, v. canton. Jemmapes
Engia, *Ægina*, ville de Grèce
Englesville, b. Seine-Infér.
Enimie (Ste.), v. cant. Lozère
Eniskilling, ville d'Irlande
Ennezat, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
Ennis, b. du comté de Clare
Enniscorhi, b. du comté de Westfort
Enniscaque, b. du comté de Kilkenny
Enn ou Enos, *Ænos*, ville de la Romanie
Eno, *Ensia*, ville de la h. Autriche
Ensisheim, *Ensisheimum*, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
Enskirken, ville de Westphalie
Entraigues, *Inter aquas*, v. c. Aveyron
Entraigues, b. canton. Isère
Entraine, b. Mayenne
Entre-Duero-e-Minho, prov. de Portugal
Entrevaux, *Inter valles*, ville. canton. Basses-Alpes
Envermeu, *Envernodium*, b. c. Seine-Inférieure

Eny (S.), b. Manche
 Espagne, b. Eure
 Eparchie, b. Charente-Infér.
 Eparges, b. Isère
 Eperias, *Eperias*, v. cap. du comté de Saos
 Epernay, *Sparrnarum*, ville de Champagne. sous-préfecture. Marne
 Epemou, *Sparno*, v. Eure-et-Loire
 Epnch, b. Bas-Rhin
 Ephèse ou Ajasalouk, *Ephesus*, ville de la Naolie
 Epouac, b. c. Saône-et-Loire
 Epoual, *Stinalum*, ville de Lorraine. préfecture. Vosges
 Eprou, b. Nord
 Epure, *Epmur*, province de la Turquie européenne
 Eposses, b. Côte d'Or
 Eppingen, v. du pal. du Rhin
 Epstein, ville et bail. de Vétérane
 Erckelens, *Herculanum*, v. c. Roër
 Erckli ou Benderekli, ville de la Turquie asiatique
 Erckli, *Archelaia*, bourg de la Carmanie
 Erczée, b. c. Saône-et-Loire
 Erfort ou Erfurt, *Erfurtum*, v. cap. de la haute Thuringe
 Erguel, pet. pays et chât. de l'évêché de Bâle
 Erie, lac du Canada
 Erisso, *Janthus*, ville de Mecklembourg
 Erivan ou Chirvan, *Erivanum*, v. cap. de l'Arménie persane
 Erlach, ville et bail. du canton de Berne
 Erlang, ville de Franconie
 Ernulend, *Varnia*, pays du roy. de Prusse
 Ernée, *Ernacum*, v. c. Mayenne
 Erpach, *Erpachum*, v. de Franconie
 Erstein, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Erzburger, l'un des cercles de l'électorat de Saxe
 Erzy, v. canton. Aube
 Erzeron, *Araris*, ville de la Turquie asiatique
 Escalonne, ville et duché de la nouvelle Castille
 Escatalens, b. Lot
 Escant, 2^e départ. de France, formé dans la Flandre austr.
 Eschwege, ville de la b. Hesse
 Eschweiler, b. canton. Roër
 Esclavonie (l'), la b. fait partie de la Croatie, et la b. dépend de la Hongrie
 Escoussans, b. Tarn
 Escure, province du roy. de Maroc
 Escuroles, *Scoriala*, v. canton. Allier
 Esens, v. et bail. d'Oost-Frise
 Estarim, ville de la province de Corzaun
 Egreville, b. Seine-et-Marne

Eski-Hissar, v. de la province d'Andoli
 Eskimaux, peuple de la Terre de Labrador
 Eslingen, *Estinga*, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Esmoutier, v. Haute-Vienne
 Espagnac, b. Lozère
 Espagne, *Hispania*, grand roy. d'Europe
 Espagne (nouvelle). V. Mexique
 Espain (S.), b. Indre-et-Loire
 Espalion, b. s.-pref. Aveyron
 Espalette, b. cant. B.-Pyrenées
 Esperazan, b. Aude
 Espinosa, ville de Biscaye
 Espinosa, v. de la v. Castille
 Esplésières, b. Somme
 Espondeillan, b. Héruault
 Espoye, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Esprit (S.), b. canton. Landes
 Essartz (les), v. cant. Vendée
 Essek, *Mursa*, ville de l'Esclavonie
 Essen, *Essentia*, v. de Westph.
 Essen, b. de l'év. d'Onabruck
 Essex, *Icenorum Regia*, prov. d'Angleterre
 Essommes, b. Aisne
 Essoye, b. canton. Aube
 Estagel, b. Pyrénées-Orient.
 Estagnac, b. Charente
 Estain, *Scagnum*, v. Meuse
 Estaing, vil. canton. Aveyron
 Estaire, v. Nord
 Estang, v. Gers
 Estapo, ville de la n. Espagne
 Estarke, *Starum*, ville du Faristan
 Estayer, ville du can. de Fribourg
 Este, *Ateste*, ville de Padouan
 Estelle ou l'Etoile, *Stella*, ville du roy. de Navarre
 Estepa, *Astapa*, ville d'Andalousie
 Esternay, b. canton. Marne
 Estevan de Gosinus (S.), ville de la vieille Castille
 Estissac, b. canton. Aube
 Estonie, *Estonia*, prov. de l'empire russe
 Estouteville, 2 b. Seine-Infér.
 Estramadure Espagnole (l'), *Estramadura*, province d'Espagne
 Estramadure Portugaise (l'), *Estramadura Lusitanica*, province du Portugal
 Estre-aupon ou Fatrée-au-Pont, *Stratum ad pontem*, b. Aisne
 Estrichy, *Seripancum*, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Estrées-S.-Denis, b. canton. Oise
 Estrehan, port de Normandie
 Estremos ou Extremos, *Extrema*, ville de l'Alentéjo
 Estrépagny, b. canton. Eure
 Estriché, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Estuque, province du Bilédn-géral
 Esvre, b. Indre
 Etalès, v. Côtes-du-Nord

Etalle, b. canton. Forêts
 Etampes, *Stampo*, ville de Beauce. sous-pref. Seine-et-Oise
 Etaples, *Stapula*, ville de Picardie. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Etat (les des), l'une des mers glaciale, l'autre vers le détroit de le Maire
 Etats-Unis de l'Amérique. V. pays et république fédérative
 Etienne (S.), b. c. Alpes-Maritimes
 Etienne (S.), *Farona*, ville de Forez. sous-pref. Loire
 Etienne d'Argenton, b. canton. Indre
 Etienne-de-Baigorry (S.), b. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Etienne-de-Cunnes (S.), b. canton. Mont-Blanc
 Etienne-de-Ludgaris (S.), b. Ardèche
 Etienne-de-Montluc (S.), b. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Etienne-de-S.-Geours (S.), b. canton. Isère
 Etienne-en-Dévotry (S.), b. canton. Hautes-Alpes
 Etienne-les-Ourgues (S.), b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Etlingen, ville du marg. de Bade
 Etna, haute mont. de Sicile
 Etoile, *Stella*, b. Drôme
 Etschlood ou Pays d'Alsace. *Athesinus Ager*, contr. de Tyrol
 Eu, *Auga*, v. cant. Seine-Inférieure
 Eupen, b. canton. Ourbe
 Euphrate, cant. et v. de l'Asie sylvanie
 Euphrate (l'), *Euphrates*, fleuve d'Asie
 Eure, 29^e dép. de France dans la Normandie
 Eure-et-Loire, 30^e dép. formé dans l'Orléanais et la Beauce
 Europe, *Eurpna*, l'une des parties du monde
 Eustache (l'île S.), l'île de *Eustachii*, l'une des Antilles
 Eusuguguen, ville du roy. de Maroc
 Eutin ou Eutin, *Origum*, v. c. Holstein
 Evaux, v. canton. Creuse
 Evéchés (les 3), Metz, Toul, Verdun
 Everly, b. canton. Essex
 Evesham, ville du comté de Worcester
 Evian, *Aquianum*, v. c. Savoie
 Evoly, ville et prin. du roy. de Naples
 Evora, *Lobara*, v. cap. de l'Alentejo
 Evora de Monte, *Elora*, ville de l'Alentejo
 Evran, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Evreux, b. cant. Calvados
 Evreux, *Ebroica*, ville de la b. Normandie. été. pref. Eure
 Evron, *Arto*, b. c. Mayenne

Evroul (S.), *Sanctus Ebrulphus*, b. Orne
 Excester, *Eronia*, ville du Devonshire
 Evdeuil, v. cant. Dordogne
 Exilles, *Ocelum*, v. Pô
 Exoudun, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Exupery (S.), b. Deux-Sèvres
 Eybaustock, ville d'Allemagne
 Eye, b. du Suffolkshire
 Eygnières, b. c. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Eygurande, b. cant. Corrèze
 Eynat, v. canton. Dordogne
 Eymoutiers, Ferrières, bourg. Dordogne
 Eynd'Hoven, v. du Brab. hol.
 Eynezat ou Enezat, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Ezaguen, ville du roy. de Fez
 Ezy, b. Eure
 EZAB, province du roy. de Tripoli

F.

FAARBOURG, ville de Danemark
 Fabregues, v. Hérault
 Fabr-zan, b. Aude
 Fabriano, *Fabrianum*, ville de la Marche d'Ancone
 Facata, ville et port du Japon
 Faenza ou Faience, *Faencia*, ville de la Romagne
 Faisan (roy. du), état d'Afrique
 Faisans (île des), *Fasianorum Insula*, île de la r. de Bidasoa
 Falaise, *Falesia*, ville de la bas. Normandie. sous-préfecture. Calvados
 Falavières, b. Isère
 Falckenberg, ville du Halland
 Falkkire, b. de la province de Sterling
 Falkenbourg, *Cariovallum*, ville de la n. Marche de Brandebourg
 Falkenstein, comté du b. Palat.
 Falkland, b. du comté de Fife
 Falmouth, *Falmutum*, ville du pays de Cornouailles
 Falster, *Fastra*, île de la mer Baltique
 Falchin, ville de la Moldavie
 Falun, ville de la Dalécarlie
 Famagouste ou Magosa, ville de Chypre
 Famie, *Apamea*, ville de Syrie
 Famine, contrée des Pays-Bas
 Fansbœ, île de l'Archipel
 Fanjaux, *Fanum Jouis*, v. cant. Aude
 Fano, *Fanum Fortunæ*, ville du duché d'Urbain
 Fantin, *Fantinaum*, ville et roy. sur la côte d'Or de Guinée
 Faon (le), b. cant. Finistère
 Faouet (le), b. cant. Morbihan
 Faraba, ville de la gr. Tartarie
 Fare de Messine (le), *Frutum Siculum*, détroit entre la Sicile et la Calabre ultérieure

Farellons (île de), en Afrique
 Fargau (S.), *Sancti Ferreoli Opidium*, v. canton. Youne
 Farnouillers, *Farense monasterium*, v. Seine-et-Marne
 Faro, *Farus*, ville du roy. d'Algarve
 Fars ou Farsistan, province de Perse
 Farsa ou Pharsale, v. de Thessalie
 Fartach, *Fartachium*, ville de l'Arabie heureuse
 Fauconney, v. cant. H.-Saône
 Fauduas, b. Gers
 Faulquemont, b. cant. Moselle
 Fauquembergues, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Fauquemont ou Valkenbourg, *Coriovalium*, v. Meuse-Infér.
 Faussigny, *Funiacum*, pays de Savoie
 Fauville, b. Eure
 Fauville-en-Caux, bourg. cant. Seine-Inférieure
 Fauxvillers, b. cant. Forêts
 Favas, v. Var
 Faverges, b. canton. Isère
 Faverges, vil. e. Mont-Blanc
 Faverney, v. Haute-Saône
 Favogiana, *Ægusa*, île d'Italie
 Fay-Billot (le), b. H.-Marne
 Fay-le-Froid, b. c. Haute-Loire
 Fayal, *Faialis*, île, l'une des Açores
 Faye, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Fayeuse, *Faventia*, v. canton. Var
 Fearnes ou Fernes, *Farna*, ville du comté de Wexford
 Feathate, bourg du comté de Wexford
 Feater, b. du comté de Tipperary
 Fedala, port du roy. de Fez
 Fehrbelin, ville de la n. Marche
 Feldkire, *Feldkirchia*, ville de Souabe
 Feldkireh ou Veldkirch, ville de la basse Carinthie
 Felin, *Felinum*, v. de l'Estonie
 Félix (S.), b. c. H.-Garonne
 Félix-de-Caraman (S.), bourg. Haute-Garonne
 Felix-de-Quixolo, ville de Catalogne
 Felizzano, b. cant. Marengo
 Felletin, v. canton. Creuse
 Feltri, *Feltria*, v. de la Marche trévisane
 Femeren, *Fimbria*, île dans la mer Baltique
 Femmes (îles des), île de la Méditerranée
 Feneric, v. cap. du roy. de Triomp
 Fenestrange ou Vinstringen et Vinsting'n, *Vinstringium*, v. canton. Meurthe
 Feneustrelles, v. canton. Pô
 Fenouille-des (les), *Feniculatum*, pays du bas Languedoc
 Fer (île de), la plus occid. des Canaries
 Ferabath, ville de Perse

Ferden ou Verden, *Ferdin*, ville et duché de Westphalie
 Fère (la), *Fara*, v. cant. Aisne
 Fère-Champenoise, b. c. Marne
 Fère-en-Tardenois, b. c. Aisne
 Ferentino, *Ferentinum*, ville de la Campagne de Rome
 Feria, v. de l'Estramadure esp.
 Feriole (Soc.), b. Corrèze
 Ferimanagh, *Comitates Farmagenensis*, comté de l'Ulster
 Ferino ou Firmo, *Firmium*, v. de la Marche d'Ancone
 Fernando ou Fer Andez (île de Jean), dans la mer du Sud
 Fernando Norona (île de), sur les côtes du Brésil
 Fernando-Pô, île dans le golfe de Guinée
 Fero, île entre les Orcades et les îles de Schetland
 Fero, Farre, *Glossaria*, îles de Danemark
 Ferrandine, *Ferrandina*, ville de la Basilicate
 Ferrare, *Ferraria*, v. capit. du Ferrarois
 Ferrare (duché de) ou Ferrarois, prov. de l'état de l'Eglise
 Ferrette, v. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Ferrière (la), b. Allier
 Ferrière (la), b. Orne
 Ferrière (la), b. Eure
 Ferrières, *Ferraria*, v. c. Loiret
 Ferrières, b. canton. Ourthe
 Ferrière-v. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Ferrol, ville de la Galice
 Ferte-Aiais (la), *Firmitas Adalabidis*, v. c. Seine-et-Oise
 Ferte-Aucol, Ancout, ou Ferte-sous-Jourarre, Ferte-sur-Marne (la), *Firmitas Auculphi*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Ferte-Aurain (la), *Firmitas Aurenii*, v. Loir-et-Cher
 Ferte-Bernard (la), *Firmitas Bernardi*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Ferte-Chaudron (la), v. Nièvre
 Ferte-Fresnel (la), b. canton. Orne
 Ferte-Gaucher (la), *Firmitas Gualtzeri*, v. c. Seine-et-Marne
 Ferte-Imbault, v. Loir-et-Cher
 Ferte-Louptière (la), *Firmitas Lupera*, v. Yonne
 Ferte-Macé (la), b. c. Orne
 Ferte-Milon (la), *Firmitas Milonia*, v. Aisne
 Ferte-S.-Aubin (la), b. canton. Loiret
 Ferte-Senneterre-Nabet ou Lovendhal, b. Loiret
 Ferte-sur-Amance (la), bourg. canton. Haute-Marne
 Ferte-sur-Aube (la), *Firmitas ad Albam*, v. Haute-Marne
 Ferte-Vidame (la), b. canton. Eure-et-Loire
 Fervaches, b. Calvados
 Fescamp, *Fiscannum*, v. cant. Seine-Inférieure
 Fetipour, ville du Mogol
 Fetu, *Fetum*, roy. sur la côte d'Or de Guinée

Fou (terre de), des de l'Am.
 meridionale
 Feucht-Wangen, *Hydrapolis*, v.
 de Franconie
 Feugerolles, b. Loire
 Feuquières, b. Oise
 Feurs, *Forum Sgusianorum*, v.
 canton. Loire
 Fez, *Fezzanum*, roy. sur la côte
 de Barbarie
 Fez, *Fezza*, v. cap. et prov. du
 roy. de même nom
 Fiac, b. Tarn
 Fiano, *Fianum*, ville de l'état
 de l'Eglise
 Fianone, *Fianona*, ville de l'Is-
 trie
 Fiebrino, ville du Ferrarois
 Fichtelberg, mont. de Franco-
 nie
 Fionviller, b. Somme
 Fitouli, *Fesula*, ville du Floren-
 tin
 Fife, *Otholonia*, prov. d'Ecosse
 Figeac, *Figiacum*, ville du Quer-
 cy, sous-préfecture. Lot
 Figen ou Fisen, prov. du Japon
 Filleck, *Filerum*, ville du comté
 de Navigrad
 Final, *Finarium*, ville et mar-
 quisate sur la côte occ. de
 Gènes
 Finale, *Finalium*, ville du duché
 de Modène
 Finham, b. Haute-Garonne
 Finistère, *Finis Terræ*, cap. de
 la Galice
 Finistère, 31^e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans la Bretagne
 Finlande, *Finnonia*, province de
 Suède
 Finmarchie, province de la La-
 ponie
 Finster-Walde ou Finster-Wal-
 deau, ville et baill. du cercle
 de Misnie
 Fionda, *Phaselis*, ville de la Na-
 tolie
 Fiorenzo (San), v. Golo
 Fiorenzuola, *Florentiola*, ville
 du duché de Parme
 Firando, *Firandum*, roy. du
 Japon
 Firmin (S.), b. cant. H.-Alpes
 Fischhausen, ville de Prusse
 Fischbac ou Visp, ville du bas
 Vallois
 Fismes, *ad Fines*, v. c. Marne
 Fissima, *Fussini et Fussigny*,
 v. du Japon
 Firminy, b. Rhône-et-Loire
 Fistelle ou Fefza, *Fefza*, ville du
 roy. de Maroc
 Fitachi ou Fitatz, *Fitacum*, roy.
 du Japon
 Fium ou Fourn, *Fiumium*, ville
 et province d'Egypte
 Flada, Flade (l'île de), l'une
 des Hébrides
 Flagy, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Flamanville, b. Manche
 Flandre (la), *Flandria*, province
 des Pays-Bas
 Flavacourt, b. Oise
 Flavigny, b. Haute-Vienne

Flavigny, *Flavinianum*, v. cant.
 Côtes d'Or
 Flèche (la), *Flechia*, ville de
 l'Anjou, sous-préfecture. Sar-
 the
 Fleming, district du cercle de
 Saxe
 Flensburg, *Flenburgum*, ville
 du Sleswick
 Fléron, b. canton. Ourthe
 Flers, b. Orne
 Flesselles, b. Somme
 Flessingue, *Ullistinga*, ville de la
 Zélande
 Fleurance, v. canton. Gers
 Fleury ou Pérignan, b. Aude
 Fleury, b. Loiret
 Fleury-en-Argonne, b. Meuse
 Flint, *Flintum*, ville du pays de
 Galles
 Flix, *Flixa*, b. et château de la
 Catalogne
 Flixcour, b. Somme
 Flize, b. canton. Ardennes
 Floclière (la), b. Vendée
 Fligny, b. canton. Yonne
 Florac, *Floriacum*, ville du Gé-
 vaudan, sous-préfec. Lozère
 Florence, *Florentia*, ville capit.
 du duché de Toscane
 Florennes, *Florina*, v. canton.
 Sambre-et-Meuse
 Florençac, v. canton. Hérault
 Florent (S.), v. cant. Golo
 Florent (S.), b. cant. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Florentin (le), prov. de Tose.
 Florentin (S.), *Sancti Florentini*
Castrum, v. canton. Yonne
 Florentin-le-Viel (S.) ou Mont-
 glone, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Florenville, b. canton. Forêts
 Flores, *Florum*, île, l'une des
 Açores
 Floride (la), *Florida*, pays de
 l'Amérique septentrionale
 Flotte (la), b. de l'île-de-Ré
 Flotz, *Flatta*, ville de la Vala-
 chie
 Flour (S.), *S. Flori Fanum*, ville
 de la h. Auvergne, évêch.
 sous-préfecture. Cantal
 Fochia Fova, ville de la Natolie
 Fodwar, *Fodovarium*, ville de
 Hongrie
 Foggia, ville de la Capitanate
 Foi (Ste.), v. Gironde
 Foix, *Fuzum*, comté et ville de
 France, préfecture. Ariège
 Fo-Kien, province de la Chine
 Fohigy, *Fulgina*, ville de l'Ombrie
 Fondetea, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Fondi, *Fundi*, ville de la Terre
 de Labour
 Fongvillers, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Fontaine, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Fontaine-Française, b. canton.
 Côte d'Or
 Fontaine-le-Dun, b. canton.
 Seine-Inférieure
 Fontaine-l'Evêque, *Fons Epis-*
copi, v. canton. Jemmapes
 Fontaine-More, b. c. Loire
 Fontaine-sur-Somme, b. Somme

Fontainebleau, *Fons Bleudi*, v.
 du Gâtinais, sous-préfecture.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Fontaines, b. Vendée
 Fontaines, *Fontes*, b. Loiret
 Cher
 Fontanges, v. Cantal
 Fontanieux ou Fontaines, b.
 Isère
 Fontarabic, *Fons rapitax*, ville
 de la province de Guipouac
 Fontenay-l'Abate, bourg. cant.
 Deux-Sèvres
 Fontenay-le-Comte, Fontenay-
 le-Peuple, *Fontenay-le-Com-
 tis*, ville du b. Poitou, prov.
 Vendée
 Fontevraut, *Fons Ebraud*, ville
 Maine-et-Loire
 Fontz, b. Hérault
 Forbach, b. canton. Moselle
 Forcalquier, *Forum Calcarum*,
 ville de Provence, sous-pré-
 fecture. Basses-Alpes
 Force (la), b. Dordogne
 Forchaïn ou Forchaïn, *Forti-*
mius, ville et baill. de Fran-
 conie
 Fore, 2 bourgs d'Irlande
 Fore ou Foehr, *Fors*, île de la
 mer d'Allemagne
 Forestières (villes), 4 villes de
 la Souabe autrichienne
 Forêt-Noire, *Marcionia*, 1^{re}
 gr. forêt de la Souabe
 Forêt, 33^e dép. de Fr. formé
 dans le duché de Lorraine
 Forz (le), *Forzium*, prov. de
 France
 Forst, *Orrhus*, ville cap. de la
 province d'Angus
 Forges-les-Eaux, *Forgia*, bourg.
 canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Forli, *Forum Livii*, ville de la
 Romagne
 Formello, ville de l'état romain
 Formentera, île de la Méditer-
 ranée
 Formery, b. canton. Oise
 Formose, *Formosa*, île de la
 mer de Chine
 Fornave, *Forum novum*, b. de
 duché de Parme
 Forras, b. du comté de Mar-
 ray
 Forst, *Forro*, ville de la Lunette
 Fort (S.), b. Charente-Infé-
 rieure
 Fort et Port Dauphin, ville de
 l'île de Saint-Domingue
 Fort-Louis (le) ou Fort-Vaughan,
Arx Ludovicia, ville d'Alsace
 Bas-Rhin
 Fortaventure, *Fortventura*, île
 d'Afrique, l'une des Canaries
 Fortunat (S.), b. Ardèche
 Forza-de-Agro, *Agri Forst-*
riana, ville de la vallée de Il-
 mona
 Fos-di-Nova, *Fosco-Nova*, mu-
 nicipalité d'Italie
 Fossano, *Fassanum*, ville de
 Piémont, évêché. canton.
 Stura
 Fossat (le), b. cant. Ariège
 Fossieret, b. Haute-Garonne

Fosset, h. e. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Fossombrone, *Forum Sempronii*,
 ville du duché d'Urbain
 Foucarmont, b. Seine-Infér.
 Foucheu ou Fout-Cheou-Fou,
Fochum, ville cap. de la pro-
 vince de Fo-Kien
 Foué, *Fuva*, ville de la b. E-
 gypte
 Fouzarat, b. canton. Finistère
 Fougères, b. e. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Fougères, *Filicrius*, v. de Bré-
 tagne. sous-préf. Ille-et-Vi-
 laine
 Fougères-roles, b. Mayenne
 Fouillouse (la), b. Loire
 Foulès, peuples d'Afrique
 Fouquevillers, b. e. Pas-de-Calais
 Fournas et S.-Laurent, b. Cha-
 rente-Inférieure
 Fourche (montagne de la),
 mont. du Vallais
 Fournels, b. canton. Lozère
 Fourniquerauz, b. H.-Garonne
 Fours, e. canton. Mièvre
 Fousseret, v. e. H.-Garonne
 Fowey, ville de la province de
 Cornouailles
 Foy-le-Grande (Ste.), b. cant.
 Gironde
 Fraga, *Fraga*, ville du roy. d'A-
 ragon
 Fraize, b. canton. Vosges
 Française (la), v. canton. Lot
 Francastel, b. Oise
 France, *Francia*, gr. état de
 l'Europe
 France (île de), province de Fr.
 France (île de). V. Mauricie
 Francescas, b. e. Lot-et-Gar.
 Francfort, sur le Mein, *Francia*,
fortia, ville de Franconie
 Francfort-sur-Oder, *Francofur-*
tum ad Oderam, v. de la roy.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Franche-Comté ou Comté de
 Bourgogne, *Burgundiarum Comi-*
tatus, province de France
 Francheville, b. Seine-Infér.
 Franchimont, v. Ourthe
 Franchenberg, ville de h. Hesse
 Franchenberg, b. et baill. du
 cercle de haute Saxe
 Franchenthal, *Francudalia*, ville
 des états de l'élect. palatin
 Franchenhause, ville de Thu-
 ringe
 Franchenstein, *Franchenstein-*
turm, ville de Silésie
 Franchenstein, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Franchekland, état de l'emp. de
 l'Ouest
 Français (les S.), îles du Ca-
 nada
 Franconie, *Franconia*, cercle
 d'Allemagne
 Franconville, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Franeker, *Franequera*, ville de
 la Frise
 Frangy, vil. canton. Léman
 Frankenthal, v. canton. Mont-
 Tonnerre
 Franklin, district de Virginie
 Frascati, *Tusculum novum*, ville
 de l'état romain

Frames, b. canton. Jemma-
 pes
 Fraustadt ou Fravendial, *Frau-*
stadium, v. de Pologne
 Fravenberg, *Fravenburgum*, v.
 de Prusse
 Frawensfeld, v. cap. de la Tur-
 govie
 Frawenstein, v. de h. Saxe
 Fredberg ou Freydeberg, *Fri-*
berga, v. de Misnie
 Frederikshavn, v. de Russie
 Freigné, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Fressach, *Friesacum*, v. de la
 basse Carinthie
 Freisingen, Frisingen, Freysin-
 gen ou Frisingue, *Fruzinum*,
 évêc. et v. de la h. Bavière
 Fréjus, *Forum Julii*, v. de Pro-
 vence. canton. Var
 Fresnay-le-Vicomte, b. canton.
 Sarthe
 Fresnaye (la), b. cant. Sarthe
 Fresnaye (Notre-Dame de la),
 v. Orne
 Fresne-en-Wœvre, b. canton.
 Meuse
 Fresne et St.-Mamez, b. cant.
 Haute-Saône
 Fresnes, b. Calvados
 Fresnoy, b. Oise
 Fresneville, b. Somme
 Frethung, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Fretteval, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Freudenberg, v. de Franconie
 Freudenberg, v. du comté de
 Nassau
 Freudenthal, v. de Silésie
 Freustadt ou Fredenstat, *Freu-*
denstadium, v. dans la Forêt-
 Noire
 Freydstadt, v. de la h. Autri-
 che
 Freye-Emnter, *Argovia libera*,
 2 baillages de l'Argovie
 Freinwalde, v. de la moyenne
 Marche
 Freystadt, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Freystadt, 2 v. de Silésie
 Freystet ou Freystact, v. du h.
 comté de Catzenellenbogen
 Freywalde, v. de Silésie
 Frias, v. de la vieille Castille
 Fribourg ou Freybourg, *Fribur-*
gum, v. cap. du Brigaw
 Fribourg, *Friburgum*, canton.
 et v. de Suisse
 Fribourg ou Freiburg, v. du
 Thuringe
 Fridau, v. de la basse Stirie
 Fridberg, *Mons Frederici*, ville
 de la Vétéravie
 Fridberg ou Hohen-Friedberg,
 v. de Silésie
 Fridberg, *Fridberga*, v. de la
 h. Bavière
 Friderichs-Ode, *Fredericia*, v.
 du Jutland
 Friderickstadt, v. du Jutland
 Friderickstad ou Fridericks-Hall,
Frederick-Stadium, v. de Nor-
 wège
 Friding, v. de la Souabe autri-
 chienne
 Frilland, v. de Bohême

Friedberg, v. de Silésie
 Friedbourg, port du duché de
 Bréme
 Frigento ou Frigenti, *Frequen-*
tum, v. du roy. de Naples
 Frioul, *Forojulianus tractus*, pro-
 vince d'Italie
 Frisch-Haff, golfe de la mer
 Baltique
 Frise, *Fruta*, l'une des Provin-
 ces-Unies
 Fritzlard, Frideslar ou Fritis-
 lard, *Frislaria*, v. de la b.
 Hesse
 Froissy, b. canton. Oise
 Froitzheim, b. canton. Roër
 Frolois, b. Côte-d'Or
 Frome, v. du Sommerzet
 Fromeries, b. Somme
 Fonsac, *Frontiacum*, v. cant.
 Gironde
 Fronteira, v. de l'Alentéjo
 Frontnac, lac du Canada
 Frontignan, *Frontinianum*, v.
 du b. Langued. cant. Hérault
 Fronton, v. e. Haute-Garon-
 ne
 Frose, v. du duc. de Magde-
 bourg
 Froulay-Tessé, b. Orne
 Fruges, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Fueha ou Funai, v. cap. du
 roy. de Bongo
 Fuzes, b. Vienne
 Fuego ou Fuogo, ou l'île de
 Feu, ou l'île S.-Pierre, île du
 Cap-Vert
 Fuego ou Fogo (île de), île d'A-
 sie, dans l'Océan orient.
 Fuen-Cheu ou Font-Cheou, v.
 du Chanai
 Fuentes, *Arx Fontanensis*, ville
 du duché de Milan
 Fussen ou Fussen, *Faucena*, v.
 de Souabe
 Fugger, terre de Souabe
 Fulde, *Fulda*, v. du cercle de
 haut-Rhin
 Fulgent (S.), b. e. Vendée
 Fulneck, v. de Moravie
 Fumay, ville canton. Arden-
 nes
 Fumel, b. e. Lot-et-Garonne
 Funchal ou Fonsalie, *Funchala*,
 v. cap. de l'île de Madère
 Fune, Funen, ou Fionie, *Pionia*,
 île de la mer Baltique
 Fung-Yang, *Fungia*, ville du
 Kiangiang
 Furnes, *Furnax*, v. de la Flandre
 autrichienne. sous-préfecture.
 Lys
 Furstemberg, *Furstembergensis*
Comitatus, état et princip. en
 Souabe
 Furstenwald, v. de la moyen.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Furstenberg, v. de la b. Lusée
 Furstenfeld, *Aqua*, v. et prin-
 ce de la basse Stirie
 Furstenwerler, v. de la Marche
 Ukraine de Brandebourg
 Furt, *Furtum*, ville de la basse
 Bavière
 Furth, b. de Franconie

G.

GABARET, *Gabarretum*, v. c. Landes
Gabbiano, b. cant. Marengo
Gabel, b. du c. r. de Boleslau
Gabin, *Gabinum*, v. du palais de Rava
Gacé, b. canton. Orne
Gadebusch, *Lucus Dei*, v. du Mecklenbourg
Gademes, peuple d'Afrique
Gaderakben, v. et bail. de la principauté de Halberstadt
Gago, *Gagum*, roy. d'Afrique
Gaeté ou **Gaété**, *Gaeta*, v. de la Terre de Labour
Gailendorf ou **Gaidorf**, v. du comté de Limbourg
Gaillac Toulza, b. H.-Garonne
Gaillac, *Galiacum*, v. de l'Albigerois. sous-préfecture. Tarn
Gailoux, *Gallia*, b. cant. Eure
Galatbe, v. de la Turq. eur.
Galson, b. Gironde
Galibis (les), peuples de la Guyane
Galice, *Galicia*, prov. d'Espagne
Galico (la nouvelle) ou **Guadalajara**, contr. de la nouv. Espagne
Galiz, *Galata*, île sur les côtes du roy. de Tunis
Gall (S.), *Fanum sancti Galli*, v. du haut Turgow
Gallan, b. cant. H.-Pyénées
Gallapagos ou **Galapes** (les îles de), îles de la mer du Sud
Gallardon, *Galaris*, v. Eure-et-Loire
Gallarques (le grand), b. Gard
Gallies (les), *Galli*, peup. d'Afr.
Galles (le pays de), *Cambria*, prov. d'Angleterre
Gallie (le roy. de), partie orientale de la Pologne
Gallipago, îles de la mer Pacifique
Gallipoli, *Gallipolis*, v. de la Terre d'Otrante
Gallipoli, *Gallipolis*, v. de la Romagne
Galloway, *Gallowisia*, prov. de l'Écosse méridionale
Galloway, comté et v. capit. du Connaught
Galmier (S.), v. Loire
Galoppe, b. canton. Meuse-Inf.
Gamaches, *Gamapium*, b. cant. Somme
Gambais, b. Seine-et-Oise
Gambie, *Gambes*, roy. de Nigritie
Gammalamme, v. de l'île de Termate
Ganara, *Ganara*, roy. et v. de Nigritie
Gand, *Gandevum*, v. cap. de la Flandre austr. év. préfet. Escout
Gandels, b. Aisne

Gandernham, *Gandernum*, v. du cercle de basse Saxe
Gandte, *Gandia*, v. du roy. de Valence
Gandigot, v. du roy. de Carnate
Ganesborough ou **Gainsborough**, v. du Lincolnshire
Gangara, roy. de Nigritie
Gange (le), *Ganges*, gr. fleuve de l'Inde
Gangea ou **Ganja**, *Gangea*, v. de la Géorgie
Ganges, v. canton. Hérault
Gannat, *Gannatum*, v. sous-préfecture. Allier
Gant, v. Basses-Pyrénées
Gaoga, roy. d'Afrique
Gap, *Papincum*, v. capit. du Gapençois. préfet. Haute-Alpes
Gapennes, b. Somme
Garack, île du golfe persique
Gard (le), 33e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Languedoc
Gardanne, b. cant. Bouches-du-Rhône
Garde (la), *Garda*, v. du Véroinois
Garde (la), b. Drôme
Gardeleben, *Gardelcibia*, v. de la v. Marche de Brandebourg
Gardjole (la), v. Tarn
Gardouch, b. Haute-Garonne
Gardul, v. du roy. de Maroc
Gareccio, b. canton. Stura
Gareth ou **Garth**, *Gareta*, contrée du roy. de Fez
Garganvillard, v. H.-Garonne
Garlin, b. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
Garnache, b. Vendée
Garnierais, b. Saône-et-Loire
Garonne (Haute-), 34e dép. de Fr. formé en Languedoc
Garonne (la), fleuve de France
Garris, b. Basses-Pyrénées
Gartz, v. de l'île de Rugen
Gartz, *Gartia*, v. de la Poméranie prussienne
Gasconne (la), *Vasconia*, gr. province de France
Gaspésie (la), *Gaspesia*, prov. de l'Amérique septentrionale
Gassino, b. canton. Pô
Gastinois (le), *Vastinium*, pays de France
Gate (les monts de), chaîne de montagnes en Asie
Garteville, b. Manche
Gattinara, b. canton. Sésia
Gatton, b. du Surrey
Gaudens (S.), *Fanum S. Gaudenii*, v. sous-préfet. Haute-Garonne
Gaujac, v. Landes
Gauran, b. d'Irlande
Gaures, *Guèbres* ou *Parsis* (les), *Parsi*, peuple d'Asie
Gauthier (S.), b. cant. Indre
Gauzens (S.), b. Tarn
Gavi, v. de l'état de Gènes
Gavray, b. canton. Manche
Gavre, b. et princ. du comté d'Alout

Gaza, *Gaza*, v. de Palestine
Gearon ou **Jaron**, v. du Faxtan
Geaune, v. canton. Landes
Gebweiler, v. Haut-Rhin
Gedime, b. c. Sambre-et-Meuse
Géfal, v. de l'Écart de Saver
Gezenbaca ou *Gezenba*
Gezenbachium, v. de l'Orléanais
Geilenkirchen, b. cant. Rhet.
Geislingen, v. de Souabe
Geismar ou *Haut-Geismar*, v. du langrav. de Cassel
Geispolsheim, b. c. B.-Rhén.
Geithen ou *Geithan*, v. de la Misnie
Gehnhausen, *Gehna*, v. de la Vétéravie
Gemaajedid, *Gomica*, v. de la Syrie
Genboux, *Gennarum*, v. Sambre-et-Meuse
Geminiano (san), b. du Flaminien
Gemmingen, *Gemmige*, v. palatinat du Rhin
Gemozac, b. c. Charente-Inf.
Gemund, v. de la h. Carinthie
Gemunde, v. canton. Rhet.
Genmunde, v. de l'évêché de Wurzburg
Gemunde, v. de Souabe
Genape, *Gennapion*, v. cant. Dyle
Geneay, b. canton. Vienne
Gendry, b. canton. Jura
Genèhos, *Genska*, pays de la Nigritie
Genèx-Champerté (S.), bourg Puy-de-Dôme
Genep ou *Gennep*, *Genep*, v. Roer
Générac, b. Gard
Gènes, *Genua*, républ. et v. d'Italie
Genest (S.), b. Vienne
Genest-Malletaux (S.), b. Loire
Genève (le lac de), *Genèman*
Genève, *Genova*, républ. et v. de Suisse. préfet. Le Léman
Geneviève (Str.), b. c. Ansbach
Geugoux-Je-Royal (S.), *Genetium Regale*, v. Saône-et-Loire
Geniès (S.), b. c. Aveyron
Geniez-de-Malgoires (S.), b. Gard
Genillé, b. Indre-et-Loire
Genis (S.), b. c. Charente-Inf.
Genis (S.), b. c. Mont-Blanc
Genis-Laval (S.), v. c. Rhône
Genite, b. Dordogne
Genlis, b. Aisne
Genlis, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
Genclaville, b. Landes
Genènes, b. c. Maine-et-Loire
Genolhae, v. canton. Gard
Genouillat, b. Creuse
Genouillé, b. Charente-Inférieure
Genouillé, b. Vienne

ping, v. de la prov. de Can-
 nsa, b. Gironde
 ulin, v. du duché de Mag-
 bourg
 itoux & Pallier, b. canton.
 reuse
 ire (S.), b. canton. Isère
 rge III (île de), de l'Améri-
 le septentrionale
 rge (S.), île, l'une des Açor-
 rge (S.), l'une des Bermu-
 rge (S.), île de l'état v'ni-
 rge (S.), b. de l'île de Ré
 de-Lévesac (S.), b. e.
 rge de Luzençons (S.), v.
 rge-d'Espérance (S.), bourg.
 rge-du-Vivère (S.), b. cant.
 rge-en-Cousans (S.), b. e.
 rge-les-Bailargeaux (S.), b.
 rge-sur-Loire (S.), b. cant.
 rges (S.), b. cant. Doire
 rge ou Gurgistan, *Georgia*,
 roy. d'Asie
 rge (la nouvelle), un des 17
 tats-Unis
 rge (golfe de), dans l'Amé-
 rge septentrionale
 ping ou Goeppling, v. du
 ché de Wurtemberg
 b. Hautes-Pyrénées
 b. Manche
 ou petite Leipsic, *Gera*, v.
 cercle de la h. Saxe
 dmer, b. canton. Vosges
 nèle-Puy, b. Allier
 w (le), *Geravia*, pays du
 ché du haut Rhin
 croy, *Gerboedum*, ville.
 e
 s (les), Gerbi ou Zerbi,
 ba, v. du roy. de Tunis
 viliers, v. e. Meurthe
 shaft, v. et baillage du
 ché de Mandfeld
 nza, *Gerania*, v. de la Ca-
 catérienne
 anti, *Agrigentum*, v. de la
 de
 y, b. Saône-et-Loire
 e, port et fort sur la côte
 Malabar
 gswalda, v. de Misnie
 ain (S.), v. Creuse
 ain (S.), du Belair, b. e.
 ain-de-Bourguil (S.), v.
 ton. Indre-et-Loire
 ain-de-Calberti (S.), b. e.
 re
 ain-de-Prinçay (S.), bourg.
 dlee
 ain-du-Bois (S.), b. cant.
 ne-et-Loire

Germain-du-Plain (S.), b. cant.
 Saône-et-Loire
 Germain-n-Laye (S.), *S. Ger-
 manus in Ledia*, v. e. Seine-
 et-Oise
 Germain-Lambron (S.), v. cant.
 Puy-de-Dôme
 Germain-Laval (S.), v. canton.
 Loire
 Germain-les-Belles-Filles (S.),
 b. canton. Haute-Vienne
 Germain-l'Herm. (S.), b. cant.
 Puy-de-Dôme
 Germano (S.), v. de la Terre de
 Labour
 Germans (S.), b. de Cornouail-
 les
 Garner (S.), de Flais, bourg.
 Oise
 Gernersheim, *Gernersheimum*,
 v. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Gerniguy, *Gerniniacum*, ville.
 Yonne
 Germini, b. Meurthe
 Germsheim ou Geresheim, ville
 du landgr. de Darmstadt
 Gerodhofen, v. de Franconie
 Geroldseck, comté de Souabe
 Gerolstein, b. canton. Sarre
 Gerrossheim, v. Mont-Tonner-
 re
 Gers, 35e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Guienne
 Gersaw, b. de Suisse
 Gertruidenberg, *Gertrudenber-
 ga*, ville du Brabant hollan-
 dais
 Gervais (S.), v. canton. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Gervais-de-Messey (S.), b. e.
 Orne
 Gervais-la-Ville (S.), b. canton.
 Hérault
 Géry (S.), b. canton. Lot
 Gerzat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Geste, b. Loire-Inférieure
 Gesticie, *Gesticia*, prov. de
 Suède
 Gesula, *Gesula*, prov. du roy.
 de Maroc
 Gevalie ou Gelle, *Gevelia*, v.
 cap. de la Gesticie
 Gevaudan (le), *Gabilicus pagus*,
 contrée de Languedoc
 Gevrey, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Gex, *Gesim*, v. cant. Léman
 Geyer, comté de Franconie
 Gezire, *Gezira*, v. du Diarbe-
 kir
 Ghela, *Orellis*, port sur la côte
 de Bab-el-Mandel
 Ghilan ou Guilan, prov. de la
 Perse
 Ghistelles, b. canton. Lys
 Gine, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Giaveno, b. canton. Pô
 Gibel (le mont). *V. Etna*
 Gibréalón, v. d'Andalousie
 Gibraltar, *Gibraltaria*, v. de
 l'Andalousie. Angleterre
 Giezin, v. de Bohême
 Giech, comté de Franconie
 Gien, *Giumum*, v. de l'Orléa-
 nois, sous-préfecture. Loiret

Giengen, *Gienga*, v. de Souabe
 Gienzo, *Giennara*, t. du roy.
 de Tripoli
 Giernac, *Hiernacium*, x. de la
 Catalogne ultérieure
 Giesbuis, mont. de Saxe
 Giesou, *Giessa*, v. de la h.
 Hesse
 Giffon, *Silabon*, v. de la
 principauté de Sall
 Gigean, v. Hérault
 Gigerai, v. du roy. d'Alger
 Gigligen, v. du duché de Wir-
 temberg
 Giglio, *Agilium*, île sur la côte
 de Toscane
 Gignac, v. canton. Hérault
 Gigny, v. Jura
 Gigondas, b. Vaucluse
 Gildas-des-Bois (S.), b. canton.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Giklenbourg, v. de Prusse
 Gilis (S.), b. canton. Escout
 Gilles-les-Bougeries (S.), *S.
 Egidii Villa*, v. cant. Gard
 Gilles-sur-Vie (S.), b. canton.
 Vendée
 Gilolo, *Gilola*, île et v. dans
 l'Archipel des Moluques
 Gilon, b. de l'Asturie
 Gimont, *Gimontum*, v. canton.
 Gers
 Ginaservis, b. canton. Var
 Ginstas, v. canton. Aude
 Gingi, *Gingis*, roy. et ville des
 Indes
 Gingiro, roy. de la Castrie
 Giodah ou Gedda, v. et port
 d'Arabie
 Giovenazzo, *Juvenacium*, ville
 du roy. de Naples
 Giraisens, v. Tarn
 Giraulmer, lac des Vosges
 Gireft, *Gijsra*, v. de Perse
 Giref, *Girgum*, v. cap. de la
 haute Egypte
 Gironnagny, b. e. Haut-Rhin
 Gironde, 30e départ. de France,
 formé dans la Guienne
 Gironne, *Gerunda*, v. de Ca-
 talogne
 Girous (S.), *Sanctus Gerontius*,
 v. sous-préfecture. Aridge
 Gisors, *Gisortium*, v. canton.
 Eure
 Giulia, *Julla*, v. de la h. Hon-
 grie
 Giulia-Nova, v. de l'Abruzze
 ultérieure
 Giustandile ou Ochrida, *Justini-
 ana*, v. de la Macédoine
 Givet, *Givetum*, v. des Pays-Bas.
 canton. Ardennes
 Givira, v. du Milanois
 Givors, b. canton. Rhône
 Givri, b. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Gizey, b. Aisne
 Glabeck, b. canton. Dyle
 Gladbach, v. Roër
 Glamorganshire, *Glamorgania*,
 prov. de la princ. de Gal-
 les
 Glanvedes, *Glannateva*, ville.
 Basses-Alpes

- Glaris, *Clarus*, canton et v. de Suisse
- Glascow, *Glascua*, v. du Clydesdale
- Glashutte, v. du cercle de Misnie
- Glastonbury, v. du Somerset
- Glastow, v. de Bohême
- Glatz, *Glatium*, v. de la basse Silésie
- Glaucha, v. du duché de Magdebourg
- Glanan, lies en Bret. Finistère
- Gletscher ou les Glacières et Glaciers, montag. de Suisse
- Gleuchen, v. de Misnie
- Glewitz, v. de Silésie
- Glissoles, b. Haute-Loire
- Gloester, *Claudia Castra*, v. cap. du comté de même nom
- Gloccerstère, prov. d'Angleterre
- Glogaw (le grand), *Glocavia*, duché et v. de Silésie
- Glogaw (le petit), v. de Silésie
- Glons, b. canton. Ourthe
- Glos, b. Orne
- Gluckabourg ou Luxembourg, *Glucksburgum*, v. de Danem.
- Gluckstad, *Cluckstadium*, ville du duché de Holstein
- Glurens, v. du Tyrol
- Gnaunden, v. de la h. Autriche
- Gneane, *Gnerna*, v. cap. de la grande Pologne
- Gnieff ou Gniew, *Gnievum*, v. du palatinat de Poméranie
- Goa, *Goz*, v. du roy. de Decan
- Goage, roy. d'Afrique
- Goave (grand et petit), bourg et port de S. Domingue
- Goeh, *Herenachium Gochum*, v. canton. Rœt
- Gochsheim ou Gochillzheim, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
- Gochiano, v. de Sardaigne
- Godah, v. de l'Indostan
- Goderville, b. c. Seine-Infér.
- Goding, *Golding*, ou Hodonin, v. de Moravie
- Goeldheim, b. c. Mont-Tonnerre
- Goerserke, ville du duché de Magdebourg
- Goes ou Terre Goes, *Goz*, v. de la Zélande
- Gogo, place sur la côte or. de Guzarate
- Goiama, *Goiatum*, roy. d'Abys.
- Goito, v. du duché de Mantoue
- Golconde, *Golconda*, roy. de la presqu'île au-deça du Gange
- Goldeberg, v. et bail. de Mecklembourg
- Goldberg, *Goldberga*, v. de Silésie
- Goldentraun, ville de la Lusace
- Goldingen, *Goldinga*, ville de Courlande
- Golnow ou Golnau, *Golnowia*, v. de la Poméranie prussienne
- Golo, 37e dépt. de Fr. Corse
- Golo, b. canton. Golo
- Goldorf, v. de Silésie
- Goltzen, v. de Lusace
- Gombroon, v. sur le golfe pers.
- Gomère, *Gomera*, l'une des îles Canaries
- Goncelin, b. canton. Isère
- Gondar, v. d'Abyssinie
- Gondelour, v. de la côte de Comandé
- Gondom, b. Loiret
- Goudon ou Goudon, v. Hautes-Pyrénées
- Gondrecourt, *Gundulfruria*, v. canton. Meuse
- Gondrecourt, b. Meuse
- Gondreville, *Gundulfrilla*, b. Meurthe
- Gondria, v. Gers
- Gonness, *Gonassia*, b. canton. Seine-et-Oise
- Gouga, *Gannum*, v. de la Romanie
- Gougadi, v. de Nigritie
- Gonnord, b. Maine-et-Loire
- Gouderoo, lac d'Abyssinie
- Gor, roy. et v. du Mogol
- Goreum, *Gorichenum*, v. de la Hollande méridionale
- Gordès, vil. cant. Vaucluse
- Gordon ou Gourdon, *Curtis*, v. sous-préfecture. Lot
- Gorée, *Gorea*, île de la Hollande méridionale
- Gorée, île sur la côte d'Afr.
- Gorgonne (la), *Gorgan*, île de la mer de Toscane
- Gorgonne, île de la mer du Sud
- Gorgue (la), v. Nord
- Gorice, Goertz, ou Goritz, *Goritia*, comté et ville de Carniole
- Gorlitz, *Gorlittum*, v. de la haute Lusace
- Goron, b. canton. Mayenne
- Gorryon, b. du comté de Wexfort
- Goitze, v. canton. Moselle
- Goslar, *Goslaria*, v. de basse Saxe
- Gosport, port de la prov. de Hampshire
- Gosselies, b. cant. Jemmapes
- Gostinen, *Gostinia*, v. du palat. de Rava
- Gotha, *Gotha*, v. de Thuringe
- Gothard (S.), v. de la basse Hongrie
- Gothard (le mont S.), *Adula*, haute mont. de Suisse
- Gothenbourg ou Gothebourg, *Gothenburgum*, v. de la Westrogothie
- Gothie (la), *Gothia*, partie de la Suède
- Gothlande (île de), dans la mer Baltique
- Goto, *Gotum*, roy. du Japon
- Gottes-Gab., v. de Bohême
- Gottingen, *Goettingen* ou Gottingue, v. de la principauté de Calenberg
- Gottleube, v. de Misnie
- Gottlieben, *Theophilia*, b. chât. de l'év. de Constance
- Gottsberg, v. de Silésie
- Gottschée, v. de la Carniole
- Gouares, b. e. Côte-du-Nord
- Goude ou T'essow, *Gouda*, de la Hollande méridionale
- Gouderberg ou Gouderberg, et bail. de la h. Hesse
- Gouelle (la), pet. pays. Seine-et-Marne
- Gouais, b. Sarthe
- Goullès, b. Corrèze
- Goura, *Gura*, ou Calraie, *Gourarius*, v. du pal. de Mantoue
- Gourge, b. Vienne
- Gourin, h. canton. Morbihan
- Gournay, v. cant. Seine-la-Ricure
- Gouville, b. Deux-Sèvres
- Goussainville, b. Seine-et-Oise
- Gouzon, v. Creuse
- Governolo, ville du duché de Mantoue
- Gower (S.), S. Gever, ou S. G. *S. Gweris villa*, v. cant. Rhé et-Moselle
- Gozzi ou les Goztes, lies de la Méditerranée
- Gozzo ou le Gose, *Gozia*, v. de la Méditerranée
- Grabow, *Grabowia*, v. du cant. de Meckelbourg
- Grabow, 2 v. de Pologne
- Gracay, v. canton. Cher
- Gracieuse (la), île, l'une de Açores
- Gradisea, *Gratziana*, v. de Slavonie
- Gradisea, v. du comté de Goritz
- Graditz, b. de Bohême
- Grado, *Gradus*, v. et île de l'Étol vénitien
- Gradorf, v. de la h. Hesse
- Gracenthal, v. de Thuringe
- Grainville, b. canton. Eure
- Grainvaudan, *Pagus Graianopolitanus*, pays du Dauphiné
- Gratiz, v. de Misnie
- Grallia, b. canton. Seine
- Gramat, b. canton. Lot
- Grammont, *Gerardi Montis*, canton. Escart
- Grammont ou Grand Mont
- Grandimentium*, v. Creuse
- Grammont, v. Gers
- Gramsow, ville de la Russie
- Ukraine de Brandebourg
- Gran ou Strigonia, *Strigonia*, v. de la basse Hongrie
- Granard, b. d'Irlande
- Grancey-le-Château, *Grancey-Castrum*, v. cant. Côte-d'Or
- Grand, b. Vosges
- Grand-Boire (la), b. Sarthe
- Grand-Bourg-Salagnac, b. cant. Cruse
- Grand-Couronne, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
- Grand-Lucé (le), v. e. Sarthe
- Grand-Pré, v. cant. Ardennes
- Grand-Serre (le), b. e. Drôme

Belieu, lac et vil. Loire-Inf.
 andrieux, b. cant. Lozère
 indivilliers, b. canton. Oise
 me. b. Drôme
 nsee, v. de la moy. Marche
 e Brandebourg
 nson, v. et bail. du pays de
 and
 ntham, *Grantha*, v. du Lin-
 olshire
 nville, *Grandsvilla*, v. e.
 anche
 pound, b. de Cornouailles
 see, *Grassa*, v. de Provence.
 ns-préfecture. Var
 ste (la), v. canton. Aude
 ste, *Gracum*, v. cap. de la
 sse Stirie
 itzen, v. de Bohême
 udentz, *Graudentium*, v. de
 ruse
 ulhet, v. canton. Tarn.
 upen ou Grupna, ville de
 bohême
 ave, *Gravia*, ville du Brabant
 ollandais
 ave (la), b. cant. H.-Alpes
 avelines, *Gravelina*, v. de la
 andre fr. canton. Nord
 avelle (la), b. Mayenne
 avensde ou Gravesend, *Grav-
 sinda*, ville de la province
 le Kent
 aville, b. Seine-Inférieure
 avina, *Gravina*, ville dans la
 erre de Bari
 avosa ou Santa-Croja, port
 le la rép. de Raguse
 ay, *Gradicum*, v. sous-préf.
 aute-Saône
 èce (la), *Græcia*, partie de
 l'Europe
 enwich, b. de la province
 e Kent
 rissenberg, v. de la Marche
 rkraine de Brandebourg
 rissenhagen, *Virivium*, v. de
 la Poméranie, prussienne
 ein, *Greyna*, ville de la haute
 autriche
 minorville, b. Seine-Infér.
 gnade, *Granata*, roy. et ville
 l'Espagne
 gnade (la), île des Antilles
 gnade, ville du nouv. Mexi-
 que
 gnade (la nouvelle), province
 l'Amérique en Terre-Ferme
 gnade, v. cant. H.-Garonne
 gnade, v. canton. Landes
 gnoble, *Gratinopolis*, v. cap.
 u Dauphiné. év. préfecture.
 sère
 gnsee, b. Isère
 gnstein, b. Calvados
 gnsteyhl, Greht ou Greete, b.
 e Westphalie
 gnuten, ville de la principauté
 e Schwartzbourg
 gnveen, b. de l'év. de Mans-
 er
 gnvenbroich, v. Roër
 gnwenmacher, b. e. Forêts
 gnuz, b. canton. Dyle
 gnuz, b. Seine-et-Marne

Grezen-Bouère, bourg. canton.
 Mayenne
 Grieskirehem, ville de la haute
 Autriche
 Griffen, ville de la h. Carinthie
 Grignan, v. canton. Drôme
 Grignols, b. cant. Dordogne
 Grignols, b. canton. Gironde
 Grimaud, *Athenopolis*, v. cant.
 Var
 Grinberg ou Grimboung, *Grim-
 burgum*, v. Sarre
 Grimboung, v. Dyle
 Grimm ou Grimma, *Grima*, v.
 de Misnie
 Grimmed, ville de la Poméranie
 Grimsby, b. de Lincolnshire
 Griustedt (Est), b. du Sussex
 Gripwald, *Cripwaldia*, ville de
 la Poméranie intérieure
 Grisons (les), *Rhæti*, peuple
 d'Italie, dans les Alpes
 Grizolles, v. e. Haute-Garonne
 Groays ou Grois, île. Morbihan
 Grodesk, 4 villes de Pologne
 Grodno, *Grodna*, ville de Li-
 thuanie
 Groenland (le), *Groenlandia*, gr.
 pays des terres arctiques
 Groll, *Grolla*, v. de la Gueldre
 hollandaise
 Grona ou Gruna, v. de l'évêc.
 de Hildesheim
 Grande ou Grund, ville de la
 principauté de Calenberg
 Groningue, *Groninga*, province
 et ville des Provinces-Unies
 Grossa (Isola), île du golfe de
 Venise
 Grossen-Ehrich, ville de Thu-
 ringe
 Grosscro, *Ræctum*, v. de Tos-
 cane
 Grothaw, *Grothavia*, ville de
 Silésie
 Grotorf ou Grotorf, ville du
 duché de Berg
 Gruissan, b. Aude
 Grumbach, b. canton. Sarre
 Grunberg, b. de la h. Hesse
 Grunberg, ville de Silésie
 Gruningen ou Groningen, *Gru-
 ninga*, ville du cant. de Zu-
 rich
 Gruningen ou Groeningen, v.
 de la principauté de Halber-
 stadt
 Gruningen, vill² du comté de
 Solms
 Grunsfeld, ville de Franconie
 Grunstadt, *Grunestadium*, v.
 canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Gruyères, ville de Suisse
 Guadalajara ou Guadalaxara,
Guadalaxara, ville de la nouv.
 Castille
 Guadalajara, province et ville
 de la nouvelle Espagne
 Guadalajara de Buga, ville du
 Popayau
 Guadalquivir (le), *Bætis*, gr.
 fleuve d'Espagne
 Guadarama, ville de la v. Cas-
 tille

Guadel, *Guadela*, ville de Perno
 Guadeloupe, *Aquæ Lupia*, ville
 de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Guadeloupe (la), île des An-
 tilles françaises
 Guadiana (le), *Anas*, fleuve
 d'Espagne
 Guadix, *Acci*, ville du roy. de
 Grenade
 Guagocino, ville de la nou-
 velle Espagne
 Guajida, *Lanigara*, ville du roy.
 de Trémeccin
 Gualata, roy. de Nigritie
 Gualcor ou Gualor, *Galcora*,
 province et v. de l'Indostan
 Guam ou Guan, îles des Lar-
 rons
 Guamanga, *Guamanga*, prov.
 et ville du Pérou
 Guanahani (île de) ou l'île de
 S.-Sauveur, l'une des Lu-
 cayas
 Guancavelica, ville du Pérou
 Guanuco, *Guanucum*, coutrec
 et v. du Pérou
 Guardarui, cap d'Afrique
 Guardia, Guardia, Guardie,
Guardia, v. de la province
 de Beira
 Guardia, v. de la Galice
 Guardia Alvarez, ville du roy.
 de Naples
 Guarene, b. canton. Tanaro
 Guargala, Guerguela, *Guar-
 gala*, roy. et ville du Biledul-
 gérif
 Guastalle, Guastalla, *Vastalla*,
 ville du duché de Mantoue
 Guasto, *Vastum*, ville de l'A-
 bruzze intérieure
 Guatemala, *Guatemala*, gouver-
 nem. et ville de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Guaxaca, *Guaxara*, province et
 v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Guayquil ou Guyaquil, *Guai-
 quilum*, province et ville du
 Pérou
 Guben, *Guba*, ville de la basse
 Lusace
 Guber, roy. de Nigritie
 Gubio ou Eugubio, *Eugubium*,
 v. du duché d'Urbain
 Guechu, *Gucheum*, ville de la
 province de Quang-Si
 Guebwiller, b. cant. H.-Rhin
 Gueldre (la), *Guedria*, contrée
 des Pays-Bas
 Guedres, ville des Pays-Bas, e.
 Roër
 Gueménée, b. cant. Morbihan
 Guemonde, ville et baill. de la
 haute Hesse
 Gurpie (la), *Guepia*, v. Tarn
 Guer, v. canton. Morbihan
 Guérande, *Gueranda*, v. cant.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Guerard, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Guerbigny, b. Soume
 Guerche (la) ou Guierche, v.
 canton. Cher
 Guerche (la), v. c. Ille-et-Vi-
 laine
 Guercheville, b. Seine-et-Marne

Guerehy, b. Nièvre
 Gueret, *Paracum* v. cap. de la h. Marche. préf. Creuse
 Guernsey, le anglais dans la baie du mont Saint-Michel
 Guerville, *Guaradi Villa*, bourg. Seine-et-Oise
 Guiseard, b. Somme
 Guitaria, *Menoaca*, ville de la prov. de Guipuscoa
 Gu-tte, *Gleta*, ville de la nouv. Castille
 Gueugnon, b. e. Saône-et-Loire
 Guiana (la), *Guiana*, gr. pays de l'Amérique méridionale
 Guiche (la), b. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Guichen, b. e. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Guienne (la), *Aquitania*, gr. gouvern. et prov. de France
 Guilford, *Guilfordium*, ville cap. du comté de Surrey
 Guillaum (S.) ou St.-Ghislain, *Gr-nelopolis*, v. Jemmapes
 Guillaume, v. e. Alpes-Maritimes
 Guillastre, *Galliar*, b. canton. Hautes-Alpes
 Guillette, b. e. Alpes-Maritimes
 Guimaraens, *Virmaranum*, ville de la prov. d'Entre-Duero et Minho
 Guinenée ou Guémi né, bourg. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Guinée (la), *Guinea*, gr. pays d'Afrique
 Guinée (la nouvelle), île de l'Océan oriental
 Guines, *Giena*, v. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Guingamp, v. sous-préfecture. Côtes-du-Nord
 Guiolle (la), v. e. Aveyron
 Guipuscoa (le), *Guipuscoa*, province d'Espagne
 Guiscard ou Magny, *Guiscardum*, b. canton. Oise
 Guise, *Guisia*, v. cant. Aisne
 Guîtres, b. canton. Gironde
 Gulzow, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Gumpols Kirchem, ville de la b. Autriche
 Gundelfingen, *Gundelfinga*, ville de Souabe
 Gundelfingen, ville du duché de Neubourg
 Gundelsheim, ville de Souabe
 Guntersblum, ville du comté de Linange
 Guntzbourg, ville de la Souabe aut.
 Gunzenhausen, ville de Franconie
 Gurck, *Gurcum*, v. de la basse Carinthie
 Gurief, ville du roy. d'Astrakan
 Guriel, *Guria*, province dans la Mingrelie
 Gurmençon, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Gustrow, *Gustroicum*, ville du duché de Meckelbourg
 Guttenberg, v. Bas-Rhin

Guttenstein, ville de la b. Autriche
 Gutzkow, *Gutzkoria*, ville de la Poméranie suédoise
 Gutzurute ou Gusarate, *Gausarata*, province de l'Indostan
 Gy, b. canton. Haute-Saône
 Gye, b. Aube

H.

HAAG, ville de la h. Bavière
 Habar, ville de l'Irac-Agémé
 Habelsvert, ville du comté de Glutz
 Habsheim, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Hacqueville, b. Eure
 Haczac, *Sarmisia vallis*, comté de Transilvanie
 Hadamar, *Hadamarium*, comté et ville de la Wétéravie sept.
 Haddington, *Hadina*, comté et ville du Lothian
 Hadelle, *Hadelia*, pays d'Allem.
 Hadequis, ville du roy. de Maroc
 Hadersleben, *Haderslebia*, ville du duché de Sleswick
 Hadramaut, *Hadramutum*, province et ville de l'Arabie heureuse
 Hadmersleben, ville et baill. du duché de Magdebourg
 Haegt, b. canton. Dyle
 Haeringhe, b. canton. Lys
 Haerlebecke, b. canton. Lys
 Hagenuau, ville du comté de Scherwin
 Hagenbach, ville du b. Palatinat
 Hagemau, v. canton. Landes
 Hagiar, ville d'Arabie
 Hagias, province d'Arabie
 Hague (la), pays de Normandie
 Haguenuau, *Hagensia*, ville d'Alsace. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Haigerloch, v. et c. de Souabe
 Hailbron ou Heilbron, *Hallsium*, ville de Souabe
 Hainbourg, *Hamburgum*, ville de la basse Autriche
 Hain, *Hayna*, ville de Misnie
 Hain, ville de Silésie
 Hainan, *Haina*, île d'Asie
 Hainaut (le), *Hannonia*, prov. des Pays-Bas
 Halabas, province et ville de l'Indostan
 Halbau, ville de la h. Lusace
 Halberstadt, *Halberstadium*, v. du cercle de basse Saxe
 Halde, ville du comté d'Aggerhus
 Haldensleben ou Halderleben, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 Halen, *Hala*, v. M. usc-Infér.
 Halitz, *Haltia*, pays et ville de la Russie rouge
 Hallancourt, b. cant. Somme
 Halland, *Hallandia*, contrée de la Gothie méridionale
 Halle, *Hala*, ville du Tyrol

Halle, *Hala*, v. canton. Dyle
 Halle, *Hala Sacramon*, ville du duché de Meckelbourg
 Halle ou Hall, *Hala Sacramon*, v. de Souabe
 Hall-in, *Halsia*, v. de l'Éric. Saltzbourg
 Hallifax, v. de l'Acadie
 Hallifax, *Oikema*, v. du York-shire
 Halpa, *Halapa*, *Halapen*, v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Hals, b. et comté d'Autriche
 Halsbrucke, v. de Misnie
 Halutren ou Halutren, v. de l'évêché de Munster
 Halva, *Halva*, ville du roy. de Fez
 Haly, ville de l'Arabie heureuse
 Ham, *Hannona*, ville cap. du comté de la Marca
 Ham, *Hammus*, v. e. Sicile
 Ham, b. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Ham, *Hensat*, v. de Syrie
 Hamamet, v. de Barbarie
 Hamar, *Hannaria*, v. du comté d'Aggerhus
 Hambers, b. Mayenne
 Hambourg, *Hamburgum*, v. du cercle de basse Saxe
 Hambye, b. Manche
 Hamelbourg, *Hamelburgum*, de Franconie
 Hamelen ou Hameln, *Hem*, v. du duché de Brunswick
 Hami, v. de la Tartarie
 Hamilton, *Hamiltonium*, ville de la province de Clydesdale
 Hamilton, district du pays de Tennessee
 Hamiz-Metacara, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Hamme, b. canton. Esson
 Hamont, *Hamonium*, v. M. usc-Inférieure
 Hampshire (New), province de la nouvelle Angleterre
 Hanau, *Hanovia*, v. de la Wétéravie
 Hanau, comté d'Alsace
 Hanebes, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Han-Chong, *Hanchon*, ville de la province de Kena
 Hangeheu ou Hang-Téhou, v. de la province de Chekiang
 Hangest, b. Somme
 Hannonville, v. Meuse
 Hannuy, *Hannuium*, v. Dyle
 Hannover ou Hanovre, *Hannovera*, pays d'Allemagne cap. de l'électorat de Brunswick
 Han-Yang, v. du Hoquang
 Hants-hire, Hampshire, comté de l'Angleterre
 Haon-le-Châtel (S.), b. canton. Loire
 Hapsal, *Hapsalia*, ville de la Misnie
 Harafers, peuple de Guinée des Moluques
 Harbert, *Salamboria*, v. du Danemark
 Harbonnières, b. Somme

Harbourg, *Harburgum*, baillage et ville de la prin. de Zell
 Harcourt, *Harcortis*, bourg. Calvados
 Hardseschen ou Hardseschen, ville de la prin. de Calenberg
 Harsenberg, ville et baillage du duché de Berg
 Harslerwick, *Harslericum*, ville de la Gueldre
 Harsleur, *Harsforum*, ville de Normandie. Seine-Infér.
 Harsbeck, *Harsbecca*, v. Lys
 Harsleg, *Harslegum*, v. cap. du Morionetshire
 Harslein, *Harsleium*, ville de la Hollande
 Harslingen, *Harslinga*, ville de la Frise
 Harsu, *Harsum*, ville de la vicille Castille
 Harsoué, b. canton. Meurthe
 Harsou ou Haran, *Carrhas*, ville de la Mésopotamie
 Harsberg, *Harsis mans*, ville de la basse Stirie
 Harsfort, *Harsfordia*, v. cap. du Connecticut
 Hars (la), chaîne de mont. du duché de Brunswick
 Hartzgerode, *Hartzeroda*, ville de la prin. d'Anhalt-Bernbourg
 Hartzwald, *Hercynia Sylva*, montagne et forêt célèbres. d'Allemagne
 Harswich, *Harsvicum*, ville du comté d'Essex
 Hasbain, *Hasbania*, princip. de l'état de Liège
 Hasbat, Hasbat, l'Algarve, *Hasbat*, province du royaume de Fez
 Hascheld, v. du duc. de Blanchebourg
 Hasclere, b. du Surrey
 Haslach, ville de la principauté de Furstemberg
 Hasly (le pays d'), pays dans le canton de Berne
 Hasparan, b. cant. B.-Pyrénées
 Hasselt, *Hasseltum*, v. de l'O.-Yssel
 Hasselt, ville. sous-préfecture. Meuse-Inférieure
 Hastings, *Astingua*, ville de Sussex
 Has-tingues, b. Landes
 Haszturtz, ville de l'évêché de Wurzburg
 Hattum, *Hattumum*, v. du duché de Gueldres
 Hatten, b. Bas-Rhin
 Hattengen ou Hattingen, *Hattunga*, ville du comté de la Mark
 Hattou-Châtel, v. Meuse
 Hattuan, *Hattuanum*, ville de la b. Hongrie
 Haubervilliers ou N.-D. des Vertus, b. Seine
 Haubourdin, b. canton. Nord
 Haupoul Mazamet, v. Tarn

Hautefort (S. Aignan de), b. canton. Dordogne
 Haute-Rive, *Alaripa*, v. Drôme
 Hauteville-la-Guichard, bourg. Manche
 Hauteville, b. canton. Ain
 Hautvilliers, *Altimovillare*, bourg. Marne
 Havane (la), *Havana*, ville de l'île de Cuba
 Havelange, b. cant. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Havelberg, *Havelberga*, ville de l'électorat de Brandebourg
 Haverfort West, b. du Pembroke-shire
 Havre-de-Grâce (le), *Portus gratia*, ville du pays de Caux. sous-préfec. Seine-Inférieure
 Havre du Sud (le), port du Spitzberg
 Haye (la), *Haga comitis*, b. de Hollande
 Haye (la), *Hoga*, b. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Haye-du-Puits (la), b. canton. Manche
 Haye-Pesnel (la), b. canton. Manche
 Haynichen, ville de Mjanie
 Hazebrouck, *Hazebrocca*, ville de la Flandre fr. sous-préf. Nord
 Ha, *Haa*, province du royaume de Maroc
 Hean, *Heana*, v. du Tonquin
 Héant (S.), b. canton. Loire
 Heaton, v. du Yorkshire
 Hébrides, *Ebudr*, îles à l'occident de l'Ecosse
 Hébrides (nouv.), îles de la mer du Sud
 Hechingen, *Echinga*, ville du comté de Hollenzollern
 Heckerhausen, ville de la b. Hesse
 Heestadt, ville du comté de Mansfeld
 Hédée, v. cant. Ile-et-Vilaine
 Hedemora, *Hedemora*, ville de Dalécarlie
 Heerlem, b. c. Meuse-Infér.
 Heideck, fille et seign. de Bavière
 Heidelberg, *Hedelberga*, v. cap. du bas Palatinat
 Heidelsheim, v. du b. Palatinat
 Heidenheim ou Heydenheim, *Arx Flavia*, v. de Souabe
 Heila, Heel, *Heia*, v. de Prusse
 Heilige-Lande ou l'île-Sainte, *Insula Sancta*, île dans la mer d'Allemagne
 Heiligenbeil, ville de la prov. de Natangen
 Heiligen-Have ou Heiligen-Haven, v. et port de la Wagrie
 Heiligenstadt, *Heiliginstadium*, ville cap. de l'Eiffel
 Heilsberg ou Alersberg, *Heilperga*, ville de l'Erme-land
 Heilsberg, b. canton. Roer
 Heisterneim ou Heyterschen, v. du Brisgaw

Heitesbury, b. du Wiltshire
 Heiltz-le-Maurrupt, b. c. Marne
 Helaverd, *Helaverda*, ville de Perse
 Heklbourg, ville et bail. de la principauté de Cobourg
 Hekler (le), ville et fort de Hollande
 Heldrungen, ville et comté du cercle de haute Saxe
 Hélène (Sainte), *Insula Sancta Helena*, île de la mer atlantique
 Hella ou Helleh, ville de l'Irac-Arab
 Helmershausen, v. de la basse Hesse
 Helmont, *Helmontium*, ville du Brabant hollandais
 Helmstadt ou Helmstaedt, *Helmetadium*, ville du duché de Brunswick
 Helmstadt, ville cap. de la prov. de Halland
 Helsingbourg, *Helsingburgum*, v., port, et chât. de Suède
 Helsingford, *Helsingfordia*, ville de Finlande
 Helsingie, *Helsingia*, province de Suède
 Helsingor ou Elsenour, *Helsingora*, v. de Danemark
 Helston, b. d'Angleterre
 Helvétie, les 13 cant. Suisses
 Hem, b. Nord
 Hen-Cheu ou Hen-Tcheou, v. du Huquang
 Hénin-Liétard, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Henley, *Ancalita*, v. du comté d'Oxford
 Henneberg, *Henneberga*, princ. de Franconie
 Hennebon, *Hannebonum*, ville. canton. Morbihan
 Henrichaw, v. de la b. Silésie
 Henrichemont ou Bois-Belle, v. canton. Cher
 Heppenheim, *Haptanum*, v. de l'électorat de Mayence
 Hérac, cap. de l'Arabie pétrée
 Héraclée, Eréchi ou Penderachi, *Heraclia*, v. de la Natolie
 Héraclée, v. de la Romanie
 Herat, Hera, ou Heri, *Aria*, v. du Korasan
 Hérault, 38^e départ. de France, formé dans le Languedoc
 Herbault, b. c. Loire-et-Cher
 Herbmont, *Herbmontium*, v. Ardennes
 Herbiers (les), b. cant. Vendée
 Herbignae, b. c. Loire-Infér.
 Herborn, *Herbona*, ville de la principauté de Nassau Dillenburg
 Herbsheim, b. Bas-Rhin
 Hère, b. cant. Meuse-Infér.
 Hereford ou Hertfort, *Hersfordia*, v. cap. de l'Herefordshire
 Herefordshire, province d'Angleterre
 Herculais, b. c. Deux-Nèthes
 Herestal ou Héristall, *Heristal*

- lum*, ville de l'év. de Paderborn
- Herford, Herforden, Herwerden, ou Hervorden, *Herwertha*. v. cap. du comté de Ravensberg
- Héricourt, v. c. Haute-Saône
- Héricy, b. Seine-et-Marne
- Heringen, v. chât. et baill. de Thuringe
- Hérinnes, b. canton. Dyle
- Hérisaw, *Erizia*, b. du canton d'Appenzel
- Hérisson, *Irritia*, v. c. Allier
- Hern (S. Michel en l'), bourg. Vendée
- Hermanstadt, Ceben, Zeben, *Cibinium*, v. cap. de Transylvanie
- Hermenault (l'), b. c. Vendée
- Hermant, b. c. Puy-de-Dôme
- Hermeskil, b. canton. Sarre
- Hermine (Ste.), b. c. Vendée
- Hermitage (l'), *Erenus*, b. de la province de Liddesdale
- Herrndal, *Herrndala*, pays et bourgade de Norvège
- Herngrund, ville de la h. Hongrie
- Hernosand, *Hernosandium*, ville de l'Angermanie
- Héron, b. canton. Ourthe
- Herrenberg, ville du duché de Wurtemberg
- Herrenberg (S.), ville du comté de Berg
- Herrnhout, b. haute Lusace
- Herrnstadt, ville et baillage de Silésie
- Herry, b. Nièvre
- Herspruck ou Hertzbruck, ville de Franconie
- Hirstein, b. canton. Sarre
- Hért, b. Bas-Rhin
- Hertford ou Hariord, *Herfordia*, v. cap. du Connecticut
- Hertzberg, *Hertzberga*, ville de l'électorat de Saxe
- Hertzberg, v. de la principauté de Grubenhagen
- Hertzveld ou Hertverd, ville de l'évêché de Munster
- Herve, b. canton. Ourthe
- Herzegovine (l'), *Herzegovina*, contrée de la Dalmatie turq.
- Herzile, b. canton. Escout
- Hesdin, *Hesdinum*, v. de l'Artois. canton. Pas-de-Calais
- Hesse (la), *Hassia*, pays du cercle du haut Rhin
- Hesse, b. de la princ. de Halberstadt
- Heuchen, b. c. Pas-de-Calais
- Heukelum, *Hukelum*, ville de la Hollande
- Heusden, *Heusdena*, ville de la Hollande. Meuse-Inférieure
- Heusdorf, ville et baill. de l'Osterrland
- Hexam, *Axielodumum*, b. du Northumberland
- Heyrieux, b. canton. Isère
- Heyst-op-den-Berg, b. canton. Deux-Nèthes
- Hiersac, b. canton. Charente
- Hieumes, Exmes, *Oaxinus*, b. canton. Orne
- Higam Ferrers, ville du Northamptonshire
- Hilaire (S.), b. canton. Aude
- Hilaire (S.), b. Charente-Infér.
- Hilaire-du-Harcourt (S.), bourg. canton. Manche
- Hilaire-sur-l'Autise, b. canton. Vendée
- Hildesheim, *Hildesia*, ville de b. Saxe
- Hillbrough, b. du comté de Down
- Hilpershausen ou Hildburghausen, *Hilpershusia*, v. de Franconie
- Hilstain, ville de Silésie
- Hindelopen ou Hinlopen, *Hindelopia*, ville de la Frise
- Hindou, b. du comté de Wilton
- Hindou, *Hindou*, v. du Mogol
- Hingloa, *Hingoa*, ville de la province de Fokien
- Hio, ville de la Westrogothie
- Hippolyte (S.) ou S. Pilt, *Sanctus Hippolytus*, v. Vosges
- Hippolyte (S.), v. c. Gard
- Hippolyte (S.), v. Doubs
- Hirschhorn, ville du b. Palatinat
- Hirschau, ville et baill. du haut palatinat de Bavière
- Hirscheck, ville de la h. Lusace
- Hirschfeld, *Herfeldia*, ville du cercle du haut Rhin
- Hirshberg ou Hirschberg, *Cervimontium*, ville. Silésie
- Hirsingen, b. cant. haut-Rhin
- Hirson, b. canton. Aisne
- Hith ou Hieth, *Hita*, ville de la province de Kent
- Hitzacker, *Hildonis ager*, ville et baill. de la principauté de Zell
- Hoang-Tcheou, ville du Hou-Quang
- Hochberg ou Hocheberg, *Hoberga*, marq. de Souabe
- Hoch nau, ville de la h. Autriche
- Hochelden, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
- Hochstet, Hochstade, ou Hoche-stadt, *Hochstetum*, v. et chât. de Bavière
- Hockerland (l'), *Hokertandia*, cercle de la Prusse royale
- Hoechst, ville de la Wétéravie
- Hoechtaedt, ville et baillage de Franconie
- Hoedic, île de l'Océan. France
- Hocigheu ou Hoci-Tcheou, ville de la prov. de Kiangnan
- Hoff, *Hoffa*, ville de Franconie
- Hoff, v., chât., et seign. de la basse Autriche
- Hohenberg, *Hohenberga*, comté et château de la Souabe austr.
- Hohen-Lobe ou Holach, *Holachia*, comté de Franconie
- Hobennelbe, ville de Bohême
- Hohenstein ou Honstein, comté de Thuringe
- Hohenstein, ville de Misnie
- Holabrun (haut et bas), 2 villes de la h. Autriche
- Holland, ville du Hockerland
- Hollande, république d'Europe
- Hollande (le comté de), *Hollandia*, l'une des Prov.-Unies
- Hollande (la Nouvelle) ou New-York, îles des terres australes
- Holognes-aux-Pierres, b. cant. Ourthe
- Holstein, *Holfatia*, pays d'Alt.
- Holston, état de l'empire de l'Ouest
- Holtzmuenden, ville de Westphalie
- Holy-Island ou Lindisfarne, sur la côte de Northumberland
- Homara ou Homan, *Homara*, du roy. de Fez
- Homborg ou Homborg, ville de la basse Hesse
- Homborg, v., chât., et baill. haute Hesse
- Hombourg, *Homburgum*, ville canton. Mont-Lombert
- Honan, *Homania*, prov. et vil. de la Chine
- Hondtschoote, *Plema*, b. canton. Nord
- Honduras, *Hondura*, prov. de la nouv. Espagne
- Honfleur, *Huneflorium*, v. de la h. Normandie. c. Calvados
- Hongrie, *Hungaria*, roy. de
- Honitou, b. du Devonshire
- Honnecourt, b. Nord
- Honolstein, v. Sarre
- Hoogheide, b. canton. Lys
- Hoogstrate, *Hogstratum*, v. canton. Deux-Nèthes
- Hoorn ou Horn, *Horna*, ville de la Westfrise
- Hôpital (l'), v. Loire
- Hôpital (l'), b. c. Mont-Blanc
- Horasovitz ou Haradowitz, ville de Bohême
- Horbe, ville de Souabe
- Horeb, *Melani*, mont. de la rabie pétrée
- Horn, port sur le lac de Constance
- Horn, *Horna*, ville de la h. Autriche
- Horn, ville de Westphalie
- Hornbach ou Horrenbach, *Hornbachum*, v. Mont-Lombert
- Hornberg, *Hornberga*, ville de duché de Wurtemberg
- Hornebourg, v., chât., et baill. de la princ. d'Halberstadt
- Horpoy, *Hornaceus*, b. c. Suisse
- Horp (le), b. cant. Mayenne
- Hornam, v. du Sussex
- Horsens, v. du Jutland
- Horst, b. canton. Roër
- Hortsmar, *Hortsmaria*, v. chât. et baill. de l'év. de Munster
- Hottentots (les), peuples de la Caffrie
- Hou (cap de la), dans la haute Guinée
- Houat, *Horata*, île de Fr. Mer bihan

Houdain, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Houdan, b. c. Seine-et-Oise
 Houilles, b. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Houffalize, b. canton. Forêts
 Houme (le), *Hulmetius Pagus*,
 pet. pays de la b. Normandie
 Houquang, *Huquania*, prov. de
 la Chine
 Housa, cap. du roy. de même
 nom, en Afrique
 Houtche, ville de la Moldavie
 Hoxter, *Huxuria*, ville de West-
 phalie
 Hoy (l'île d'), *Dumna*, l'une des
 Orcades
 Hoya, *Hoya*, ville et comté de
 Westphalie
 Hoyerswerda ou Hewerswerda,
 ville et seign. de la h. Lusace
 Hoym, comté et ville de la prin-
 cipauté d'Anhalt-Bernbourg
 Hradish, *Hradisca*, ville de Mo-
 ravie
 Hubel, *Mniara*, ville du roy. de
 Transilvanie
 Hubert (S.), *Sanctus Hubertus*,
 v. sous-préf. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Huche ou Houtcheou, *Huch-*
am, ville de la prov. de Che-
 kiaug
 Hucquellières, vil. canton. Pas-
 de-Calais
 Huchsménil, b. Manche
 Hudson (la baie et le détroit
 de), *Hudsoni Sinus*, dans l'A-
 mérique septentrionale
 Hudson, ville et riv. de l'état
 de New-York
 Huelwischwald, *Hurcis-Wal-*
awin, v. cap. de l'Helsingie
 Hue ou Khoué, *Sinoa*, ville cap.
 de la Cochinchine
 Huegoat (le), b. cant. Finistère
 Huessa, *Faentia Osea*, ville du
 roy. d'Aragon
 Huéscar, Guescar, *Osea*, ville du
 roy. de Grenade
 Huene ou Huene, *Huena*, île
 dans le Sund
 Huffingen, ville et château de
 la province de Furstemberg
 Hui-Huy, *Hoiuan*, ville. s.-préf.
 Ourthe
 Huis (le), b. canton. Ain
 Huissenau, b. Loiret
 Hulfemberg, mont. du baillage
 d'Essel
 Hulst, *Hulstium*, ville de Mora-
 vie
 Hull ou Kingston-upon-Hull,
Hulstium, ville du Yorkshire
 Hulpe (la), b. canton. Dyle
 Hulst, *Hulstium*, v. c. Escaut
 Hummelingen, pet. pays de l'év.
 de Munster
 Hundsruck, ville de l'évêché
 de Hildesheim
 Hundsfield, b. de Silésie
 Hunds-Buck, *Hunorum Trac-*
tus, pet. pays du bas Palati-
 nat
 Hungen, ville du comté de
 Solms
 Huningue, *Huninga*, v. du Suint-
 gaw. canton. Haut-Rhin

Huntington, *Huntingtonia*, ville
 cap. du Huntingtongshire
 Huntingtongshire, prov. d'Angl.
 Hupy, b. Somme
 Hurepoix (le), *Pagus Heripen-*
sis, contrée de l'Île-de-France
 Huriel, v. canton. Allier
 Hurons (les), *Huroncs*, peuples
 de la nouvelle France
 Husinetz, ville de Bohême
 Husum, *Husamum*, ville du
 duché de Sleswick
 Hyères, *Arcis*, v. canton. Var
 Hyères (les îles d'), sur la côte
 de Provence

I.

IAGO DE LOS VALLES (S.),
 v. de l'audience de Mexico
 Iago del Estero (S.), ville du
 Tucuman
 Iaguana, *Sancta Maria del Por-*
to, Fanum Sanctæ Mariæ ad
Portum, v. de l'Île S.-Doming.
 Iakontes (les), peuples de la
 Sibirie
 Iakutsk, ville de Sibirie
 Iassy, v. cap. de la Moldavie
 Ibars (S.), v. Ardèche
 Iborg, Iburg, *Iburgum*, ville de
 l'évêché d'Osnabruck
 Ibos, v. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Ietershausen, ville de Thuringe
 Idanha-la-Gueva, v. de la prov.
 de Beira
 Idanha Velha, *Igadita*, v. de la
 prov. de Beira
 Idria, *Idria*, v. du Frioul austr.
 Idstein, v. de la Wétéravie
 Iedo, Jedo, ou Jendo, *Jendum*,
 v. cap. du Japon
 Ieningp, *Jenpinga*, v. de la prov.
 de Fokien
 If, *Hypara*, île de Provence
 Igia, *Amontia*, b. du pays des
 Grisons
 Iglaw, *Gihlawa, Iglavia*, v. de
 la Moravie
 Iglesias ou Villa de Chiesa, *Ec-*
lesia, ville de Sardaigne
 Igny, b. Marne
 Igrande, b. Allier
 Ihoiky, b. c. Basses-Pyrénées
 Ihor, Johor, Jor, *Ihora*, roy. et
 v. d'Asie
 Ila, *Epidium*, île d'Ecosse
 Iamba, province du royaume
 d'Angola
 Hautz, *Hantium*, v. des Grisons
 Hechester, *Ischalis*, b. du Som-
 mersetshire
 Ile (l'), v. canton. Vaucluse
 Ile (l'), v. Dordogne
 Ile, b. Gers
 Ile, b. Yonne
 Ile-Adam (l'), b. cant. Seine-et-
 Oise
 Ile-aux-Bœufs (l'), *Bovum Insu-*
la, dans la baie de Campêche
 Ile-Barbe, île de la Saône
 Ile-Belle, île de la Seine

Ile Bourbon. V. Mascareigne
 Ile de France. V. Maurice
 Ile de France. V. France
 Ile-Dieu (l'), b. cant. Vendée
 Iles-d'Ouessant (l'), Ile. canton,
 Finistère
 Iles-en-Dondon (l'), v. canton.
 Haute-Garonne
 Ile Grande, sur les côtes du
 Brésil
 Ile-Jourdain (l'), *Insula Jorda-*
nia, v. canton. Gers
 Ile-Jourdain (l'), v. canton.
 Vienne
 Ile Longue, Ile de l'Amérique
 septentrionale
 Ile Rousse, sur la côte occid. de
 Corse
 Ile Royale ou Ile du Cap Bre-
 ton, à l'entrée du golfe S.
 Laurent
 Iles-sur-le-Doubs (l'), b. cant.
 Doubs
 Iles-sur-le-Serein (l'), b. cant.
 Yonne
 Iles du Cap-Vert (les), dans
 l'Océan atlantique
 Ilesugaguén, Esugaguén, ville
 du roy. de Maroc
 Ilheos, *Insulæ*, ville du Brésil
 Iliastawia, ville de Pologne
 Ilinsk, ville de Sibirie
 Ilkulsch, Olkus, *Ilkusion*, ville
 du palatinat de Cracovie
 Ille, *Insula*, v. Pyrénées-Orient.
 Ille-et-Vilaine, 39e dépt. de Fr.
 formé dans la Bretagne
 Ille-Bouchard, b. canton. Indre-
 et-Loire
 Illescas, v. de la nouv. Castille
 Illiers, b. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Ilifonso de los Zapotecos (San),
 ville de la nouvelle Espagne
 Illinois, *Illini*, peuples de la
 nouvelle France
 Illock, *Illoca*, ville de l'Escla-
 vonie
 Ilm ou Stadt-Ilm, v., chât., et
 baillage de Thuringe
 Ilmen-lac de Russie
 Ilmenau, ville et baillage de la
 principauté de Henneberg
 Ilpize (S.), b. Haute-Loire
 Ilst, *Ilza*, ville de la Frise
 Ilstadt, *Ilstadtium*, ville de Ba-
 vière
 Ilz, *Ilza*, ville du palatinat de
 Sandomir
 Imirette, roy. d'Asie
 Immenstadt, ville du comté de
 Königseck
 Imola, *Forum Cornélii*, v. de la
 Romagne
 Impériale, *Imperialis*, ville du
 Chili
 Incassan, contrée sur la côte
 d'Or de Guinée
 Incisca, b. canton. Marengo
 Inde (l') ou Sinde, *Indus*, fleuve
 d'Asie
 Indes orientales (les), partie de
 l'Asie
 Indes occidentales (les), l'Amér.
 Indiens, Indous, ou Jentous.
 peuple d'Asie

Indostan, *India citerior*, pays des Indes orientales
 Indre (l'), 40e départ. de Fr. formé du Berry
 Indre-et-Loire, 41e dép. de Fr. formé de la Touraine
 Infantado, contrée de la vieille Castille
 Infu rio, île de Canaries
 Ingelfingen, ville de Franconie
 Ingheim, *Ingelheimum*, comté et ville du palatinat du Rhin
 Inguinotier, b. canton. Lys
 Inokstadt, *Ingolstadtum*, ville de Bavière
 Inouville, b. cant. Seine-Inf. et-Loire
 Ingrande, *Ingorandia*, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Ingrande, v. Vienne
 Ingré, b. canton. Loiret
 Inigne, *Ingrua*, prov. de Russie
 Inhambane, *Inhambanum*, roy. sur le golfe de Sofala
 Inisiowen, *Avalonia*, pet. pays du comté de Londonderry
 Inoladislaw, *Wlodoslaw*, Inoulog, *Inniolodislexia*, v. cap. de la Cudjavie
 Inskkeith (l'île de), dans le golfe de Forth
 Inspruck, *Pons Cœni*, ville cap. du Tyrol
 Instadt, *Enopolis*, ville de la Bavière
 Inverbervy, b. d'Écosse
 Inverkeithing, ville de la prov. de Fife
 Inverloch, v. et fort d'Écosse
 Inverness, *Invernisium*, prov. et v. d'Écosse
 Invenary, ville cap. de la prov. d'Argyle
 Iona, *Iona*, île d'Écosse
 Ips ou Yps, v. de la b. Austr.
 Ipsala, *Cypselia*, ville de la Romanie
 Ipsera, île de l'Archipel
 Ipswich, *Ustium*, ville cap. de la prov. de Suffolck
 Irae, *Iraea*, gr. pays d'Asie
 Irae-Agémî (l') ou l'Iraque-Per-sienne, partie de l'Irae
 Irancey, b. Yonne
 Irigny, *Irisiacum*, b. Rhône
 Irissur-Tille, b. c. Côte-d'Or
 Irken, Jerken, Yarkan, *Ira*, v. cap. de la pet. Bucharie
 Iroutsk, gouver. et ville de la Tartarie asiatique
 Irlande, *Ilernia*, l'une des îles Britanniques
 Iroquois, *Iroquii*, nation de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Irwin, *Irua*, ville capitale de la prov. d'Air
 Isabel, ville d'Amérique
 Isabelle (l'île de Ste.), dans la mer du Sud
 Inducas ou Tagodass, *Tagodastum*, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Ischia, *Cisaria*, île du roy. de Naples
 Ischia, *Ischia*, v. capit. de l'île de même nom
 Isère, b. Indre-et-Loire.

Islestein, *Isletodium*, ville des Pays-Bas
 Isenbourg, comté d'Allemagne
 Isenghien, *Isergonium*, b. Lys
 Isère, 42e départ. de France, formé dans le Dauphiné
 Iserlohn ou Iserloch, ville de Westphalie
 Isernia, *Æcernia*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Isigni, *Isintacum*, b. e. Calvados
 Isigni, b. canton. Manche
 Islande, *Islandia*, île du nord de l'Europe
 Ismailow, ville de Besarabie
 Isue, Isny, *Eisnæ*, ville de l'Al-gow
 Isnich, *Isnæa*, *Nicea*, ville de la Natolie
 Isola, *Insula*, ville de la Calabre ultérieure
 Isona, *Æsona*, ville de la Catalogne
 Espagne, v. Lozère
 Ispahân, *Ispanum*, ville cap. de la Perse
 Issigeac, b. canton. Dordogne
 Isoire, *Issiodorum*, ville de la b. Auverg. s.-préf. Puy-de-Dôme
 Issoudun, *Issoldunum*, v. sous-préfecture. Indre
 Issoudun, b. Creuse
 Issy-l'Évêque, bourg. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Istre, b. c. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Istrie (l'), *Istria*, presque île de l'Etat de Venise
 Italie, *Italia*, gr. presque île de l'Europe
 Itzehoe, *Itzehoa*, ville du duché de Holstein
 Iucatan, *Iucatonia*, prov. de la Nouv. Espagne
 Jungchang, ville de la prov. de Yunnan
 Iveline, forêt de la Beauce
 Ivenack, *Ivenacum*, v. du duché de Mecklembourg
 Ivica, *Ebusus*, ville et île dans la Méditerranée
 Ivree, *Ivorria*, v. cap. du Canada. év. préfecture. Doire
 Ivry, *Iberiacum*, b. Eure
 Ixar ou Hizar, *Ixarium*, ville de l'Aragon
 Izdruc, port des Angrias
 Ixo, roy. de l'île de Nippon
 Izendiek, b. canton. Escaut
 Izéron, v. Rhône
 Izery (S.), v. Aveyron
 Izieu, b. Loire
 Izquintango, ville de la prov. de Chiapa

J.

JABLONITZ, ville de la Morlaquie
 Jac (S.), b. Corrèze
 Jacea, *Jacca*, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Jaci d'Aquila, *Acta*, v. de Sicile

Jaemel, ville de l'île S.-O. miangue
 Jacques d'Illiers (S.), b. Eure-et-Loire
 Jaen, *Cisium*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Jafanapatan, *Jafanapatanum*, et roy. de l'île de Ceylan
 Jaffa, *Joppa*, ville de la Palestine
 Jagerdorf, *Carnaria*, duché v. de Silésie
 Jago (S.), île du Cap-Vert
 Jago (S.), v. cap. du Chili
 Jago de Cuba (S.), v. de Cuba
 Jago de los Cavalleros, île de l'île Saint-Donat
 Jagodina, *Jaguero*, Acte de la Serbie
 Jagos (les), peuples d'Afrique
 Jagrenat, v. des Indes
 Jalais, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Jaligny, b. canton. Allier
 Jama, *Jama*, v. de l'Inde
 Jamaïque (la), *Jamaica*, de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Jamba, *Jamba*, royaume et v. de l'Indostan
 Janibi ou Jambia, *Jambia*, royaume et v. de l'île de Sumatra
 Janboli (le), *Anemobria*, canton de la Macédoine
 Jambourg, v. et cité de l'Indostan de S. Pétersbourg
 James (S.), v. cant. Manche
 James-Town, v. d'Irlande
 James-Town ou Jacquesville, *Oppidum Sancti Jacobi*, v. de la Virginie
 Jainets, *Gemmarium*, v. Maroc
 Jammama, v. de l'Arabie
 Jauna (la), contrée de la Macédoine
 Janna ou Jannina, *Canonica*, de la prov. de même nom
 Jannowitz ou Jancowitz, ville du comté de Caruzia
 Janville, *Janviala*, v. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Janzé, b. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Jaogheu ou Iao-Tebou, *Jaogheu*, ville de la province de Kiansi
 Japare, *Japara*, v. de l'île de Java
 Japon (le), *Japonia*, gr. emp. d'Asie
 Jaquin, comptoir au royaume de Juda
 Jargeau ou Gergeau, *Gerga-lum*, v. canton. Loiret
 Jarnac, *Jarnacum*, b. c. Charente
 Jarnach-Champagne, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Jarnage, v. canton. Creuse
 Jaromitz, *Jaromita*, ville de Bohême
 Jaroslaw, *Jaroslavia*, v. du palatinat de Russie
 Jarra, v. d'Afrique
 Jarric (la), b. Isère
 Jarrie (la), b. c. Charente-Inférieure
 Jazé, b. Maine-et-Loire

asenitz, v. de la Poméranie
 asmund, presque de la Po-
 méranie suédoise
 asque, v. de Perse
 aude, v. Charente
 audounière (la), b. Vendée
 auernick, v. de la Silésie austr.
 aulnac ou Jaujac, b. Ardèche
 aulnay, b. Vienne
 aya (l'île de), Jaba, 2 îles des
 Indes
 azer ou Javer, Jauria, v. de la
 basse Silésie
 aze (la), b. e. Basses-Alpes
 azeulx, *Anderitum*, b. Lozère
 azeza ou Jaicza, *Gaitia*, v. de
 la Bosnie
 aze (S.), *S. Joannis Fanum*, v.
 Moselle
 aze-d'Angely (S.), *S. Joannes*
Angeriacus, v. sous-préfet.
 Charente-Inférieure
 aze-d'Antiph (S.), b. c. Léman
 aze-de-Bournai (S.), b. cant.
 Loire
 aze-de-Breuil (S.), v. Lot
 aze-de-Brevely (S.), b. cant.
 Morbihan
 aze-de-Daye (S.), b. canton.
 Manche
 aze-de-Gardonnenque (S.), b.
 canton. Gard
 aze-de-Fos (S.), v. Hérault
 aze-de-Laune ou Lône (S.),
Ladona, v. Côte-d'Or
 aze-de-Luz (S.), *Lucius Vicus*,
 v. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 aze-de-Lyboe (île de), dans la
 mer des Indes
 aze-de-Maurienne (S.), *Mau-*
ritiana, v. sous-préfet. Mont-
 Blanc
 aze-de-Soleymieu (S.), bourg.
 canton. Loire
 aze-d'Uluge (S.), île de la mer
 du Nord, en Amér.
 aze-en-Royens (S.), b. cant.
 Drôme
 aze-Pied-de-Port (S.), *Sanctus*
Joannes de Portis, v. canton.
 Basses-Pyrénées
 aze (l'île de Ste.), l'une des
 îles de Comorre
 aze-patam, ville de l'île de
 Célan
 aze, v. canton. Gers
 aze-gum, b. et bail. de la prov.
 d'Ost-Frise
 aze-mapais, 43e départ. de Fr.
 composé de Hainaut autrich.
 aze-tlaze, *Jemptia*, contrée de
 la Suède
 aze, *Itna*, v. de Thuringe
 aze-en, v. de la Palestine
 aze-Gan, *Jenganum*, ville de la
 province de Cheni
 aze-isseik, *Jenlaca*, ville de Si-
 bérie
 aze-izzar ou Janizzar, v. de la
 Macédoine
 aze-pour, contrée et ville du
 Mogol
 aze-pink, *Jonekoping*, *Jamor-*
capig, v. de Suède

Jenné, ville du royaume de
 Bambara
 Jérémie, ville de l'île S.-Do-
 mingue
 Jerichau ou Jerichow, cercle, b.,
 et bail. du duché de Magde-
 bourg
 Jéricho, v. de la Palestine
 Jerodav, Jaroslaw, Yeroslawe,
Ieroslavia, v. de Russie
 Jersey, *Caesarea*, île dans la
 Manche
 Jérusalem, *Herosolyma*, v. de la
 Palestine
 Jerverland, *Servia*, canton de
 l'Estonie
 Jesi, *Jesium*, ville de la Marche
 d'Ancone
 Jesnitz, ville du cercle de h.
 Saxe
 Jeso, Jemto, Yeso, île dans l'Océan
 oriental
 Jessmere, *Jesselmera*, prov. et
 v. de l'Indostan
 Jessen, v. de l'Elect. de Saxe
 Jessal, contrée de l'Indostan
 Jesupol, *Jesupolis*, ville de Po-
 logne
 Jeverland (le), contrée de West-
 phalie
 Jeveru ou Jever, *Jeveria*, v. de
 Westphalie
 Joachimisthal, ville et vallée du
 cercle d'Elbigen
 Joachimisthal, v. de la moyen.
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Joag, v. d'Afrique
 Joal, compt. fr. au royaume de
 Sui
 Jocelin, Josselin, *Gasclinum*, v.
 Morbihan
 Jodoigne, v. canton. Dyle
 Johann-Georgenstadt ou Geor-
 gen-Stadt, ville de Misnie
 Johansberg, Johansbourg, ville
 de la Sudavie
 Johnstown (S.), 2 villes d'Ir-
 lande
 Joigny, *Jovinacum*, v. de Cham-
 pagne, sous-préfet. Yonne
 Joingt, v. Rhône
 Joinville, *Joanilla*, v. canton.
 Haute-Muric
 Jonquère, *Joncaria*, ville de la
 Catalogne
 Jonquières, *Joncuria*, v. Vau-
 cluse
 Jonzac ou Jonsac, v. sous-pré-
 fecture. Charente-Inférieure
 Josaphat (vallée de), dans la
 Palestine
 Josas (le), petite contrée de
 l'île de France, Seine-et-
 Oise
 Joseph (S.), île de l'Océan
 oriental
 Jouan-de-l'île (S.), b. canton.
 Côtes-du-Nord
 Jouare, *Jotran*, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Jone-du-Plaid, b. Orne
 Jougé, *Jocondiacum*, b. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Jourdain (le), *Jordanis*, fleuve
 de la Palestine

Joursac, b. Cantal
 Jouvence, b. e. Saône-et-Loire
 Jouy-le-Château, ville. Seine-et-
 Marne
 Jouy-sur-Morin, *Gaudiacus*, v.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Joyeuse, *Gaudiosa*, v. canton.
 Ardèche
 Juan de Fernandez, île d'Amér.
 Juan de la Frautera (Sau), v.
 du Chili
 Juan de Porto Rico (San),
 Porto Rico, ou Porto Ric,
Portus divus, île et ville des
 grandes Antilles
 Jublains ou Jublain, b. Mayenne
 Juda, roy. de Guinée
 Judée (la), *Judaea*, prov. d'Asie
 Jud-nbourg, *Judenburgum*, ville
 cap. de la haute Stirie
 Jugnac, b. Charente
 Jugon, *Jugo*, v. canton. Côtes-
 du-Nord
 Jugora ou Jugorie, province de
 la Moscovie
 Juigné, b. Sarthe
 Juillac, b. canton. Corrèze
 Juillac-le-Coq, b. Charente
 Juilly, *Juliacum*, b. Seine-et-
 Marne
 Juist, île de la princ. d'Ost-
 Frise
 Julien (S.), b. canton. Jura
 Julien (S.), b. cant. Léman
 Julien-de-Chapteuil (S.), bourg.
 canton. Haute-Loire
 Julien-de-Copel (S.), b. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Julien-de-Jarets (S.), b. Loire
 Julien-de-Vouvantes (S.), bourg.
 canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Julien-du-Sault (S.), *Sanctus Ju-*
lianus de Sault, v. Yonne
 Julien l'Arç (S.), b. canton.
 Vienne
 Juliers (le duché de), petit pays
 de Westphalie
 Juliers, *Juliarum*, v. cap. du
 duché de même nom. e.
 Roër
 Jumeaux, bourg. cant. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Juniege, *Gemmaticum*, b. Seine-
 Inférieure
 Junilhac (le grand), b. cant.
 Dordogne
 Juncal, b. e. Haute-Pyrénées
 Junien (S.), v. canton. Haute-
 Vienne
 Juniville, b. canton. Ardennes
 Junkweilon, île du golfe de Ben-
 gale
 Junsalam, port du royaume de
 Siam
 Jura, 44e dépt. de Fr. formé
 dans la Franche-Comté
 Jura (l'île de), *Jura*, île d'E-
 cosse
 Jurançon, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Jursey, v. cant. Haute-Saône
 Jussy, b. Yonne
 Just (S.), b. Charente-Infér.
 Just (S.), b. canton. Oise
 Just (S.), b. Haute-Loire

Just-en-Chevalet (S.), bourg.
canton. Loire
Juthia, Olio. ou Siam, *Juthia*, v.
cap. du royaume de Siam
Jutland ou Nord-Jutland, *Julia*,
pays de Danemark
Jutterboch ou Guterbock, ville
et baillage de Thuringe
Juvigné, *Juviniacum*, bourg.
Mayenne
Juvigny, b. canton. Orne
Juvigny, b. canton. Manche
Juzennecourt, b. e. Haute-
Marne

K.

KAEDINGE (le pays de), con-
trée du duché de Brême
Kaffungen ou Cafung, *Confugia*,
v. de la Hesse
Kafre-Chirin, ville de Perse
Kaien, *Caiana*, ville de Perse
Kairovan ou Kairvan, *Vicus
Augusti*, gouv. et ville du roy.
de Tunis
Kaisarick, ville de la Carama-
nie
Kaiserberg, *Kaiserberga*, v. e.
Haut-Rhin
Kaisersesch, b. canton. Rhin-et-
Moselle
Kaiserslautern, *Caesarea ad Lu-
tram*, v. sous-préfect. Mont-
Tonnerre
Kala, v. de la haute Saxe
Kalaa, ville du Ghilan
Kalimborg, Kallundborg, *Ca-
lumburgium*, ville de l'île de
Sélande
Kalis, v. de la nouvelle Marche
de Brandebourg
Kalisch, *Calisia*, province de la
basse Pologne
Kalniek, ville du palatinat de
Bucław
Kaluga, gouv. et ville de la
Russie européenne
Kamakura, île du Japon
Kaminiéck, *Camenevia*, v. cap.
de la Pologne
Kamtschatka, presqu'île d'Asie
Kaniow, *Kanievia*, v. de l'U-
kraine
Kaniska ou Canisa, *Canisa*, b.
cap. du comté de Salawar
Kan-Teheou, v. du Kiang-Si
Kao-Teheou, *Kaocheum*, v. de
la prov. de Quang-Tong
Karabissar-Aphion, ville de la
Natie
Kargapol, *Cargapola*, prov. et
v. de Russie
Karhaix, Carhaix, Karahes, v.
Finistère
Karikal, comptoir fr. au roy.
de Tanjaour
Kariouacou, île des Antilles
Karkof, v. cap. de la Slabode
d'Ukraine
Kasikermen, v. de Bessarabie
Kasimow, v. de la Russie eur.
Kastamouli, ville de la Natolie

Katscher, contrée et seign. de
la Moravie
Kauffbeuren ou Kaufbeuern,
Kaufura, v. de l'Algow
Kayserswerd, *Kayserswert*, *Ca-
saris Verda*, ville du duché de
Berg
Kaysersuhl ou Kaisertoul, *Fe-
rium Tiberile*, ville du comté de
Bade
Keith, île de l'Ecosse mérid.
Kelbra, ville et baill. du cercle
de haute-Saxe
Kelheim ou Kehlheim, ville de
Bavière
Kel ou Kehl (le fort de), *Kehler*,
fort du marquisat de Bade
Kelles, Kells, b. d'Irlande
Kelli-Begs, b. d'Irlande
Kellington, b. de Cornouailles
Kelso, v. du comté de Marche
Kemberg ou Kemmerick, ville
du cercle électoral de Saxe
Kemnat, ville du h. pal. de Ba-
vière
Kemnon, v. cap. du Kaarta
Kempen, b. canton. Roër
Kempten, *Campidona*, ville de
l'Algow
Kendale, *Concangium*, ville du
Westmoreland
Kéné ou Kons, ville d'Egypte
Kent, *Cantium*, prov. d'Angl.
Kentucky, un des 17 Etats-
Unis
Kenzingue, ville du Brisgaw
Kerk, v. de la Crimée
Kerkisia, *Gircesium*, ville de
Mésopotamie
Kerman, *Carmania*, province et
v. de Perse
Kermen, *Germia*, ville de la
Romanie
Kerment, v. de Hongrie
Keru (lac de), dans la moy.
Egypte
Kerpen, v. canton. Roër
Keri, *Kerriensis Comitatus*,
comté de la province de
Munster
Kerzova, port de Russie
Kertz ou Kersdh, ville et port
de la mer russe
Keszmark, *Caesars-Forum*, ville
de la haute Hongrie
Kesroan, chaîne de mont. sur
la côte de Syrie
Kesseldorf, ville de Saxe
Kexhorn ou Carelogorod, *Ker-
holmia*, v. de la Carthie
Keyhooks, ville de la n. Es-
pagne
Klerson, port de l'Ukraine
Klerson (le vieux), port de
Crimée
Khotot ou Kotolar, pays et v.
de la Tartarie
Khovagen-Ilgar, v. de la gr.
Bucharie
Khovarezem, pays de la grande
Bucharie
Kewul, ville de la Russie eur.
Kiachta, ville de Sibérie
Kia-Hing, v. de Che-Kiang
Kiang (le) ou la Rivière bleue,

Ceruleus Fluvius, gr. r. de la
Chine
Kiang-Nang, province de la
Chine
Kiang-Si, *Kiansia*, province de
la Chine
Kiankari, *Gangre*, ville de la
Natie
Kibourg, *Kiburgum*, v. du cant.
de Zurich
Kidg, v. cap. du Méran
Kidwilli, ville du pays de
Galles
Kiell ou Kiel, *Chilmon*, v. cap.
du duché de Holstein
Kien-Tchang, v. de la province
de Kiang-Si
Kien-Ning, v. de la province de
Fokien
Kierndow, v. de Luthanie
Kilburg, b. canton. Sarre
Kildare, *Cella Queroc*, v. cap.
et v. de la province de Lan-
cester
Kilianova, *Calatia*, b. et v. de
la Bessarabie
Kilistina, *Cristinaux*, v. de la
peuples de la baie d'Albanie
Kilkenny, *Kilkennia*, comté
ville de la province de Lan-
cester
Killala ou Killaloe, *Killala*,
d'Irlande
Killaloe ou Cabu, v. d'Irlande
Killin, v. de la Bessarabie
Killincom, v. cap. de la province
de Braid-Alban
Killmalock, *Kilmalock*, v. de
du comté de Limerick
Killybeach, b. d'Irlande
Kilmore, v. de la province de
Knapplau
Kilmore, ville du comté de
Cavan
Kilmonie, v. de la province de
Fife
Kilmaroy, v. de la province de
Lochquahar
Kimi, *Kimia*, province et v. de
Suède
Kimsri, ville du Tunguska
Kindelbruch, v. de Thuringe
Kinghorn, *Kinhornia*, v. de la
prov. de Fife
King-Ki-Tao, v. cap. de la pro-
vince de
Kingsale, *Kinsalia*, v. de la province
de Corck
King's county ou Conté de
Boi, *Regis Comitatus*, comté
d'Irlande
Kingston, v. du Surrey
Kingstown ou Philippopolis,
Bryopolis, v. cap. de la
county
Kingstown, v. cap. de la province
de la République
King-Te-Tching, b. de la province
de Kiang-Si
King-Tong, ville de la province
d'Yunnan
Kinhoa, *Veneris fias*, v. de la
prov. de Chekiang
Kisroos, comté et ville d'Ecosse
Kinstore, v. d'Ecosse

intzing (vallée de), en Souabe
 Iow, Kiewie, ou Kiff, Kiovia, pal. et v. cap. de l'Ukraine
 Irchayn, ville et baill. de la Hesse
 Irchberg, v. de Francoie
 Irchtberg, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Irclheim-Bohlanden, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Irclheim, v. de Souabe
 Irghis, Tartares d'Asie
 Irich, Kyrich, Kiritz, ou Gorick, ville de la Marche de Priegnitz
 Irkaldie, *Kirkaldia*, ville de la province de Fife
 Irkesoun ou Crisonte, v. du gouvern. de Trebizonde
 Irkudbright, *Kirkcubright*, v. de la province de Galloway
 Irkwal, *Carcoritana*, v. cap. de l'île de Pomona
 Irlan, b. e. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Islar, ville du royaume d'Asiracan
 Isinich, Kitch, ou Quesomo, de du golfe Persique
 Issen, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Sissen, ville et baill. de l'év. de Wurtzbourg
 Kirtwa, v. du roy. de Taflet
 Kitzingen, v. de Francoie
 Kia-Fou-Hien, ville du Chan-Tong
 Kinn-Tcheou, ville du Quang-Tong
 Kieberg, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Klittenberg ou Klingnau, ville de Suisse
 Klingenberg, ville de l'électorat de Mayence
 Kloppenbourg, v. de l'évêché de Munster
 Kuitfeld, v. de la h. Stirie
 Knochberg, ou Carrickburg, *Rupes Fergusa*, v. d'Irlande
 Knoctopher, b. d'Irlande
 Kochersberg, *Concorvia*, bourg. Bas-Rhin
 Koci-Théou, province de la Chine
 Koci-Yang, ville cap. de la province de Koci-Théou
 Koellada ou Coellada, ville du cercle de haute Saxe
 Koenigssee, v. de Thuringe
 Koenigsstein, ville de l'élect. de Mayence
 Koewigswalde, ville de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Koemern, ville du duché de Magdebourg
 Koepenick ou Coepenick, v. de Brandebourg
 Kog, ville de l'île de Seelande
 Kokenhausen ou Kokenhuy, *Kokenium*, v. de Livonie
 Kola, *Kola*, v. cap. de la Laponie moscovite
 Kolin, ville et baill. de la Poméranie ultérieure

Kollomenske, *Kollomanska*, v. de Russie
 Kom, *Comum*, v. de l'Irac-Agomi
 Kongal ou Kongel, *Congella*, v. du comté de Bahus
 Kong-Tchang, v. du Kien-Si
 Konigsberg, *Regimons*, v. cap. du roy. de Prusse
 Konigsberg, v. de l'évêché de Wurtzbourg
 Konigsberga, *Konisberga*, v. de Bohême
 Konigsgratz, *Reginae Gradecium*, v. de Bohême
 Konigshofou, ville de Francoie
 Konigshofen, *Regiscuria*, v. de Francoie
 Konigsutter, *Lutera Regia*, v. d'Allemagne
 Konigstein, *Konigsteium*, v. de l'électorat de Saxe
 Konigswinter, v. Roër
 Konitz, *Conitia*, v. du roy. de Prusse
 Kopersberg, *Cuprimons*, mont. de Suède
 Koping, v. de la Westmanie
 Kopy, v. de Lithuanie
 Korasan, prov. de Perse
 Korsoe, Korsor, ou Corseur, *Corsaa*, v. de l'île de Seelande
 Korsum, *Korsama*, v. de l'Ukraine
 Kosel ou Kostel, v. de Silésie
 Kostroma, gouvern. et v. de la Russie d'Europe
 Kouriles ou Kurille, îles d'Asie
 Kour-Karrani, v. d'Afrique
 Kraibourg, *Carrudumum*, b. de Bavière
 Krakow ou Crakow, v. de b. Saxe
 Kranigheld, v. de la princip. de Saxe-Gotha
 Krawowitz, v. de la h. Silésie
 Krapach, *Charpathes*, mont. d'Allemagne
 Krappitz, v. de Silésie
 Krasnoïarsk, v. de Sibérie
 Krementelouk, v. de Russie
 Krempe, *Krempen*, *Crempa*, v. du Holstein
 Krems, *Cremisium*, v. de la b. Autriche
 Krigzw, v. de Lithuanie
 Krinoek, b. d'Ecosse
 Kroepelin, ville du duché de Meeklenbourg
 Krumau ou Crumlow, ville de Moravie
 Kruzwik, *Cruzwicia*, v. et châ. de la Cujavie
 Kubans, Koubans (les), *Cubani*, peuple tartare
 Kufstein, v. du Tyrol
 Kupferberg, ville du cerc. de Statz
 Kupferberg, v. et baill. de l'év. de Bamberg
 Kuppenbeim, v. de Souabe
 Kurab, v. cap. de la prov. de Keaker

Kusma-Demianski, ville de la Tartarie
 Kuttenberg, *Cutzberga*, ville de Bohême
 Kutzbuchl, v. du Tyrol
 Kutzzenhausen, b. Bas-Rhin
 Kuwana ou Quano, ville du Japon
 Kylbourg, *Celbis Burgus*, ville. Sarre
 Kyneton, v. du Warwickshire

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LAA, Laabo, ou Laha, ville de la b. Autriche
 Laar ou Lar, *Lara*, v. cap. de la prov. de Ghermes
 Laas, *Lassa*, v. de la Carniole
 Labadia, v. du Polésu
 Labatut, b. Landes
 Labia, *Lobia*, v. de Servie
 Labian, v. cap. de la Nardie
 Labouer (S.), v. Landes
 Labour (la Terre de), *Terra Laboris*, prov. du roy. de Naples
 Labour (le), *Laurpurdentis Tractus*, contrée du Béarn
 Labrador, *Estotilandia*, pays de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Labrit, b. canton. Landes
 Lac Majeur (le), *Lacus Major*, lac du duché de Milan
 Lac Supérieur (le), *Lacus Superior*, lac du Canada
 Lachuze, b. e. Côtes-du-Nord
 Ladack ou Ladick, v. capitale du Grand-Thibet
 Ladenbourg ou Ladebourg, *Ladenburgum*, ville de l'év. de Worms
 Ladoga, *Ladoga*, v. de l'Ingrie
 Laforer, b. canton. Dordogne
 Lagnieu, v. canton. Ain
 Lagny, *Latinicum*, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Lagor, b. cant. H.-Pyrenées
 Lagos, *Lacobrica*, ville du roy. d'Algarve
 Lagune (la) ou San Christoval de la Laguna, v. de l'île de Ténériffe
 Laholm, *Laholmia*, v. de Suède
 Lahor, *Lahorium*, prov. et v. de l'Indostan
 Laignes, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Lailly et Mouzay, b. Loiret
 Laindry, b. Yonne
 Laino, *Lais*, v. de la Calabre citérieure
 Laisac, b. canton. Aveyron
 Lajazze, *Laiazzo*, v. de la Carmanie
 Lahand, *Lalandia*, île du roy. de Danemarck
 Lalbene, b. Isère
 Lalbenque, canton. Lot
 Lalinde, b. canton. Dordogne
 Lallain, b. Nord
 Lamballe, *Lamballium*, v. cant. Côtes-du-Nord

Lambert (S.), b. cant. Loire
 Lambesc, *Lambesca*, v. canton.
 Bouches-du-Rhône
 Lambey, v. Basses-Pyrénées
 Lamégo, *Lamacum*, ville de la
 prov. de Beira
 Laino, *Lainum*, roy. et lie sur
 la côte de Méliude
 Lamothe-Héraye, b. canton.
 Deux-Sèvres
 Lampedoux, *Lampredosa*, lie de
 la mer d'Afrique
 Lampon, v. de l'île de Sumatra
 Lampsaque, v. de l'Asie mi-
 neure
 Lampspring, v. de l'évêché de
 Hildesheim
 Lancashire, *Lancastria*, prov.
 d'Angleterre
 Lancastré, *Lancastria*, v. cap.
 du Lancashire
 Lancrotte, *Lancrotta*, lie des
 Canaries
 Lanciauo, *Auxanum*, v. de l'A-
 bruzze citérieure
 Landaff, v. du comté de Glam-
 organ
 Landau, *Landavia*, v. de la b.
 Alsace. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Landaw, 2 v. de la b. Bavière
 Landeck, v. de Silésie
 Lande d'Airon (la), b. Manche
 Landelles, b. Calvados
 Landen, *Landinum*, v. canton.
 Ourthe
 Landernieu, *Landernacum*, v.
 canton. Finistère
 Landes (les), *Ager Syrticus*, pays
 de Gascogne. 45e départ. de
 Fr. formé dans la Guyenne
 Landevenech, b. Finistère
 Landisiau, b. cant. Finistère
 Landivy, b. cant. Mayenne
 Landouzy, v. Aisne
 Landrecies, Landrecy, *Land-
 reciacum*, v. du Hainaut. cant.
 Nord
 Landsberg, *Landsterga*, v. de
 Bavière
 Landsberg, v. de Prusse
 Landsberg, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Landsberg, v. de Misnie
 Landsberg, v. de la b. Stirie
 Landseroon, port de la haute
 Alsace
 Landser, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Landshut, *Landshutum*, v. de
 la basse Bavière
 Landshut, v. de Silésie
 Landskron, *Corona*, ville de
 Suède
 Landstrasse, v. de la Carniole
 Landstul ou Nandstul, b. c.
 Mont-Tonnerre
 Lanrk, v. d'Ecosse
 Lanrk ou Clydesdale, prov. de
 l'Ecosse méridionale
 Langanico, bourgade de Morée
 Langca, *Langiacum*, v. cant.
 Haute-Loire
 Langeland, *Langelandia*, lie de
 la mer Baltique
 Langenbourg, v. de Franconie
 Langen-Salza, v. cap. du cer-
 de Thuringe

Langenzenn, v. du marquisat
 d'Anspach
 Langet ou Langrais, *Langesium*,
 v. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Langione, v. cap. du roy. de
 Lao
 Lango, lie de l'Archipel
 Langogne, v. canton. Lozère
 Langon, *Alingonis Portus*, v.
 canton. Gironde
 Langres, *Lingones*, v. de Cham-
 pagne. sous-préf. H.-Marne
 Langrune, b. Calvados
 Languedoc (le), *Oritania*, prov.
 de Fr. formant 8 départe-
 ments
 Langues (les), pays d'Italie
 Lannecur, v. canton. Finistère
 Lanne, b. Landes
 Lannebazan, b. cant. Hautes-
 Pyrénées
 Lannepaz, v. Gers
 Lannion, ville. sous-préfecture.
 Côtes-du-Nord
 Lannoy, *Alnetum*, v. c. Nord
 Lannostrof, b. canton. Moselle
 Lanobre, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Lanouaille, b. cant. Dordogne
 Lanrques, b. Hérault
 Lans-le-Bourg, b. cant. Mont-
 Blanc
 Lanta, v. cant. H.-Garonne
 Lan-Tcheou, v. du Xén-Si
 Lantvillon, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Lanzo, *Azima*, v. cant. Pié-
 mont
 Laos, *Lavum*, roy. d'Asie
 Laon, *Laodinium*, v. du Sois-
 sonnais. préf. cture. Aisne
 Laponie (la), *Laponia*, grand
 pays d'Europe
 Laquedives, lies de la mer des
 Indes
 Larache, *Lixa*, v. du roy. de
 Fez
 Larnage, b. c. Hautes-Alpes
 Larchamps, b. Mayenne
 Larche, b. canton. Corrèze
 Laredo, *Laredum*, ville de la
 Biscaye
 Largaray, v. de l'Inde
 Largentière, b. c. Hautes-Alpes
 Larino, *Larinum*, ville du roy.
 de Naples
 Larisse, v. d'Idumée
 Larisse, *Larisa*, v. de Thessa-
 lie
 Laristan (le), contr. de la Perse
 Laroche, b. canton. Sambre-et-
 Meuse
 Laruns, b. cant. Basses-Pyré-
 nées
 Larwick, v. cap. de l'île de
 Mainland
 Lary (S.), b. Gers
 Larzicourt, v. Marne
 Lasbordes, b. Ariège
 Lassa, v. du Thibet
 Lassay, v. canton. Mayenne
 Lasseube, b. c. Basses-Pyrénées
 Lassigny, b. canton. Oise
 Lastic, v. Cantal
 Lataquie, *Latichez*, ou *Laodicée*,
Laodicea ad mare, v. de Syrie
 Latrecy, v. Haute-Marne

Lattes, b. Hérault
 Lattier (S.), b. Drôme
 Laubach ou Laybach, *Leib-
 chum*, v. cap. de la Carinthie
 supér.
 Laubach, v. de Wétéravie
 Lauban, *Laubana*, v. de la
 Lusace
 Laubespine, b. Haute-Loire
 Laucha, v. de Thuringe
 Lauchstaedt, v. de la b. Saxe
 Lauda ou Laudon, *Lauda*, v. de
 l'évêché de Wurzburg
 Lauder, b. d'Ecosse
 Lauderdale, vallée d'Ecosse
 Laudun, v. Gard
 Lauf, v. de Franconie
 Laufen, *Lavium*, v. de la
 de Bâle
 Lauffenbourg, *Lauffen*, ville
 de la Souabe. cant. de
 Bavière
 Lauffon, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Laugnac, b. Haute-Loire
 Lauglin (old), b. d'Irlande
 Laun ou Laumu, *Launa*, v. de
 cercle de Satz
 Launceston, v. de Cornouailles
 Lauraguais (le), *Lauragum*,
ager, contrée du h. Languedoc
 Laurent (S.), fleuve de l'Europe
 septentrionale
 Laurent d'Aygoüe (S.), cant.
 Hérault
 Laurent-de-Chamois, b. canton.
 Rhône
 Laurent de la Salence (S.), b. c.
 Pyrénées-Orientales
 Laurent-de-Médoc (S.), b. canton.
 Gironde
 Laurent-du-Pont (S.), b. canton.
 Liège
 Laurent-sur-Gorre (S.), b. canton.
 Haute-Vienne
 Laurès, b. Lot
 Laurière, b. canton. Haute-
 Vienne
 Lausanne, *Lausanna*, v. cap. du
 pays de Vaud
 Lautenbourg, v. du palatinat
 de Culm
 Lauterbach, ville de la haute
 Hesse
 Lauterbourg, *Lauterburgum*,
 canton. Bas-Rhin
 Lautental, v. de b. Saxe
 Lautrec, *Lautrecum*, v. canton.
 Tarn
 Lautreck, Lautreck, ou *Laut-
 rekein*, v. c. Mont-Tonnerre
 Lauzerte, v. canton. Lot
 Lauzès, b. canton. Lot
 Lauzet (le), b. c. Basses-Alpes
 Lauzun, b. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Lavagna, v. de l'Etat vénitien
 Laval, *Vallis Caudonia*, v. de
 bas Maine. préf. Mayenne
 Lavamunde, ou Lavanting, v. de
 S.-André, *Lavammunda*, canton
 de la Carinthie
 Lavardac-sur-la-Baise, b. canton.
 Lot-et-Garonne
 Lavardens, v. Gers
 Lavardin, b. Sarthe

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avaur, *Vaurium*, v. de haut Languedoc. canton. Tarn
 avellan (le), *Levotania*, vallée en Bigorre
 avellanet, b. canton. Ariège
 avella, *Labellum*, ville de la Basilicate
 avestain, v. et baill. de Mienne
 avit-de-Lomagne, v. canton. Gers
 avembourg ou Lavenbourg, *Levburgum*, v. de b. Saxe
 avembourg ou Lacshendorf, *Laxenburghum*, v. d'Autriche
 ayne, *Lauracum*, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 éan, b. canton. Dyle
 autone, *Leaoton*, *Leaotounica*, gr. contrée d'Asie
 awaya, v. et port d'Asie
 bach, b. canton. Sarre
 buda, *Leptis*, v. du roy. de Tripoli
 beuzien ou Loebegin, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 briaa, *Nobrisa*, v. de l'Andalousie
 bus, *Lebussa*, v. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 ce, *Lupia*, v. de la Terre d'Otrante
 chnieb, b. canton. Roër
 etouire ou Leitouire, *La-tara*, v. cap. de la Lomagne. sous-préfecture. Gers
 d'argues, v. Aveyron
 d'osna, *Bleitisa*, v. du roy. de Léon
 égnan, b. canton. Gard
 eda, *Ledesia*, v. du York-shire
 érlam, *Lauri*, v. des Pays-Bas
 er (S.), v. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 éreure
 éreure Beuvran (S.), b. c. Maine-et-Loire
 éua, b. Charente-Inférieure
 éuevin, b. canton. Haute-Garonne
 éster, *Licetria*, v. cap. du Westershire, prov. d'Anglet.
 éthau, v. et baill. de la basse Hesse
 éné-sur-Ussau, b. canton. Rhénie
 éster, *Lagenia*, prov. d'Irl.
 étnick, v. de Moravie
 ézie, *Leipsick*, ou *Leipzig*, v. de Misnie
 éria, *Leiria*, v. de l'Estramare portug.
 érnik ou Leisnic, ville de Russie
 érou ou Lith, v. de la prov. de Lithuanie
 érou (le lac) ou le lac de Genève, *Lemanus Lacus*, lac de Suisse et de Savoie
 érou, 46e départ. de France, situé dans le ter. de Genève

Lembach, v. et baill. du comté de Mansfeld
 Lemberg, Leonberg, et Laewenberg, v. de Silésie
 Lembye, bourg. canton. Bas-Pyrénées
 Lembro ou Imbro, *Imbras*, île de l'Archipel
 Lemgow, *Lenigovia*, v. de Westphalie
 Lempde, b. Haute-Loire
 Lempde, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Lemps (grand), b. cant. Isère
 Lemster ou Leomenster, *Leonis-Monasterium*, v. du Herefordshire
 Lenciei ou Lencieza, *Lenecia*, palatinat et v. de Pologne
 Leneloistre, b. canton. Vienne
 Lemep, v. du duché de Berg
 Lemnick-S-Martin, b. canton. Dyle
 Lenoucourt, b. Meuse
 Lenoucourt, b. Meurthe
 Lenox, *Elgovia*, prov. de l'Écosse méridionale
 Lens, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Lens, *Lentium*, v. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Lent, *Lentulum*, v. Ain
 Lenta, v. Haute-Garonne
 Lentillae, b. Lot
 Lentini, *Leontini*, *Leontium*, v. de Sicile
 Lentzbourg, v. et baill. du canton de Bernel
 Leo (San), *Leonis Fanum*, v. de l'État de l'Église
 Léoben ou Leubien, *Leobum*, comté et v. de la h. Stirie
 Léogahe, v. de l'île de Saint-Domingue
 Léon ou S. Pol-de-Léon, *Logia*, v. de b. Bret. Finistère
 Léon, roy. et v. d'Espagne
 Léon (le nouv. roy. de), dans la nouvelle Espagne
 Léon de Nicaragua, v. de la prov. de Nicaragua
 Léonard-des-Bois (S.), b. Orne
 Léonard-en-Vorts (S.), v. de la basse Autriche
 Léonard-le-Noblet (S.), *Nobilicum*, v. c. Haute-Vienne
 Léonberg, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Leone, île de la mer du Sud
 Léopol ou Lemberg, *Leopolis*, v. cap. de la Russie rouge
 Léopoldstadt, *Leopoldstadium*, v. de la basse Hongrie
 Léopante, *Naupaetus*, v. de la Livadie
 Lépaud, b. Creuse
 Léporic, *Leporia*, la Laponie russe
 Léquios, îles de l'Océan orient.
 Leray, b. canton. Cher
 Léri, b. Eure
 Lérique, *Eria*, ville de l'État de Gènes
 Lérída, *Ilerda*, ville de la Catalogne

Léria, *Lerina*, ville Navarre
 Lérins (les îles de), *sular*, 2 îles de la Méditerranée
 Lerne, *Lerma*, v. de Castille
 Lero, Leros, île, l'Égée
 Leroux, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Lescar, *Lascuria*, Basses-Pyrénées
 Leschnitz, ville de l'Électorat
 Lescun, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Lescure, v. Tarn
 Lesdiguières, b. Isère
 Lesgiens, habit. de mont Caucase
 Lesneven, v. cant. d'Armorique
 Lesnow, *Lesna*, v. de la petite Pologne
 Lesparc, v. du Bas-Pyrénées
 Lesprequeure, Gironde
 Lesrequemin, île du Cotentin
 Lessac, b. Charente
 Lessay, *Eraqwenne*, canton. Manche
 Lesmes, *Lesama*, Jemmapes
 Lestelles, b. Haute-Garonne
 Lestwithiel, *Uacina*, prov. de Cornouaille
 Leszno, ville de la Pologne
 Letrim, *Letrumum*, de la prov. de Cotentin
 Lettere, *Letteranum*, de Naples
 Leu (S.), *S. Lupus*, Oise
 Leubus, *Leobulium*, Saxe
 Leucate, *Leucata*, v. Orientales
 Leutenberg ou Leutenberg, v. de Thuringe
 Leutenhansen, v. de basse Hesse
 Leutkirch ou Leutkirch, Souabe
 Leutmeritz ou Leutmerium, cercle de Saxe
 Leutsch, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Leux ou Leuck, b. c. de Prusse
 Leuze, *Lutosa*, v. c. de Prusse
 Levanzo ou Levanza, *Levanzina Buccina*, île de Sicile
 Levet, b. canton. Cher
 Levier, b. canton. d'Alsace
 Levignac, *Levinact*, Haute-Garonne
 Levin (le lac de), lac de l'Écosse
 Levensmouth, v. de l'Écosse
 Levontina (vallée), vallée de l'Écosse
 Levroux, *Leprusum*, Indre
 Lewarde, *Leopardia*, de la Frise
 Lewentz, *Leventium*, haute Hongrie

Lewes, *Lerna*, ville du Sussex
 Lewes, *Leve Fanum*, v. Dyle
 Lewia, *Lecissa*, ile, l'une des
 Westernes
 Leyde, *Leyden*, *Lugdunum Ba-
 tarum*, ville cap. du Rhin-
 land
 Leyrac, v. Gers
 Lezardieux, b. canton. Côtes-
 du-Nord
 Lezat, v. Ariège
 Lezignan, v. canton. Aude
 Lazoux, v. c. Puy-de-Dôme
 Liamone, 47c départ. de Fr.
 formé dans l'île de Corse
 Liancourt, b. canton. Oise
 Liban (le), *Libanus*, montagne
 d'Asie
 Libau, *Liba*, place et port de
 Courlande
 Libourne, *Liburnum*, ville du
 Bord. loiz. s.-préf. Gironde
 Lich, ville de Wét. ravie
 Lichfield, *Lichfeldia*, ville du
 Staffordshire
 Lichstall, ville du canton de
 Bâle
 Lichtenau, v. de Franconie
 Lichtenbourg, v. de l'électorat
 de Saxe
 Lichtenfels, v., chât., et bail. de
 l'év. de Bamberg
 Lichtenstein, comté et v. de
 Misnie
 Lichtenstein, v. du Tockem-
 bourg
 Licostomo, *Srodusa*, ville de la
 prov. de Janna
 Licques, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Lida, *Lida*, v. de Lithuanie
 Lidkoping, *Lydæ forum*, ville
 du Westro-Gothland
 Liebenaw, v. et bail. du comté
 de Hoya
 Liebeneau, v. de la b. Hesse
 Liebenwald, v. de l'Uckermark
 Liebenwerda, v. du cer. élec-
 toral de Saxe
 Lieberose, v. de la b. Lusace
 Liebre, Iâèvre, ou Liébrivan
 (vallée de), entre la Lorraine
 et la haute Alsace
 Liechtenaw, v. au comté d'Ha-
 nau
 Liège (Pév. de), pet. état du
 cercle de Westphalie
 Liège, *Leodium*, v. cap. de l'év.
 de même nom. év. préf. de
 Ourthe
 Lientz ou Luentz, *Lucium*, v.
 et château du Tyrol
 Lieou-Kieou, îles de l'Océan or.
 Liernais, b. cant. Côtes-d'Or
 Liesina, île et v. de la Dalmatie
 vénitienne
 Liesse, *Narra Domina de La-
 titia*, b. Aisne
 Lieuray, b. Calvados
 Lieuvain (le), *Lexoviensis*, con-
 trée de Normandie
 Lifford, b. d'Irlande
 Liffre, b. c. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Ligue, b. Jemmapes
 Ligné, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
 Ligneville, b. Vosges

Ligni, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Ligniere-la-Doucelle, bourg.
 Mayenne
 Liguères, b. Charente
 Liguères, b. canton. Cher
 Liguitz, *Lignitum*, v. et prin-
 cipauté de Silésie
 Ligny, *Lignacum*, v. canton.
 Meuse
 Ligny-le-Château, b. canton.
 Yonne
 Ligor, *Liguria*, pet. pays et v.
 d'Asie
 Ligré, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Liqueil, v. canton. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Lihons, b. Somme
 Lille, *Incular*, ville cap. de la
 Flandre fr. sous-préfecture.
 Nord
 Lillebonne, *Jullibona*, v. can-
 ton. Seine-Inférieure
 Lilliers, *Lillegium*, v. canton.
 Pas-de-Calais
 Lima, v. cap. du Pérou
 Lima (l'audience de), gr. prov.
 du Pérou
 Limay, b. c. Seine-et-Oise
 Limbeuf, b. Eure
 Limbourg, comté et v. de la
 Wét. ravie
 Limbourg, *Limburgum*, duché
 et ville des Pays-Bas autr. c.
 Ourthe
 Limerick, *Limericum*, v. et com.
 d'Irlande
 Limeuil, *Limolium*, v. Dor-
 dogne
 Limisso, v. de l'île de Chypre
 Limoges, *Limovices*, v. du Li-
 mousin. év. préf. H.-Vienne
 Limonest, b. canton. Rhône
 Limonhe, b. cant. Lot
 Limosin (le) ou le Limousin,
Lemovices, prov. de France
 Limours, v. canton. Seine-et-
 Oise
 Limoux, *Limorum*, ville du bas
 Langued. sous-préf. Aude
 Limpour, comté de Souabe
 Linnais, b. Haute-Vienne
 Linange ou Leiningen, comté
 du bas Palatinat
 Linare, v. de la prov. de Beira
 Linas, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Lincoln, *Lindcolnium*, v. cap.
 du Lincolnshire
 Lincolnshire, prov. d'Anglet.
 Lincoping ou Lindcoping, *Lin-
 copia*, v. cap. de l'Ostrogo-
 thie
 Lindau, *Lindrovia*, v. de Souabe
 Linde (la), v. Dordogne
 Lindelsfeld, v. du bas Palatinat
 Lingen, *Linga*, comté et v. de
 Westphalie
 Ling-Tuo, *Lintanum*, v. de la
 prov. de Ken-Si
 Lintlithgow, *Lindum*, v. de la
 prov. de Lothian
 Liunc, v. du duché de Berg
 Linnich, v. canton. Roer
 Lintz, *Lentia*, v. cap. de la h.
 Autriche
 Lintz, v. Rhin-et-Moselle

Lion (le golfe), *Sinuus Le-*
onis, dans la Méditerranée
 Lion-d'Angers (le), b. cant.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Lions, *Leones*, v. cant. Ess.
 Lippri, 19 des de la Médit.
 Lipari, *Lipara*, l'une des
 mêmes nom
 Lipari, v. cap. de l'île de
 même nom
 Lippa, *Lippa*, v. de Hongr.
 Lippe, comté de Westph.
 Lippelme, v. de la sous-
 de Brandebourg
 Lipperrode, v. du comté
 Lippe-Buckenbourg
 Lippstadt ou Lippstadt
 cap. du comté de
 Lipp-Pring, v. de l'île
 Paderborn
 Lire ou Lière, *Lira*, v.
 Deux-Nèthes
 Lire, b. Loire-Infér.
 Lisbonne, *Lisbona*, v. de
 Portugal
 Lishure ou Lisimacum
 du comté d'Andrie
 Lisleux, *Lisieuxum*, v. de
 Normandie. s.-préf. Oise
 Liskerret, b. de Cist.
 Lisle, b. canton. Tarn
 Lismore, *Lismore*, v. de
 l'île de Waterford
 Lispor, v. du comté de
 Lissa, île du golfe de Venise
 Lissa, v. de Bohême
 Lissa, b. de Silésie
 Lita, *Lete*, v. de Moldavie
 Lithuanie, *Lithuania*, v.
 d'Europe, en Pologne
 Litry, b. Calvados
 Littau, v. de Moravie
 Livadié (la), *Archa*, pet.
 Grèce
 Livadie, *Loboska*, v. de
 prov. de même nom
 Livarot, b. canton. Oise
 Liverdun, v. Meurthe
 Livernon, v. canton. Oise
 Liverpool, v. du Lanc.
 Livinière (la), v. Hérault
 Livonie (la), *Livonia*, pet.
 l'Empire russe
 Livorno, b. canton. S.
 Livourne, *Livornum*, v. de
 Livrade (Ste.), *Santa*, v.
 v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Livron, b. Drôme
 Lizier (S.), *Sancus*, v.
 v. cap. du Couserans
 Ariège
 Lizy-sur-Ourcq, bourg. cant.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Llivia, v. de Catalogne
 Lô (S.), *Briovera*, v. de Nor-
 die. préfecture. Manche
 Loanda, *Loanda*, île d'Arabie
 d'Angola
 Loanda (S. Paul de), v. cap.
 roy. d'Angole
 Loango, *Loangum*, roy. de la
 basse Guinée
 Lobda ou Lobeda, v. du cercle
 de la haute Saxe
 Locana, b. canton. Dore

arno, *Locarnum*, ville et
 allage de Suisse
 chen, *Lochemum*, v. de com-
 de Zutphen
 lus, *Luca*, v. du Touraine.
 us-préfect. Indre-et-Loire
 hau ou Luchau, v. de la
 micipalité de Zell
 kenau, b. canton. Escout
 oria, b. Côtes-du-Nord
 maria, b. Finistère
 maria, b. Morbihan
 maria, b. Charente-Infér.
 maré, v. cant. Morbihan
 mar, b. Finistère
 an (le), pays du duché de
 an
 se, *Lutera*, ville du bas
 guedoc. sous-préfecture.
 erault
 h, *Laus Pompeia*, ville cap.
 de la San
 loerie (le roy. de), partie
 est. de la Pologne
 lon comté et b. de l'év. de
 onte
 eau ou Liebe, *Labavia*, v.
 de la haute Lusace
 nagen, v. de Souabe
 nach, v. de Souabe
 raigne, *Julio-briga*, ville de la
 ville Castille
 roloro, v. et contr. de l'île
 de Sarlaigne
 bourg, v. et bail. du duché
 de Magdebourg
 nte, b. Ile-et-Vilaine
 nien, v. de Mismie
 ion, b. canton. Mayenne
 oncord, *Laiozogradum*, v.
 de la basse Volhynie
 rest Cher, 48^e départ. de Fr.
 orné dans l'Orléanois
 re (la), *Liger*, fleuve de Fr.
 de dép. formé dans le Beau-
 nais et le Forez
 re (Hautes-), 50^e départ. de
 r. formé dans le Vivarais
 re-Inférieure, 51^e départ. de
 r. formé dans la Bretagne
 re, b. Loire
 re, b. Maine-et-Loire
 re, 52^e départ. de France,
 orné dans l'Orléanois
 ron, b. Mayenne
 raigne (la), *Leomania*, pet.
 ys du bas Armagnac
 rbarhe, *Longobardia*, partie
 pt. de l'Italie
 rbers, b. Tarn
 rbez, *Lombarium*, v. sous-
 préfecture. Gers
 rnasch, v. de Mismie
 mitz (Alt et Neu), b. du
 anté de Glats
 rmond, *Lomundus*, gr. lac de
 prov. de Lenox
 rado, v. de l'état vénitien
 rdières, b. canton. Seine-
 Inférieure
 rdonderri ou (Ancien Derry),
Bozetum, duché et ville de
 l'Irlande
 rster
 r. s. *Londinum*, v. cap. de
 Grande-Bretagne

Londres, v. du Tuetman
 Longanec, v. de la Morée
 Longeau, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Longeville, *Longavilla*, b. Mo-
 selle
 Longford, *Longofordium*, com-
 té et v. de la prov. de Lein-
 ster
 Longjumeau, b. c. Seine-et-
 Oise
 Long-Nang, v. du Si-Tchuen
 Longuy, b. canton. Orne
 Longue, b. canton. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Longueville, b. canton. Seine-
 Inférieure
 Longueville (la), b. Nord
 Longueville, b. Vendée
 Longuyon, b. cant. Moselle
 Longuy ou Longui, *Longus*
Vicus, v. canton. Moselle
 Lonlay, *Longolatum*, b. Orne
 Lonsac, b. Charente
 Lon-le-Saulnier, *Leto Salina-*
rius, ville du Dauphiné. préf.
 Jura
 Loo, b. Lys
 Loochristi, b. canton. Escout
 Looz, v. canton. Meuse-Inf.
 Lorbus, v. du roy. de Tunis
 Lorca, *Fliocrata*, v. du roy. de
 Murcie
 Lorette, *Lauretum*, ville de la
 Marehe d'Ancône
 Lorgues, *Leonica*, v. canton.
 Var
 Lorient, port et v. de Bretagne.
 sous-préfecture. Morbihan
 Loriol, b. canton. Drôme
 Lorme, v. Nièvre
 Lorraine, *Lotharingia*, prov. de
 France
 Lorrès, b. canton. Seine-et-
 Marne
 Lorrin, v. canton. Lojret
 Lorscheim, b. canton. Meurthe
 Louvain, ville de Silésie
 Lot, 53^e départ. de France,
 formé dans le Quercy
 Lot-et-Garonne, 54^e départ. de
 France, formé dans la Guic-
 enne et l'Agénois
 Lothian, *Laudania*, prov. d'E-
 cosse
 Loucoumis, peuples de Gui-
 née
 Loudéac, b. sous-préfecture.
 Côtes-du-Nord
 Loudes, b. canton. H.-Loire
 Loudun, *Laudunum*, ville du
 Poitou, sous-préf. Vienne
 Loudun, b. Gard
 Loué, b. canton. Sarthe
 Louhans ou Loans, *Lovinum*,
 v. sous-préfecture. Saône-et-
 Loire
 Louin, b. Vendée
 Louisbourg, *Arx Ludoviciana*,
 v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Louisiane, gr. contrée de l'A-
 mérique septentrionale
 Loulay, b. canton. Charente-
 Inférieure
 Loup (S.), b. canton. Haute-
 Saône

Loup (S.), b. canton. Deux-
 Sèvres
 Loup (la), *Luppa*, b. canton.
 Eure-et-Loire
 Loupiac, b. Aveyron
 Loupian, v. Hérault
 Lourde, *Lupurdum*, v. canton.
 Hautes-Pyrénées
 Louroux-Beconnais (le), b. c.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Louroux-Botherveau, b. canton.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Louth, *Lutum*, comté et v. de
 la prov. de Leinster
 Louvain, *Lovanium*, v. du Bra-
 bant autr. sous-préfec. Dyle
 Louveigné, b. canton. Ourthe
 Louvermay, b. Mayenne
 Louviers, *Luparia*, v. de la h.
 Normandie. sous-préf. Eure
 Louvigné-du-Désert, b. cant.
 Ile-et-Vilaine
 Louvigner, b. Landes
 Louvigny, b. Mayenne
 Louvo, *Livo*, v. du royaume de
 Siam
 Louvres, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Low (Est et West), bourgs de
 Cornouailles
 Lowicz, *Lowicum*, v. du pala-
 tinat de Rava
 Lowositz, v. de Bohême
 Loxa ou Loia, *Lova*, ville du
 roy. de Grenade
 Luxa, v. du Pérou
 Loytz, *Lutina*, ville de la Po-
 mérique citérieure
 Lozère, 58^e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans le Languedoc
 Lubbeck, *Lubeca*, v. de la prin-
 cipauté de Minden
 Lubben, *Lubbena*, v. cap. de la
 basse Lusace
 Luleck, *Lubcum*, v. cap. de la
 Vagrie
 Luben, v. de Silésie
 Lubersac, b. canton. Corrèze
 Lubitz ou Lupz, v. et bailli. de
 la princip. de Wenden
 Lublinitz, v. de Silésie
 Lublin, *Lublinum*, palatinat et
 v. de Pologne
 Lubschutz, v. de Silésie
 Luc, b. Vär
 Luc-en-Diois, b. cant. Drôme
 Lucaie, l'une des Lucnies
 Lucaics (les), *Lucaia*, îles de la
 mer du Nord, en Amérique
 Lucar-de-Barameda (S.), ville
 de l'Andalousie
 Lucar-de-Guadiana (S.), ville de
 l'Andalousie
 Lucar-la-Mayor (Ste.), ville de
 l'Andalousie
 Lucay, b. Indre
 Lucay-le-Chétif, b. Indre
 Lucca, Luka, Luksa, ville de
 haute Saxe
 Luceau, v. capit. de la basse
 Lusace
 Lucé, *Luccium*, v. Sarthe
 Luceau, b. Sarthe
 Lucena, v. de l'Andalousie
 Lucera, *Lucerta*, v. de la Capi-
 tanate

Lewes, *Lewes*, ville du Sussex
 Lewes, *Lewe Fantum*, v. Dyle
 Lewia, *Leucissa*, île, l'une des
 Westernes
 Leyde, *Leyden*, *Lugdunum Ba-*
torum, ville cap. du Rhin-
 land
 Leyrac, v. Gers
 Lezardieux, b. canton. Côtes-
 du-Nord
 Lezat, v. Ariège
 Lezignan, v. canton. Aude
 Lezoux, v. c. Puy-de-Dôme
 Liamone, 47^e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans l'île de Corse
 Liancourt, b. canton. Oise
 Liban (le), *Libanus*, montagne
 d'Asie
 Libau, *Liba*, place et port de
 Courlande
 Libourne, *Liburnum*, ville du
 Bord. lois. s.-préf. Gironde
 Lich, ville de Wétéravie
 Lichfield, *Lichfeldia*, ville du
 Staffordshire
 Lichstall, ville du canton de
 Bâle
 Lichtenau, v. de Franconie
 Lichtenbourg, v. de l'électorat
 de Saxe
 Lichtenfels, v., chât., et bail. de
 l'év. de Bamberg
 Lichtenstein, comté et v. de
 Misnie
 Lichtenstein, v. du Tockem-
 bourg
 Licostomo, *Srotusa*, ville de la
 prov. de Janua
 Licques, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Lida, *Lida*, v. de Lithuanie
 Lidköping, *Lyda forum*, ville
 du Westro-Gothland
 Liebenau, v. et bail. du comté
 de Hoye
 Liebenau, v. de la b. Hesse
 Liebenwald, v. de l'Uckermark
 Liebenwerda, v. du cer. élec-
 toral de Saxe
 Lieberose, v. de la b. Lusace
 Liebre, Lièvre, ou Lébercan
 (vallée de), entre la Lorraine
 et la haute Alsace
 Lichtenaw, v. au comté d'Ha-
 nau
 Liège (l'év. de), pet. état du
 cercle de Westphalie
 Liège, *Leodium*, v. cap. de l'év.
 de même nom. év. préfet.
 Ourthe
 Lientz ou Luentz, *Leucium*, v.
 et château du Tyrol
 Lieou-Kie-ou, îles de l'Océan or.
 Liernais, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Liesina, île et v. de la Dalmatie
 vénitienne
 Lièssé, *Nostra Domina de La-*
titia, b. Aisne
 Lieuray, b. Calvados
 Lieuvain (le), *Lezaviensis*, cou-
 trée de Normandie
 Lifford, b. d'Irlande
 Liffry, b. c. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Ligne, b. Jemmapes
 Ligné, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
 Ligneville, b. Vosges

Ligni, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Lignières-la-Doucelle, bourg.
 Mayenne
 Lignières, b. Charente
 Lignières, b. canton. Cher
 Lignitz, *Lignitium*, v. et prin-
 cipauté de Silésie
 Ligny, *Ligniacum*, v. canton.
 Meuse
 Ligny-le-Château, b. canton.
 Yonne
 Ligor, *Liguria*, pet. pays et v.
 d'Asie
 Ligré, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Liguëuil, v. canton. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Lihons, b. Somme
 Lille, *Insula*, ville cap. de la
 Flandre fr. sous-préfecture.
 Nord
 Lillebonne, *Jullobona*, v. can-
 ton. Seine-Inférieure
 Lillers, *Lillerium*, v. canton.
 Pas-de-Calais
 Lima, v. cap. du Pérou
 Lima (l'audience de), gr. prov.
 du Pérou
 Limay, b. c. Seine-et-Oise
 Limbœuf, b. Eure
 Limbourg, comté et v. de la
 Wétéravie
 Limbourg, *Limburgum*, duché
 et ville des Pays-Bas autr. c.
 Ourthe
 Limerick, *Limericum*, v. et com.
 d'Irlande
 Limeuil, *Limolium*, v. Dor-
 dogne
 Limousin, v. de l'île de Chypre
 Limoges, *Limovices*, v. du Li-
 mousin. ev. préf. H.-Vienne
 Limonest, b. canton. Rhône
 Limonhe, b. cant. Lot
 Limosin (le) ou le Limousin,
Limovices, prov. de France
 Linoires, v. canton. Seine-et-
 Oise
 Limoux, *Linousum*, ville du bas
 Langued. sous-préf. Aude
 Limpourg, comté de Souabe
 Linais, b. Haute-Vienne
 Linange ou Leiningen, comté
 du bas Palatinat
 Linare, v. de la prov. de Beira
 Linas, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Lincoln, *Lindecoltium*, v. cap.
 du Lincolnshire
 Lincolnshire, prov. d'Anglet.
 Lincoping ou Lindecoping, *Lin-*
copia, v. cap. de l'Ostrogö-
 thie
 Lindau, *Lindavia*, v. de Souabe
 Linde (la), v. Dordogne
 Lindelsela, v. du bas Palatinat
 Linden, *Linga*, comté et v. de
 Westphalie
 Ling-Tao, *Lintanum*, v. de la
 prov. de Xeu-Si
 Lintlithgow, *Lindum*, v. de la
 prov. de Lothian
 Linné, v. du duché de Berg
 Linnich, v. canton. Roër
 Lintz, *Lintia*, v. cap. de la b.
 Autriche
 Lintz, v. Rhin-et-Moselle

Lion (le golfe), *Sinuus Lani-*
us, dans la Méditerranée
 Lion-d'Angers (le), b. canton.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Lions, *Leones*, v. cant. Eure
 Lipari, 10 îles de la Médit.
 Lipari, *Lipara*, l'une des îles
 même nom
 Lipari, v. cap. de l'île de même
 nom
 Lippa, *Lippa*, v. de Hongrie
 Lippe, comté de Westphalie
 Lippeline, v. de la nouv. Marche
 de Brandebourg
 Lipperode, v. du comté de
 Lippe-Buckenbourg
 Lipsstadt ou Lippe, *Lippe*, ville
 cap. du comté de Lippe
 Lips-Pring, v. de l'électorat
 Paderborn
 Lire ou Lièvre, *Lira*, v. de
 Deux-Nèthes
 Lire, b. Loire-Inférieure
 Lisbonne, *Lisbona*, v. cap. de
 Portugal
 Lisboure ou Lisnagar, ville
 du comté d'Antrim
 Lisieux, *Lisortium*, v. de la
 Normandie. s.-préf. Calv.
 Liskerret, b. de Cornouaille
 Lisle, b. canton. Tarn
 Lismore, *Linnora*, v. de la
 cité de Waterford
 Lispor, v. du roy. de Dan.
 Lissa, île du golfe de Venise
 Lissa, v. de Bohême
 Lissa, b. de Silésie
 Lita, *Lete*, v. de Macédoine
 Lithuanie, *Lithuania*, p. de
 l'Europe, en Pologne
 Litry, b. Calvados
 Littau, v. de Moravie
 Livadie (la), *Achaia*, province
 Grèce
 Livadie, *Labada*, ville de
 prov. de même nom
 Livarot, b. canton. Calvados
 Liverdon, v. Meurthe
 Livernon, v. canton. Ind.
 Liverpool, v. du Lancashire
 Livinière (la), v. Meurthe
 Livonie (la), *Livonia*, province
 l'Empire russe
 Livorno, b. canton. Seine-
 Inférieure
 Livourne, *Ligurnus*, ville de
 Livrade (Ste.), *Sancta Livrada*,
 v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Livron, b. Drôme
 Lizier (S.), *Sanctus Lizier*,
 v. cap. du Comtat. Ariège
 Lizy-sur-Ourcq, bourg. canton.
 Seine-et-Marne
 Llivia, v. de Catalogne
 Lô (S.), *Briacera*, v. de Nor-
 mandie. préfecture. Manche
 Loanda, *Loanda*, île sur la cote
 d'Angola
 Loanda (S. Paul de), v. cap. de
 roy. d'Angola
 Loango, *Loangum*, roy. de la
 basse Guinée
 Lobda ou Lobeda, v. de cercle
 de la haute Saxe
 Locana, b. canton. Loire

carno, *Locarnum*, ville et baillage de Suisse
 pechem, *Lochenum*, v. de comté de Zutphen
 ochus, *Lucca*, v. du Touraine : sous-préf. Indre-et-Loire
 ou Luchau, v. de la principauté de Zell
 okereu, b. canton. Escant
 omaria, b. Côtes-du-Nord
 omaria, b. Finistère
 omaria, b. Morbihan
 omaria, b. Charente-Infér.
 omarie, v. cant. Morbihan
 omarie, b. Finistère
 omarie (le), pays du duché de Milan
 ome, *Lucea*, ville du bas Languedoc. sous-préfecture.
 Hérault
 odi, *Laus Pompeia*, ville cap. du Lœlesan
 oloerie (le roy. de), partie occid. de la Pologne
 olon comté et b. de l'év. de Fronte
 ob-au ou Liebe, *Lorbavia*, v. de la haute Lusace
 ofugen, v. de Souabe
 orach, v. de Souabe
 ogogne, *Juliobriga*, ville de la vieille Castille
 ogoloro, v. et contr. de l'île de Sardaigne
 obourg, v. et bail. du duché de Magdebourg
 ohauc, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 ohen, v. de Mistie
 onon, b. canton. Mayenne
 owogorod, *Loioygradum*, v. de la basse Volhynie
 irst-Cher, 48e départ. de Fr. formé dans l'Orléanois
 ire (la), *Liger*, fleuve de Fr. 4e dép. formé dans le Beaujolais et le Forez
 ire (Haute-), 50e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Vivarais
 ire-Inférieure, 51e départ. de Fr. formé dans la Bretagne
 ire, b. Loire
 ire, b. Maine-et-Loire
 ilet, 52e départ. de France, formé dans l'Orléanois
 erson, b. Mayenne
 erson (la), *Leonania*, pet. pays du bas Armagnac
 ombardie, *Longobardia*, partie sept. de l'Italie
 ombers, b. Tarn
 ombes, *Lombardum*, v. sous-préfecture. Gers
 onnasch, v. de Mistie
 onnitz (Alt et Neu), b. du comté de Glats
 onond, *Lomandus*, gr. lac de a prov. de Lenox
 onado, v. de l'état vénitien
 onimères, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 ondonderri ou (Ancien Derry), *Roboreum*, duché et ville de l'Ulster
 ondr. a. *Londinum*, v. cap. de la Grande-Bretagne

Londres, v. du Tucuman
 Longanico, v. de la Morée
 Longeau, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Longueville, *Longavilla*, b. Moselle
 Longford, *Longefordium*, comté et v. de la prov. de Leinster
 Longjumeau, b. e. Seine-et-Oise
 Long-Nang, v. du St-Tebuen
 Longny, b. canton. Orne
 Longue, b. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Longueville, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Longueville (la), b. Nord
 Longueville, b. Vendée
 Longuyon, b. cant. Moselle
 Longwy ou Longui, *Longus Vicus*, v. canton. Moselle
 Lonlay, *Longolotum*, b. Orne
 Lonsac, b. Charente
 Lons-le-Saulnier, *Leio Salinarium*, ville du Dauphiné. préf. Jura
 Loo, b. Lys
 Loochristi, b. canton. Escant
 Looz, v. canton. Meuse-Inf.
 Lorbus, v. du roy. de Tunis
 Lorca, *Eliocrata*, v. du roy. de Murcie
 Lorette, *Lauretum*, ville de la Marche d'Ancône
 Lorgues, *Leonica*, v. canton. Var
 Lorient, port et v. de Bretagne. sous-préfecture. Morbihan
 Loriol, b. canton. Drôme
 Lorme, v. Nièvre
 Lorraine, *Lotharinga*, prov. de France
 Lorrès, b. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Lorris, v. canton. Loiret
 Lorskun, b. canton. Meurthe
 Loslau, ville de Silésie
 Lot, 53e départ. de France, formé dans le Quercy
 Lot-et-Garonne, 54e départ. de France, formé dans la Guiane et l'Agénois
 Lothian, *Laudania*, prov. d'Écosse
 Loucoumis, peuples de Guinée
 Loudéac, b. sous-préfecture. Côtes-du-Nord
 Loudes, b. canton. H.-Loire
 Loudun, *Laudunum*, ville du Poitou. sous-préf. Vienne
 Loudun, b. Gard
 Loué, b. canton. Sarthe
 Louhans ou Loans, *Lovinum*, v. sous-préfecture. Saône-et-Loire
 Loinin, b. Vendée
 Louisbourg, *Arx Ludoviciana*, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Louisiane, gr. contrée de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Loulay, b. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Loup (S.), b. canton. Haute-Saône

Loup (S.), b. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Loup (la), *Luppa*, b. canton. Eure-et-Loire
 Loupiac, b. Aveyron
 Loupiau, v. Hérault
 Lourde, *Lapurdum*, v. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Louroux-Beconais (le), b. c. Maine-et-Loire
 Louroux-Botheau, b. canton. Loire-Inférieure
 Louth, *Lutum*, comté et v. de la prov. de Leinster
 Louvain, *Lovanium*, v. du Brabant autr. sous-préfec. Dyle
 Louvigné, b. canton. Ourthe
 Louvernay, b. Mayenne
 Louviers, *Luparia*, v. de la h. Normandie. sous-préf. Eure
 Louvigné-du-Désert, b. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Louvigner, b. Landes
 Louvigny, b. Mayenne
 Louvo, *Liva*, v. du royaume de Siam
 Louvres, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Low (Est et West), bourgs de Cornouailles
 Lowicz, *Louicum*, v. du palatinat de Rava
 Lowositz, v. de Bohême
 Loxa ou Loia, *Lova*, ville du roy. de Grenade
 Loxa, v. du Pérou
 Loytz, *Lutina*, ville de la Poméranie cétérieure
 Lozère, 58e départem. de Fr. formé dans le Languedoc
 Lubbecke, *Lubeca*, v. de la principauté de Minden
 Lubben, *Lubbena*, v. cap. de la basse Lusace
 Lubbeck, *Lubecum*, v. cap. de la Vagrie
 Luben, v. de Silésie
 Lubersac, b. canton. Corrèze
 Lubitz ou Lups, v. et baill. de la princip. de Wenden
 Lubienitz, v. de Silésie
 Lublin, *Lublinum*, palatinat et v. de Pologne
 Lubschütz, v. de Silésie
 Luc, b. Vär
 Luc-en-Diois, b. cant. Drôme
 Luciae, l'une des Lucaines
 Lucaines (les), *Lucair*, îles de la mer du Nord, en Amérique
 Lucar-de-Barameda (S.), ville de l'Andalousie
 Lucar-de-Guadiana (S.), ville de l'Andalousie
 Lucar-la-Mayor (Ste.), ville de l'Andalousie
 Lucay, b. Indre
 Lucay-le-Chétif, b. Indre
 Lucca, Lucca, Lurca, ville de haute Saxe
 Lucau, v. capit. de la basse Lusace
 Lucé, *Luccium*, v. Sarthe
 Lucau, b. Sarthe
 Lucena, v. de l'Andalousie
 Lucera, *Luceria*, v. de la Capitanate

Lucenay-l'Évêque, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Lucerne, *Lucerna*, v. et l'un des 13 cantons de Suisse
 Lucerne, v. Pô
 Luché, b. Sarthe
 Luchéux, b. Somme
 Luchy, b. Oise
 Lucie (Ste.) ou Sainte-Alouise, ile. l'une des Antilles
 Luckenwaude, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 Lucko, *Luzum*, v. cap. de la Volhynie
 Lucon, *Lucia*, v. cant. Vendée
 Lucon ou Maillé, *Lucia*, ile de l'Océan oriental
 Lucques, *Lucca*, v. cap. de la répub. de même nom
 Lucquois (le) ou la République de Lucques, pays d'Italie
 Lucy-le-Bois, b. cant. Yonne
 Luczara, v. de la Bucovine
 Lude (la), *Ludum*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Lude ou Ludge, v. de l'évêc. de Paderborn
 Ludgarshall, b. du Wiltshire
 Luditz, v. de Bohême
 Ludlow, *Ludlowia*, v. du Shropshire
 Lugano, *Lucanum*, v. et baill. de Suisse
 Ligny, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Lugo, *Locus Augusti*, ville de la Galice
 Luines ou Maillé, *Malliacum*, v. Indre-et-Loire
 Lumbin, b. Isère
 Lumbres, b. canton. Pas-de-Calais
 Lunas et Caunas, b. canton. Hérault
 Lunden, *Lundinum Scanorum*, v. cap. de la prov. de Schone
 Lunden, v. du duc. de Holstein
 Lunenburg, *Lunaburgum*, v. de la principauté de Zell
 Lunebourg, colonie allemande dans l'Acadie
 Lunegiane, pet. pays d'Italie
 Lunel, *Lunata*, v. c. Hérault
 Lunéville, *Lunæ Villa*, ville de Lorraine. sous-préf. Marthe
 Lutenbourg, v. de Moravie
 Lurey-le-Sauvage, b. canton. Allier
 Lure, *Ludera*, b. sous-préfecture. Haute-Saône
 Luré, *Lutera*, b. Allier
 Lury, v. canton. Cher
 Lury, b. Golo
 Lusace (la), *Lusatia*, prov. de Saxe
 Lusignan, *Luziniacum*, v. cant. Vienne
 Lusigny, b. canton. Aube
 Lussac, v. canton. Gironde
 Lussac, v. canton. Vienne
 Lussan, b. canton. Gard
 Lutanges, v. Moselle
 Lutenberg, bourgade de Styrie
 Luttenborg, v. de la Wagrie danoise

Lutter, *Lutra*, v. du duché de Brunswick-Wolfembutei
 Lutterwort, *Lactodurum*, b. du comté de Leicester
 Lutzelstein ou Petite Pierre, *Lutzelsienium*, v. et comté entre l'Alsace et la Lorraine
 Lutzen, *Lucna*, v. de l'évêc. de Mersebourg
 Luxembour, *Luxemburgum*, v. cap. du duché de même nom. préfecture. Forêts
 Luxembourg (le duché de), prov. de Pays-Bas
 Luxeuil, *Luxovium*, v. canton. Hautes-Saône
 Luynen, ville du comté de la Marek
 Luz, b. canton. Hautes-Pyrén.
 Luzara, v. du duc. de Mantoue
 Luzarche, v. canton. Saône-et-Oise
 Lutzerath, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Luzeth, v. canton. Lot
 Luzy, v. canton. Nièvre
 Lyne ou Lyne-Regis, ville du Dorsetshire
 Lynton, b. du Hantsire
 Lyn-Regis, *Linum Regis*, v. du Northok
 Lyon, *Lugdunum*, v. cap. du Lyonnais, arch. préf. Rhône
 Lyonnais (le), prov. de Fr.
 Lyre (vici. et nouv.), 2 b. Eure
 Lys (la), 56e départ. de Fr. formé dans la Flandre austr.
 Lys (S.), b. canton. Haute-Garonne
 Lyscaudorff, b. canton. Sarre

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MACACAR, *Maccaria*, roy. et v. de Pile de Célèbres
 Macaire (S.), v. cant. Gironde
 Macao, *Amacaum*, ville de la prov. de Canton
 Macarska, *Macarska*, v. de la Dalmatie vénitienne
 Macesfield, v. du Cheshire
 Macédoine (la), *Macedonia*, prov. de la Turquie europ.
 Maccrata, ville de la Marche d'Ancône
 Machault, vil. cant. Ardennes
 Machecoul, *Marhecum*, v. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Machian, *Mechianum*, l'une des îles Moluques
 Macon, *Maisco*, ville capit. du Maconnais. préfet. Saône-et-Loire
 Maconnais (le), contr. de la Bourgogne
 Macraclim, b. d'Irlande
 Maeri, v. de la Natolie
 Madagascar, *Madagascar*, gr. ile sur les côtes or. d'Afrique
 Madain, v. de la Perse
 Madère, *Madera*, ile de l'Océan atlantique

Madia ou Magia, vallée de Sicile
 Madras ou Madraspatan, *Madraspatanam*, ville sur la côte de Coromandel
 Madrid, *Mantus Carpetanum*, v. cap. de l'Espagne
 Madrigal, *Madriga*, ville de la vieille Castille
 Madrogan ou Banamatapan, v. cap. du Mowmotapan
 Madure, *Madura*, île de l'Inde des Indes
 Madure, *Madura*, roy. et évêc. des Indes orientales
 Maët-Carhais, b. cant. Océan-Nord
 Maelstrandt, *Mælerstrandt*, île de Norwège
 Maëtych, *Maëtych*, cant. Meuse-Inférieure
 Magadoux, *Magadoux*, v. d'Afrique
 Magdebourg, *Magdeburg*, v. capit. du cercle de Saxe
 Magdebourg (le duché de), du cercle de b. Saxe
 Magdelene (les îles de), de la Méditerranée
 Magdelin ou Magdala, ville de b. Saxe
 Magellan (déroit de), de l'Amérique méridionale
 Magellanique (la terre), de l'Amérique méridionale de l'Amérique
 Maghiana, v. de l'Arabie
 Magliano, *Magliana*, ville de Sabine
 Magnac, ville. canton. Haute-Vienne
 Magnac, vallée de l'Arche
 Magny, *Magniacus*, v. cant. Saône-et-Oise
 Magny, 3 b. Calvados
 Magra (la vallée de), de l'Italie
 Mahaleu, v. de la b. Saxe
 Mahanatan, ile de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Mahon ou Port-Mahon, v. de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Magonia, ville et port. de l'île de Minorque
 Mahrbourgh, v. de la b. Saxe
 Maidstone, *Maidus*, v. de l'Angleterre de Kent
 Maignelay, b. canton. Oise
 Maillezais, *Mallezais*, v. cant. Vendée
 Mailly, v. Yonne
 Maina (brazzo di), comté de la Morée
 Maine, *Cenomanensis*, prov. de France
 Maine-et-Loire, 57e départ. de France, formé dans l'ancien Maine
 Mainland, *Mainland*, l'une des îles Orcades
 Maintenon, *Maintenon*, v. cant. Eure-et-Loire
 Mainungen, *Mainingen*, v. de France
 Maisonnais, b. Haute-Vienne
 Maise, b. Saône-et-Loire
 Maivent (S.), *Maivent*, v. cant. Deux-Sèvres

Majorque, *Majorca*, Ile et ville de la Méditerranée
 Malabar (la côte de), *Malabar*, partie occ. de la presqu'île en deça du Gange
 Malacca (détroit de), qui sépare l'île de Sumatra et la presqu'île de l'Inde
 Malaca, *Malaca*, presqu'île, roy. et v. des Indes orient.
 Malaga, *Malaca*, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Malaguettes (la côte de), *Malaguettes*, pays de la Guinée
 Malais (les), peuples des îles de la Sonde
 Malatia, *Melitene*, v. cap. de la petite Arménie
 Malbecque, v. cant. Vaucluse
 Malaye, v. d'Asie dans l'île de Borné, l'une des Moluques
 Malchou, v. du duché de Meckelbourg
 Malchow, *Malewita*, v. de la principauté de Wenden
 Maldives (les), *Maldivee*, île des Indes orientales
 Malhou, *Maldena*, v. de la prov. d'Essex
 Malé, de l'urne des Maldives
 Malherbes, b. cant. Loiret
 Malheriot, v. cant. Morbihan
 Malival, v. Loire
 Maliana ou Maniana, ville de Barbarie
 Malherne, b. cant. Sarthe
 Malhou ou Malique, île des Indes
 Malins, *Melchonia*, v. des Pays-Bas. arch. préf. Deux-Nèthes
 Malindi, *Malmundarium*, v. sous-préf. Ourthe
 Malleshuri, *Maldunum*, b. de Wiltshire
 Malha ou Malmmuyen, *Malmogha*, v. de la Scanie
 Malé (S.), *Mallovigoli*, ville de Bretagne. sous-préf. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Malod-la-Lande (S.), canton. Manche
 Malouines (îles), dans la mer du Sud
 Malte, *Melita*, île de la Méditerranée
 Malte ou la Cité Notable, *Melita*, v. cap. de l'île de Malte
 Malte ou la Cité Valette, v. de l'île de Malte
 Malton, b. d. comté d'York
 Malva, prov. du Mogol
 Malvasia, Malvoisie, *Epidaurus*, île et ville de la Grèce
 Malzieu (le), v. cant. Lozère
 Malzert, *Mimercia*, v. sous-préf. et Sarthe
 Mamet (S.), b. canton. Gard
 Mamet (S.), b. canton. Cantal
 Malé, *Mona*, île de la mer d'Irlande
 Mamonchie, v. de la Natolie
 Manar, *Manaria*, île des Indes
 Manar, détroit qui sépare l'île de Ceylan de la presqu'île en deça du Gange

Manbonne, v. cap. du royaume de Sabie
 Mancauarez, v. de la nouvelle Castille
 Manche 53e dép. de Fr. formé dans la basse Normandie
 Manche (la), *Manica*, contrée de la nouvelle Castille
 Manche (la), *Oceanus Britannicus*, mer qui sépare l'Angleterre et la France
 Manchester, *Manduesedum*, v. du Lancashire
 Mancid, b. Gers
 Manderscheid, b. cant. Sarre
 Mandingues (les), peuple de la Nigritie
 Mandre, v. Meuse
 Mandy, v. de la Morée
 Manfredonia, *Manfredonia*, v. de la Capitanie
 Mangalor, *Mantlagara*, v. du roy. de Canara
 Mangasera ou Turagansko, ville de la prov. d'Ieniseisk
 Mangeri, île de la mer du Sud
 Mannheim, *Manheimum*, v. du bas Palatinat, au margrave de Bade
 Manica ou Magnica, roy. et v. de la Caléric
 Manicaup, b. Oise
 Manille, *Manilla*, v. capit. de l'île de Luçon
 Manicabo, royaume et ville de l'île de Sumatra
 Manlicu, *Magus-locus*, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Manoe, *Manoa*, île de Danemark
 Manosque, *Manosca*, v. canton. Basse-Alpes
 Manot, b. Charente
 Manou, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Mans (le), *Uenonantum*, v. cap. du Maine. évêc. préf. Sarthe
 Mansfeld, *Mansfeldia*, comté et v. de Thuringe
 Mansigne, b. Sarthe
 Mansle, b. cant. Charente
 Mansoure, *Mansura*, v. d'Égypte
 Mantelieu ou Nuyches, peuples de la Tartarie chinoise
 Mantelan, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Mantès, *Medunta*, v. sous préf. Seine-et-Oise
 Mantouan (le), pays d'Italie
 Mantoue, *Mantua*, v. capit. du Mantouan
 Maoua, île de la mer du Sud
 Mapungu, v. du roy. d'Angole
 Maquaire (S.), b. Maine-et-Loire
 Maqueda, *Maqueda*, ville de la nouvelle Castille
 Maracajo, v. du Paraguay
 Maracaybo, *Maracaibum*, v. cap. de la prov. de Vénézuéla
 Maragnan, *Marananta*, prov. de l'Amérique méridionale
 Marano, v. du Frioul vénitien
 Marans, *Marantium*, v. canton. Charente-Inférieure

Marant, *Marantium*, v. de Perse, dans l'Aderbijan
 Marasch ou Merach, *Germanicia*, v. de la Turquie asiatique
 Marattes, peuple de la presqu'île de l'Inde
 Maravis, roy. de la Casserie
 Marbach, v. du duché de Wurtemberg
 Marbach, v. de la basse Autriche
 Marbagan, roy. et v. de Tipra
 Marboul, b. Eure
 Marc (S.), v. de l'île de Saint-Domingue
 Mare-Lajaille (S.), cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Marcam, v. de la Dalmatie
 Marcailan, v. Hérault
 Maree (S.), b. Saône-et-Loire
 Marcel (S.), b. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Marcel (S.), v. Indre
 Marcellin (S.), *Sanctus Marcellinus*, v. sous-préf. Isère
 Mareenat, canton. Cantal
 Marchaux, canton. Doubs
 Marche (la), *Marchia*, prov. de France
 Marche (la), v. cant. Vosges
 Marche, v. sous-préf. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Marclie (la) ou le Mers, prov. maritime de l'Ecosse mérid.
 Marché-la-Cave, b. Soume
 Marclie-Trévisane (la), prov. de la républ. de Venise
 Marehogg, v. de la basse Autriche
 Marchena, *Marcia*, v. de l'Andalousie
 Marchenoir, b. cant. Loiret-Cher
 Marchezieux, b. cant. Nord
 Marchiennes, b. cant. Nord
 Marchiennes-au-Pont, *Marchiana*, v. des Pays-Bas. Jemmapes
 Mareia, v. canton. Gers
 Mareigny, *Marciniacum*, v. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Mareillat, b. canton. Allier
 Marville, b. Mayenne
 Mareilly-le-Hayer, b. c. Aube
 Marek, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Marek (la), *Marchia Comitatus*, comté et v. de la Westphalie
 Marek-Groeningen, v. du duché de Wurtemberg
 Marekshoheim, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Marcella, v. de la haute Lusace
 Marco (San), v. de la Calabre
 Marco (San), v. de la Sicile
 Marcoing, b. canton. Nord
 Marcolles, b. Cantal
 Marcon (des S.), îles de Fr. sur la côte de Normandie
 Marcousis, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Marclak, v. Nord
 Marcellac, b. canton. Aveyron
 Marannes de Siemie (les), pays de l'état de Siemie
 Marannes, *Martina*, v. sous-préf. Charente-Inférieure

Maretime, *Maritima Insula*, lie sur la côte occid. de Sicile
Marouil, b. canton. Dordogne
Marouil, b. cant. Vendée
Margozza, v. du comté d'Angliera
Marguerite (la), *Margareta*, lie de l'Amérique
Marennes, b. cant. Gard
Mariana, v. de l'île de Corse, canton. Golo
Mariana, v. du Brésil
Maria-Thérèse (Ste.), b. c. Escant
Marianes (les îles) ou les îles des Larrons, *Marianæ*, îles de la mer du Sud
Marianople, v. de la mer d'Asoph
Marie (Ste.), v. de l'île du Cuba
Marie (Ste.), b. de l'île de Ré. Charente-Inférieure
Marie (Ste.), v. de la province de Maryland
Marie (Ste.), île de l'Am. sept. l'une des Açores
Marie (Ste.), v. Basses-Pyrén.
Marie (Ste.), v. de l'Andalousie
Marie (Ste.), île d'Angleterre, l'une des Sorlingues
Marie (Ste.), *Santa Maria*, île de l'Océan
Marie (Ste.), v. de l'Amérique méridionale
Marie-Galante ou **Marie-Galande**, *Marigolanta*, île de l'Am. sept. l'une des Antilles
Marie-aux-Mines (Ste.) ou **Marbick**, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
Marie de la Mer (Ste.), bourg. Pyrénées-Orientales
Marie du Mont (Ste.), b. Manche
Marie d'Oloron (Ste.), b. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
Marinberg, *Mariberga*, v. de l'électorat de Saxe
Marienbourg, *Marienburgum*, palatinat et v. de Prusse
Mariembourg, v. Ardennes
Marienstadt, *Mariensadum*, v. de la Westrogothie
Marienthal ou **Mergentheim**, *Mergentheimum*, v. de la Franconie
Marienwerder, v. de la Poméranie
Maries (les Stes.) ou **N.-D. de la Mer**, b. cant. Bouches-du-Rhône
Marian, *Melignanum*, v. du duché de Milan
Margny, *Marennum*, b. cant. Manche
Mariland, *Marilandia*, l'un des 17 états-Unis
Maries, canton. Seine-et-Oise
Maringues, v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
Marin (S.), *Marinum*, petite république et v. d'Italie
Maringo, 59^e département de Fr. formé dans le Piémont
Marlborough, *Cunctio*, v. de Wiltshire
Marle, *Maria*, v. cant. Aisne

Marlwin, b. Bas-Rhin
Marlow, b. de Buckingham
Marlow ou **Merlow**, *Meliotum*, v. de Mecklembourg
Marly, *Marlacum*, cant. Seine-et-Oise
Marmagnac, b. Cantal
Marmande, *Marmanda*, v. sous-préfect. Lot-et-Garonne
Marmara (incr. de). V. Mer-Blanche
Marmara ou **Marmora**, nom de quatre îles de la mer de Marmara
Marmoutier ou **Maurmunstier**, *Mauri Monasterium*, v. cant. Bas-Rhin
Marne, 60^e département de Fr. formé en Champagne
Marne (Haute-), 61^e département de France, formé en Champagne
Maroc, *Marocannum*, empire de Barbarie
Maroc, *Marochium*, v. cap. de l'empire du même nom
Marogna, *Maronea*, v. de la Romagne
Marolles-les-Braux, b. canton. Sarthe
Marommes, b. c. Seine-Infér.
Marpourg ou **Marpurg**, *Marpurgum*, v. cap. de la basse Hesse
Marquefave, v. Haute-Garonne
Marqueisannes, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
Marquenterre (le), petit pays de Picardie
Marquion, b. c. Pas-de-Calais
Marquise, b. canton. Pas-de-Calais
Marquises (les), îles de la mer du Sud
Marr, comté de la province d'Aberdeen
Marrat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
Mars-Doutillé, b. Sarthe
Marsa, *Marsala*, v. du royaume de Tunis
Marsac, b. Puy-de-Dôme
Marsai, b. Charente-Inférieure
Marsal, *Marsallum*, v. Meurthe
Marsalla, v. de Sicile, dans la vallée de Mazare
Marsan (le), petit pays de la Chalosse
Marsaune, b. canton. Drôme
Marsaqui-vir ou **Marsal-qui-vir**, v. du roy. de Trémouçan
Marsville, b. canton. Oise
Marseille, *Massilia*, v. de Provence. préf. Bouches-du-Rhône
Marsico-Nuovo, *Marsicum*, v. du roy. de Naples
Marsillac, b. Lot
Marsillac, b. Charente
Marsin, v. de l'Hude
Marson, b. cant. Marne
Martaban, *Martabanum*, prov. et v. du roy. de Siam
Martel, *Martellum*, v. cant. Lot
Martlic (Ste.), l'une des îles Sorlingues

Marthe (Ste), *Seneca*, Mer province et v. de l'Amérique méridionale
Marthe (Ste.) ou **Sierra Nevada**, montagne de la Nouvelle-Pagne
Martbon, b. Charente
Martiné-Briant, *Martina*, b. Maine-et-Loire
Martigné, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
Martigné, b. Mayenne
Martignes (les), *Martignæ*, cant. Bouches-du-Rhône
Martin (S.), b. canton. Loire
Martin (S.), *Saint-Martin*, ville de l'île de l'Am. sept. Charente-Inférieure
Martin (S.), île de l'Am. sept. l'une des Antilles
Martin (S.), l'une des îles Philippines
Martin-de-Londres (S.), b. c. Hérault
Martin-de-Tournon, *Martin*, Indre
Martinsk-Valama (S.), b. c. Ardèche
Martin-de-Valgagne (S.), b. c. Gard
Martin-en-Brusse (S.), b. c. Saône-et-Loire
Martin-le-Beau (S.), b. c. Loire
Martin-sur-Loire (S.), b. c. Loire
Martinique (la), *Martinica*, île de l'Amérique sept. l'une des Antilles françaises
Martinsberg (S.), v. de Hongrie
Martisai, b. Indre
Martorano, *Martoranum*, b. Calabre
Martorel, *Martorellum*, v. Catalogne
Martory (S.) ou **Cabrol**, canton. Haute-Garonne
Maru, prov. de la Cochinchine
Marvejols ou *Marvegiolum*, v. sous-préf. Loire
Marville, b. Meuse
Marzilla, v. du roy. de Sardaigne
Mas-Cabardès (le), b. c. Aude
Mas-d'Agénès, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
Mas-d'Azil, *Asilium*, v. canton. Ariège
Mas-Garnier ou **Grainet**, v. Haute-Garonne
Mas-Sainte-Puelle, b. Lot
Masbat, *Masbata*, île de l'Indes, l'une des Philippines
Mascareigne, *Mascarenæ*, îles de Bourbon, ou de l'Inde, l'une d'Afrique dans l'océan éthiopique
Mascat, *Mascatum*, v. c. côte de l'Arabie heureuse
Masébe, b. canton. Gers
Masley, b. Tonne
Masmunter, *Masmonterium*, v. Haut-Rhin
Masovie, *Masovia*, province de la Pologne

Masson, *Misauca*, vallée du pays des Grisons
 Massa ou Massa Carrera, *Massa*, v. de la Toscane
 Massa-Lubrenza ou Massa de Sorrento, v. de la Terre de Labour
 Massa-Veternensis, v. du Siennois
 Massachusetts Bay, l'un des 17 États-Unis
 Massafra, *Murafra*, v. de la Terre d'Otrante
 Massat, v. canton. Ariège
 Massay, *Macacum*, b. Indre
 Masseran, *Massianum*, prov. et v. de Piémont. cant. Sesia
 Massiac, v. canton. Cantal
 Massilhargues, v. Hérault
 Massisa, *Mopsuctia*, ville de l'Aladolie
 Massuguiez, b. Tarn
 Mastre (la), b. cant. Ardèche
 Mastrieh, *Trinetum ad Mosam*, v. des Pays-Bas. préfecture. Meuse-Inférieure
 Masulipatan, *Misulipatanum*, v. des États du Mogol
 Masvoux, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Matadoni, *Magdalonum*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Matamba, pays d'Angola
 Matani ou Mactan, l'une des îles Philippines
 Matanchel, port du Mexique
 Mataram, *Mataramum*, v. cap. de l'empire de ce nom
 Mataram, empire de la partie orientale de l'île de Java
 Mataro, *Maturo*, v. de la Catalogne
 Mateowicz, ville du comté de Secopus
 Matailles ou Matilles (les), v. canton. Hérault
 Matera, *Mateola*, v. de la Terre d'Otrante
 Matha, b. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Mathéo (S.), *Sanctus Mathæus*, v. de l'Aragon
 Mathieu (S.), b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Mathieu (S.), île d'Afrique
 Matignon, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Matour, b. c. Saône-et-Loire
 Matsumay, *Matsumain*, principauté et v. capit. de la Terre d'Yesso
 Maubec, b. Isère
 Maubeuge, *Malbodium*, v. du Hainaut français. canton. Nord
 Maubourguet, v. cant. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Mauguiou ou Melguel, *Melgorium*, v. canton. Hérault
 Maulé, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Mauléon ou Mauléon-de-Soule, *Mallea*, v. sous-préf. Basses-Pyrénées
 Mauléon, *Mallea*, v. Deux-Sèvres

Mauléon-en-Barousse, v. cant. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Maulevrier, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Mauaont, b. Corrèze
 Mauvertuis, v. Seine-et-Marne
 Maur-des-Fossés, b. Seine
 Maure (Ste.), v. cant. Indre-et-Loire
 Maure (Ste.), *Leucas*, île du golfe de Venise
 Maure, village. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Maurepas, b. Somme
 Maures (les), *Mauri*, peuples d'Afrique
 Mauriac, *Mauriacum*, v. sous-préfecture. Cantal
 Maurice (S.), *Acanum*, b. de Suisse dans le Valais
 Maurice (l'île) ou l'île de France, *Mauritia*, île d'Afrique
 Maurice (port), v. de l'état de Gènes
 Maurice (S.), v. Mont-Blanc
 Maurienne, *Mauriana*, vallée de Savoie
 Maurin (S.), b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Mauron, b. cant. Morbihan
 Mauroux, v. Gers
 Maurs, v. canton. Cantal
 Mautern, v. de la basse Autriche
 Mauvesin, b. canton. Gers
 Mauzat, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Mauzé, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Mavénat et Aubijoux, ville et comté. Puy-d.-Dôme
 Mawarahnahar (le), nom qu'on donne au pays des Usbecks
 Maws, v. de la province de Cornouailles
 Masé, v. de Natolie
 Maximin (S.), *Sancti Maximini Fanum*, v. canton. Var
 May, *Mia*, île d'Ecosse
 May (le), b. Maine-et-Loire
 Mayaguana, île de l'Amérique septentr. l'une des Lucies
 Mayen, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Mayence (l'électorat de), pays d'Allemagne
 Mayence (l'archevêché de), dans l'élector. de même nom
 Mayence, *Moguntia*, v. cap. de l'électorat de même nom. évê. préfet. Mont-Tournerre
 Mayenne, 62. département de Fr. formé dans l'Anjou
 Mayenne, *Meduana*, ville du Maine. sous-préf. Mayenne
 Mayet, b. canton. Sarthe
 Mayet-de-Montagne (le), b. canton. Allier
 Maynas, pays de l'audience de Quito
 Mayo ou l'île de May, *Maia*, l'une des îles du Cap Vert
 Mayo ou Mai, *Mayo*, comté et v. de la prov. de Connaught
 Mazagan, *Mazaganum*, place forte du royaume de Maroc
 Mazamet, v. canton. Tarn
 Mazanderan, *Mazanderanum*, prov. et v. de Perse

Mazara, *Mazaris*, v. de Sicile
 Mazarino, *Mazarinum*, v. de Sicile
 Mazères, *Castrum Maseris*, v. Ariège
 Mazières, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Mazzo ou Masimo, ville de la Valteline
 Méaco, *Meacum*, v. de l'île de Nippon
 Méado, l'une des îles Moluques
 Méath (Est et West), deux comtés de la prov. de Leinster
 Meaux, *Mella*, v. capitale de la Brie. évêché. sous-préfet. Seine-et-Marne
 Meched, v. de Corasan, en Perse
 Mechelen, b. canton. Meuse-Inférieure
 Mechet, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Mechoacan, prov. de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Meckelbourg ou Mecklenbourg, duché de la basse Saxe
 Meckenheim, v. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Meckmuhl, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Mecon, fleuve de la presqu'île au-delà du Gange
 Mecque (la), *Mecca*, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Meeran (le), prov. de Perse
 Medellan, *Medellinum*, ville de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Medelpadie, *Medelpadia*, prov. de Suède
 Medelsheim, b. canton. Mont-Tournerre
 Medemblick, *Medemleca*, v. de la Westphalie
 Medina, v. cap. du royaume de Wouilly
 Medina-Celi, *Methymna Caelstis*, v. de la vieille Castille
 Medina-de-las-Torres, *Methymna Turritum*, v. de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Medina-del-Campo, *Methymna Campestris*, v. du roy. de Léon
 Medina-del-Rio-Seco, *Methymna fluvii sicci*, v. du roy. de Léon
 Medina Sidonia, *Assidonia*, v. de l'Andalousie
 Médine, *Methymna*, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Medinsh, v. de Russie
 Méditerranée (la mer), *Mare Mediterraneum*, grande mer entre l'Europe et l'Afrique
 Medniki, *Mednicia*, ville de Pologne
 Médoc, *Medilicus Pagus*, fort et contrée de Fr. Gironde
 Médoua ou Mara, *Medua*, v. du royaume d'Alger
 Medziboz, v. de Pologne
 Méen (S.), b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Meerssen, b. canton. Meuse-Inférieure

Mées (les), b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Mégare, *Megara*, v. de Grèce
 Mégary, place de de la province d'Inverness
 Mégévar, *Puru*, comté et v. de Transilvanie
 Mégève, b. canton. Leman
 Mehélie, v. du roy. de Trémecen
 Mehun-sur-Loire, *Magdunum*, v. canton. Loiret
 Mehun-sur-Yèvre, *Magdunum*, v. canton. Cher
 Meiche, b. canton. Doubs
 Meiban, b. c. Lot-et-Garonne
 Meilland, b. Corrèze
 Meironnes, b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Meisenheim b. cant. Sarre
 Meissin ou Missin, *Missa*, ville de Saxe
 Meissenheim, *Niesenbeim*, v. de Deux-Ponts
 Melazzo, *Milasa*, ville de la Natolie
 Melck, *Medelcum*, ville de la base Autriche
 Meldola ou Meldola (la), *Meldola*, place de la Romagne
 Meldorf ou Meldorp, *Meldorpium*, v. du Holstein
 Mel'da ou Malte, *Meida*, île du golfe de Venise
 Melfi, *Melphis*, ville de la Basilicate
 Melgago, ville de Portugal
 Mélapour ou Mélapur, *Melapora*, v. du roy. de Carnate
 Melle, *Mellia*, v. de la prov. de Garet
 Mélinde, *Melindum*, royaume d'Afrique
 Melinde, v. capit. du royaume de même nom
 Melisy, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Melle, v. de l'év. d'Osnabrick
 Melle, *Mellusum*, v. sous-préf. Deux-Sèvres
 Mellerand, b. Orne
 Melland, b. Gers
 Mellingen, *Meltinga*, v. du bail. de Bade, en Suisse
 Melnick ou Mielnick, *Melnicum*, v. de Bohême
 Méloué ou Melave, v. de la h. Egypte
 Mémichstadt ou Mellerstadt, *Melastadium*, ville de Francie
 Melsungen, v. de la h. Hesse
 Melun, *Melodunum*, v. capit. du Hurepoix, préf. Seine-et-Marne
 Melzen, Meltzen, ou Hohen-Meltzen, v. de la h. Saxe
 Memmel, *Memelum*, ville de Prusse
 Memmingen, *Memminga*, v. de l'Algo
 Menangkaro, roy. et v. de l'île de Sumatra
 Menat, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme

Mende, *Nimote*, v. cap. du Gévaudan, évêc. préf. Lozère
 Mendoza, v. de la province de Chicuito
 Mendris, pet. pays d'Italie
 Menéhould (Ste.), *Seneca Menchillia Fanum*, ville de la Champagne, sous-préf. Marne
 Menclou-Salon, b. cant. Cher
 Meneton-sur-Cher, b. Cher
 Mentous, b. canton. Loir-et-Cher
 Mennen, v. de Souabe
 Mengrinshausen, v. du comté de Waldeck
 Menigoutte, b. canton. Deux-Sèvres
 Menil, b. Marne
 Menilles, b. Eure
 Menin, *Menini*, v. de la Flandre autr. canton. Lys
 Menoux (Ste.), b. Allier
 Mens, b. canton. Isère
 Mentese, Mendes, ville de la Natolie
 Menton, v. cant. Alpes-Marit.
 Menzat, h. Creuse
 Mappen, *Meppu*, v. de l'évê. de Munster
 M. quela, v. d'Egypte
 Mequinenca, *Mequincencia*, ville du royaume d'Aragon
 Mer ou Menari, v. canton. Loire-et-Cher
 Mer Adriatique (la), entre l'Italie et la Dalmatie
 Mer Arabique (la), sous le Tropique du Cancer
 Mer Blanche (la): elle borde la Tartarie, au Nord
 Mer Baltique ou Mer du Levant. *V. Baltique*
 Mer du Nord (la), *Mare Germanicum*, partie de l'Océan
 Mer Glaciale, avoisine les pôles
 Mer Morte ou Lac Asphaltide, près Jérusalem
 Mer Pacifique ou du Sud. gr. océan à l'Ouest de l'Amérique
 Mer Rouge, golfe entre l'Arabie et l'Egypte
 Méral, b. Mayenne
 Méran, *Merania*, v. du Tyrol
 Merbes-le-Château, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Mercour, *Mercorium*, v. cant. Corrèze
 Mercœur, b. Haute-Loire
 Mercurio, b. canton. Golo
 Merctur, b. Drôme
 Merdin, *Marde*, ville du Diarbeck
 Merdrignac, b. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Mères-Eglise (Ste.), b. canton. Manche
 Méré, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Merez, *Mercium*, v. de la Lithuanie
 Méréville, bourg. cant. Seine-et-Oise
 Merguy, ville du royaume de Siam

Merfala, *Augusta Emerita*, v. de l'Étramadure espagnole
 Merida, v. de la province d'Extremadure
 Merida, v. du nouv. royaume de Grenade
 Mérignac, b. Charente
 Méricilles ou Mazilles, b. Yonne
 Merinville, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Merioneshire, *Mertona*, pet. d'Angleterre
 Merlaug, v. Seine-et-Marne
 Merlault, b. canton. Mayenne
 Merlou ou Mello, *Merculium*, Oise
 Meru, l'un des 3 districts de Tonnesé
 Mérou, v. du Korasan
 Merspins, b. Charente
 Mersbourg ou Mersburg, *Mersburgum*, v. de Misne
 Mersbourg, *Mersburgum*, v. de l'évêc. de Constance
 Mersch, b. canton. Forêt
 Mersig, b. canton. Sarre
 Mertola, *Myrtilla*, v. de l'Alentejo
 Mertzick, b. Moselle
 Méru, *Maruacum*, b. canton. Oise
 Merville, *Mersamicum*, v. cant. Nord
 Méry-sur-Seine, bourg. cant. Aube
 Mesched ou Thus, *Mesched*, v. du Korasan
 Meschede, v. de Westphalie
 Meseré, b. Sarthe
 Meseritz, v. de Moravie
 Meseritz (gros), v. de Westphalie
 Meskirchen ou Meskirchen, v. de la principauté de Fulda
 Meslat, b. Aisne
 Meslay, b. canton. Mayenne
 Mesle-sur-Sarthe, bourg. cant. Orne
 Mesmin (S.), b. Deux-Sèvres
 Messa, *Temate*, v. du roy. de Maroc
 Mesine ou Chader, fleuve affluent du Tigre et de l'Euphrate
 Messy, b. Orne
 Messin (le pays), province de France
 Messin, *Messana*, v. du val de Dromone
 Messines, v. canton. Lys
 Mesvres, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Motelou ou Lesbos, île de l'Archipel
 Metling ou Moetling, *Meltinga*, v. et châ. de la Carniole
 Metrovia, v. de Hongrie
 Metz, *Metz*, v. cap. du pays de Messin. év. préf. Moselle
 Metz-rwise, b. cant. Moselle
 Meulan, *Mellanum*, v. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Meulebecke, b. canton. Lys
 Meur ou Murr, *Meurum*, ville du cercle de Westphalie

feursac, b. Charente-Infér.
 leoursault ou Muraud, bourg.
 Côte-d'Or
 Ourthe (la), 63e dép. de Fr.
 formé dans la Lorraine
 fouse (la), *Mosa*, fleuve de
 France
 Ouse, 64e dép. de France,
 formé dans la Lorraine
 Ouse-Inférieure, 65e dép. de
 Fr. forme dans la Gueldre et
 le pays de Liège
 Ouary, ville de l'île de Ni-
 phon
 Oxyat-Aly, *Meratum*, ville de
 l'Irac-Arabi
 Oxyat-Ocum ou Herbésa, v. de
 l'Irac-Arabi
 Oxyco ou Mexique, *Mexicum*,
 ville cap. de la nouvelle Es-
 pagne
 Oximieux, b. canton. Ain
 Oxyque (l'empire du) ou la
 Nouvelle Espagne, gr. pays
 de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Oxyque (nouveau), gr. pays de
 l'Amérique septentrionale
 Oxyque (golfe de), sur la côte
 or. de l'Amérique sep.
 Oxyenfeld ou Meyenberg, *Ma-
 gna villa*, ville du pays des Gri-
 sons
 Oxyinat, v. Corrèze
 Oxyin, Meyen, ou Mayen, *Ma-
 gna cum*, v. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Oxyne, b. Gard
 Oxyne, b. canton. Corrèze
 Oxyreux ou Mirveys, vil. e.
 L'auzère
 Oxyssac (la), b. Dordogne
 Oxyssac, b. canton. Corrèze
 Oxyzieu, b. canton. Isère
 Ozyana, b. canton. Liamone
 Ozydaga, v. du roy. de Fez
 Ozyin, v. canton. Hérault
 Ozyres, b. Haute-Loire
 Ozyridon, b. cant. Calvados
 Ozyzières, *Maceris*, v. de Cham-
 pagne. préciet. Ardennes
 Ozyzières, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Ozyzières, b. cant. H.-Vienne
 Ozyzières, v. canton. Indre
 Ozyzin, v. canton. Lot-et-Gar.
 Oza ou Mijah, v. du Japon
 Oza-Tsée, peuple montagnard
 de la Chine
 Ozhaclova, v. de Moscovie
 Ozhacstadt ou Michel-State,
 v. du comté d'Erpach
 Ozhel (S.), b. Gironde
 Ozhel (S.), v. Gers
 Ozhel (S.), b. de Cornouailles
 Ozhel (S.), ville de la nouv.
 Espagne
 Ozhel (S.), b. canton. Stora
 Ozhel (S.), b. canton. Mont-
 Blanc
 Ozhelau, v. de Silésie
 Ozhery, b. Yonne
 Ozhelbourg, *Mittelburgum*, v.
 cap. de l'île de Walcheren
 Ozhelbourg, b. Lys
 Ozhelbourg, île de la mer du
 Sud

Milhurst, v. de la province de
 Sussex
 Middlesex, *Middlesexia*, province
 d'Angleterre
 Middletown, b. du comté de
 Corke
 Miechau ou Miezava, ville de la
 Cujavie
 Mielan, b. canton. Gers
 Mics ou Myxa, v. de Bohême
 Migue ou Minho, *Minius*, fleuve
 d'Espagne
 Migné, b. Vienne
 Migron, b. Charente
 Miguel (S.), v. du Pérou
 Miguel (S.), v. de la province
 de Guatemala
 Miguel (l'île de S.), une des
 Açores
 Mihel (le quartier de), partie de
 la haute Autriche
 Mihel (S.), ou S. Michel, *Sancti
 Michaelis Fanum*, v. canton.
 Meuse
 Mila, *Mileotum*, v. du roy. de
 Tunis
 Milan, *Mediolanum*, v. capit. du
 duché de même nom
 Milanais (le) ou le duché de
 Milan, pays d'Italie
 Milazzo, *Milæ*, ville du Val de
 Demone
 Milbournport, b. du Sommer-
 setshire
 Milesimo, b. canton. Stura
 Mileto, *Mileus*, v. de la Cala-
 bre ultérieure
 Mileto, v. de la Natolie
 Miliane, *Manacana*, v. du roy.
 de Trémecan
 Militsch, *Dynastia Militenis*,
 v. de Silésie
 Millac, b. Charente
 Millauçay, v. Loir-et-Cher
 Millas, b. canton. Pyrénées-
 Orientales
 Millau, Milhand, *Emilianum*,
 v. sous-préfect. Aveyron
 Millay, b. Gard
 Millery, b. Rhône
 Millessow, mont. de Bohême
 Milly, *Miliaum*, v. canton.
 Seine-et-Oise
 Milo, *Melos*, île de l'Archipel
 Milsungen ou Melsungen, v.
 de la basse Hesse
 Miltenberg, ville de l'élect. de
 Mayence
 Mimizan, b. canton. Landes
 Minakuts, ville de l'île de Ni-
 phon
 Mindanao, *Mindanao*, gr. île,
 l'une des Philippines
 Mindelloim, *Mindelheimum*, v.
 de l'Algow
 Minden, *Minda*, province et v.
 du cerele de Westphalie
 Mindora, *Mindora*, île, une des
 Philippines
 Mins (les), contrée du Brésil
 Mingrela, b. du royaume de
 Visapour
 Mingrelie, *Mingrelia*, province
 de la Géorgie

Minhead, bourg du Sommerset-
 shire
 Miniato (S.), v. du Florentin
 Minittie (le lac) ou le Lac des
 Bois, lac du Canada
 Minorbino, *Minoranium*, ville de
 la Terre de Bari
 Minorio, ville du royaume de
 Naples
 Minorque, *Minorca*, île espag.
 dans la Méditerranée
 Minsingen ou Munsingen, ville
 du duché de Wirtemberg
 Minski, *Minsca*, pal. et ville de
 Lithuanie
 Miolans, b. Basses-Alpes
 Miquelon, île du golfe Saint-
 Laurent
 Miquenez, *Miquenza*, ville du
 roy. de Fez
 Mirabel, v. Lot
 Miradoux, v. canton. Gers
 Mirambeau ou le Petit Niort, b.
 cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Miranda de Duero, *Conia Mi-
 randa Durii*, ville capit. de la
 province de Tra-los-Montes
 Miranda de Ebro, *Miranda Ibe-
 rica*, v. de la v. Castille
 Miranda, *Miranda*, v. cap. du
 comté d'Astarac. sous-préf.
 Gers
 Mirandol, b. Tarn
 Mirandol (la), *Mirandula*, duc.
 et v. d'Italie
 Mirebeau, *Mirabellum*, v. cant.
 Vienne
 Mirebeau, b. cant. Côte d'Or
 Mirebel, b. Ain
 Mirecourt, *Mircurtium*, v. de
 Lorraine, sous-préf. Vosges
 Mireflour, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Miremont, *Miremontium*, ville.
 Lot-et-Garonne
 Miremont, v. Landes
 Miremont, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Miremont, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Miremont, v. Haute-Garonne
 Miremont, v. Gers
 Mirepex, b. Basses Pyrénées
 Mir peysset, v. Aude
 Mirepoix, *Mirapicum*, v. cant.
 Ariège
 Mirevaux, *Mira Vallis*, ville.
 Hérault
 Mirvel, b. Isère
 Mirow, *Miravia*, ville du duché
 de Mecklenbourg
 Mistica, v. cap. de la Morée
 Misnie, *Misnia*, province d'Al-
 lemand
 Missilmakinac, isthme de la
 nouvelle France
 Mississippi (le), *Mississippus Fla-
 vius*, fleuve de la Louisiane
 Mistelbach, ville de la basse
 Autriche
 Mity, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Mittau, *Mittavia*, v. cap. de la
 Sénégal et de la Courlande
 Mittenwale, v. de la moyenne
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Mitweida, v. de Misnie
 Moab, v. cap. de l'Yeunen

Moca ou Moka, Mocha, ville de l'Arabie heureuse
Modane, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
Modène, *Modina*, v. capit. du Modénois
Modénois (le), petit état d'Italie
Modica, Matura, v. du Val de Noto
Modon, Merone, ville de la Morée
Molhuus, ville de la Morlaque
Modzin, Muzinta, ville de la Lithuanie
Moeckern, ville du duché de Magdebourg
Moebling, Mollingua, ville de la basse Autriche
Molek, Mollaria, ville de la basse Autriche
Moerincen, v. de la princip. de Calenberg
Mœurs, b. canton. Roër
Mofat, v. du comté de Fife
Mogador, île du royaume de Maroc
Mogol (l'Empire du), *Mogolis Imperium*, dans les Indes
Mogiera, Moguera, v. de l'Andalousie
Mohitow, Mohilovia, ville de la Lithuanie
Moirana, b. Isère
Moirans, b. canton. Jura
Moisin-Larivière, b. canton. Loire-Inférieure
Moisine, Musionum, v. e. Lot
Mola, Mola, b. du royaume de Naples
Molajia, Pune des îles de Comore
Moldan (le cercle de), contrée de Bohême
Moldavie, Moldavia, contrée d'Europe
Moli-S. Nicolas, v. dans l'île de S. Domingue
Molisme, Molisium, v. Côte-d'Or
Molitta, Maffium, ville de la Terre de Bari
Molins, Molins, 2 b. Somme
Molieres, v. canton. Lot
Molins, Molina, ville de la n. Castille
Molingar ou Mollingar, Molingaria, v. d'Irlande
Molis (le comté de), *Molisus*, contrée du roy. de Naples
Moll, b. canton. Deux-Nethes
Mollin ou Molins, v. du duché de Lauenbourg
Mollens-Vidame, b. canton. Somme
Molsheim, Molsheim, v. e. Bas-Rhin
Moluccas (les), *Molucca*, îles de la mer des Indes
Mononie (la), ou le Munster, province d'Irlande
Monaco, Monachium, v. d'Ital. sous-préf. Alpes-Maritimes
Monagan, Monaghanum, v. de la province d'Ulster
Monastier ou Monaster, Monas-

terium, ville du royaume de Tunis
Monastier, b. cant. H.-Loire
Monlahus, b. Lot-et-Garonne
Monbaze, Monbacia, île et ville sur sa côte orient. d'Afrique
Monbercelli, b. canton. Tanaro
Monblanc, comté et ville de la Catalogne
Moncalieu, b. canton. Pô
Moncalvo, Moscal, v. canton. Marango
Mon aou ou Monçon, Montia, v. de la prov. d'entre Duero et Minho
Moncau, b. Corrèze
Monchaude, b. Char-nte-Infér.
Monclar, b. canton. Lot
Monclar, b. cant. Lot-et-Gar.
Moncon, Moncia, ville du roy. d'Aragon
Moncontour, Mons Conterius, v. canton. Vienne
Moncontour, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
Moncornet, Mons Cornutus, b. canton. Aisne
Monerabeau, b. Lot-et-Garonne
Moncuq, b. canton. Lot
Mondeville, v. Calvados
Mondonedo, Mindon, v. de la Galice
Mondoubleau, Mons Dubelli, v. canton. Loir-et-Cher
Mondevi, Mons vice, ville du Piémont, sous-préf. Stura
Mondragon, v. Vaucluse
Mondragon, v. du Guipuscoa
Mondragon, b. de la Terre de Labour
Mone-Danoise, Mona Danica, île dans la mer Baltique
Monins, v. cant. B.-Pyrénées
Monastier, b. cant. H.-Alpes
Monastier-de-Clermont et S. Paul, b. canton. Isère
Monesties, v. canton. Tarn
Monfaucou, b. canton. Meuse
Monfaucou, b. canton. Haute-Loire
Monlacon, Mons Falonis, v. canton. Maine-et-Loire
Monflanquin, v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
Mongale, roy. de la Cafrerie
Mongrande, b. canton. Sésia
Monlavin, Monleumum, ville du nouvelle palatinat de Donawert
Monheurt, b. Lot-et-Garonne
Moniekulani, Munkendam, Monialumum, v. de la Nort-Hollande
Monistrol-de-Loire, Monasterium, v. canton. Haute-Loire
Monjoux, b. Aveyron
Monmorillon, Mons Maurilius, v. Vienne
Monmouth, Monmouthia, v. cap. du Monmouthshire
Monmouthshire, prov. d'Angl.
Monnoye, b. Indre-et-Loire
Monocemugi, roy. d'Afrique
Monomotapa, royaume de la Cafrerie

Monopoli, Monopoli, ville d. b. Terre de Bari
Monpazier, v. cant. Dordogne
Monpon, b. cant. Dordogne
Monrevel, b. Gironde
Monricoux, v. Lot
Mons, Mons Hannenr, v. cap. du Hainaut aut. pr.
Jemmapes
Mosalé, v. Cantal
Monsargur, v. canton. Grand-Monsec
Monsieur, v. cant. Marais
Monsterberg ou Munsterberg, Munsterberg, prov. et ville de la basse Silésie
Mort (S.), v. Hautes-Pyrénées
Montabour ou Montebour, Montabour, v. Rhin-et-Moselle
Montaira, b. canton. Tarn
Montagne, Montagnac, canton. Hérault
Montagnac, b. cant. Dordogne
Montagne Blanche, Montagne Blanche, v. de la basse Montagne des Génes
Cerconasi, mont de France
Montagnier, b. e. Dordogne
Montagu, Mons Aragon, Lot-et-Garonne
Montagut, v. Haute-Loire
Montaigut, v. s.-préf. Vaucluse
Montaigut, b. Manche
Montaigut, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
Montaignut-les-Combrailles, canton. Puy-de-Dôme
Mont-Alban, Mons Alban, du roy. d'Aragon
Mont-Aleino, Mons Aleino, de la Toscane
Montalzat, b. Lot
Montalto, Mons Alti, v. de la marche d'Ancone
Montambœuf, b. canton. Maine-et-Loire
Montan (S.), b. Ardèche
Montaner, b. e. B.-Pyrénées
Montani, Montana, v. de la Natolie
Montarcher, v. Loire
Montargis, Mons Arginis, v. cap. du Génois.
Loiret
Montastruc, v. canton. Haute-Garonne
Montauban, Mons Alban, du h. Langued. s.-préf. Lot
Montauban, vil. canton. Haute-Vilaine
Montaud, b. Loire
Montaut, v. Gers
Montaut, v. Arège
Monthar, Mons-Berua, v. cant. Côte-d'Or
Montbarrey, b. canton. Bas-Montbazon, roy. et v. d'Angl.
Montbazin, b. cant. Aveyron
Montbazin, b. Hérault
Montbazou, Mons-Berua, v. canton. Indre-et-Loire
Mouthéfiard, Mons-Berua, v. canton. Haut-Rhin
Mons-Benoît, b. cant. Doubs
Mont-Blanc, 66e dép. de France formé de la Savoie

Montboissier, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Monthozon, b. canton. Haute-Saône
 Monthrisson, *Mons-Brisonis*, v. cap. du Forez. préf. Loire
 Montbron, *Mons-Berulsi*, v. e. Charente
 Monthran, b. Drôme
 Montbrun, b. Ariège
 Montbrun, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Montbrun, v. Aude
 Mont-Cassin, *Mons Cassinus*, mont. du roy. de Naples
 Mont-Cenis, *V. Cenis*
 Mont-Cenis, *Mons Cimissius*, v. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Montclaus, b. Calvados
 Mont-Dauphin, *Mons Delphini*, v. Hautes-Alpes
 Mont-de-Marsan, v. capit. du com. de Marsan. préf. Landes
 Mont-Didier, *Mons Desiderii*, ville de Picardie. sous-préf. Somme
 Mont-d'Or, mont. d'Auvergne
 Montebourg, *Montanoburgum*, b. canton. Manche
 Montech, *Montegium*, v. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Montecheroux, b. Haut-Rhin
 Montechiaro, b. cant. Tanaro
 Montechio, ville du duché de Reggio
 Montecoulant, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Montefalco, *Mons-Fulconis*, v. du duché de Spolète
 Montefalcone, *Veruca*, v. du Frioul vénitien
 Mont-Fiascone, *Faliska*, ville de l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Montfort-de-Lemos, v. de la Cadice
 Montefuscolo, b. de la principauté ultérieure
 Montegrosso, b. canton. Golo
 Mont-Jan, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Mont-Leone, v. de la Calabre ultérieure
 Mont-Lier, b. Drôme
 Mont-Linar, *Montium Adhermaris*, v. sous-préfet. Drôme
 Montmagnio, b. e. Marango
 Monte-Maria, *Mons Marianus*, v. de la princip. ultérieure
 Monte-Moro-Novo ou Monte-Major-el-Novo, v. de l'Alentejo
 Monte-Moro-Velho ou Monte-Major-el-Velho, v. de la prov. de Beira
 Monténay, b. Mayenne
 Montendre, b. cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Mont-nero, chaîne de mont. de la Dalmatie
 Monte Peloso, *Mons Pelorus*, v. de la Basilicate
 Monte-Pulciano, *Mons Politanus*, v. de la Toscane
 Montreuil-Faut-Yonne, *Monasterium Senonum*, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Montess, v. du roy. de Valence
 Montesquiou, v. Lot

Montesquiou, v. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Montesquiou, v. Haute-Garonne
 Montesquiou, v. cant. Gers
 Montesquiou, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Montet, b. canton. Allier
 Monteux, v. Vaucluse
 Monte-Verde, *Mons Viridis*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Montferrand, b. Gers
 Montferrand, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Mont-Ferrat, *Mons Ferratus*, prov. d'Italie
 Montferrat, l'une des Antilles
 Montfort, v. canton. Landes
 Montfort, v. Gers
 Montfort, v. canton. Sarthe
 Montfort, ville de la prov. d'Utrecht
 Montfort-la-Canne, *Mons Fortis*, v. de la haute Bretagne. sous-préf. Eure. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Montfort-l'Amaury, *Mons fortis Almarici*, v. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Montfort-sur-Risle, b. canton. Eure
 Montgaillard, b. Ariège
 Montgaillard, b. Landes
 Montgatz, *Montgenium*, v. du comté de Porcezats
 Mont-Giscard, v. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Montgomey, *Mons Gomericus*, v. de la province de Galles
 Montguyon, b. cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Monthermé, b. cant. Ardennes
 Monthois, b. cant. Ardennes
 Montloumet, b. canton. Aude
 Montier-sur-Saux, b. e. Meuse
 Montierender, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Montiglio, b. canton. Marengo
 Montignac, v. cant. Dordogne
 Montignac, b. Charente
 Montigny, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Montigny, b. Somme
 Montigny-le-Roi, ville. Haute-Marne
 Montigny-sur-la-Meuse, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Montigny-sur-Aube, v. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Montils, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Montils, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Montinat, b. Tarn
 Montivilliers, *Monasterium reus*, ville. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Montjoie, v. canton. Roer
 Mont-Joye, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Mont-Jules ou Alpes Juliennes, chaîne de montagnes du pays des Grisons
 Mont-Laur, v. Haute-Garonne
 Montlesun, b. Gers
 Mont-Lheri, *Mons Lheterici*, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Mont-lieu, b. canton. Charente-Inférieure

Mont-Louis, *Ludovicum*, bourg. Indre-et-Loire
 Mont-Louis, *Mons Ludovici* (Mont-Libré), v. cant. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Mont-Luçon, *Mons-Luzzonis*, v. sous-préfet. Allier
 Mont-Luel, *Mons Lupelli*, ville. canton. Ain
 Montmarault, v. cant. Allier
 Montmartin, b. Manche
 Montmartin-sur-Mer, b. cant. Manche
 Montmaur, b. Hautes-Alpes
 Montnaur, b. Aude
 Montnaur, b. Marne
 Mont-Médi, *Mons Medius*, ville du Luxembourg. sous-préfet. Meuse
 Montmélian, *Monmelianum*, v. de Savoie. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Mont-Merle, *Mons-Merulari*, v. Ain
 Montmeyran, b. Drôme
 Mont-Mirail, *Mons Mirabilis*, v. canton. Sarthe
 Montmirail, b. canton. Marne
 Montmirail (Castellau-de-), b. canton. Tarn
 Montmiral, b. Drôme
 Montmirail, v. Marne
 Montmirey-le-Château, bourg. canton. Jura
 Montmorau, b. Charente
 Montmorency, *Mons-Morentiacus*, v. Seine-et-Oise
 Montmorillon, v. sous-préfet. Vienne
 Montmorin, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Montmorin, b. Hautes-Alpes
 Montmort, b. canton. Marne
 Montoire, ville. canton. Loir-et-Cher
 Montolieu, b. Aude
 Montournois, b. Vendée
 Montpelcier, *Mons-Pessulanus*, ville de Languedoc. év. ché. préfecture. Hérault
 Montpeyrroux, b. Hérault
 Montpezat, b. cant. Ardèche
 Montpezat, v. canton. Lot
 Montpinçon, b. Manche
 Montpont, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Montpont, b. Dordogne
 Mont-Réal, *Mons-Regalis*, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Mont-Réal (île de), dans le fleuve S. Laurent
 Mont-Réal, *Mons-Regalis*, ville. canton. Aude
 Mont-Réal, b. Yonne
 Mont-Réal, v. canton. Gers
 Mont-Réal, ville du val de Mazare
 Mont-Redon, *Mons-Redenis*, v. canton. Tarn
 Montrejan, v. canton. Haute-Garonne
 Montresor, b. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Montret, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Montrevaud, b. canton. Maine-et-Loire

Montrevel, v. canton. Ain
 Montreuil, *Monasterium*, v. de Picardie. sous-préfecture. Pas-de-Calais
 Montreuil, b. Seine
 Montreuil-Bellay, *Monasterium Barlaï*, v. cant. Maine-et-Loire
 Montreuil-l'Argile, b. Eure
 Montrollier, b. Rhône
 Montrol-Savari, b. Charente
 Montrozier, v. Aveyron
 Monta, b. canton. Vienne
 Monts, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Monts, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Mont-Saint-Jean, b. Sarthe
 Mont-St-Michel, *Mons S. Michaelis*, v. de Noria. Manche
 Mont-Saint-Vincent, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Montsalvy, b. canton. Cantal
 Mont-Sauche, b. cant. Nièvre
 Montsaujon, *Mons Salusis*, v. Haute-Marne
 Mont-Serrat, *Mons Serratus*, haute-mont. de la Catalogne
 Montsols, b. canton. Rhône
 Montsoureau, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Mout-Tonnerre, 67. d'arrondissement de France, formé dans l'archevêché de Mayence et le duché de Deux-Points
 Mont-Trichard, *Mons Trichardi*, ville de Touraine. canton. Loir-et-Cher
 Montureux-sur-Saône, b. cant. Vosges
 Mont-Valérien (le), *Mons Valeriani*, mont. près Paris
 Montville, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Monza, v. du duché de Milan
 Moorzele, b. canton. Lys
 Mourmes, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Moras, b. Drôme
 Morat, *Moratium*, v. de Suisse
 Moravie (la), *Moravia*, prov. annexée au royaume de Bohême
 Morbegno, *Morbentium*, b. de la Valteline
 Morbihan (le), 68e départ. de Fr. formé dans la Bretagne
 Morduates (les), p.uples de la Tartarie moscovite
 Morée, b. canton. Loir-et-Cher
 Morée (la), *Peloponnesus*, gr. presqu'île de la Grèce
 Morella, v. du roy. de Valence
 Moroste, b. Isère
 Morot, *Moretum*, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Moretel, b. canton. Isère
 Moretta, b. canton. Stura
 Moreuil, *Morelium*, b. canton. Somme
 Morey, vil. canton. Jura
 Morzes, *Morginum*, v. du cant. de Berne
 Morzay, b. Eure
 Morhange, *Morantiacum*, ville. Moselle
 Moriani, b. canton. Golo
 Morival, b. Oise
 Morlaix, *Mons Relaxus*, v. de Bretagne. sous-préf. Finistère

Morlaque, *Moriactis*, contrée de la Croatie
 Morlas ou Morlac, v. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Morley, b. Meuse
 Mormant, b. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Mornay, b. canton. Ain
 Morosheim, v. de Franconie
 Moron, *Moranum*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Morpeth, *Corstapitum*, ville du Northumberland
 Morra, b. canton. Tanaro
 Mortagne, *Moritania*, v. Nord
 Mortagne, *Moritana*, v. sous-préfet. Orne
 Mortagne, v. canton. Vendée
 Mortagne, v. Charente-Infér.
 Mortain, *Moretanium*, v. sous-préfet. Manche
 Mortara, *Mortaria*, v. du duché de Milan
 Morteau, b. canton. Doubs
 Mortemar, *Mortuum Mars*, v. Haut-Vienne
 Mortemer, b. Vienne
 Mortrée, b. canton. Orne
 Moruca, roy. de la Calabrie
 Morvan (le), *Morvianum Pagus*, contrée de Bourgogne
 Morvedro, *Muri Veteris*, v. du roy. de Valence
 Morvilliers, b. Seine-Infér.
 Mosbach, *Mosbaculum*, v. du Palatinat
 Mosbourg, *Mosburgum*, ville de Bavière
 Mosé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Moselle (la), *Mosella*, 69e départ. de Fr. formé dans la Lorraine
 Moskau ou Muska, ville de la haute Russie
 Moskout, *Moscuta*, v. de Russie
 Moskon (le duché de), prov. de Russie
 Mosquitoes (la Côte des), dans l'Amérique septentrionale
 Moss-Saint-Marie, b. canton. Sésia
 Mostacn, *Cartenna*, v. du roy. d'Alger
 Mostar, *Andetrium*, ville de l'Herzégovine
 Mosul, *Darbata*, *Mausilum*, v. du Diabek
 Motie (la), *Mota*, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Motie (la), v. Haute-Marne
 Motur, *Mottira*, île, l'une des Molouques
 Motril, *Hexi*, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Motte-Achard (la), b. canton. Vendée
 Motte-Chalencçon (la), b. cant. Drôme
 Motte-du-Caire (la), b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Motula, *Motula*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Mouchamps, b. Vendée
 Moucheden, v. de Tartarie
 Moudon, *Minutium*, ville du canton de Berne

Mouillera, v. Vendée
 Moulins, *Molnar*, ville esp. de Bourbonnois. préfet. Allier
 Moulins, b. Orne
 Moulins-Engilbert, *Molens Gilbertorum*, v. cant. Nièvre
 Moulins-la-Marche, b. cant. Orne
 Moura, *Arucci Nova*, ville de l'Alentéjo
 Mourmoiron, b. cant. Vaucluse
 Mourmand, b. canton. Rhône
 Mouron, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Moustiers, v. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Moustiers (les), b. Vendée
 Mouthé, b. canton. Doubs
 Moutier ou Monstier, *Monsorium*, ville sous-préf. de Blaise
 Moutier, b. canton. Haute-Saône
 Moutier-Grandval, ville de l'évêché de Bâle
 Moutier-St-Jean, b. Canton. Vienne
 Moutiers (trois), bourg. de la Vienne
 Moutiers-les-Naudais, b. cant. Vendée
 Moutlet, b. Haute-Loire
 Mouty, v. Oise
 Moutzon, *Mossonum*, v. cant. Ardennes
 Moxulabat, v. de l'Arabie
 Moy, b. canton. Aisne
 Moyenneville, b. cant. Sarthe
 Moyency, *Medanum*, v. cant. Meurthe
 Moyrazès, v. Aveyron
 Mozambique, *Mozambicium*, et v. de la basse Éthiopie
 Mozambique (le canal), détroit de la mer des Indes
 Mscislaw, *Machlawa*, ville de Lithuanie
 Muehlen, *Muggeln*, en Hg. v. du Thuringe
 Mura-w, *Murala*, ville de la haute Styrie
 Mugim ou Mechem, v. de Mistie
 Muggia ou Muglia, *Muggia*, v. de l'istrie vénitienne
 Mugliano, *Mullanus*, v. de la Toscane
 Mugron, v. canton. Landes
 Muhlbarg, *Moyberga*, ville de Misnie
 Mulberg, b. de Souabe
 Muhldorf, ville de la basse Saxe
 Muhlstadt, dans la haute Saxe
 Mula, v. du roy. de Murcie
 Mulac, roy. de la Calabrie
 Mulazzan, b. canton. Stura
 Mulhausen, *Mulhusa*, ville de ce royaume de la haute Saxe
 Mulhausen, *Mulhusa*, ville de la haute Alsace. Haut-Rhin
 Mulheim, v. du duché de Nassau
 Mull, île de la mer d'Écosse
 Multan, *Multanum*, province du Grand-Mogol
 Multzie, v. de la basse Alsace
 Munau, v. Ardennes

neberg, v. de la moyenne
 Maché de Brandebourg
 melberg, v. de Franconie
 munda, *Munda*, v. du roy. de
 grande
 Minden, *ou Munder*,
Munda, v. de Hanovre
 Morking-n, v. de Souabe
 Muech, *Munachium*, v. capit.
 de la Bavière
 Muer (l'év. ché de), petit état
 souverain du cercle de West-
 phalie; la plus grande partie
 appartient à la Prusse
 Muer, *Monasterium*, v. cap.
 de l'év. ché de même nom
 Muer, *Momonis*, province
 d'Irlande
 Muer, v. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Muer, *Beronensis-Villa*, b. du
 canton de Lucerne
 Muerberg *ou Muensterberg*,
Muensterberga, v. de Silésie
 Muer-Eyffel, v. du duché de
 Saxe, c. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Muer, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Muer-Barez, v. canton. Avey-
 ron
 Mura, *Murana*, île et ville
 d'Italie
 Murat, *Muratum*, v. sous-préf.
 d'Orléans
 Murat, b. canton. Tarn
 Murcie, *Murcia*, roy. *ou* prov.
 d'Espagne
 Murcie, *Murcia*, v. cap. du roy.
 d'Espagne
 Murcie (la) *ou la Meyrie*, v. cant.
 de France
 Murle, *Murellum*, v. sous-préf.
 Haut-Garonne
 Murus, *Murus*, ville du roy. de
 Naples
 Murus, province d'Ecosse
 Murus *ou* Mushard, ville du
 duché de Wurtemberg
 Murabad, v. des Indes
 Murat, v. canton. Hérault
 Murat (haut), v. du duché de
 Deux-Ponts
 Murburg, *Muselburgum*, b.
 de Prusse
 Murus, *Mulcedonum*, v. cant.
 de Belgique
 Murus, l'Évêque, *Museum Ept-*
oride, v. canton. Aube
 Murus, v. de Misnie
 Murstadt, b. canton. Mont-
 comerre
 Murus, v. Var
 Murus, v. de Hollande
 Murus, *Murgie*, v. et port du
 royaume de Grenade
 Murus, b. cant. Morbihan
 Murus, v. capit. du comté de
 même nom, en Hongrie
 Murus *ou* Micouly, *Myconos*,
 v. de l'Archipel, l'une des
 Cyclades

N.

Nas, v. du com. de Kildare
 Naschivan *ou* Nasivan, *Naxu-*

ana, v. cap. d'une prov. de
 même nom en Arménie
 Nachod, princp. du cercle de
 Koniggratz
 Nachshab *ou* Nasaph, v. de la
 grande Tartarie
 Naerden, *Narda*, v. de la Hol-
 lande
 Nafbourg, Nabpour, *ou* Na-
 pruck, v. et baill. du haut pa-
 latinat de Bavière
 Nagera, *Naxera*, *Anagarum*, v.
 de la vieille Castille
 Nagol, v. de Souab.
 Nagpour, v. de la prov. de Be-
 rar
 Nagraeut, *Nagracutum*, roy. et
 v. des Indes
 Nahar-Malek, v. de l'Irac-Ara-
 bi
 Naharvais, v. de l'Irac-Arabi
 Nailloux, b. c. Haute-Garonne
 Naillers, b. Vendée
 Naistré, b. Vicenne
 Nairn, b. et comté d'Ecosse
 Najac, *Najacum*, v. canton.
 Aveyron
 Nakaceran, v. de Russie
 Nallieres, b. Vendée
 Nampwich, ville du comté de
 Chester
 Namsan, *Namslavia*, v. et baill.
 de Silésie
 Namur, *Namurcum*, v. cap. du
 comté de Namur. préfecture.
 Sambre-et-Meuse
 Namur (le comté de), prov. des
 Pays-Bas autrichiens
 Nancy, b. Cher
 Nanchan *ou* Nan-tchang, *Nan-*
cangum, v. de la province de
 Kiansi
 Nancy, *Nancelum*, v. cap. de la
 Lorraine. évêché. préfecture.
 Meurthe
 Nandrin, b. canton. Ourthe
 Nanfio, *Nauphe*, île de l'Archel-
 pel
 Nangasacki, *Nangasacum*, v. de
 l'île de Ximo-Fisen
 Nangis, v. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Nanhiong, v. de la province de
 Canton
 Nan-kin *ou* King-nin, *Nanquin-*
num, v. capit. de la province de
 Kiang-Nin
 Nans, b. canton. Aveyron
 Nanterre, *Neptodurum*, b. cant.
 Seine
 Nantes, *Nannetes*, v. de Bre-
 tagne. évêc. préf. Loire-Infé-
 rieure
 Nanteuil-le-Haudoin, *Nantogil-*
ium, v. canton. Oise
 Nantual, b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Nantua, *Nantuacum*, v. du Bu-
 gey. sous-préf. Ain
 Nantwich, v. de Cheshire
 Nantz, v. Gard
 Naopura, v. du roy. de Décan
 Naours, b. Somme
 Naples, *Neapolis*, v. capit. du
 royaume de même nom
 Naples (le royaume de), pays
 d'Italie

Naplouse, *Neapolis-Syria*, ville
 de Palestine
 Napok, b. Var
 Napoli, *Nauplia*, v. de Grèce
 Nara, v. de l'île de Nippon
 Narbonne, *Narbo*, v. du bas
 Languedoc. sous-préf. Aude
 Nardo, *Neritum*, v. de la Terre
 d'Otrante
 Naranja, *Narona*, v. de Dalma-
 tie
 Narin, v. de Sibérie
 Narni, *Narnia*, v. du duché de
 Spolette
 Naro, *Nara*, ville du val de Ma-
 zare
 Narsapour, v. de la côte de Co-
 romandel
 Narsingue *ou* Narsingapatan, v.
 dans le gouvern. de Bisma-
 gar
 Narva, *Nerva*, *Narva*, ville de
 l'Estonie
 Narvar, royaume et v. des états
 du grand Mogol
 Narsinals, b. canton. Lozère
 Nassau, *Nassovia* comté et v.
 d'Allemagne
 Nassogite, b. cant. Sambre-et-
 Meuse
 Natal, pays de la Cafrerie
 Natal-Los-Retes, v. cap. de la
 prov. de Rio-Grande
 Natungen, cercle du royaume de
 Prusse
 Natehez, peuple de la Louisi-
 ane
 Natchitoches, colonne française
 de la Louisiane
 Natolie, Anatolie, *ou* Asie mi-
 neure, *Anatolia*, presque île
 entre la mer Méditerranée et
 la mer Noire
 Nattal, comptoir anglais dans
 l'île de Sumatra
 Naucelle, b. canton. Aveyron
 Naumburg, *Neuburgum*, v. du
 cercle de la haute-Saxe
 Navan, b. du com. d'Est-Meath
 Navarette, *Navaretta*, v. de la
 vieille Castille
 Navarin *ou* Zunchio, *Abarinus*,
 v. de Grèce, dans la Morée
 Navarre (la haute), *Navarra*,
 roy. *ou* prov. d'Espagne
 Navarre (la basse), prov. de Fr.
 Basses-Pyrénées
 Navarrens *ou* Navarrens, *Na-*
varrenum, v. cant. B-Pyré-
 nées
 Navels, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Naven, ville de la moyenne
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Naves, b. Corrèze
 Navigateurs (ils des), îles de la
 mer du Sud
 Naxhou, v. de l'île de Laland
 Naxos, *Naxia*, *Naxus*, île et v.
 de l'Archipel
 Nay, b. cant. Haute-Loire
 Nay, v. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
 Nays *ou* Nas, b. Meuse
 Nazaire (S.), *Sanctus Nazarius*,
 b. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Nazareth, b. canton. Escout

Nazelles, *Navicellar*, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Neaufle-le-Vieux et Neaufle-le-Château, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Nebio ou Nebbio, v. de l'île de Corse
 Nebouzan, *Nebisianus*, prov. de France. Haute-Garonne
 Nebstich, dans le cerc. de Brinn
 Necaus, *Naga*, v. de la prov. de Bugie
 Necker, île de l'Océan mérid.
 Neckers-Gemund, v. du palatinat du Rhin
 Neckers-Ulm, ville de Franconie
 Neckersbarkel, b. cant. Escant
 Neckenruchten, b. cant. Meuse-Inférieure
 Ned-Rona, *Celama*, v. du roy. de Trémecén
 Neerwin, b. canton. Roër
 Neta, v. de la prov. de Zeb
 Negapatan ou Nagapattanam, *Nagapattanam*, v. du royaume de Tanjaour
 Nègros ou l'île des Nègres, île, l'une des Philippines
 Nétrafle, île sur la côte de Pégu
 Négropolisse, *Negrappissa*, b. canton. Lot
 Négrépoint, *Negrabontum*, île de Grèce, l'une de l'Archipel
 Négrépoint, *Chalcis*, v. cap. de l'île de même nom
 Nehavend ou Nouhavend, v. de la prov. de Chusistan
 Neiden, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Neim, v. du duché de Westphalie
 Nissa, île dependante de la v. d'Emblen
 Nissa, *Nissa*, v. du duché de Grotkau
 Nellenbourg, *Nellimburgum*, v. et landgraviat d'Allemagne
 Nelson (le port), port de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Nemorow, *Nemoravia*, ville du duché de Mecklenbourg
 Nemours, *Nemosium*, v. du Gatinois. Seine-et-Marne
 Nepi, *Nepeta*, v. du patrimoine de S. Pierre
 Néra, Nérou, et Banda, *Nera*, l'une des îles de Banda
 Nérac, *Neracum*, ville du Bazadais. sous-préf. Lot-et-Garonne
 Nerba, v. de Thuringe
 Nerestable, b. Loire
 Nericie, *Neritia*, province de Suède
 Neria, b. Allier
 Néronde, b. canton. Cher
 Néronde, v. Loire
 Néronne, b. canton. Loire
 Nertchinsk, v. de Sibirie
 Nervieux et Grenier, b. Loire
 Nesle, *Nigella*, v. cant. Soume
 Nestier, b. c. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Nèthes (deux), 70e département

de France, formé dans le Brandebourg
 Nettuno, *Neptunium*, v. de la Campagne de Rome
 Neubourg, v. de Bavière
 Neubourg, v. et baill. du haut palatinat de Bavière
 Neubourg, *Neoburgum*, duché et v. des états de l'électeur palatin
 Neubourg, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
 Neubourg, v. du Brisgau
 Neubourg, v. de la b. Autriche
 Neubourg, b. canton. Eure
 Neubourg ou Nybourg, ville de Danemarck
 Neuchâtel, comté souverain de Suisse
 Neuchâtel, *Neocomum*, v. cap. de la souv. de même nom
 Neuchbourg, b. cant. Forêts
 Neufbrisa-k, v. c. Haut-Rhin
 Neufchâteau, *Neostrum*, ville de Lorraine. sous-préfecture. Vosges
 Neufchâteau, b. cant. Forêts
 Neufchâtel-en-Bray, ville sous-préf. et. Seine-Inférieure
 Neufchâtel, v. canton. Aisne
 Neufmarché, b. Eure
 Neugarten ou Neugarden, v. de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Neuhaus, *Neoselium*, ville du cercle de Bœhlin
 Neuhaus, v. du haut Palatinat
 Neuhausel, *Neoselium*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Neuilley-Pont-de-Pierre, b. cant. Indre-et-Loire
 Neully, b. canton. Seine
 Neully-en-Thel, b. cant. Oise
 Neully-le-Réal, b. c. Allier
 Neully-les-Langres, b. canton. Haute-Marne
 Neully-St-Front, b. canton. Aisne
 Neumaréki, v. de la Carniole
 Neumack, *Neonarchia*, v. de la principauté de Breslaw
 Neung-sur-Beuvron, b. canton. Loiret-Cher
 Neurode, v. du comté de Glatz
 Neusaltz, v. du duché de Glougaux
 Neusaz, v. libre de Hongrie
 Neuss, b. canton. Roër
 Neustadt, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Neustadt, v. de Finlande
 Neustadt, ville du cercle d'Oldemutz
 Neustadt, v. du haut Burgraviat
 Neustadt, *Novo-stadium*, ville du duché de Wirtemberg
 Neustadt, v. du duc. d'Oppeln
 Neustadt, v. et baill. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 Neustadt, *Neonadium*, v. de la Thuringe
 Neustadt, *Neostadium*, v. de la Wagrie
 Neustadt, v. du duché de Meckelbourg

Neustadt, v. de la b. Autriche
 Neustadt, ville de l'évêché de Wurtemberg
 Neustadt, v. du pays d'Alsace
 Neustadt-Anderhart, *Nepesin*, v. du palatinat du Rhin
 Neustadtel, v. de Meise
 Neutrombach, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Neurich, v. canton. Combray
 Neurich, b. canton. Dordogne
 Neuville, b. cant. Vienne
 Neuville, b. canton. Eure
 Neuville-aux-Bois, b. c. Ardennes
 Neuville-les-Dames, b. c. Ardennes
 Neuville-r, v. Bas-Rhin
 Neuviller, b. Meurthe
 Neury, *Neuracum*, b. canton. Loire
 Neury-S.-Sépulchre, b. canton. Indre
 Neuw y, *Neuadonum*, b. canton. Meuse
 Neu-Yorek, v. cap. de l'état de la Nouvelle-York
 Nevele, b. canton. Essex
 Nevencaen ou Nevencaen, v. du duché de Mecklenbourg
 Neven-Clotter, baill. de l'emp. de Schwerin
 Neven-Dam, v. de la province de Marche de Brandebourg
 Nevenstein, ville du cercle de Hohenlohe
 Nevers, *Nivernum*, v. et évêché. Nivernois. préfet. Nivernois
 Neville, b. du pays de la Seine-Inférieure
 Newark, b. du comté de Nottingham
 New-Berne, v. de la Caroline septentrionale
 Newberry, v. du com. de Hampshire
 Newborow, bourg du comté de Wexfort
 New-Brunswick, établissement anglais dans l'Acadie
 Newcastle, *Gobi oceanica*, v. du Northumberland
 Newcastle, bourg. du comté de Dublin
 Newcastle-sur-Line, b. du com. de Stafford
 Newcastle, v. de la province de Delaware
 Neweyer, b. de la principauté de Saarbruck
 New-Jersey, l'un des 17 états Unis de l'Amérique
 Newmarket, v. de la province de Cambridge
 Newplimouth, *Neuadonum*, v. et port de la Nouvelle-Angleterre
 Newport, *Neo-Portus*, b. de l'île de Wight
 Newport, v. cap. de l'île de Rhod-Island, l'un des états Unis d'Amérique
 Newport, v. d'Amérique
 Newrandor, b. de la principauté de Galles
 Newry, b. du comté de Down
 Newtown, b. du comté de Lancaster

Newtown, b. de l'île de Wight
 Newtown, ville du comté de
 Down
 New-Zoll, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Nixon, b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Nixtract, Naytra, *Nitria*, comté
 et village de la h. Hongrie
 Noya, v. du Portugal
 Ngan-King, v. cap. du Kiang-
 Nan
 Ngan-Lo, v. du Houquang
 Nagamra, prov. de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Nacaria ou Icaria, île de l'Ar-
 chipel
 Nastro, *Neocastrum*, v. de la
 Calabre ultérieure
 Ne (le comté de), contrée de
 Suède
 Nea, *Nicea*, v. cap. du comté
 de même nom, évêc. préfet.
 Alpes-Maritimes
 Nea-de-la-Paille, v. c. Tanaro
 Neay, b. Yonne
 Neahabourg, v. du Korasan
 Neahabourg, ville du cercle de
 Brinn
 Neahar, îles des Indes
 Neolas (S.), b. cant. Haute-
 Garonne
 Neolas (S.), b. cant. Escout
 Neolas (S.), île du Cap-Vert
 Neolas (S.), Nicolasbourg ou
 Port, *Sinctus Nicolaus*, v. c.
 Meurthe
 Neolas-de-la-Chaume (S.), b.
 Vendée
 Neolas-de-la-Taille (S.), bourg.
 S. me-Inférieure
 Nicolas-de-Rédon (S.), b. cant.
 Loire-Inférieure
 Nicolo (S.), *Insula Sancti Nico-
 lae*, de de Trémiti
 Nicolstadt, ville du duché de
 Lagnitz
 Nicomédie, Comidia, Isnikmid,
Nicomedia, v. du Becsangil
 Nicoping, v. capitale de la Sué-
 dermanie
 Nicopoli ou Nigepoli, *Nicopolis*,
 v. de la Bulgarie
 Nicopoli ou Gianich, *Nicopolis*,
 v. de l'Arménie
 Nicosa, v. de la Sicile
 Nicosis, *Leucosion*, v. capit. de
 l'île de Chypre
 Nicotera, Nicodra, *Melama*, v.
 de la Calabre ultérieure
 Nieoya, v. de la province de Ni-
 caragua
 Niesara, *Neocæsarea*, v. de la
 Natolie
 Nidau, Nidow, *Nidavota*, baill.
 et v. du canton de Berne
 Nidda, v. de la haute Hesse
 Nidick, *Nidacum*, v. du duché
 de Juliers
 Nidoisau, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Niebla, *Elepha*, v. et comté de
 l'Andalousie
 Niedenstein, v. de la h. Hesse
 Niederbrom, b. c. Bas-Rhin
 Nidderolm, b. canton. Mont-
 Tonnerre

Niemez ou Timez, v. de Mol-
 davie
 Nienbourg, *Novoburgum*, v. du
 duché de Brunswick-Luné-
 bourg
 Nienbourg, v. de l'évêché de
 Munster
 Nieucheu ou Nien-tcheou, v. de
 la prov. de Chekiang
 Niépor (le), *Borysthenes*, fleuve
 d'Europe
 Niester (le), *Niestera*, fleuve de
 Pologne
 Nieuil, b. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Nieul, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Nieuport, *Novus-Portus*, v. cant.
 Lys
 Nieuport, v. de Hollande
 Nièves, *Nivium Insula*, île, l'une
 des Antilles
 Nièvre 71e département de Fr.
 formé dans le Nivernois
 Niger ou Rivière de Guinée,
Niger, fleuve d'Afrique
 Nigritie, *Nigritia*, grand pays
 d'Afrique
 Nikoping, v. capit. de l'île de
 Falster
 Nil, *Nilus*, fleuve d'Egypte
 Nimbourg, v. du cercle de Ke-
 nigerratz
 Niomeque, *Noviomagus*, v. cap.
 de la Gueldre hollandaise
 Nimica, *Nemausus*, v. du Lan-
 guedoc. évêc. préfet. Gard
 Nimrouf, v. de Pologne
 Nimptsch, v. de la principauté
 de Brieg
 Ning-po, v. du Che-King
 Ninive, *Ninive*, v. capitale de
 l'empire d'Assyrie
 Ninove, *Niniva*, v. c. Escout
 Nio, île de l'Archipel
 Niort, *Niortum*, v. de Poitou,
 préfet. Deux-Sèvres
 Niphon, *Niphonia*, île de l'Océan
 orientale
 Nirtengen, v. du duc. de Wir-
 temberg
 Nisaro, *Nisyros*, île de l'Archipel
 Nisibe, Nesbin, *Nisibis*, ville
 d'Asie
 Nisitra, île du roy. de Naples
 Nismi, Novogorod, ou le Novog-
 orod intérieure, *Novagardia*,
 duché et v. de Russie
 Nissa, *Naisus*, v. de la Servie
 Nisyn, v. d'Ukraine
 Nitrie (le desert de), fameuse
 solitude de la basse Egypte
 Niulhan, roy. de la Tartarie
 orientale
 Nivelle, *Nivigella*, v. du Bran-
 tant sous-préfecture. Dyle
 Nivernois (le), *Ducatus Niver-
 nenis*, prov. de France
 Niville, b. canton. Oise
 Nixapa, v. de la nouv. Espagne
 Nizic (S.), b. cant. Rhône
 Noaillé, b. canton. Vienne
 Noailles, village. cant. Oise
 Nocé, b. canton. Orne
 Nocera, *Nucerta*, v. du duché
 de Spolete

Nocera, v. du roy. de Naples
 Nocé, v. Garonne
 Noernberg, v. de la nouvelle
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Nogais, Tartares des bords de
 la mer Caspienne
 Nogaro, v. canton. Gers
 Nogent-l'Artaut, b. Aisne
 Nogent-le-Roy ou Nogent H.-
 Marne, *Novigentum Regis*, v.
 canton. Haute-Marne
 Nogent-Roullebois, v. canton.
 Eure-et-Loire
 Nogent-le-Rotrou, *Novigentum
 Petroci*, v. c. Eure-et-Loire
 Nogent-sur-Seine, v. de Cham-
 pagne. sous-préfet. Aube
 Noire-Etable, b. cant. Loire
 Noirmoutier, *Nigrum Monaste-
 rium*, v. de l'île de même
 nom. canton. Vendée
 Noizai, *Nuatum*, b. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Nolny, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Nole, *Nola*, v. du royaume de
 Naples
 Nole, *Nulum*, v. de l'Etat de
 Gènes
 Nom-de-Jésus, v. de l'île de
 Zébu, l'une des Philippines
 Nomeny, *Nomenium*, v. canton.
 Meurthe
 Nona, *Ænona*, v. de Dalmatie
 Nonancourt, b. cant. Eure
 Nonc, b. canton. Pô
 Nonette, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Nontron, b. sous-pr. Dordogne
 Nootka (baie de) ou du roi
 Georges, sur la côte occid.
 de l'Amérique
 Norcia, *Narsia*, v. du duché de
 Spolete
 Nord, 72e département de Fr.
 formé de la Flandre fran-
 çaise, du Hainaut, et du Cam-
 brésis
 Nord-Libre, v. canton. Nord.
 V. Condé
 Nordelles, nom des prov. du
 nord de la Suède
 Nord-n, *Nordenum*, v. de la pr.
 d'Ost-Frise
 Norderney, île sur la côte d'Ost-
 Frise
 Nordhausen, *Northusa*, v. dans
 le cercle de la haute Saxe
 Norlingen, Norling, *Nerolun-
 gua*, v. libre de la Souabe
 Nord-Nist, île d'Ecosse
 Nordstrand, île de Danemark
 Norfolk, *Norfolcia*, province
 d'Angleterre
 Norkoping, *Norcopia*, ville de
 Suède
 Normandie, *Normania*, prov. de
 France
 Noroy-le-Bourg, b. cant. Haute-
 Saône
 Norrent, b. c. Pas-de-Calais
 Nort, b. c. Loire-Inférieure
 Nortgau, c'est le palatinat de
 Bavière
 Northampton, *Nortantonia*, ville
 cap. du Northamptonshire

Northamptonshire, province d'Angleterre
 Northern, *Norheimum*, ville du duché de Brunswick
 Northen, ville de l'électorat de Mayence
 Northumberland, *Northumbria*, province d'Angleterre
 Norwège, *Norvegum*, royaume dans la Scandinavie
 Norwich, *Nordwicum*, v. cap. de la prov. de Norfolk
 Nossen, ville de Misnie
 Noto, *Netum*, ville capit. du val de Noto
 Noto (val de) l'un des 3 vals qui partagent la Sicile
 Notre-Dame du Port, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Notre-Dame du Til, b. Oise
 Nottingham, *Rugge*, v. cap. du Nottinghamshire
 Nottinghamshire, *Nottinghamia*, prov. d'Angleterre
 Noyan, b. Loiret
 Noyon, b. canton. Somme
 Noyvion, b. canton. Aisne
 Norna-Usolde, v. de la prov. de Permski
 Novale, *Nobilicum*, v. d'Italie
 Novare, *Novaria*, ville capit. du Novarese
 Novellare, *Novellara*, comté et ville d'Italie
 Noyes, b. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Novi, v. de l'Etat de Gènes
 Novibasar ou Jeni Basar, v. de la Turquie européenne
 Novigrad, ville de la Dalmatie turque
 Novigrad, v. de la Serbie
 Novigrade, *Novigradum*, comté et ville de la haute Hongrie
 Novion-Porcien, b. canton. Ardennes
 Novogorod-Velichi ou le grand Novogorod, *Novigordia*, duché et v. de Russie
 Novogrodeck, ville cap. de latina de même nom, en Russie
 Novogrod Severski, v. cap. d'un gouvernement de Russie
 Noyal-sur-Vilaine, b. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Noyant, b. e. Maine-et-Loire
 Noyen, b. Sarthe
 Noyer, *Nucetum*, v. Yonne
 Noyers, b. cant. Basses-Alpes
 Noyon, v. de l'Île-de-France, canton. Oise
 Nozai, b. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Nozeroy, *Nozeret*, *Nucillum*, v. canton. Jura
 Nubie, *Nubia*, roy. d'Afrique
 Nuestra Señora de la Paz, v. de l'Amérique méridionale
 Nuestra Señora de la Vittoria, v. du Mexique
 Nuillé, b. Mayenne
 Nuillé et Vandin, b. Mayenne
 Nuits, *Nutium*, v. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Numastieu, v. de l'île de Nippon
 Numbourg, v. de la basse Hesse

Nürnberg, *Norimberga*, v. cap. de la Franconie
 Nurlingen, v. de Souabe
 Nusco, v. du roy. de Naples
 Nuys ou Neus, *Novesium*, v. de l'électorat de Cologne
 Nyland, *Nylandia*, province de Suède
 Nymbourg, *Novoburgum*, v. de Bohême
 Nyon, *Nevidunum*, v. du canton de Berne
 Nyons, b. sous-préf. Drôme
 Nyslot, v. de Finlande
 Nystadt, port de Finlande

O.

O (St. Martin d'), b. Orne
 Oaco, prov. du roy. d'Angola
 Obavite, b. Corrèze
 Obolara, prov. de la Tartarie moscovite
 Oberhausen, b. e. Bas-Rhin
 Oberkirch, *Ipergraxia*, ville d'Alsace
 Obergelheim, b. cant. Mont-Tourme
 Obermosche, b. cant. Mont-Tourme
 Obernai, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Obernberg ou Nobernberg, v. de la Bavière
 Oberndorf, v. de la Souabe autrichienne
 Obernezell, v. de Bavière
 Obollah, v. de l'Iraqe pers.
 Obseld, v. du duché de Magdebourg
 Oby, *Obius*, gr. fleuve d'Asie
 Ocana, v. de la n. Castille
 Ochotsk, v. de Sibérie
 Ochsenfurt, *Bosporus*, ville de l'évêché de Wurzburg
 Ockham, v. d'Angleterre
 Ocreville, b. canton. Manche
 Oczakow, *Oziace*, pays et v. de la Bessarabie
 Odenkirchen, b. canton. Roër
 Odessée, *Ottonium*, v. de l'île de Funem
 Oderberg, v. de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Odenheim, v. du duché de Deux-Ponts
 Odenheim, v. du Palatinat
 Odowara ou Darou, v. de l'île de Nippon
 Oeland (l'île d') ou l'île du Foin, *Oriandis*, dans la mer Baltique
 Oena, v. de la Grèce
 O. sel. *Osilia*, île de la mer Balt.
 Oetmarsen, v. de l'Over-Yssel
 Oetting, Oettingen, ou Oettingen, *Oeni Pons*, v. de la Bavière
 Offembourg ou Offenbourg, *Offeniburgum*, v. de Souabe
 Ofenheim ou Uffingen, ville de Franconie
 Offranville, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure

Ohio, l'un des 17 Etat-Unis
 Oibo, île sur la côte de Langkai
 Oigues, b. Sembret-Meuse
 Oingt, v. Rhone
 Oira, *Uria*, ville de la Ténédos
 Oïtrante
 Oïrshack, b. canton. Meuse-Inférieure
 Oise, 73^e départem. de France, formé dans l'Île-de-France
 Oisemont, b. canton. Somme
 Oisau, b. Mayenne
 Oisy, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Okchampton, b. du Devon
 Okfara, v. cap. du royaume de Rutland
 Okota ou Okotsk, port de Russie asiatique
 Olargues, v. canton. Hérault
 Olaw, Ohlau, ou Olchava, b. Silésie
 Oldenbourg, *Oldenburgum*, et comté de Westphalie
 Oldenbourg ou Altona, v. de la Wagrie dans le Holstein
 Oldendorf, v. du cercle de Saxe
 Oldendorp ou Okendrop, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Oldenzel, *Solia*, ville de l'Over-Yssel
 Oldeslo, *Oudestoria*, ville de Wagrie dans le Holstein
 Oleron, *Olaria*, île et v. de la Gironde-Intérieure
 Oléron, *Hars*, v. du Bas-Poitou, préf. Basses-Pyrénées
 Olesko, v. du pal. de Galicie
 Oletta, v. Golo
 Olette, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Ohergues, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Olikia, *Oliza*, v. de la Russie
 Olimpe, mont. de la Grèce
 Olinde ou Perambuco, v. de l'île de Brésil
 Olioules, v. canton. Var
 Olive, *Oliva*, v. de la Sicile
 Oliva, v. du roy. de Valence
 Olivares, b. de la v. Castille
 Olivencia, *Olivencia*, ville de l'alentôgo
 Olivet, b. canton. Loiret
 Oliviers (la montagne de), b. Palestine
 Olmedo, v. de la v. Castille
 Olmutz, *Olmuntium*, ville de Moravie
 Olnitz, v. de l'empire russe
 Olonne, *Olona*, île, b. et v. du Bas-Poitou, Vendée
 Olonzac, b. canton. Hérault
 Ols ou Oels, *Ola*, v. de la Silésie
 Olten, *Olta*, v. du canton de Solure
 Omagh, b. d'Irlande
 Omaguas, peuple de l'Amérique méridionale
 Omer (St.), *Audomeres*, ville de l'Artois, sous-préf. de Calais
 Omol, v. de la Dale
 Omont, b. canton. Ardennes
 Onakoi, v. de Sibérie

ura, v. de la prov. de Fisen
 te ou Ognate, ville de la
 penye
 cap. du roy. de Fez
 ga. *Onega*, lac et riv. de
 Russie
 Oneglia, *Onelia*, ville
 l'Etat de Gènes
 ra, ville de la presqu'île en
 du Gange
 in. b. Loiret-Cher
 bourg, *Oostburgum*, ville.
 ington. Escaut
 rzele, b. canton. Escaut
 -Kosbecke. b. cant. Lys
 os, île de la mer du Sud
 en, v. du palat. de Sandor
 ul. b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 on, île de la mer du Sud
 de, b. Vaucluse
 n ou Oppolu, *Oppolia*,
 ché et v. de Silésie
 nau, v. de l'Ortenau
 enheim, *Oppenheim*, ville.
 on. Mont-Tonnerre
 do, *Oppidum*, ville de la Ca-
 bre ultérieure
 ortune (Ste.), b. Manche
 lo, v. du gouv. d'Aggerhus
 ch, v. de Bosnie
 our, b. Cantal
 ouranois, b. Charente
 ours-sur-Glaive, b. Haute-
 Saône
 ours-sur-Vairs, b. Haute-
 Saône
 on, b. Basses-Alpes
 n, v. du roy. de Trémecen
 tze, *Arausia*, v. du Dau-
 phiné. sous-préf. Vaucluse
 nre-Baudouin, v. de la princé-
 auté d'An'alt-Dessau
 aya, port de l'île de Téné-
 rie
 ach, v. de Romie
 ais, b. Seine-et-Marne
 asan, v. canton. Pô
 ra, *Urba*, v. du pays de Vaud
 e. *Orbeum*, v. c. Calvados
 nella, *Orbitellum*, v. de Tos-
 cane
 ales (les), *Orcades*, îles de
 Groenland
 ou, *Origiacum*, v. canton.
 Val
 olla, île, une des Caraïbes
 a Nuovi, v. du Bressan
 er, v. canton. H.-Alpes
 us, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 us, b. canton. Liamone
 val, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 ot, v. de Salésie
 en ou Urdingen, *Castra*
Urdinam, v. de l'électorat de
 Cologne
 ou Orduf, ville du Thu-
 ringe
 duna, *Ordunia*, ville de la
 Boscare
 oro, *Orebrea*, v. de la Né-
 chie
 erund, v. de l'Uplande
 el, mont. du Dauphiné

Orel, v. de la Russie europ.
 Orenbourg, v. de la Russie as-
 Orense, *Auria*, v. de la Galice
 Oréo, v. de l'île de Nègrepout
 Orisca, v. de la Carlie
 Oresmaux, b. Somme
 Orezza, v. canton. Golo
 Orta, Ourfa, *Edessa*, ville du
 Diarbeck
 Orford, *Orfordia*, v. du Suf-
 folck
 Orgaz, b. de la n. Castille
 Orgelet, v. canton. Jura
 Orgères, ville. canton. Eure-et-
 Loire
 Origny, v. canton. Bouches-du-
 Rhône
 Origny-Ste.-Benoite, b. Aime
 Orihuella, *Orcelis*, v. du roy. de
 Valence
 Orio, b. d'Espagne
 Oriolo, v. du Patrimoine de S.
 Pierre
 Oriou, v. de Podolie
 Oristagni, *Uselia*, v. de l'île de
 Sardaigne
 Oriza, roy. de l'Indostan
 Orlamunde ou Orlemunde, ville
 de Thuringe
 Orlando, v. du val de Demone
 Orléanois (l'), prov. de Fr.
 Orléans, *Aurelianum*, v. cap.
 de l'Orléanois. év. préfect.
 Loiret
 Orléans (la nouv.), ville capit.
 de la Louisiane
 Orléans, île du fleuve Saint
 Laurent
 Orme (l'), b. canton. Nièvre
 Ormes (les), b. Indre-et-Loire
 Ornoas, b. de la Morée
 Ornoind, duché de Momonie
 Ormus, *Armuzia*, golfe et île à
 l'entrée du golfe Persique
 Ornaicieux, b. Isère
 Ornano, v. cant. Liamone
 Ornans, v. canton. Doubs
 Orne (l'), 74e départ. de Fr.
 formé dans la Normandie
 Oropesa, v. du Pérou
 Oropesa, *Oropesa*, v. de la v.
 Castille
 Oruste Choux ou Roussi, v. de
 la Bulgarie
 Orasveg, *Oravicum*, ville de la
 haute Hongrie
 Orpière, b. canton. Hautes-
 Alpes
 Orsa, *Orsa*, v. de la Lithuanie
 Ors (S.), b. Dordogne
 Orsara, v. de l'Istrie
 Orsinarso, b. de la Calabre
 ultérieure
 Orsoy, *Orsivum*, ville du duché
 de Clèves
 Orta, v. du duché de Milan
 Ortagal, v. de Galice
 Ortenau (l'), contrée de Souabe
 Ortenbourg, b. de la b. Bavière
 Ortez, Ourtes, *Ortesium*, v.
 sous-préf. Basses-Pyrénées
 Orti, *Horianum*, ville de l'Etat
 de l'Eglise
 Ortone, v. de l'Abruzze ultér.

Oruba, île, l'une des Antilles
 Orviette, *Urbiventum*, pays et
 v. de l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Osaca, v. de l'île de Niphon
 Oschaz, v. de Misnie
 Oschersleben ou Oeerleben, v.
 de la princ. de Halberstadt
 Osimo, *Auzimum*, ville de la
 Marche d'Ancone
 Osnabruck, *Osnaburgum*, ville
 du cercle de Westphalie
 Osnabruck (l'év. d'), princip.
 du cercle de Westphalie
 Osorno, v. du Chili
 Osorno, b. de la v. Castille
 Osoro, *Asorus*, île et v. dans le
 golfe de Venise
 Osperen, b. canton. Forêts
 Ossaw, vallée du Béarn
 Ossery, contr. de la Lagénie
 Ostfeld, v. du cercle de basse
 Saxe
 Ostviana, v. du Lithuanie
 Ossun, b. cant. B.-Pyrénées
 Ossuna, *Ursa*, v. de l'Andalousie
 Ostabat, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Ostalrie, v. de la Catalogne
 Ostende, *Ostenda*, ville de la
 Flandre autr. canton. Lys
 Osterbourg, comté et v. de la
 v. Marche de Brandebourg
 Osterhoen, une des îles de Ferro
 Osterhofen, v. de la b. Bavière
 Osterland (l'), *Osterlandia*, con-
 trée de l'élect. de Saxe
 Osterode, v. cap. de la princ.
 de Grubenhagen
 Osterwick, v. de la principauté
 d'Halberstadt
 Osterwick, b. du Brabant hol.
 Oste-Stade (la Marche d'), *Os-
 ter-Stader-Marsch*, contrée du
 duché de Brême
 Ost-Frise, pays des Provinces-
 Unies
 Ostheina, v. de la principauté
 de Hanneberg
 Ostiques (les), peuples de la
 Sibirie
 Ostie, *Ostia*, v. de la Campagne
 de Rome
 Ostra, v. de Moravie
 Ostracine, v. d'Egypte
 Ostrog, duché et ville de la
 Volhynie
 Ostrovitz, b. de Morlaquie
 Ostuni, *Ostunium*, ville de la
 Terre d'Otrante
 Oswieczin, *Oswieczin*, ville du
 palatinat de Cracovie
 Oszurghetti, v. cap. du roy. de
 Guriel
 Othana, v. de l'île de Sardaigne
 Otrante, *Hydruntum*, v. du roy.
 de Naples
 Otrante (la Terre d'), prov. du
 roy. de Naples
 Otrar, v. de la Tartarie indép.
 Oticoli, v. du duché de Spo-
 lète
 Ottenwald, *Otonia sylva*, pet.
 pays du palatinat du Rhin
 Ottersberg, b. canton. Mont-
 Taurin

Ottesund, détroit du Jutland
 Otoschnitz, v. de la Dalmatie
 Otweiler, b. canton. Sarre
 Ourville, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Ouche, pays de Normandie
 Oudenarde, *Aldenardum*, ville
 de la Flandre austr. Escout
 Oudenbosc, b. du Brabant hol.
 Oudenbourg, *Aidenburgus*, v.
 Lys
 Oudewater, *Aquæ Veteres*, v. de
 Hollande
 Ougly, v. de l'Indostan
 Oulichy-le-Château, b. canton.
 Aisne
 Oulx, b. canton. Pô
 Ourature, île à la pointe du
 Jeûnapatau
 Ourcia, s. b. Hautes-Alpes
 Ouren, v. de l'Estramadure
 portugaise
 Ourique, *Ourica*, v. de l'Alen-
 tejo
 Ouroux, v. Nièvre
 Ourthe, 75^e dép. de France,
 formé dans l'Évêc. de Liège
 Ourville, b. cant. Seine-Infér.
 Ousson, b. Loiret
 Oust, v. canton. Ariège
 Ousting, *Ustinga*, prov. et v. de
 Russie
 Outououca, nation sauvage de
 la nouvelle France
 Ou-Tcheou, v. du Quang-Si
 Ouscilan, b. Aude
 Ouzouers-sur-Loire, b. canton.
 Loiret
 Over-Assel (l'), *T. australiana Pro-*
vincies-Unies
 Oviédo, *Ovietum*, ville cap. de
 l'Asturie d'Oviédo
 Owerre ou Oweiro, roy. et b.
 d'Afrique
 O-Whit-ite, une des îles Sand-
 wick
 Oxford, *Oxonium*, prov. et ville
 d'Angleterre
 Oxfordshire, prov. d'Angleterre
 Ozu, prin. de l'île de Nippon
 Oze, *Insularia*, v. Pas-de-Calais
 Oyonnax, b. canton. Ain
 Ozeuch, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Ozillae (S. Michel d'), bourg.
 Charente-Inférieure

P.

PACAMORES, Gualsongo, ou
 Las Salinas, gouv. de l'Aud.
 de Quito
 Pacaudière (la), b. cant. Loire
 Pacena, bourgade du royaume
 d'Achem
 Pachacamac, vallée du Pérou
 Pacy, *Paciacum*, v. cant. Eure
 Padrborn, *Paderborna*, v. cap.
 de la Westphalie
 Padouan (le), prov. de l'Etat de
 Venise
 Padouens (les), l'un des peuples
 de la Louisiane

Padoue, *Patavium*, v. cap. du
 Padouan
 Padron, *Iria Flavia*, v. de la
 Galice
 Padstow, b. du comté de Corn-
 wall
 Paesana, b. canton. Stora
 Paffenhoffen, v. Bas-Rhin
 Pago, *Paganorum Insula*, île de
 la mer d'Istrie
 Pailhès, v. Ariège
 Paimboeuf, v. cant. Loire-Infér.
 Paimpol, v. ca. Côtes-du-Nord
 Pairier (le), b. Vendée
 Paisky, v. d'Ecosse
 Païta, v. du Pérou
 Pal (S.), b. Haute-Loire
 Palacios, *Palatium*, ville de
 l'Ancalousie
 Palais (le), *Palatium*, v. cap. de
 l'île de Belle-Île. Morbihan
 Palais (S.), *Fanum Sancti Pala-*
gii, b. e. Basses-Pyrénées
 Palaiseaux, b. e. Seine-et-Oise
 Palamos, *Palamos*, ville de la
 Catalogne
 Palanka, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Palapoli, *Palapoli*, ville de la
 Caramanie
 Palatinat (le haut et le bas), *Pa-*
latinatus, gr. prov. d'Allem.
 Palazuolo, *Palatium*, v. du val
 de Noto
 Palencia, *Palencia*, ville du roy.
 de Léon
 Palerme, *Panormus*, v. du val
 de Mazarre
 Palicoli, v. de la côte de Cilicie
 Palestine, contrée de l'Asie-
 mineure
 Palestrine, *Præneste*, ville de la
 Compagne de Rome
 Paliccate ou Palicat, v. du roy.
 de Carnate
 Palice (la), *Palicia*, v. sous-préf.
 Allier
 Palicours, peuple de la Guyane
 Palimbua ou Palimban, *Palm-*
banum, roy. et v. dans l'île
 de Sumatra
 Palizoul, b. canton. Forêts
 Fulkati, lac du pays des Eluths
 Palliano, *Pallianum*, ville de la
 Campagne de Rome
 Pallings, b. canton. Saône-et-
 Loire
 Pallu (la), b. Orne
 Palluau, b. canton. Vendée
 Palma ou Palma Nova, *Palma*,
 v. dans l'Etat de Venise
 Palme (in), b. Pyrénées-Orient.
 Palme (île de), l'une des Can-
 naries
 Palmela, v. de l'Estramadure
 portugaise
 Palmes (le cap des), dans la
 Guinée sept.
 Palmyre ou Tadmor, ville de
 Syrie
 Palomera, *Palumbaria*, v. de
 l'île Majorque
 Palos, *Falus*, v. de l'Andalousie
 Palotta, *Palota*, v. de la basse
 Hotagrie

Palsey, *Palesium*, v. de la pr.
 de Clydenale
 Paluan, *Palucium*, b. Inar.
 Paluan, b. Venise
 Palude, *Palus*, v. du gouv.
 d'Erzerom
 Palus Méridies (les), b. de
 Zabache, *Palus*, b. de
 golfe entre l'Europe et l'Asie
 Panniers ou Panniez, s. p. de
 sous-préf. Ariège
 Pampelonne, *Pampelona*, v. de
 Tarn
 Pampelune, *Pampelona*, v. de
 de la Navarre
 Pampelune, *Pampelona*, ville
 roy. de Gr-nade
 Pamprou, *Pampre*, b. Doubs
 vry
 Pan ou Pahan, v. de la pr.
 qu'île de Malaca
 Panama, *Panama*, v. de l'Etat
 de Lima
 Panane, v. du roy. de Célèbes
 Panari, l'une des îles de l'Inde
 Panarican, *Panarican*, v. de
 et v. dans l'île de Java
 Panay, *Panay*, grande île
 des Philippines
 Pancale, *Pancale*, v. de
 Piémont
 Pandataria, l'une des îles de
 Fanga, *Panga*, ville du roy.
 Congo
 Pange, b. canton. Moselle
 Pangu, province du roy.
 Congo
 Paniane, comptoir holland.
 la côte de Malabar
 Panis (les), peuples de l'Asie
 siane
 Panormo, *Panormus*, ville
 l'Épire
 Pantalarie, *Pantalara*, ville de
 Méditerranée
 Pantin, village. canton. Sa.
 Pannuco, *Pannuco*, prov. d'Espagne
 la nouv. Espagne
 Pao-King, *Pooking*, v. de
 prov. de Huquan
 Paoning, *Paoting*, ville de
 prov. de Szechuen
 Paotino, *Paotino*, ville de
 prov. de Pe-Tche-Li
 Papa, *Mogecium Papa*, b. de
 basse Hongrie
 Papoul (S.), *Sanctus Pappus*,
 ville. Aude
 Pappenheim, *Papenheim*, ville
 de Francovie
 Paques, île de la mer du Sud
 Para, v. du Brésil
 Paragoya ou Parago, *Parago*,
 île de la mer des Indes
 Paraguay (le), *Paraguay*, v. de
 de l'Amérique méridionale
 Pariba, *Pariba*, v. du Brésil
 Paramaribo, colonie holland.
 prov. de Surinam
 Paraso, b. canton. Golo
 Paray-le-Monial, *Paracium*,
 canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Parchim, *Parchim*, v. de l'Ét.
 cle de basse Saxe

rdoux (S.), b. Puy-de-Dôme
rdoux (S.), b. Deux-Sèvres
rdoux (S.), b. Creuse
rdoux-la-Rivière, b. canton.
Dordogne
rdubitz, v. de Bohême
rentis-de-Born, b. canton.
rundes
rentis, *Parentium*, ville de
Istrie
régnon (S.), b. Hérault
régnon, *Elce Portus*, ville de
l'Albanie vénitienne
régnon, contrée de la Guyane
régnon-l'évêque, b. canton.
régnon
régnon ou Sancta Parilla (la), v.
de Péron
régnon, *Lwetta Parisiorum*, ville
cap. de la France. archevêc.
régnon. Seine
régnon, *Parma*, v. cap. du duché
de même nom
régnon (le duché de), province
d'Italie
régnon (le), *Parnassus*, mont.
de la Livadie
régnon ou Pernau, *Pernavia*, v.
de la Livonie
régnon, b. Mayenne
régnon, île de l'Archipel, l'une
des Cyclades
régnon, *Parium*, v. cap. de l'île
de Paros
régnon, *Partinlacum*, v. c.
deux-Sèvres
régnon-Calais, canal qui sépare
la Manche de la mer du Nord.
régnon, département de France,
formé de la basse Picardie et
de l'Artois
régnon, b. d'Ecosse
régnon, v. du Guipuscoa
régnon, b. canton. Orne
régnon, v. de Serbie
régnon, v. de l'île de Java
régnon, v. de la Manche-et-Loire
régnon, *Passavia*, v. de la basse
Saxie
régnon, b. cant. Lys
régnon, *Parvatum*, v. du
Saxe de la haut. Saxe
régnon, *Passignianum*, v.
de l'Etat de l'Eglise
régnon ou S. Juan de Pasto, ville
de Popayan
régnon, *Paterniana*, v. de la
vieille Castille
régnon (les), *Patagones*, peuples
de la Terre Magellanique
régnon ou Payani, *Perimudum*,
v. de la presqu'île de Ma-
daga
régnon, peuples des Etats du
grand-Mogol
régnon, *Passium*, v. cant. Loiret
régnon, v. de Hanovre
régnon-Noster, île de la mer des
Indes
régnon (S.), b. Sarthe
régnon (S.), b. cant. Sarthe
régnon, *Pacta*, golfe et ville de
Sicile
régnon, île de l'Archipel

Patna, *Paina*, v. de la province
de Bahar
Patras, *Patras*, v. cap. du duché
de Clarence
Patrimoine de Saint-Pierre (le),
Patrimonium Sancti-Petri,
province des Etats du pape
Patro, b. canton. Golo
Patschkau, ville du duché de
Grotkau
Paturages, b. cant. Jemmapes
Pau, *Palum*, v. cap. du Béarn.
préfecture. Basses-Pyrénées
Pauillac, b. canton. Gironde
Paul (S.), Cap de Joux, b. cant.
Tarn
Paul (S.), b. Haute-Vienne
Paul (S.), b. Gard
Paul (S.), v. Var
Paul (S.), *Sanctus Paulus*, v. du
Brésil
Paul-de-Fenouillères (S.), ville.
canton. Pyrénées-Orientales
Paul-trois-Châteaux (S.), *Augu-
sta Tricastinorum*, ville.
Drôme
Paulle, *Paula*, v. du royaume de
Naples
Paulhac, b. Cantal
Paulhan, b. Hérault
Paulien (S.), b. canton. Haute-
Loire
Paulilhaguet, v. c. Haute-Loire
Paulin, b. Tarn
Paulnay, b. Indre-et-Loire
Pausa, v. du Voigtland
Pausilype, *Pausilypus*, montag.
de la Terre de Labour
Pautzka, *Putiscum*, ville de la
Pomerelle
Pavesin, b. Rhône
Pavie, *Papia*, ville du duché de
Milan
Pavie, v. Gers
Pavilly, b. canton. Seine-Infé-
rieure
Pavosian, *Pavosianum*, v. de
l'île de S. Thomé
Pavolock, v. de Pologne
Pawlowski, v. du gouvern. de
Petersbourg
Payenne, *Patarnicus*, ville du
canton de Berne
Payrac, b. canton. Lot
Pays-Bas (les), *Belgium*, grande
contrée d'Europe, partie à la
France, partie à la Hollande
Payz, île de la mer des Indes
Pé (S.), b. Basses-Pyrénées
Pé (S.), b. Hautes-Pyrénées
Péan, *Peannum*, v. capit. de la
prov. de Péando
Péando, prov. de la Corée
Pec (le), b. Seine-et-Oise
Pech, v. de la Serbie
Pechlarn, *Arlape*, v. de la basse
Autriche
Pedena, *Petina*, v. de l'Istrie
autrichienne
Pedit, *Pedira*, roy. et ville de
l'île de Sumatra
Pedraza de la Sierra, b. de la
vieille Castille
Pedro (S.), v. de la vieille Cas-
tille

Péebles, prov. et v. de l'Ecosse
méridionale
Peer, v. cant. Meuse-Inférieure
Pégau, v. de Minie
Pegnafiel, *Penafela*, ville de la
vieille Castille
Pegna-Flor, *Pena-flos*, ville de
l'Andalousie
Pegna-Maçon, v. de la prov. de
Beira
Pegnaranda, v. et duché de la
vieille Castille
Pegnitz, v. de Franconie
Pegu, *Pegum*, roy. qui fait par-
tie des Etats du roy. d'Ava
Peine, *Peina*, *Poyman Castrum*,
v. de l'évêché de Hildesheim
Peire (S.), b. canton. Stura
Peitz, v. de la basse Lusace
Pékin ou Chun-Tien, *Peckinum*,
v. capit. de la Chine
Pélerin (le), b. canton. Loire-
Inférieure
Pelew (les îles), dans la mer Pa-
cifique
Pelissane, b. Bouches-du-Rhône
Pellegrie, v. canton. Gironde
Pellonnaille, v. Maine-et-Loire
Pelussin, b. canton. Loire
Pelyss, *Pelyssa*, comté et v. de
Hongrie
Pemba ou Pembo, prov. et ville
du royaume de Congo
Pembroke, *Pembrotium*, v.
cap. du Pembrokeshire
Pembrokeshire, prov. d'Angle-
terre
Pena-Garcia, v. de la province
de Beira
Penaiva, v. de la province de
Beira
Penaudier, v. Aude
Peniche, v. de l'Estramadure
portugaise
Penick, *Penica*, v. de Minie
Penisola, *Peninsula*, v. du roy.
de Valence
Penne, *Penna*, v. Aveyron
Penne, b. cant. Lot-et-Garonne
Penmon-de-Vlecz, place d'Ati.
Penryn, *Boletium*, b. de Corn-
ouailles
Pensa, gov. et v. de Russie
Pennsylvanie, *Pensylvania*, l'un
des 17 Etats-Unis
Penthièvre, comté de la Bre-
tagne
Pequy, île de la province de
Huquang
Pequy ou Piquigny, *Pincin-
nium*, v. Somme
Péray (S.), b. cant. Ardèche
Perche (le), *Perticum*, prov. de
France
Perch-Gouet, pays de l'Or-
léannois
Perey, b. canton. Manche
Père (S.), b. Seine-et-Marne
Père (S.), b. Manche
Père-en-Retz (S.), b. canton.
Loire-Inférieure
Pereslaw, *Perenslavia*, v. du
palatinat de Kiovie
Peretzas, *Peregia*, v. cap. de la
haute Hongrie

Peraslavskoy, *Pereslavia*, v. du duché de Rostlove
 Perreuil, b. Charente
 Pergame, ou Pergamo, *Pergamum*, v. de la Natolie
 Perrell ou Pregell, *Pregelila*, vallée des Grisons
 Perignac, b. Charente
 Périgné, b. Deux-Sèvres
 Périgord (le), *Ager Petrororien-*
sis, prov. de France
 Périgueux, *Petrocrinum*, v. cap. du Périgord, préf. Dordogne
 Périnako, village, canton. Alpes-Maritimes
 Perleberg, v. cap. de la Marche de Prignitz
 Permski ou Pernie, *Permia*, prov. et v. de Russie
 Pernes, v. canton. Vaucluse
 Pernes, *Perna*, v. Pas-de-Calais
 Péronne, *Perona*, v. capit. du Santerre, sous-préf. Somme
 Pérou (le), *Peruvia*, gr. pays de l'Amérique méridionale
 Pérouges, v. Ain
 Pérouse, *Perousia*, v. capit. du Pérugin
 Péroux, v. ou b. canton. Pô
 Perpezat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Perpignan, *Ebna*, v. capit. du Roussillon, préfec. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Perrera, b. canton. Pô
 Perreux (S.), v. canton. Loire
 Perrière (la), v. Orne
 Perriers, b. canton. Manche
 Perros-Guirec, b. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
 Persac, b. Vienne
 Perse, *Persia*, roy. d'Asie
 Persique (golfe), entre la Perse et l'Arabie
 Perth ou Saint-Johnstown, *Perthum*, v. et comté d'Ecosse
 Pertuis (le), *Pagus Pertigus*, contrée de Champagne
 Pertuis, *Pertusium*, v. canton. Vaucluse
 Pérugin ou Pérousin, pays dans l'État de l'Église
 Péruwelz, b. cant. Jemmapes
 Pervencheres, b. cant. Orne
 Perwez, b. canton. Dyle
 Pesaro, *Pisaurum*, v. capit. du duché d'Urbain
 Pescara, *Aternum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Peschiera (la côte de la), pointe méridionale de la péninsule de l'Inde
 Pesciera ou Pesquaire, *Pesciera*, v. du Véronnois
 Pesca, v. de la Toscane
 Pescans, *Pescanum*, v. canton. Hérault
 Pesnick ou Bœsmeeck, v. de Thuringe
 Pesnes, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Pessan, b. Gers
 Pesse, b. canton. Gironde
 Pest, v. et comté de la haute Hongrie
 Pestu ou Pestum, v. du roy. de Naples

Petsguey, pays du Brésil
 Petau, Petaw, ou Pettau, *Petra*, v. de la basse Stirie
 Pé-Tche-Li ou Tcheli, ou Li-Pa-Fou, *Pechinensis Provincia*, prov. sept. de la Chine
 Pétersbourg, *Petvaria*, ville du Northamptonshire
 Pétersbourg (S.), *Petropolis*, v. cap. de la Russie, dans l'Ingrerie
 Pétersbourg, v. de Bohême
 Petersfield, b. du Hampshire
 Petshagen, v. de la princip. de Minden
 Petigliane, *Petigliana*, ville du Siennois
 Petite-Pierre (la), b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Petites-Chiettes, b. cant. Jura
 Petra, v. de l'Arabie pétrée
 Petriina, v. de la Croatie autrichienne
 Petri-Varadin ou Peter-Varadin, v. du duché de Surnutun
 Petzora, prov. de la Moscovic
 Peyrac, b. canton. Aude
 Peyrat, v. Haute-Vienne
 Peyre, b. Vienne
 Peyrehorade, v. cant. Landes
 Peyrelau, b. cant. Aveyron
 Peyrillat, b. Haute-Vienne
 Peyrin, b. Drôme
 Peyrolles, b. canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Peyroux, b. Vienne
 Peyrouse, *Petrocia*, v. Aveyron
 Pezenne (Ste.), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Pezilla, b. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Pfaffenhofen, v. et baillage dans la haute Bavière
 Pfaffenhofen, v. Bas-Rhin
 Pfälzel, b. canton. Sarre
 Pflerseim, v. Mont-Tonnerre
 Pfing, *Fines*, v. et baillage de Suisse
 Pfoerten, *Porta*, v. de la basse Lusace
 Pfortheim, *Pforzernium*, v. dans la Souabe
 Pfreimd, v. cap. du comté de Leuchtenberg
 Pfullendorff, *Brugadurum*, ville du cercle de Souabe
 Phalempin, v. Nord
 Phalsbourg ou Phalzbourg, *Phalsburgum*, v. c. Meurthe
 Phase (le) ou Fachs, *Phasis*, grand fleuve d'Asie
 Philadelphie ou Allachars, *Philadelphia*, v. de la Natolie
 Philadelphie, v. cap. de la Pensylvanie
 Philibert (S.), b. cant. Loire-Inférieure
 Philippe (S.), v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Philippville, *Philippopolis*, v. du Hainaut, canton. Ardennes
 Philippines (les), *Philippinae*, îles de la mer des Indes
 Philippines (les nouvelles) ou

les Des Pelew, îles de la mer des Indes. F. Pelew
 Philippopol, *Philippopolis*, v. de la Romanie
 Philipsstadt, *Philippopolis*, v. dans le Vermland
 Philisbourg ou Philsberr, *Philippburgum*, ville dans le cercle du haut Rhin
 Piat, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Piave (la), *Anassus*, fleuve d'Italie
 Pibrac, v. Haute-Garonne
 Picardie (la), *Picardia*, prov. de France
 Picaucville, b. Manche
 Picherie, v. Aude
 Pico ou Île de Pie, Prov. de l'Océan
 Pieuquigny, b. cant. Somme
 Piémont, *Pedemontium*, partie d'Italie formant actuellement 6 départements de France
 Pienza, *Pientia*, v. dans le Siennois
 Pierre, b. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Pierre-Buffière, bourg. cant. Haute-Vienne
 Pierre-Châtel, v. Ain
 Pierre-d'Albigny (S.), b. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Pierre (S.), d'Oléron, b. cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Pierre-Eglise (S.), b. cant. Maubege
 Pierre-Fontaine, b. cant. Doubs
 Pierre-Fons, *Petri Fons*, v. Oise
 Pierre-Fort, b. cant. Cantal
 Pierre-Latte, b. cant. Drôme
 Pierre-de-Chignac (S.), Somme
 Petrus, village, canton. Ardennes
 Pierre (île de S.), *Aspinus Insula*, île dépendante de celle de Sardaigne
 Pierre (île de S.), île du golfe de Bienna
 Pierre (île de S.), île du golfe de S. Laurent
 Pierre de Moissac (S.), cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Pierre-le-Moutiers (S.), *Petri Monasterium*, v. cant. Nièvre
 Pierre-sur-Dive (S.), b. cant. Calvados
 Pierrefitte, b. canton. Meuse
 Pierreville (S.), b. cant. Ardennes
 Pietra-Pugno, b. canton. Gênes
 Pietrikow ou Petrikow, *Petrocavia*, v. du palatinat de Cracovie
 Pieu (les), b. cant. Manche
 Pignan, b. Hérault
 Pignans, v. Var
 Pigne, b. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
 Pignerol, v. du Piémont, cercle sous-préfecture. Pô
 Pils, montagne de France
 Pilate, montagne de Suisse, près de Lucerne
 Pilau, v. de Prusse, sur la mer Baltique

gram, v. du cercle de Bechen
 sen, *Pelsina*, v. cap. du cer-
 cle de Bohême
 ou Pilsna, *Pilsna*, v. du
 palatinat de Sandomir
 ou Pyltyn, v. du duché
 de Courlande
 el, b. Isère
 y, b. canton. Aube
 y-Luxembourg, b. Anbe
 g-Lang, *Pingianum*, v. de la
 province de Chansi
 g-Léang, *Pingleanum*, v. de
 la province de Chansi
 glo, *Pinglum*, v. de la prov.
 de Quang-Si
 chel, *Pinellum*, contrée et v.
 de la prov. de Tra-los-Montes
 ma, v. de l'Abrozze ultérie-
 ure
 menberg ou Pinneberg, *Pin-
 nberga*, b. et comté de la
 Sromartie
 no, b. de l'île de Corse. Golo
 nois, b. canton. Haute-Loire
 nos, de de l'Amérique septen-
 trionale
 nsko ou Pinsk, *Pinscum*, v. du
 palatinat de Brzescie
 onng, b. Vaucluse
 ombino, *Plumbinum*, v. cap.
 d'une princip. de même nom
 sur la côte de Toscane
 onsat, b. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 ophy, v. du roy. de Bengale
 oniac, b. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 que-La ou Mont-Vallier, haute
 montagne des Pyrénées
 rano, v. dans l'Asurie vénit.
 rmail, b. Sarthe
 ri, contrée du roy. de Loango
 rousens, b. canton. Mont-
 Tonnerre
 rma, v. de Mésie
 san (le), pays en Toscane
 saty, b. Charente-Inférieure
 scadores ou Psgadores, îles
 entre l'île Formose et la
 Chine
 seima, v. de l'Abrozze citér.
 seo, *Piscun*, v. dans l'au-
 dience de Lima
 se, *Pise*, v. capitale du Pisan
 so ck, v. dans le cercle de Pra-
 chem
 ssois, b. canton. Landes
 stois, *Pistoia*, v. de la Toscane
 itan, province des états du
 Mogol
 ithea ou Laponie de Pithea,
 prov. de la Laponie suédoise
 ithiviers ou Pluviers, *Pitue-
 rium*, v. de la Beauce. sous-
 préfecture: Loiret
 tschen, *Pitca*, v. de la prov.
 de Brieg
 tten, v. de la basse Autriche
 zigitone, Pichithone, *Pi-
 rho*, v. dans le Crémonois
 Plabenne, b. cant. Finistère
 Placé, b. Mayenne
 Placencia, *Placenta*, v. de l'Es-
 tramadure espagnole
 Placencia, *Placencia*, v. de la
 province de Guipuzcoa

Plaine (la), *Plana*, b. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Plaisance, *Placencia*, duché et v.
 d'Italie
 Plaisance, *Placencia*, v. canton.
 Gers
 Plaisance, v. de l'Amérique
 Planay ou Plaungy, v. Aube
 Planches, b. canton. Jura
 Plaucôt, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plane, île de la mer Méditer-
 ranée
 Planicz (l'île de), île de la mer
 Méditerranée
 Plinous (l'île de), île de la mer
 de Toscane
 Planzat ou Blanzat, b. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Plassac, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Plata (la), *Argentia*, v. cap. de
 la prov. de Los-Charcas
 Plata (la), grande rivière de
 l'Amérique méridionale
 Platte, v. Moselle
 Plauen, v. de la moyenne Mar-
 che de Brandebourg
 Planzat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Plage, *Plage*, ou Plaven, v. du
 duché de Meckelbourg
 Plaven, *Plavia*, v. de l'électorat
 de Saxe
 Pleau, v. de Thuringe
 Pleau (la), b. cant. Corrèze
 Pleaux, b. canton. Cantal
 Pleiburg, v. de la Carinthie
 Pleinefougères, b. cant. Ille-et-
 Vilaine
 Plelan, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plelan, b. cant. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Ples, Pless, ou Plesse, v. de la
 haute Silésie
 Pleskow ou Pskow, *Plescovia*,
 v. et duché de Russie
 Plesse ou Plessen, comté dans
 la princ. de Grubenhagen
 Plestin, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Pleumet, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plurs, b. Marne
 Pleurtuit, b. canton. Ille-et-
 Vilaine
 Pleyben, b. canton. Finistère
 Pleybourg, v. de la Carinthie
 Pleystein ou Bleistain, v. dans
 le nouv. palatinat de Bavière
 Ploesco, *Plouescum*, v. et palat.
 de la grande Pologne
 Ploen, Plona, v. et principauté
 du duché de Holstein
 Plœrmel, v. de Bretagne. sous-
 préfecture. Morbihan
 Ploëuc, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plogastel, b. cant. Finistère
 Plombières, *Plumbaria*, ville
 canton. Vosges
 Plomion, b. Aisne
 Plouagat, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plouaret, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plouay, b. canton. Morbihan

Ploubalay, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Ploudalmezeau, b. canton. Fi-
 nistère
 Ploudiry, b. canton. Finistère
 Plouescat, b. canton. Finistère
 Plouguenast, b. canton. Côtes-
 du-Nord
 Plouguerneau, b. c. Finistère
 Plouha, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Plouzévodé, b. c. Finistère
 Pludentz, v. et comté de la
 Souabe autrichienne
 Plumartin, b. canton. Vienne
 Plume (la), v. canton. Lot-et-
 Garonne
 Pluvigner, b. cant. Morbihan
 Plymouth, *Plimuthum*, v. dans
 le Devonshire
 Plympton, b. dans le Devon-
 shire
 Pô (le), *Pothus*, grand fleuve
 d'Italie
 Pô, 77e département de Fr.
 formé dans le Piémont
 Podensac, b. cant. Gironde
 Podewils, comté du duché de
 Cassubie
 Podiebrad, v. du cercle de Kœ-
 niggratz
 Podlaquie, *Podlaquia*, palatinat
 et duché de Pologne
 Podolie, *Podolia*, palatinat de
 la petite Pologne
 Poelten (S.) ou St-Hippolite,
Fanum Sancti Hyppolyti, v. de
 la basse Autriche
 Poggio, b. de Toscane
 Poilly, b. Loiret
 Poiré-sous-la-Roche, b. canton.
 Vendée
 Poirin, b. canton. Pô
 Poissy, *Pinciacum*, v. canton.
 Seine-et-Oise
 Poitiers, *Pictavi*, v. capitale
 du Poitou. évêc. préfecture.
 Vienne
 Poitou, *Pictaviensis*, province
 de France
 Poix, *Pisur*, v. cant. Somme
 Poix (S.), b. cant. Manche
 Pokucie, *Pokucia*, contrée de
 la Pologne
 Pol (S.), v. de l'Artois. sous-
 préfecture. Pas-de-Calais
 Poi-de-Léon (S.), b. canton. Fi-
 nistère
 Pola, *Pola*, v. de l'Istrie véni-
 tienne
 Polania, v. dans le val de Dé-
 mona
 Polch, b. c. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Polésie, nom que l'on donne au
 palatinat de Brzescie
 Polesine de Rovigo (la), prov.
 dans la république de Venise
 Policandro, *Philocandros*, île,
 l'une des Cyclades
 Policastro, *Palavocastrum*, v. du
 royaume de Naples
 Polignac, b. Haute-Loire
 Polignano, *Polinianum*, v. de
 la Terre de Bari
 Poligny, *Polinianum*, v. de la

Franche-Comté, s.-préf. Jura
 Polina, Polizza, *Polonium*, ville
 dans le val de Démons
 Polona, *Polonia*, v. de l'Alba-
 nie
 Polna, v. dans le cercle d'Iglaw
 Polone, *Polonia*, gr. royaume
 d'Europe
 Polozk, *Polocium*, ville de la
 Lithuanie
 Polost, ou Polczk, palat. du
 duché de Lithuanie
 Pomard, b. Côte-d'Or
 Pomélie (la), *Pomponiana*, lie
 de la Méditerranée
 Pomeranie, *Pomerania*, prov.
 du cercle de la haute Saxe
 Pomeranie, *Pomerania*, contrée
 de la Pologne
 Pomerul, b. Hérault
 Poméranie, prov. du royaume
 de Prusse
 Pommar, z. b. Landes
 Pommeraye (la), b. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Pommeraye (la), b. Deux-Sèvres
 Pompein, v. d'Italie
 Pontes (les îles), *Pontia*, lies de
 la mer Méditerranée
 Pondichéry ou Pontichéry, *Pon-
 ticherum*, v. des Indes orienta-
 les
 Pong-Hou, lies dans la prov. de
 Fo-Kien
 Pont, *Pontes*, v. cant. Charente-
 Inférieure
 Pont (S.), b. canton. Hérault
 Pont de Tornais (S.), *Sanctus
 Pontus*, v. du bas Languedoc.
 sous-préfecture. Hérault
 Pont, b. canton. Dore
 Pontac, v. Basses-Pyrénées
 Pont-à-Mareq, b. cant. Nord
 Pont-à-Mousson, b. canton.
 Murthe
 Pontailleur-sur-Saône, b. cant.
 Côte-d'Or
 Pontarion, b. cant. Creuse
 Pontarlier, *Pontarum*, ville de
 Franche-Comté. sous-préfec-
 ture. Doubs
 Pont-Audemer, *Pons Autonari*,
 v. sous-préfecture. Eure
 Pontault, r.-Landogne, b. cant.
 Puy-de-Dôme
 Pont-à-Vendin, b. Nord
 Pontaven, b. cant. Finistère
 Pont-Charaud, b. Creuse
 Pontchâteau, b. canton. Loire-
 Inférieure
 Pontcin, v. cant. Ain
 Pont-Croix, b. cant. Finistère
 Pont-d'Ain, v. canton. Ain
 Pont-d'Ambouise, b. Indre-et-
 Loire
 Pont-de-Beauvoisin, v. canton.
 Isère
 Pont-de-Beauvoisin, b. canton.
 Mont-Planc
 Pont-de-Cé, *Pons Sali*, v. e.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Pont-de-l'Arche, *Pons Arcuen-
 sis*, v. canton. Eure
 Pont-de-Montvert, b. canton.
 Lozère

Pont-de-Remy, *Pons Remigii*,
 v. Somme
 Pont-de-Roide, b. cant. Doubs
 Pont-de-Royans, b. cant. Isère
 Pont-de-Salars, bourg. canton.
 Aveyron
 Pont-de-Sorgues, b. Vaucluse
 Pont-de-Vaux, *Pons Vallensis*,
 v. canton. Ain
 Pont-d.-Vesle, *Pons Velus*, v.
 canton. Ain
 Pont-du-Château, *Pons Castelli*,
 v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Pontcha ou Pont-Fella, *Ponte-
 ba*, v. de Carinthie
 Pont-de-Lima, v. de la prov.
 d'entre Duero et Minho
 Pontes-Stura, *Pons Stura*, v. e.
 Marengo
 Ponte-Vedra, *Pons Vetus*, v. de
 la Galice
 Pont-Euxin ou Mer Noire, *Pon-
 tus Euxinus*, mer d'Asie
 Pont-Fract ou Pomeret, ville
 d'Angleterre
 Pont-Gibaut, v. canton. Puy-de-
 Dôme
 Pontgouin, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Ponthac, b. cant. B.-Pyrénées
 Ponthamos, pet. état sur les
 côtes de Cambore
 Ponthien, *Pagus Pontivus*, con-
 trée de Picardie
 Pontigny, *Poniniacum*, bourg.
 Yonne
 Pontivy, v. de Bretagne. sous-
 préfecture. Morbihan
 Pont-à-Abbé, v. cant. Finistère
 Pont-l'Evêque, *Pons Episcopi*,
 v. sous-préfet. Calvados
 Pont-le-Voy, b. Loire-et-Cher
 Pontoise, *Pontisara*, v. capit. du
 Vexin-Français. sous-préfec-
 ture. Seine-et-Oise
 Pontons, b. Landes
 Pont-Orson, *Pons Ursonis*, v.
 canton. Manche
 Pontremoli, *Pons Tremulus*, v.
 de la Toscane
 Pontrieux, b. canton. Côtes-du-
 Nord
 Pont-Saint-Esprit, *Pons Sancti-
 Spiritus*, v. canton. Gard
 Pont-Sainte-Maixence, *Pons
 Sanctae Maxentiae*, v. canton.
 Oise
 Pont-Saint-Pierre, b. Seine-In-
 férieure
 Pont-Scorff-Lesbein, b. canton.
 Morbihan
 Pont-sur-Allier, b. cant. Puy-
 de-Dôme
 Pont-sur-Seine, *Pons-ad-Seguan-
 nam*, v. Aube
 Pont-sur-Yonne, *Pons Icauna*,
 v. canton. Yonne
 Pontvalain, b. canton. Sarthe
 Poole, b. du Dorsetshire
 Popayan, *Popayana*, prov. du
 nouveau roy. de Grenade
 Poperingue, v. canton. Lys
 Porca, *Porca*, roy. et v. des
 Indes
 Porchaire (S.), b. canton. Cha-
 rente-Inférieure

Porcraï ou Brunmont, *Por-
 ciraia*, v. de l'île de
 Bâle. s.-préfet. Haut-Rhin
 Porhouet, b. Morbihan
 Porquerolle, une des îles
 d'Hyères
 Pornic, b. cant. Loire-Inf.
 Porquier (S.), b. Haut-Garonne
 Port-Alegre, *Portus Alagus*,
 de l'Akentejo
 Portarlington, bourg de Queen's
 County
 Port-au-Prince, v. de l'île de S.
 Domingue
 Port-au-Prince, v. de l'île de
 Cuba
 Port-aux-Freres, contrée de
 côtes d'Afrique
 Port-Bail et Gouey, b. Morbihan
 Port-Baltique ou Roger-Bail,
 v. de l'île de Rooc
 Port-en-Bessin, b. Calvados
 Port-Croz, l'une des îles
 d'Hyères
 Port-Louis ou Port-Liberte,
 cant. Morbihan
 Porto, *Portus*, v. de la prov.
 d'entre Duero et Minho
 Porto, v. de l'état vénitien
 Porto, *Portus Romanus*, sur
 la Campagne de Rome
 Porto-Belo, *Portus Belus*, sur
 la côte de l'isthme de
 Panama
 Porto-Comaro, b. cant. Trente
 Porto-d'Amputgnani, v. G.
 Port-de-Paix, v. de l'île de S.
 Domingue
 Porto-Escondido ou Port-Bon,
 port dans la baie de la
 pêche
 Porto-Farina, b. du roy. de
 Tunis
 Porto-Ferrais, *Portus Ferrais*,
 v. de l'île d'Elbe
 Porto-Fino, *Delphinus Portus*, b.
 de l'Etat de Gènes
 Porto-Galette, v. de la Bassa
 Porto-Gruaro, *Portus Gruari-
 nus*, v. du Frioul vénitien
 Porto-Hevrele, *Portus Hevrele*,
 v. de la Toscane
 Porto-Longone, *Portus Longoni*,
 v. de l'île d'Elbe
 Porto-Novo, v. de la côte de
 Coromandel
 Porto-Pédro, port d'Espagne
 dans la Méditerranée
 Porto-Sancto, *Portus Sanctus*,
 île de l'Océan atlantique
 Porto-Seguro, *Portus Seguri*,
 gouv. et v. de l'Amérique
 Porto-Vecchio, v. e. Corse
 Porto-Venere, *Portus Venetus*,
 sur la côte de Gènes
 Port-Patrick, v. d'Ecosse
 Port-Royal ou Annapolis, v.
 cap. de l'Acadie
 Port-Royal, v. de la Jamaïque
 Port-Sacré, b. canton. Loire-
 et-Garonne
 Portland, lie de la Manche
 Portsmouth, *Portus Magnus*,
 du Hautshire
 Portsmouth, v. des Etats-Unis

portsmouth, v. cap. du New-Hampshire
 ort-sur-Saône, b. canton. H.-Saône
 ortugal, *Lusitania*, roy. d'Eur.
 ort-Vendre, *Portus-Veneris*, port du Roussillon
 ose, b. Eure
 osaga, *Baviana*, comté et v. de l'Esclavonie
 osmanie ou Posen, *Posna*, v. de la grande Pologne
 osidonin, v. du royaume de Naples
 ostadam, Potztrien, ou Potzdama, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 ostoiny, b. Aveyron
 ostozza, *Potentia*, ville de la Basilicate
 oticrs, b. Côte-d'Or
 otosi, *Potosium*, v. du Pérou
 otmanéc, b. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 ouch ou Bouch, v. de l'électorat de Saxe
 ougues, ville, canton. Nièvre
 ouguet (le), b. Hérault
 ouillon, b. canton. Landes
 ouille (la), *Apulia*, prov. du roy. de Naples
 ouilly, *Pauliacum*, v. canton. Nièvre
 ouilly-en-Auxois, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 ouilly-les-Fleurs, v. Loire
 oulanes, b. Indre
 oulet ou Paulet, ville de la prov. de Soumerset
 ouligny, *Poleoniacum*, bourg. Indre
 ouille, b. Rhône
 ourçain (S.), *Castrum Sancti Portiani*, v. canton. Allier
 ouissan, b. Hérault
 oussol, Pozzuolo, Puzzuolo, *Puteol*, ville de la Terre de Labour
 outou (le), b. cant. Finistère
 outroy (la), b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 ouzaug-s-la-Ville, b. canton. Vendée
 ouzin (v.), v. Haute-Loire
 ouzols, b. Hérault
 ouyariéux, b. Gers
 ouchen (le cercle de), en Bohême
 ouchwitz, b. de Silésie
 ouadas, v. de la Catalogne
 oudelles, vil. cant. H.-Loire
 ouades, ville du Roussillon.
 sous-préf. Pyrénées-Orientales.
 ouglas, v. Pô
 ouague, *Praga*, cercle et v. cap. de la Bohême
 ouabce, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 ouatin (île de), une des Sechelles
 ouadnitz, v. de Bohême
 ouato, *Pratum*, v. du Florentin
 ouats-de-Molo, *Fœcia de Prata*, v. cant. Pyrénées-Orientales
 ouauthoy, b. cant. H.-Marne

Praya, v. de l'île de Saint-Jarques
 Prechac, b. cant. Gironde
 Precep, isthme qui joint la Crimée avec la pet. Tartarie
 Précopia, *Precopia*, ville de la Serbie
 Précy-sur-Tille, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Premery, *Premericum*, v. cant. Nièvre
 Prentzlow ou Prenalox, *Primitavia*, ville cap. de la Marche Ukraine de Brandebourg
 Pre-rav, cer. et v. de Moravie
 Pre-sbourg ou Posen, *Posonium*, v. cap. de la haute Hongrie
 Presle, b. Aisne
 Presas, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Pressigny, b. Sarthe
 Pressigny, *Pressiniacum*, ville. Vienne
 Pressigny, b. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Prest (S.), b. Eure-et-Loire
 Preston, *Prestonium*, ville du Lancashire
 Prettot, b. Manche
 Preuilli, *Prulliacum*, v. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Preuilla-la-Ville, b. Indre
 Prevesa (la), v. de l'Albanie
 Prezet-Pail, b. cant. Mayenne
 Priesnitz (Fracen), v. du Thuringe
 Priest (S.), *Sanctus Præjetus*, v. Loire
 Prince (Ile-du), île de la mer Atlantique
 Prince-Town, v. de la nouv. Jersey
 Prince William's Sound, baie de l'Amérique
 Principautés de Salerne (les deux), prov. du roy. de Naples
 Prisrene ou Prisen, *Ulpianum*, v. de la Turquie européenne
 Pristina, v. de la Serbie
 Privas, *Privatum*, v. du Vivarais, préfecture. Ardèche
 Prix (S.), b. Seine-et-Oise
 Procita, *Prochyta*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Prusnity, v. de Moravie
 Provence, *Provincia*, prov. de France
 Providence, île, une des Lucques
 Providence, v. de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Provin, *Provinum*, v. sous-préfecture. Seine-et-Marne
 Pruck, *Pons*, v. de la Hongrie
 Pruck, v. de Stirie
 Pruck, v. de Bavière
 Pruek, v. du b. palatin. de Bavière
 Prum, v. sous-préf. Sarre
 Pruse ou Burse, *Prusa*, ville de la Natolie
 Prusse, *Prussia*, pays et gr. roy. d'Europe

Prybus, *Prybusium*, ville de Silésie
 Przymisla ou Premysla, *Premysla*, ville de Pologne
 Paddersheim, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Puants, *Putidi*, peuple de la nouvelle France
 Puebla (la), ville de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Puente de l'Arcobiste, *Pons Archiepiscopalia*, ville de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Puers, b. canton. Deux-Nèthes
 Pupan, *Puganum*, v. de la prov. de Quiricheu
 Puget-Theniers (le), v. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
 Puicely, b. Tarn
 Puisaye (la), petit pays du Nivernois
 Puisciaux, *Puteolus*, v. canton. Loiret
 Puissaléon, b. Aude
 Puisserguier, b. Hérault
 Pujols, b. canton. Gironde
 Pujola, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Pulaon, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulica ou Pulha, ville de la h. Autriche
 Pulo-Canton, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulo-Condor, îles de la mer des Indes
 Pulo-Dinding, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulo-Lout ou Lande, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulo-Sapate, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulo-Timon, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulo-Way, île de la mer des Indes
 Pulsnitz, v. de la h. Lusace
 Pultnuux, v. du palat. de Mazovie
 Puna, île sur la côte du Pérou
 Punta del Guda, v. cap. de l'île de S. Michel
 Putanges, b. canton. Orne
 Putgerol, b. Haute-Saône
 Putlitz, ville dans la Marche de Priegnitz
 Puttelange, v. Moselle
 Puy (le), *Podium*, ville cap. du Velay, préf. et. Haut.-Loire
 Puy-Bellard, b. Vendée
 Puy-Casquier, v. Gers
 Puy-Cerda, *Podius Ceretanus*, v. cap. de la Cerdagne
 Puy-de-Dôme (le), *Duma*, haute mont. d'Auvergne, 78e départ. de France, formé en Auvergne
 Puy-en-Aujou ou Puy-Notre-Dame, *Podium Andegavenso*, v. Maine-et-Loire
 Puy-la-Garde, b. Aveyron
 Puy-la-Roque, v. Lot
 Puy-Laurens, *P. diuin Laurentium*, v. canton. Tarn
 Puy-l'Evêque, v. canton. Lot

Puymirol, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Puyo, b. Landes
 Puy-Saint-Martin, b. Drôme
 Pyrénées, *Piræni*, chaîne de mont. qui sépare la France de l'Espagne
 Pyrénées (basses), 79e départ. de France, formé dans le Béarn et la Navarre
 Pyrénées (hautes), 80e départ. de France, formé dans le Bigorre et les 4 Vallées
 Pyrénées-Orientales, 81e dép. de France, formé dans le Roussillon
 Pyritz, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Pyseck, v. du cercle de Prachen

Q.

QUADRA-VAUCOUVER, île sur la côte de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Quahar, pays de la Guinée
 Quakenbrück, *Quakenburgum*, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Quang-Cheu, *Quangcheum*, ville cap. de la prov. du Quan-Tou
 Quang-Nang, *Quangnanum*, v. de la province d'Yunnan
 Quang-Si, *Quansia*, prov. mér. de la Chine
 Quang-Ton ou Canton, *Quanton*, prov. mér. de la Chine
 Quanto, *Quanton*, pays de l'île de Nippon
 Quatre-les-Tombes, b. canton. Yonne
 Quatre-Vallées, pays de l'Armagnac, Hautes-Pyrénées
 Queaux, b. Vienne
 Quebec, *Quebecum*, ville cap. du Canada
 Queda, *Queda*, roy. de la presqu'île du Gange
 Quedlinbourg, *Quintilinoburgum*, ville du cercle de la h. Saxe
 Queenboroug, b. du Kentshire
 Queen's-County ou le Comté de la Reine, comté de la prov. de Leinster
 Queen's-Ferry, v. de la prov. de Lothian
 Quei-Cheu ou Kori-Tcheou, province de la Chine
 Quei-Cheu ou Kœi-Tcheou, v. de la prov. de Sutchuen
 Quei-Ling, *Quetinum*, ville cap. de la prov. de Quang
 Quei-Yang, *Queiyanga*, v. cap. de la prov. de Quei-Cheu
 Quélaines, b. Mayenne
 Quentin (S.), *Augusta Veromanduarum*, v. cap. du Vermandois, sous-préfect. Aisne
 Quentin (S.), v. Charente
 Quentin (S.), b. canton. Isère
 Quercy (le), *Cadurcinus Lorgus*, province de France

Querfurt, *Quernfurtum*, comté et ville du cercle de la haute Saxe
 Quetrigut, b. canton. Ariège
 Querquenez, *Cercina*, île sur la côte de Tripoli
 Quenoy (le), *Caruetum*, ville canton. Nord
 Quenoy-sur-Dente, b. c. Nord
 Questehou, b. canton. Manche
 Questembert, bourg. canton. Morbihan
 Quetresville, b. Manche
 Quevaucamp, bourg. canton. Jemmapes
 Quevauxillers, b. Somme
 Quevilly, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Queyras, b. Hautes-Alpes
 Quibron, presqu'île. canton. Morbihan
 Quibo, île de la province de Viragua
 Quiebou, b. Manche
 Quiers ou Chieri, *Cherium*, v. canton. Pô
 Quillan, v. Aude
 Quillebeuf, *Quillebovium*, v. canton. Eure
 Quilmancy, v. du royaume de Melinde
 Quiloa, *Quiloa*, roy. sur la côte de Zanguebar
 Quimbaia, prov. du Popayan
 Quimper-Corentin ou Kianper, *Corsopitum*, ville de la basse Bretagne. évêc. préf. Finistère
 Quimperlay, *Quimperleum*, v. de Bretagne, sous-préf. Finistère
 Quincy, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Quingzy ou Quingé, *Quingtum*, Doubs
 Quintin, *Quintinium*, v. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Quinto, b. canton. Sésia
 Quir (la terre de), nom d'un pays des terres Australes
 Quiriou, v. Isère
 Quiremba, *Quiremba*, îles sur la côte de Zanguebar
 Quisama ou Chissama, prov. du roy. d'Angola
 Quivac, b. canton. Gard
 Quistallo, v. du Mantouan
 Quitera, ville de la province de Dras
 Quito, *Quiton*, audience, roy., ou gov. du Pérou
 Quixos (los), *Quixi*, province du Pérou
 Quizina ou Teusin, chaîne de mont. de la prov. de Garet
 Quoja (le roy. de), pays sur la côte occid. de Guinée

R.

RAAB ou Javarin, *Jaurinum*, v. cap. du comté de Javariu
 Raars, l'une des îles de West-

Rabasteens, *Castro Rabasteense*, v. canton. Tarn
 Rabasteens, v. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Rabenstein, ville de la basse Autriche
 Raab-rg, ville du cercle de Stirie
 Rachehasbourg ou Rachebourg, *Pachusburg*, v. de la b. Stirie
 Raconi, v. du Piémont, canton. Stura
 Radebourg ou Radeberg, v. de cercle de Misnie
 Radegast, v. de la principauté d'Anhalt-Desau
 Radicofani, *Radisofanum*, v. de la Toscane
 Radnor, *Radnor*, v. cap. du Radnorshire
 Radom, *Radania*, v. et v. du palat. de Sandanir
 Ragemehale, v. dans les États du grand Mogol
 Ragun, ville de la principauté d'Anhalt-Desau
 Ragusan, ou l'Etat de Raguse, petite républ. de la Dalmatie
 Raguse, *Ragusa*, v. cap. de la république de même nom
 Rain, *Raina*, ville de la basse Bavière
 Rajapour, *Rajapora*, v. de l'état de Vissapor
 Rakonick, *Rakonikum*, ville du cercle de Bohême
 Rama ou Ramlé, *Rama*, v. de la Palestine
 Ramada, *Rameda*, v. du royaume de Grenade
 Ramanancor, île sur la côte de la Pêcherie
 Rambert-le-Joug (S.), *S. Rambertus*, v. canton. Loire
 Rambert (S.), v. Loire
 Rambervillers, *Rambertus*, b. canton. Vosges
 Rambouillet, *Rambouilletum*, b. canton. Seine-et-Oise
 Rambures, b. Somme
 Ramburg, ville du cercle de Leutmaritz
 Ramerup, b. canton. Aube
 Rammelsberg ou Rammelsberg, montagne de la principauté de Wolfenbutel
 Ramonechamp, b. cant. Vosges
 Rampano, port et bourg de la Morée
 Ranco, *Ranco*, b. H.-Vienne
 Rancourt, b. canton. Ardennes
 Randan, *Randanum*, v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Randerson ou Rande, *Randersonum*, v. du Nord-Jutland
 Rangamati, ville des États du grand Mogol
 Rangeraid, ville du duché de Juliers
 Rangwitz, *Rangwitz*, v. du cercle de Smland
 Rantzow, comté du duché de Holstein

Raon-l'Étape, *Rado*, ville de Lorraine. Vosges
 Rapallo, *Rapallum*, ville dans l'Etat de Gènes
 Rapperswil, *Rapersvillia*, v. des cantons de Berne et de Zurich
 Rapos, *Ripa*, v. de la province d'Ulster
 Rapolestin ou Ribaupierre, *Raps Riboldi*, v. Haut-Rhin
 Rapolla, ville du royaume de Naples
 Rasun, *Resaina*, v. de la Mésopotamie
 Rasiciens, peuples de la Serbie et de l'Esclavonie
 Raschbourg, *Raschburgum*, ville de la province de Nylande
 Raspenbourg, *Raspeig*, ou Raspenberg, v. de la principauté de Weimar
 Rastadt ou Rachtstadt, ville de l'archevêché de Saltzbourg
 Rastat ou Rastat, *Rastadium*, v. de la Souabe
 Ratnau, *Ratenovia*, ville de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 Ratenburg, *Ratenberg*, ou Ratenberg, *Ratenburgum*, v. du Tirol
 Rathcomnek, b. du comté de Corck
 Rathmarnsdorf, v. de la Carinthie supérieure
 Rathoath, b. du comté d'Est-Meath
 Ratibor, *Ratibora*, v. et duché de la Silésie
 Ratingen, ville du duché de Berg
 Ratisbonne ou Regensbourg, *Regisbona*, ville de la basse Bavière
 Ratolszell ou Ratolselle, *Ratolsella*, ville de la Souabe autrichienne
 Ratzbourg, *Ratzebourg*, ou Ratzbourg, *Ratzeburgum*, ville et principauté du cercle de la b. Saxe
 Raumo, v. de la Finlande
 Raumarie ou l'Évêché de Bâle, pet. prov. d'All. actuellement du départ. du Haut-Rhin
 Rauschenberg, *Rausenvergum*, v. du Landgraviat de Hesse-Cass I
 Rava, *Rava*, v. et palat. de la grande Pologne
 Ravello, *Ravellum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Ravenna, *Ravenna*, v. cap. de la Romagne
 Ravensberg, *Ravensbergensis Comitatus*, comté du roy. de Prusse
 Ravensbourg, *Ravensburgum*, v. du cercle de Souabe
 Ravestein ou Ravenstein, *Ravesteinum*, ville et comté du Brabant
 Ravibres, *Rabaria*, v. Yonne

Razalgate, cap de l'Arabie heureuse
 Razat (cap), au désert de Barca
 Ré (l'île de), *Radis*, sur la côte d'Aunis. Charente-Intérieure
 Reading, *Pontes Readinga*, v. cap. du Berkshire
 Reading, v. de la Pensylvanie
 Réalmont, *Regalis Mons*, ville canton. Tarn
 Réalville, *Regalis villa*, ville. Aveyron
 Réame, *Riphearme*, v. du roy. d'Adramut
 Reaumont, b. Drôme
 Reaunour, b. Vendée
 Reaux, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Rebais ou Rebetz, *Rebacum*, v. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Reccanati, *Recinetum*, v. de la Marche d'Ancône
 Recey-sur-Ource, bourg. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Rechberg, comté de Souabe
 Rechenberg, ville du cercle d'Értzbourg
 Rechicourt, b. cant. Meurthe
 Rechlingshausen, v. et comté de l'archev. de Cologne
 Reckheim ou Recken, comté du cercle de Westphalie
 Rédon, *Roda*, v. sous-préfet. Ile-et-Vilaine
 Redondela, *Redondela*, v. de la Galice
 Redondo, *Retona*, ville de la province de Bira
 Rées, *Reetium*, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Régensberg, ville du canton de Zurich
 Régentauf, v. du nouv. palat. de Bavière
 Régenswalde, ville de la Poméranie
 Reggio ou Reggio de Calabre, *Regium Julii*, ville de la Calabre
 Reggio, *Regium Lepidum*, duc. et v. du Modénois
 Regino, b. canton. Golo
 Régisse, b. Soume
 Régnv, b. Loire
 Reichenau ou Richenau, *Austria dives*, île du lac de Zell
 Reichenbach, ville du Woigtland
 Reichenhall, v. de Bavière
 Reichenstein, v. de la Silésie
 Reichenweyer, Riquevird, ou Riqueville, v. Haut-Rhin
 Reichersberg, v. de Bavière
 Reichshausen, v. Bas-Rhin
 Reifferscheid, v. canton. Sarre
 Reillanne, v. Var
 Reignier, b. canton. Léman
 Reims, *Remi*, ville de Champagne. sous-préf. et. Marne
 Reine (Ste.-) et Alise, bourg. Côte-d'Or
 Reinck, *Reinetum*, ville de Franconie
 Reintrew, *Benfroana*, ville d'Ecosse

Reinsberg, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Reipersweiler, v. Haut-Rhin
 Rellingen, b. cant. Moselle
 Reimagen, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Renalard, b. canton. Orne
 Renich, b. canton. Forêts
 Remilly, b. Aube
 Remiremont, *Romarici mons*, v. sous-préfecture. Vosges
 Remo (San), ville et port de l'Etat de Gènes
 Remuzat, b. canton. Drôme
 Remy (S.), b. Maine-et-Loire
 Remy (S.), *Fanum Sancti Remigii*, v. e. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Remy, b. Oise
 Remy (S.), b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Remy-en-Bouzemont (S.), b. canton. Marne
 Renaison, v. Loire
 Renaix, b. canton. Escant
 Renan (S.), b. cant. l'Inistère
 Renard (les aux), group d'îles de l'Amérique
 Reudsborg, *Rendsburgum*, v. du duché de Holstein
 Ren'rew, prov. d'Ecosse
 Rennes, *Redones*, v. capit. de la b. Bretag. évêch. préfet. Ile-et-Vilaine
 Rens, Rense, ou Rées, ville. Rhinet-Moselle
 Renti, *Renica*, v. Pas-de-Calais
 Renwez, b. canton. Ardennes
 Réole (la), *Regula*, v. sous-préfecture. Gironde
 Requena, *Requena*, ville de la nouvelle Castille
 Rescht, *Rescha*, contrée et v. de Perse
 Resovie, Resow, *Resovia*, v. du palatinat de Russie
 Ressel, v. de Pologne
 Reusons, b. canton. Oise
 Restigné, b. Mayenne
 Ret ord, *Reisforbum*, b. d'Angl.
 Reuthel, *Reuxette*, v. de Champa-gne. sous-préf. Ardennes
 Rütters, b. canton. Ile-et-Vilaine
 Retimo, *Ryhimna*, v. de l'île de Candie
 Retz, *Ravate pagus*, pet. pays de Bretagne
 Reugny, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Reuilly, *Rololium*, b. Indre
 Réunion (île de la). V. Mascareigne
 Reusse ou Reussen, comté du Voigtland
 Reutlingen, *Reutlinga*, ville du cercle de Souabe
 Revel, b. Isère
 Revel, *Rebellum*, v. H.-Garonne
 Revel, *Revalia*, v. capitale de l'Estonie
 Revello, b. canton. Stura
 Revigny, b. canton. Meuse
 Revin, *Revinum*, v. Ardennes
 Reygny, b. Loire

Reyna, Regena, ville de l'Andalousie
R. z. Retza, v. d'Autriche
Rezan, Rezanja, duché et v. de Russie
Rheunen, b. canton. Sarre
Rheinburg, v. de Hanovre
Rheda, v. de Westphalie
Rheinbach, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
Rheinberg, b. canton. Roër
Rhina ou Rheu, v. du duché de Meckelbourg
Rhinna, Rhena, v. de la prov. d'Ulrecht
Rhin, Rhenus, fleuve d'Europe
Rhin (bas), 82e dep. de Fr. formé de la bass. Alsace
Rhin (haut), 83e dep. de Fr. formé de la haute Alsace et parti de l'Als. de Bâle
Rhin-et-Moselle, 84e dep. de Fr. formé de l'archev. de Trèves
Rhinna, b. Bas-Rhin
Rhinberg, Rheinberga, v. Roër
Rhinbeck, v. cap. du Rhinthal
Rhinold, ville de la Souabe autr.
Rhinland, partie de la Hollande
Rhinmark, île du Rhin
Rhinthal (le), vallée de Suisse
Rhinwald, Rhensvald, vallée de la Haute Ligne des Grisons
Rhodés, Rhodus, île et v. sur la côte de Natolie
Rhoda ou Rhoden, v. du comté de Waldeck
Rhod-Island, île de l'Amérique septentrionale
Rhodan, Rhodanus, gr. fleuve de France
Rhône, 85e dep. de Fr. formé dans le Lyonnais
Rhanté, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
Rioxa ou Rioja, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
Ribadavia, Ripadavia, comté et v. de la Galice
Ribado, Revadum, ville de la Galice
Ribagorce, comté de l'Aragon
Ribas, Riba, v. de la nouvelle Castille
Rilmudon, Sturium, une des îles d'Hyères
Rikauvillers, v. cant. H.-Rhin
Rilécourt, b. canton. Oise
Rib-mont, Riboth mons, v. c. Aisne
Ribera-Grande, Ripa Magna, v. de l'île de S.-Ingo
Riborne, b. sous-préfet. Dordogne
Ribiers, b. canton. H.-Alpes
Ribnitz, Ribnetzum, ville du duché de Meckelbourg
Ricys (les), 3 b. cant. Aube
Richelieu, Ricolceus, v. cant. Indre-et-Loire
Richmont, Rigolunum, ville et duché du Yorkshire
Rie (Pâle), en Pôitou

Riedlingen, Riedlinga, v. de la Souabe autrichienne
Riedunburg, Riedenburghum, v. et comté de la h. Bavière
Ri. tberg, b. du cercle de Westphalie
Riati, Rrate, ville du duché de Spolette
Ricome, v. cant. Lot-et-Gar.
Ricupeiroux, b. cant. Aveyron
Ricux, b. Morbihan
Ricux, Rivi, v. Haute-Garonne
Rieux, v. Aude
Ri. z. Reii Apollonarii, v. cant. Bass-Alpes
Riga, Riga, v. cap. de la Livonie
Rignac, b. Charente
Rignac, v. canton. Aveyron
Rigny-le-Feron, b. Aube
Rika, v. du Diarbekir
Rilly, v. Maine-et-Loire
Rimini, Aremunum, ville de la Romagne
Rimoggen, Rigomagum, ville. Rhin-et-Moselle
Rimsted, Ringradium, ville de l'île de Zélande
Rinsdoping, ville du Nord-Jutland
Rintlen, Rintelia, v. du cercle de Westphalie
Rio de la Hacha ou Neustra Señora de los Remedios, v. du nouv. roy. de Grenade
Riodes-Itheos, capitainerie du Brésil
Rio-Grande, Fluvius Magnus, gr. r. de l'Amérique mérid.
Rio-Janeiro ou Riviere de Janvier, v. du Brésil
Riom, Rucomagus, v. de la Li-magne, sous-préfet. Puy-de-Dôme
Riom-des-Montagnes, b. cant. Cantal
Rioms, Reontium, v. Gironde
Riot, b. canton. Haute-Saône
Rioux, b. Charente-Inférieure
Rioxa ou Rioja, Ruconia, v. de la vieille Castille
Ripa-Transonne, Cupra Montana, v. de la Marche d'Au-cône
Ripen ou Ryphen, Ripa, ville du Jutland
Rippon, Uriponium, ville du Yorkshire
Riquer (S.), Sancti Ricardi Fan-nam, v. Somme
Ris, b. Seine-et-Oise
Ris, Rivus, v. Allier
Risele, v. canton. Gers
Riva, Riva, v. du Trentin
Riva-de-Quiers, bourg. canton. Pô
Rivallo, ville de la Terre de Labour
Rivara, b. canton. Doire
Rivarol, b. canton. Doire
Riv-degié, v. canton. Loire
Rives, b. canton. Isère
Rivesaltes, b. c. P. réunies-Or.
Rivière, v. Loire

Rivière-Rhiverville, b. Est
Rivière-Verdon, pays de cant. de Comminges
Rivoli, Rivoli, v. canton. Pô
Roa, Roa, ville de la vieille Italie
Roatan ou Ruatan, île de la baie de Honduras
Robert-Eyland ou Pils-Bat, île d'Afrique
Robeque, b. Pas-de-Calais
Robil ou Rebil, Ruv, v. du duché de Meckelbourg
Rocas d'Anfo, v. de l'Als. de Venise
Rocavian, b. canton. Sarre
Rocca-d'Arazza, b. canton. Savoie
Rocca-di-Baldi, b. cant. Sarre
Rocébillière, b. canton. Maritimes
Roche (la), Ruper, bourg. Forêts
Roche (le), b. cant. L. de
Roche-Bernard (la), Rocca Bernardi (Roche Sablon) canton. Morbihan
Roche-Canillac (la), b. cant. Corrèze
Roche-Chauart, Ruper, v. sous-préf. Haute-Loire
Roche-Derien (la), v. cant. Nord
Roche-Donzat, bourg. P. de Dôme
Roche-en-Reynier, b. c. Loire
Rochefort, Ruperfortium, v. pays d'Amnis, sous-préfet. Charente-Inférieure
Rochefort, b. canton. Loire
Rochefort, v. Seine-et-Loire
Rochefort, v. Loire
Rochefort, v. canton. P. de Dôme
Rochefort, v. canton. Maine
Rochefort, Ruperfortium, v. Saubres-et-Meuse
Rochefort-S.-Aubin, b. H. Loire
Rocheleucant (la), Ruper caldi, v. canton. Charente
Rochele (la), Ruper, v. du pays d'Amnis, sous-préfet. Charente-Inférieure
Roche-Macheran, v. Forêts
Rochemare, b. cant. Ardennes
Roche-Posay, Ruper, v. Indre-et-Loire
Roche-Servière (la), b. cant. Vendée
Rochester, Rosca, v. du Yorkshire
Roche-sur-Yon, Ruper et nem, b. Vendée
Rochette (la), b. canton. Meuse
Rochelle, v. du marq. de Meckelbourg
Rothenhausen, v. du b. Palatin
Rothenweiller, b. cant. Moselle
Tonnerre
Rocroy, Ruper Regia, v. sous-préfecture. Ardennes

n. ville de la principauté d'Alte-
 bourg
 ach. v. de Franconie
 esto. v. de Rodosto, *Rhodes-*
m., ville de la Romanie
 z. *Rutheni*, v. capit. du
 ourgine. préfet. Aveyron
 olphstadt, v. de Bohême
 ique. de de la mer des Indes
 (le). b. Mayenne
 d'Heim, v. du comté de
 dms
 iwick, v. de la principauté
 He-nneberg
 ir. 86e départ. de France,
 comé du duché de Juliers, de
 Gueldre prussienne, et par-
 de l'élect. de Cologne
 ux. v. canton. Jemmapes
 niano, v. Golo
 ans, b. Loire
 nacrow, *Ruhrzovia*, v. du
 ché de Lithuanie
 han, v. canton. Morbihan
 elle, b. canton. Somme
 kisan, v. de Bohême
 and ou Rutland, v. de la
 sse Lusace
 Blue, *Rodia Ducis*, v. canton.
 euse-Inférieure
 ou ou Roem, *Roma*, île sur la
 te occid. du Sud-Jutland
 an, *Rosanium*, b. Vienne
 magnat, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 arne ou Romandiole, *R-*
aulala, princip. de l'Etat
 romain
 aigne (la), b. Mayenne
 aigne (la), b. Vienne
 main (S.), 2 b. Charente
 main (S.), b. Seine-Infér.
 main (S.), b. cant. Seine
 main (S.), cap de l'île de
 Madagascar
 main-le-Puy (S.), v. Loire
 main-Moutier, *Romanum*
Monasterium, ville du pays
 de Romand
 onand, pays de Suisse
 onaine, Thrace, ou Homélie,
Romania, prov. de la Turq.
 européenne
 onano, *Romanum*, ville du
 Bergamasque
 onans, *Romanum*, v. canton.
 Drôme
 one, *Roma*, v. cap. de l'Italie
 one de Tarn (S.), v. canton.
 Aveyron
 omilly, b. canton. Aube
 onney ou New-Ronney, b.
 du K. natalire
 omont ou Rondmont, *Rolan-*
du Mons, ville du canton de
 Fribourg
 omorantin, *Rivus Morentini*,
 v. de la Sloquie. sous-préf.
 Loir-et-Cher
 omoulin, b. canton. Gard
 onceaux, vallée du royaume
 de Navarre
 onchamp, b. Haute-Saône
 oncliglobe, *Ronriglia*, petit
 état et v. du Patrimoine de
 S. Pierre

Ronda, *Arunda*, v. du royaume
 de Grenade
 Roneby ou Roneby, v. de Suède
 Ronni, v. de l'île de Bornholm
 Rounebourg, v. de la princip.
 d'Altebourg
 Ronessac, b. Charente
 Rounow, comté de Bohême
 Rousberg, v. du cerc. de Pisen
 Roque (la), b. Pyrénées-Orien-
 tales
 Roque (la), *Rupes*, v. Var
 Roque (cap de la), montagne
 de Portugal
 Roquebroue (la), bourg. cant.
 Cantal
 Roquebrunasse (la), b. canton.
 Var
 Roquebrune, v. Alpes-Mari-
 times
 Roqueceor, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Roquecourbe, b. cant. Tarn
 Roquefeuil, b. Aube
 Roquefort-de-Marsail, v. cant.
 Landes
 Roquelort, b. canton. Aude
 R quelque, v. Gers
 Roquemadour, *Rupes-Amatoris*,
 v. Lot
 Roquevaure, *Rupes-Maura*, v.
 cant. Gard
 Roquesteron, b. cant. Alpes-
 Maritimes
 Roquetaimbaut, b. cant. Lot-
 et-Garonne
 Roque-Vaire, *Rupes-Varia*, v.
 Bouches-du-Rhône
 Rorbach, b. canton. Moselle
 Rosana, ville du palatnat de
 Novogrodeck
 Rosay, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Ruscac, *Rosacum*, b. de l'ab-
 baye de St.-Gall
 Rosehild, *Roschidia*, ville dans
 l'île de Zélande
 Rosehinar, b. du comté d'Hern-
 instadt
 Roscoff, port de France en Bre-
 tagne. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Roscommon, *Roscommonum*, v.
 de la prov. de Connaught
 Rosenberg, ville du cercle de
 Bechuu
 Rosenberg, ville de la province
 d'Opplin
 Rosenfeld, *Rhiusavia*, ville du
 duché de Wirttemberg
 Rosenheim, b. de la b. Bavière
 Rosca, *Rhodia*, ville de la Cata-
 logne
 Rosette, Rousset, ou Raschid,
Rosetum, y. d'Égypte
 Rosheim, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
 Rosiene, *Rosiena*, ville de la
 Samogitie
 Rosières, *Rosaria*, b. canton.
 Somme
 Rosières-aux-Salines, *Rosaria*,
 v. Meurthe
 Rosla ou Roslau, v. et baill. du
 cercle de haute Saxe
 Rosny, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Rosoy, b. Aisne
 Rosoy, *Rosetum*, v. Seine-et-
 Marne

Rosporden, v. cant. Finistère
 Ros, *Rossia*, prov. d'Écosse
 Rossano, *Rosarianum*, ville de la
 Calabre citérieure
 Rossignano, b. cant. Marino
 Rostino, b. canton. Golo
 Rostran, b. canton. Côtes-de-
 Nord
 Rotterdam, *Rotterdamem*, v. de
 Hollande
 Rotterdam, île de la mer du Sud
 Rothembourg, ville du duché de
 Crossen
 Rotta, ville de la principauté
 d'Anspach
 Rottenbourg, bourg de la basse
 Bavière
 Rotwil ou Rotweil, *Rubca Villa*,
 v. de Souabe
 Rouane ou Roanne, *Rodumna*,
 v. du bas Forez. sous-préfet.
 Loire
 Roubaix, b. canton. Nord
 Roucy, *Ruricium*, v. Aisne
 Rouen, *Rothomagus*, ville capit.
 de la Normandie. archev. ché.
 préfecture. Seine-Inférieure
 Rouerque (le), *Rutheni*, prov.
 de France
 Rouez, *Ruceium*, b. Sarthe
 Rouffach, b. cant. Haut-Rhin
 Rouge (la mer) ou le Golfe
 arabique, *Mare Rubrum*, golfe
 entre l'Afrique et l'Arabie
 Rougé, b. canton. Loir-Infér.
 Rougemont, b. cant. Doubs
 Rougnat, b. canton. Creuse
 Rouillac, b. cant. Charente
 Rouillé, b. Vienne
 Roujan, b. cant. Hérault
 Rouland-l'Eglise, b. canton.
 Doubs
 Roulers, b. canton. Lys
 Roumagnez, b. Manche
 Roumieu (le), b. Gers
 Rufeuville, b. Manche
 Rugen, *Rugia*, île de la mer
 Baltique
 Rounois (le), *Rothomagensis*
ager, pays de France
 Rouperoux, v. Aveyron
 Rous-lart, *Rosalaria*, v. Lys
 Roussillon, *Rosciunensis*, prov.
 de France
 Roussillon, b. canton. Loère
 Routot, b. canton. Eure
 Rouvroy, b. Aisne
 Roveredo, *Reberetum*, ville du
 Tyrol
 Rovigno ou Rouvigne, *Arupi-*
num, v. de l'Istrie
 Rovigo, *Rhodigium*, v. cap. de
 la Polésie de Navigo
 Royan, *Royanum*, v. Charente-
 Inférieure
 Royanès (le), contrée du Dau-
 phiné
 Roybon, b. canton. Loère
 Roye, *Raga*, v. cant. Somme
 Royerre, b. canton. Creuze
 Rozans, b. cant. Hautes-Alpes
 Rozière (les), b. cant. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Rozoy, b. cant. Seine-et-Marne
 Rubembré, b. Somme

Rubensach, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Rubenick, v. du duché de Ratibor
 Rubiera, *Herbaria*, ville du Modénois
 Ruckerswalda, ville du comté de Solms
 Ruckstaedt, ville du comté de Schwartzbourg
 Ruden, *Ruda*, ville de Westphalie
 Rudshelm, v. de l'électorat de Mayence
 Rudolphsworth, Neustadel, *Rudolphswerda*, ville dans la Carniole
 Rue, *Rua*, v. canton. Somme
 Ruel, b. Seine
 Rufac, *Rubeacum*, v. Haut-Rhin
 Rufiac, *Rufiacum*, v. de l'Angoumois. sous-préfec. Charente
 Ruffieux, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Rufisque, comptoir français en Afrique
 Rugenwalde, *Rugium*, v. de la Pomeranie ultérieure
 Rugl, s. *Rugiler*, b. cant. Eure
 Rully, b. Sarthe
 Ruines, b. canton. Cantal
 Rumigny, b. cant. Ardennes
 Rumigny, b. Aisne
 Rumilly ou Romilly-en-Aisne, *Rumillacum*, v. canton. Mont-Blanc
 Rumoulsbourg, v. de la Pomeranie ultérieure
 Runckel, v. et comté d'Allem.
 Ruppelmonde, *Rupelmonda*, v. Deux-Nèthes
 Rupun ou Rapin, *Rupinum*, v. dans la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Ruremonde, *Ruremunda*, v. des Pays-Bas. sous-préf. Meuse-Inférieure
 Ruschel, v. du duc. de Deux-Ponts
 Russin, v. de l'île de Man
 Russy, b. canton. Doubs
 Russie ou Moscovie, *Russia*, grand empire, partie en Asie et partie en Europe
 Rutlaergien, v. et comté d'Escoffe
 Rutigliano, v. dans la Terre de Bari
 Rutkoping, v. de l'île de Langeland
 Rutland, *Rutlandia*, province d'Angleterre
 Ruvo, *Rabi*, v. de la Terre de Bari
 Ruy, b. Isère
 Ruyschede, b. canton. Lys
 Ry, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Rye, *Ripa*, v. de la province de Sussex
 Ryegate, b. de la prov. de Surrey
 Ryes, b. canton. Calvados
 Rzeczyca, *Rzeczyca*, ville de la Lithuanie
 Rzewa, prov. et v. de Russie

S.

SAADAH, *Saada*, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Saal (le cercle de), dans la haute Saxe
 Saales, b. canton. Vosges
 Saar-Bochenheim ou Bouquenon, v. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Saarstede, v. de l'évêché de Hildesheim
 Saba, *Saba*, v. de Perse
 Saba, *Saba*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Sabakzar v. de Russie
 Sabia, royaume dans la Caffrie orientale
 Sabine, *Sabina*, prov. de l'état de l'Eglise
 Sabioncello, *Hilly*, presque île de Dalmatie
 Sahionetta, *Sahiloneta*, ville et duché d'Italie
 Sahlé, *Sablotium*, ville. canton. Sarthe
 Sables d'Olonne (les), v. cap. de l'île d'Olonne, sous-préfec. Vendée
 Sablestau ou Sablutan (le), *Sablestania*, prov. d'Asie
 Sabou, *Sabou*, roy. d'Afrique
 Sabres, b. canton. Landes
 Sabugal, v. de la prov. de Beira
 Sacanie, *Laronia*, nom d'une partie de la Morée
 Saccai, *Saccia*, ville dans l'île de Nippon
 Saecé, b. Manche
 Sachsenberg, ville du comté de Valdeck
 Sachsenhagen, v. du comté de Schauenbourg
 Sacilé, *Saculum*, ville dans la Marche Tréviseane
 Sacrement (S.), lac du Canada
 Sacrement (S.), colonie portugaise en Amérique
 Sadrai, établissem. hollandais sur la côte de Coromandel
 Saëns (S.), b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Saïfe ou Aïfé, *Saïfa*, ville de la prov. de Dunaquela
 Sagan, *Saganum*, v. de Silésie
 Sagone, v. de l'île de Corse
 Sagre, *Sacrum Promontorium*, v. dans l'Algarve
 Sagro, b. canton. Golo
 Saguenay, *Saguenac*, prov. de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Sahagun, *Sanctus Facundus*, v. du royaume de Léon
 Sahara ou Zara, *Sahara*, désert de Barbarie
 Saharatoga ou Saratoga, lieu de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Saïd, nom que l'on donne à la haute Egypte
 Saïgne (le), b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Saïgne-Legier, b. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Saïgues, b. canton. Cantal

Saignon, v. Tachée
 Saillagouse, b. cant. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Saillans, *Saizentes*, v. canton. Drôme
 Saillies, v. c. Haute-Garonne
 Saillly, b. canton. Haute-Marne
 Sain, *Sena*, île de France. vis vis la baie de Brest
 Sains, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Sains, *Sens*, b. canton. Aube
 Saint-Angel, b. Corrèze
 Saintes (les), nom de trois îles de l'Amérique
 Saintes ou Xaintes, *Saintes*, cap. de la Saintonge. prov. Charente-Inférieure
 Saintonge (la), *Santonis*, prov. de France
 Saissac, v. canton. Aude
 Saivre, h. Deux-Sèvres
 Sal (Ilha do), île de Sel. dans les îles du Cap-Vert
 Sala ou Saal, *Sala*, ville dans le Westmanland
 Salagnac, b. Vienne
 Salamanque, *Salamanca*, ville du royaume de Léon
 Salanches, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Salankemin, *Salancum*, ville de l'Esclavonie
 Sale, b. canton. Marne
 Sale (la), b. canton. Loire
 Salé, *Sala*, v. du roy. de Sicile
 Salebris, b. cant. Lozère
 Salem, v. de Massachussets
 Salem, v. capit. d'un comté de même nom de l'état de New Jersey
 Salerne, *Salernum*, v. capitale de la prin. cit. au roy. de Naples
 Salernes, v. canton. Var
 Salers, *Salernum*, ville. canton. Cantal
 Salès, b. canton. Aude
 Salfeld ou Zohfeld, v. de la principauté de Carinthie
 Salféll, v. de Thuringe
 Sallberg, *Sallberga*, v. dans le Westmanie
 Sallietto, b. canton. Stura
 Salies, b. cant. Basses-Pyrénées
 Salignac, *Salmiacum*, v. canton. Dordogne
 Salins, *Salina*, v. cant. Jura
 Salisbury ou Salesbury, *Salisbury*, ville. canton. Sarisburie, v. cap. de la Wiltschire
 Sallanches, b. canton. Léman
 Sallartaine, b. Vendée
 Salle (la), b. canton. Gard
 Salles, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sallescuran, b. cant. Aveyron
 Salin ou Salines, *Salinae*, b. canton. Vosges
 Salmiegh, v. Aveyron
 Salmunster, v. du cercle de haut Rhin
 Salo, *Srlodium*, v. du Breton
 Salobrina, Salobregna, ville du royaume de Grenade
 Salouan (les îles de), îles de la mer du Sud
 Salou, *Salum*, v. cant. Bouches-du-Rhône

orac, *Amphissa*, v. dans la
 livadie
 onicki, Salonique, ou Thes-
 salonique, *Thessalonica*, ville
 ap. de la Macédoine
 sette, *Salveta*, île de la mer
 des Indes
 ra, *Saita*, ville du Tucuman
 ash, b. de la province de
 ornouailles
 za ou Saltze, v. du duché de
 Magdebourg
 zbourg, *Salzburgum*, ville
 ap. de l'état de même nom,
 cercle de Bavière
 z-der-Helden, b. de la pr.
 Grubeuhagen
 z-Hemmendorf, v. d'Autr.
 zungen, v. de la princip. de
 Meuseberg
 zees, *Salutis*, v. du Piémont.
 éché, sous-préfect. Stora
 vadour ou Bauza, v. capitale
 Congo
 vador (S.), *Soteropolis*, ville
 capitale du Brésil
 vador (S.), b. canton. Alpes-
 Maritimes
 vages (les), nom de deux îles
 l'Afrique
 vagnac, v. canton. Tarn
 vaterra, *Salvaterra*, ville de
 l'Estramadure port.
 vatierra, v. de la province de
 Baira
 vatierra, v. de la Galice
 vatierra, v. de la pr. d'Alava
 vetat (la), b. cant. Hérault
 vetat (la), *Salvitas*, v. cant.
 Aveyron
 vize, b. canton. Lot
 madet, b. Landes
 mana (le cap), cap de l'île S.
 Domingue
 mar ou Tandaye, île, l'une
 des Philippines
 maran, v. de l'île de Java
 marcande, *Samarcanda*, ville
 cap. du roy. de même nom,
 au pays des Usbecks
 mbales, îles d'Amérique
 mbalancey, b. Indre-et-Loire
 mbre-et-Meuse, 87e départ. de
 France, formé dans le comté
 de Namur
 mer, h. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 mmatan, *Sammatanum*, ville.
 canton. Gers
 moëns, b. canton. Léman
 moçitie, *Samogitia*, prov. de
 Pologne
 moïedes (les), *Samoiedi*, peu-
 ple de l'empire Russe
 mos, *Samos*, île de l'Archip-
 pel
 mo-Thrace ou Samandrachi,
Samothracia, île de l'Archip-
 pel
 mpacha, v. d'Afrique
 mpiero, b. canton. Liamone
 mpigny, b. Meuse
 mche, prov. de la Géorgie
 mose, *Samus Danica*, île de la
 mer Baltique
 mon (S.), b. Eure

Samsoun, *Amisus*, ville de la
 Turquie asiatique
 Sanaa, *Sanaa*, ville de l'Arabie
 heureuse
 Sanaea, b. canton. Golo
 Saneergues, b. canton. Cher
 Sancerre, *Sinerra*, v. du Berry.
 sous-préfect. Cher
 Sancier ou Chang-Tchufin-
 Chan, île sur la côte de Can-
 ton
 Saneoins, *Tincantium*, v. cant.
 Cher
 Sandau, v. du duché de Magde-
 bourg
 Sandecs, *Sandecium*, v. du pal.
 de Cracovie
 Sandillon, h. Loiret
 Sando, *Sandum*, île du Japon
 Sandoux (S.), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sandwich, *Sanduicus*, ville du
 comté de Kent
 Sandwick, groupes d'îles dans
 la mer Pacifique
 Sangerhausen, v. de Thuringe
 Sanguehar, Senquehar, ville du
 comté de Domflies
 Sanguesa, *Sanguessa*, ville du
 royaume de Navarre
 Sanguin, *Sanguinum*, royaume
 dans l'île des Célèbes
 San-Pietro, b. canton. Golo
 San-Remo, v. de l'état de Gé-
 nes
 Sausac, b. Charente
 San-Salvatore, b. canton. Ma-
 rongo
 Sausay, b. Vienne
 San-Ta, v. de la Chine
 Santa-Cruz, *Santa-Cruz*, ville de
 la prov. de Suse
 Santa-Cruz, île de la mer du
 Sud
 Santa-Cruz de la Sierra, v. cap.
 de la prov. de même nom, au
 Pérou
 Santa-Fé, ville du royaume de
 Grenade
 Santa-Fé, *Sanctae Fidei Fanum*,
 ville cap. du nouveau Mexi-
 que
 Santa-Fé de Bogota, v. cap. du
 nouv. roy. de Grenade
 Santa-Giulia, b. cant. Golo
 Sant-Angelo, b. canton. Golo
 Santarin, *Scalabis*, v. de l'Estra-
 madure portugaise
 Santen, *Sautena*, ville du duché
 de Clèves
 Santerre, *Sanguiterra*, petit pays
 de France
 Santhoven, b. canton. Deux-
 Nèthes
 Santia, v. du Piémont. sous-pr.
 Scsia
 Santillane, *Sancta Juliana Fa-
 num*, v. cap. de l'Asturie
 Santorini ou Saint-Erini, *Thera*,
 île de l'Archipel
 Saône (haute), 88e départ. de
 Fr. formé dans la Franche-
 Comté
 Saône-et-Loire, 89e départem.
 de France, formé dans la
 Bourgogne

Saorgie, b. canton. Alpes-Ma-
 ritimes
 Sap (le), b. Orne
 Saphet, v. de la Palestine
 Saragosse ou Saragoce, *Cæsar-
 Augusta*, v. capit. du royaume
 d'Aragon
 Saraio, Bosna-Seraï, ou Serai,
Seratum, v. de la Bosnie
 Saralbe, v. canton. Moselle
 Saramon, *Cella-Medulfi*, ville.
 Gers
 Saratof ou Soratof, *Saratovia*, v.
 du roy. d'Astracan
 Saravi, prov. de l'Abyssinie
 Sarbourg, *Sarræ Castra*, v. de
 l'électorat de Trèves. canton.
 Sarre
 Sarbruck ou Kaufmans-Sar-
 bourg, *Pons Saravi*, v. sous-
 préfect. Meurthe
 Sarbruck, *Sarrupontum*, ville.
 Meurthe
 Sardaigne (la), *Sardinia*, île de
 la mer Méditerranée
 Sardes, *Sardes*, v. capitale du
 royaume de Crépus
 Saren, b. Loiret
 Sargaus, *Sarrunetes*, comté et v.
 de Suisse
 Sargel, *Canuccis*, v. de la prov.
 de Trémoucn
 Sargnac, b. Gard
 Sarguenine, v. de la Lorraine
 allem. sous-préfect. Moselle
 Sarlat, *Sarlatum*, ville du Péri-
 gord. sous-préfect. Dordogne
 Sar-Louis (Sar-Libre), *Sarua
 Ludovici*, v. canton. Moselle
 Sarman, v. du roy. de Tripoli
 Sarno, *Sarnus*, ville du roy. de
 Naples
 Saros, comté de Hongrie
 Sarrancolin, ville Basses-Pyré-
 nées
 Sarre, 90e départ. de France,
 formé de l'arch. de Trèves et
 dans le duché de Deux-Ponts
 Sarre, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Sarraël, v. de la Catalogne
 Sarrebruck, v. sous-préfecture.
 Sarre
 Sarsine, *Sarsina*, v. de la Ro-
 magne
 Sarstedt, v. de l'évêché d'Hil-
 desheim
 Sartene, ville de l'île de Corsica
 sous-préfect. Liamone
 Sarthe, 91e départ. de France,
 formé du Maine et d'une par-
 tie de l'Anjou
 Sartilly, b. canton. Manche
 Sarwar, comté et v. de la basse
 Hongrie
 Sar-Werden, *Sar Verda*, ville.
 Bas-Rhin
 Sarwitz, *Serotia*, ville de la
 Macédoine
 Sarzane, *Sergianum*, v. d'Italie
 Sarzeau, b. canton. Morbihan
 Sarzene, v. Morbihan
 Sas-de-Gand, *Sassa*, ville de la
 Flandre hollandaise. Escaut
 Sasern, ville du roy. de Ben-
 gale

Sasquehannoxes, peuples sauvages de la Virginie
 Sassari, *Sassari*, ville de l'île de Sardaigne
 Saschis ou Millenbaeh, comté et ville de la Transylvanie
 Sassenago, b. canton. Isère
 Sassoio ou Sasseuil, *Saxatum*, v. de la princ. de Carpi
 Satalis, *Santia*, v. de la petite Carmanie
 Satillon, b. canton. Ardèche
 Saturnin (S.), bourg. Puy-de-Dôme
 Saturnin (S.), b. Aveyron
 Satz ou Zadeck, cercle et ville de Bohême
 Sauberon, b. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Saucheri, b. Aisne
 Sausfield (S.), b. Somme
 Saugé (S.), b. Nièvre
 Sauges, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Saugues, *Salga*, v. Lozère
 Saugues, b. cant. Haute-Loire
 Saunon, b. cant. Charente-Inf.
 Saunze (S.), b. cant. Nièvre
 Saunzon, v. du comté de Waldbourg
 Saunon, b. Charente
 Sauleu, *Sidolecum*, v. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Sault, *Saltus*, v. c. Vaucluse
 Saulx, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Saurur, *Salmurium*, v. d'Anjou, sous-préf. Maine-et-Loire
 Saurat, b. Ariège
 Sauvager (la), b. Orne
 Sauvart (S.) Sauvart-la-Plaine), v. Vienne
 Sauvassanges, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sauve (S.), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sauves, *Satva*, b. cant. Gard
 Sauvetat (la), b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sauvetat (la) de Caumont, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Sauvetat (la) de Saveres, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Sauverre, b. Lot-et-Garonne
 Sauverrie, b. cant. Aveyron
 Sauverrie, *Sauva-Terra*, ville. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Sauverrie, v. cant. Gironde
 Sauveur (S.), b. cant. Yonne
 Sauveur (S.), Landelin, b. cant. Manche
 Sauveur-le-Vicomte ou Sauveur-sur-Douves (S.), b. canton. Manche
 Saunhanges, *Celsinatus*, v. can. Puy-de-Dôme
 Sauzay, v. Vienne
 Sauzay-le-Poitiers, b. canton. Cher
 Sauzé-Vaussay, b. cant. Deux-Sèvres
 Savannah, v. de la Géorgie
 Savatopoli ou Isagour, ville de la Mingrelie
 Savenay, b. sous-préf. Loire-Inférieure
 Savenières, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Saverdun, *Saverdunum*, v. cant. Ariège
 Saverne ou Zaberne, *Taberna*,

v. de la basse Alsace, sous-pr. Bas-Rhin
 Savignac-les-Eglises, b. canton. Dordogne
 Savigné-l'Évêque, b. Sarthe
 Savigny, b. cant. Loir-et-Cher
 Savillan, Savillano, *Savilianum*, ville de Piémont, sous-préf. Stura
 Savin (S.), v. cant. Vienne
 Savin (S.), b. cant. Gironde
 Savines, b. canton. Hautes-Alpes
 Savinien-du-Port (S.), b. cant. Charente-Inférieure
 Savoie, *Sahaudia*, duché souverain d'Europe, réuni à la France
 Savone, *Savona*, v. de l'Etat de Gènes
 Savonnières, *Saponarias*, bourg. Indre-et-Loire
 Saxe, *Saxonia*, grand pays d'Allemagne
 Saxe-nobourg, v. de la haute Carinthie
 Saxum, île et roy. de l'Océan orientale
 Sayoch, *Saicocum*, l'une des îles du Japon
 Sayda, v. du cercle d'Ertzgeburge
 Sayn ou Schn, comté et ville de l'électorat de Trèves
 Seair, b. canton. Finistère
 Scala, *Scala*, ville du royaume de Naples
 Scalanova, l'anc. Néapolis, v. de la Natolie
 Sealitz ou Scala, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Seamachie ou Chamahi, *Samachia*, v. cap. du Schirvan
 Scandinavie, *Scandia*, partie de l'Europe qui comprend le Danemarck, la Suède, et la Norvège
 Scarborough, ville du comté d'York
 Seardona, ville de la Dalmatie turque
 Searm, b. cant. Alpes-Marit.
 Searlino, *Senrlinum*, ville de la princ. de Piombino
 Searo, *Searos*, ville de l'île de Santorin
 Searpanto, *Carpatus*, île de l'Archipel
 Seaux, b. sous-préf. Seine
 Seella, *Scella*, province de l'Abyssinie
 Seellières, b. canton. Jura
 Seey-sur-Saône, bourg. canton. Haute-Saône
 Seharding, v. de la h. Bavière
 Schaffhouse, *Scaphusia*, canton. et v. de Suisse
 Schallhoit, v. cap. de l'Islande
 Sehamaki, ville cap. du Schirvan
 Scharnitz, v. du Tyrol
 Schartzfeld, baillage de la pr. de Grubenhagen

Schaumbourg, comté de la Westphalie
 Schaven ou Schacca, b. et cap. du Jutland
 Schaven, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Scheer, ville du bas comté de Walbourg
 Schelstat, *Scheldisstatum*, v. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Schellenberg, b. de la princ. de Berchtoldsgaden
 Schernitz, v. de Souabe
 Schernitz, *Schernitzum*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Schenkendorff, v. de la basse Lusace
 Sehening, *Scheningia*, ville de l'Ostrogothie
 Seheningen ou Seeningen, v. de la princip. de Welfenbustel
 Seber, v. de la Souabe
 Seherding, v. de la Bavière
 Sehermbeck, ville du duché de Clèves
 Scheslitz, v. de Franconie
 Schetland (les îles de), Écosses dans la mer d'Écosse
 Schèves, v. du Nord-Jutland
 Schiefelbein, v. de la princ. de Marche de Brandebourg
 Schiedam, v. de la Hollande
 Schilde, v. du cercle de Metz
 Schinta, ville de la haute Bavière
 Schiras, *Schirasium*, v. capitale du Faristan
 Schirmeck, b. canton. Vosges
 Schirvan, *Schirvan*, *Schirvan*, prov. de Perse
 Schizar, *Larissa*, v. de Syrie
 Schlacken, v. de la princip. de Cobourg
 Schlackenwalde, v. du cercle d'Elbungen
 Schlackenwerde, v. du cercle d'Elbungen
 Schlatz, ville du Voïgthand
 Schleussingen, v. de la princ. de Henneberg
 Schleydin, b. canton. Ombrie
 Schmieberg, *Schmiebergum*, v. du duché de Jauer
 Schmiedeberg, ville du cercle élect. de Saxe
 Schmoellen, ville de la princ. d'Altembourg
 Sehnaekenbourg, v. de la princ. de Zell
 Schneberg ou Schneckenberg, v. du cercle d'Ertzgeburge
 Schochau, v. du duché de Jauer
 Schoenbeck, ville du duché de Magdebourg
 Schoenberg, b. de la h. Lusace
 Schoenberg, v. de la princ. de Ratzbourg
 Schoeneck, *Schoenorum*, v. de la Sarre
 Schoenflies, v. de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Schoeppestaedt, v. de la princ. de Welfenbustel

classe (Ste.), b. Orne
 Seimberg ou Schoenberg, v.
 irre
 oneck, v. Sarre
 men ou Seanie, *Scandia*,
 rovince de Suède
 ongw ou Sehonga, ville de
 haute Bavière
 onreiu, v. de l'évêché de
 urtzbourg
 onwald, v. du cercle élect.
 onnhove, v. de Hollande
 onpion, v. de Souabe
 onrdorf, *Schorndorfum*, v.
 duché de Wurtemberg
 otten, v. de la Hesse
 otzow, v. de Silésie
 outen (les 15 lies de), dans
 mer du Sud
 owen, *Scalia*, lie de la Zé-
 nde
 ramburg, ville du comté de
 lohenberg
 rap-lau, ville du comté de
 lansfeld
 robenhausen, v. de la haute
 bavière
 ueniz ou Schweidnitz, *Su-
 innia*, prov. et ville de la Si-
 sie
 utt, lie du palatinat de Pres-
 bourg
 wabach ou Schwobach, ville
 du marquisat d'Anspach
 wandorf, ville du nouveau
 palatinat de Bavière
 wartz ou Schwatz, *Sebatum*,
 v. du Tyrol
 wartzack, v. de Franconie
 wartzenberg, v. de Misnie
 wlich, b. canton. Sarre
 wcinfurt, *Schwinfurtum*, v.
 de la Franconie
 wcinitz, v. du cercle élect.
 de Saxe
 w. insberg, ville de la basse
 Saxe
 werin, principauté et comté
 du Mecklenbourg
 werin, *Suerinum*, v. du du-
 ché de Mecklenbourg
 wibusen, v. de Silésie
 wibusen ou Suinbourg, *Suin-
 burgum*, v. de Danemarck
 witz, Swiz, *Sultum*, canton
 de Suisse
 wyechat, ville de la basse
 Autriche
 xca, v. du val de Mazarre
 xti, *S'antius*, lie de l'Archipel
 o. Chos, lie de l'Archipel
 o. pays de l'empire de
 Ouest
 xor, *Seyras*, lie de l'Archipel
 zenberg, b. canton. Sarre
 xpanène, b. cant. Liannone
 xplo, *Scopulus*, lie de l'Ar-
 chipel
 xtan, *Scodra*, ville cap. de la
 haute Albanie
 xtar, *Chrysopolis*, ville de la
 Tholie
 lies ou Delos, lie de l'Archipel

Seabford, ville du Sussex
 Sébastien (S.), *Fanum Sancti
 Sebastiani*, v. de la province
 de Guipuscoa
 Sebenico, *Sebenicum*, v. et comté
 de la Dalmatie vénitienne
 Sêchelles (Iles), dans la mer des
 Indes
 Seekaw ou Seecau, *Secovia*, v.
 de la b. Stirie autrichienne
 Seckingen ou Secking, *Sanctio*,
 v. de la Souabe autrichienne
 Secklin, b. canton. Nord
 Secondigné, b. canton. Deux-
 Sèvres
 Sedan, *Scdanum*, v. de Champ.
 sous-préfecture. Ardennes
 Sederon, b. canton. Drôme
 Seehausen, ville de la vieille
 Marche de Brandebourg
 Sééz ou Sais, *Sagium*, ville de
 Normandie. évêc. cant. Orne
 Seegerberg, *Segeberga*, v. de la
 Wagrie
 Segodin, v. de Hongrie
 Segelness, v. d'Afrique
 Sêgeswart ou Schesbourg, *Sege-
 thusa*, ville et comté de la
 Transylvanie
 Sêgewold, Sewold, *Segewoldia*,
 v. de la Livonie
 Segni, *Signia*, ville de la Cam-
 pagne de Rome
 Segni ou Segna, *Senia*, v. de la
 Morlaquie
 Sego, cap. du roy. de Bambara
 Sêgonzac, b. cant. Charente
 Segorbe, *Segobriga*, v. du roy.
 de Valence
 Sêgovie, *Segovia*, ville de la
 vieille Castille
 Sêgovie (la nouvelle), *Segovia*,
 v. de l'audience de Guatimala
 Sêgovie (la nouvelle), ville de
 l'île de Luçon
 Sêgovie (la nouvelle), ville de
 la prov. de Venezuela
 Segre, *Secredum*, v. sous-préf.
 Maine-et-Loire
 Segrie, b. Sarthe
 Segur, b. Cantal
 Segura, *Secura*, v. de la prov.
 de Beira
 Segura de la Frontera, *Securitas
 Confinium*, v. de la nouvelle
 Espagne
 Seichs, b. canton. Maine-et-
 Loire
 Seiches, b. canton. Lot-et-Ga-
 ronne
 Seidenberg, b. de la h. Lusace
 Seignelay, *Seilliniacum*, ville.
 Yonne
 Seilhae, b. canton. Corrèze
 Seine (la), *Seguana*, fleuve de
 France
 Seine, 92e départ. de France,
 formé dans l'île de France
 Seine-Inférieure, 93e dép. de
 Fr. formé dans la Normandie
 Seine-et-Marne, 94e dép. de Fr.
 formé dans la Brie
 Seine-et-Oise, 95e dép. de Fr.
 formé dans l'île de France
 Seine (la), v. Var

Seine (Ste.), b. canton. Côte-
 d'Or
 Seinsheim, v. de Franconie
 Seissans, v. Gers
 Sel (le), b. canton. Ille-et-Vi-
 laume
 Sêlande ou Zêlande, *Selandia*,
 lie de la mer Baltique
 Sêlincourt, *Selincurtis*, bourg.
 Somme
 Selinginsk, v. de la Sibirie
 Selingstadt, Selingensstadt, ou
 Salingunstadt, *Selingstadium*,
 v. de l'élect. de Mayence
 Sêlivrée, *Selimbria*, ville de la
 Romane
 Sêlkirek, prov. et b. d'Ecosse
 Sêlile (la), *Cellula*, b. Cantal
 Selles ou Celles, *Cella*, v. Indre
 Selles-Saint-Denis, b. canton.
 Loir-et-Cher
 Selliers, b. Jura
 Selommes, b. canton. Loir-et-
 Cher
 Selongey, v. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Selowitz, v. de Moravie
 Selten, v. de l'élect. de Trèves
 Seltz-Benheiu, *Saletia*, v. cant.
 Bas-Rhin
 Selve (la), ville cant. Aveyron
 Semendriah, *Semendria*, v. de
 Servie
 Seminara, *Seminaria*, b. du roy.
 de Naples
 Sempach, *Sempachium*, ville du
 canton de Lucerne
 Sémur, *Sinemurum*, v. cap. de
 l'Auxois. s.-préf. Côte-d'Or
 Sémur en Brionnois, *Semurium*,
 v. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Sênarquant, b. Somme
 Sênomir ou Sandomir, *Sendo-
 miria*, v. du palat. de Pologne
 Sênêffe, b. canton. Jemmapes
 Sênéga ou Sênégâl, contrée, lie,
 et fleuve d'Afrique
 Sênez, *Sanitum*, ville. canton.
 Basse-Alpes
 Senftenberg, ville de la basse
 Autriche
 Senlis, *Sitanactes*, ville de l'île
 de France. sous-préfet. Oise
 Senna, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Sennar, royaume et ville de la
 Nubie
 Sennecey (grand), b. canton.
 Saône-et-Loire
 Sennegeas et Trevisy, b. Tarn
 Sênouches, *Senones-Celsi*, bourg.
 Eure-et-Loire
 Sênones, *Senonia*, b. canton.
 Vosges
 Sênonois, *Senonensis Ager*, pays
 de France
 Sens, *Senones*, v. cap. du Sêno-
 nois. sous-préfecture. Yonne
 Sêpaux, b. Yonne
 Septèmes, b. Isère
 Sepulveda, ville de la vieille
 Castille
 Sêra, b. canton. Golo
 Sêraing, b. canton. Ourthe
 Sêrapcourt, b. Aisne
 Sêrçippe-del-Rey, *Serçippa*,
 gouv. et v. cap. du Brésil

Serfo, ou Serfante, *Scraphas*, lie de l'Archipel
 Serghines, b. canton. Tonne
 Sérignan, *Seignanum*, ville. Hérault
 Sérigni, v. de l'île de Java
 Sermaize, v. Maine
 Sermur, b. Creuse
 Sermin (S.), v. Aveyron
 Serongy, ville des Etats du Grand-Mogol
 Serpa, *Serpa*, v. de l'Alentéjo
 Serpaize, b. Isère
 Serpuchow, v. de Russie
 Serravalle, *Serravallis*, v. cant. Maringo
 Serra, *Serra*, v. Drôme
 Serres, v. cant. Hautes-Alpes
 Serres ou Ceris, *Sernax*, ville de la Macédoine
 Serrières, b. cant. Ardèche
 Serrelly, v. de la province de Tenez
 Servant (S.), b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Servetice, v. Lozère
 Servian, b. canton. Hérault
 Serwie, *Servia*, province de la Turquie européenne
 Servières, b. canton. Corrèze
 Serwin ou Serwin, v. de la princip. de Wolfenbützel
 Sézia, 90e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Piémont
 Sessa, *Suessa*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Scasia, v. et vallée du duché de Milan
 Sesto, *Sextum*, v. du Milanais
 Sestola, v. du duc. de Modène
 Sestri di Levante, *Tigulia*, v. de l'Etat de Gènes
 Sestri di Ponenti, *Sextum*, ville de l'Etat de Gènes
 Se-Tchuen, prov. occidentale de la Chine
 Setin, *Cythæum*, v. de Candie
 Settenil, v. du roy. de Grenade
 Settimo-Viltone, b. cant. Doire
 Sétabal, *Cetobris*, ville de l'Estremadure portugaise
 Seurre, b. canton. Côte-d'Or
 Seveduari, b. cant. Liamone
 Sevenne ou Cevennes, *Cebennæ*, montagnes du b. Languedoc
 Sever (S.), *Severopolis* (Mont-Adour), v. Landes
 Séver de Rustan (S.), v. Tarn
 Séver de Rustan (S.), b. canton. Calvados
 Severac-le-Château, v. canton. Aveyron
 Sévère (Ste.), b. cant. Indre
 Severic, *Severia*, prov. de Russie
 Severin (S.), b. Gironde
 Severina (S.), *Siberina*, v. de la basse Calabre
 Severino (S.), v. de la Marehe d'Ancone
 Severino (San), v. du royaume de Naples
 Severo (S.), *Severopolis*, ville de la Capitanate
 Sevidentro, b. cant. Liamone
 Sevignac, b. Basses-Pyrénées

Séville, *Hispalis*, ville cap. de l'Andalousie
 Sèvres, b. cant. Seine-et-Oise
 Sèvres (Deux-), 97e départ. de Fr. formé dans le Poitou
 Sewask, v. de Russie
 Seyde ou Sayd, *Sidon*, v. de la Syrie
 Seyne, v. cant. Basses-Alpes
 Seyssel, v. canton. Ain
 Seyssuel, b. Isère
 Sezanne, *Sezanna*, ville. canton. Marne
 Sezze, b. canton. Maringo
 Sfax, v. de la régence de Tanis
 Sfeigrado, *Sphæta*, v. de l'Albanie
 Shaftsbury ou Shaftsbury, *Septentia*, b. du Dorsetshire
 Shabar, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Shapins, l'une des îles Orcades
 Shapour, *Sapura*, ville du roy. de Bézar
 Shelburne, v. de l'Acadie
 Sheppy, *Convallis*, île d'Angl.
 Sherness, v. du comté de Kent
 Shoreham, b. du Sussex
 Shrewsbury, *Salapia*, prov. et v. d'Angleterre
 Siani, *Siamum*, roy. et v. des Indes
 Siang-Yang, *Sianganum*, v. de la prov. de Hu-Quang
 Siara, *Siara*, capitainerie et v. du Brésil
 Siba, prov. des états du Mogol
 Sibéne, *Siberia*, contrée sept. de la Russie asiatique
 Sibourre, b. Basses-Pyrénées
 Sibret, b. canton. Forêts
 Sicile, *Sicilia*, gr. lie de la Méditerranée
 Sieti, v. du val de Noto
 Sidaye, *Sidaia*, ville de l'île de Java
 Siderocapsa, *Chrysiæ*, ville de la Macédoine
 Siebeneln ou Siebeln, ville du cercle de Misnie
 Siegeberg, Siegbourg, ou Sigberg, v. du duché de Berg
 Siegen, *Siga*, ville de la Westphalie
 Sienna, *Sarna*, v. cap. du Siennois
 Siennois, prov. de la Toscane
 Sierck, v. Moselle
 Sierra, partie orientale de la nouvelle Castille
 Sifanto, *Siphnos*, île de l'Archipel
 Sigean, v. canton. Aude
 Sigistan, *Sigtania*, province de Perse
 Sigmaringun, *Sigmaringa*, v. et comté de Souabe
 Signelay, b. canton. Yonne
 Signy-le-Grand, *Sigmacum*, b. canton. Ardennes
 Signy-le-Petit, b. canton. Ardennes
 Sigtuna, *Sigunia*, ville de l'Upplande
 Siguenna, *Segonia*, ville de la vieille Castille

Sijan, v. Aude
 Sikiano, lie de l'Archipel
 Silberberg, v. de Silésie
 Silésie, *Sieric*, duché d'Allemagne
 Silistra ou Dorostro, *Dorostorum*, v. de la Bulgarie
 Sillé-le-Gaillaume, v. cant. Sarthe
 Sillery, b. Marne
 Silvan (S.), b. Calvados
 Silvanez, *Silvanicum*, vil. Aveyron
 Silvano, b. canton. Marne
 Silves, *Silva*, v. de l'Algarie
 Simmerin, v. Roër
 Simmerin, v. sous-préf. Rhin-Moselle
 Simon (S.), b. canton. Aube
 Simonthorn, ville de la Haute Hongrie
 Simore, b. Gers
 Sin, Tsin, *Sina*, v. de la prov. de Hu-Quang
 Sinai, *Sina*, mont. de l'Arabie pétrée
 Sinde ou Tatta, prov. des états du Grand-Mogol
 Sindringan, v. de Francoie
 Singan, *Siganum*, v. cap. de la prov. de Chensi
 Singo, *Singus*, v. de la Haute-Loire
 Singor, *Singora*, v. du roy. de Siam
 Sinigaglia, *Senogalia*, ville de duché d'Urbain
 Sinope, *Sinope*, ville de la Scythie
 Sintzheim ou Sinheim, ville de cercle de Souabe
 Sion, mont. de la Judée
 Siou, v. cap. du Valais
 Sior, *Siorum*, ville cap. du roy. de Corée
 Siout, *Siot*, *Lycopolis*, ville de la haute Egypte
 Siradie, *Siradia*, palat. et ville de la grande Pologne
 Siran, v. Haute-Garonne
 Sirmich, *Sirmium*, ville de l'Empire d'orient
 Sissac, v. du canton de Eblis
 Sisseg, *Segesta*, place de la Croatie
 Sissone, b. canton. Aime
 Sissopolis, *Apollonia*, ville de la Romeine
 Sisteron, *Seruatera*, ville de Provence
 Siveca, sous-préf. B.-Alps
 Sitia, *Cithæum*, ville de l'île de Candie
 Sittard, v. canton. Roër
 Siuchen, *Siuchem*, ville de la prov. de Se-Tchuen
 Sivas, *Sebasteia*, ville de la Scythie
 Siverhausen, v. du duché de Brunswick
 Sivrai, *Severiacum*, v. Vienne
 Sixbour, v. Var
 Sizun, lie, canton. Finistère
 Skaliec, v. de Bohême
 Skar, *Skara*, v. de la Westphalie

v. *Skia*, l'une des îles West-
phales.
gl. *Slagella*, v. de l'île de
Zélande
guen, v. de la Poméranie
y ou *Schlan*, cercle et ville
de Hohenzollern
kan. *Slaukavia*, v. du palai-
nat de Cracovie
to, *Slegum*, comté et v. de
prov. de Connaught
wick, *Slevicium*, duché et
ville de la province de Got-
torp
in, *Slonina*, v. du duché
de Lithuanie
ten, *Slota*, v. de la Frise
zk, *Slucum*, duché et v. de
Lithuanie
ville de Danemark
land ou Gothie méridio-
nale, *Smalandia*, province de
Suède
dkalde, *Samalinda*, v. cap.
de la principauté de Henne-
berg
denisko, *Smolanum*, duché,
datinat, et v. de Russie
enne, *Smyrna*, v. de la Na-
vonne
sek ou Snitz, ville de la
Silésie
atin, ville cap. de la Poku-
tie
na ou Suane, *Suana*, v. du
Japon
enneheim, canton. Rhin-et-
Moselle
arbre, princ. du royaume
d'Aragon
haczow, ville du duché de
Lusace
Cheu ou So-Tcheou, v. du
Sinaï
ansé-
été (les îles de la), dans la
mer du Sud
oa, port entre S.-Jean-de-
Luz et Bayonne
ontusco, *Saconusca*, province
de la nouv. Espagne
otera, *Socatera*, île entre
l'Arabie heureuse et l'Afrique
towa, *Socavia*, ville de la
Bosnie
st, Soust, ou Zorst, *Susa*,
ville du comté de la
Tarentaise
da, Cefala, royaume de la
Sardaigne
st ou Sophie, *Sophia*, v. cap.
de la Bulgarie
roy, v. du roy. de Fez
no, province du royaume de
Mogol
quies, *Songia*, v. canton.
de l'Amérique
sons, *Guesones*, v. cap. du
comté de Guesnes, évêché, sous-préf.
de l'Amérique
lin, v. cap. de la nouvelle
France de Brandebourg
me, b. canton. Nord
me, b. Sarthe
me, *Solacurum*, canton et
ville de Suisse

Solfatara, terrain près de Pouz-
zoli
Solignao-sur-Loire, b. Haute-
Loire
Solliès, b. Var
Solms ou Hohen-Solms, *Solma*,
comté et b. de Wétéravie
Sologne, *Secalaunia*, pet. pays
de l'Orléanais
Solkamskoi, v. de Russie
Solor, île de la mer des Indes
Solorico, v. de la province de
Beira
Solré-de-Château, b. canton.
Nord
Solsona ou Salsona, *Gelzona*, v.
de la Catalogne
Soltau, b. de la principauté de
Zell
Soltwedel, *Saltswedel*, *Heliopo-
lis*, v. de la vicille Marche de
Brandebourg
Sombernon, b. Côte-d'Or
Somburro, île, l'une des An-
tilles
Somerton, v. de la province de
Somerset
Sommariva-del-Bosco, b. cant.
Taurino
Somme, 98c départ. de France,
formé dans la Picardie
Sommerda ou Grossen-Sem-
mern, v. de Thuringe
Sommerieux, b. Oise
Sommerfeld, ville de la basse
Lusace
Sommergem, b. canton. Es-
saut
Somersetshire, *Somersetia*, pr.
d'Angleterre
Sommerhausen, b. de Fran-
conie
Sommerly, b. Seine-Infér.
Sonnrières, *Sumerium*, v. cant.
Gard
Sompuiès, b. canton. Marne
Soucino, *Soncium*, v. du Cré-
monois
Sonde (les îles de la), dans la
mer des Indes
Sonderbourg, v. cap. de l'île
d'Alseu
Sondershausen, ville de Thu-
ringe
Sondrio, b. de la Valteline
Songeons, b. canton. Oise
Sonnerg, ville de la princip. de
Cobourg
Sonnebourg, v. de la nouv.
France de Brandebourg
Sonquas, peuple d'Afrique
Sonouate, port du Mexique
Sonthem, ville du comté de
Limbourg
Sontra, v. de la basse Hesse
Sonzay, b. Indre-et-Loire
Sooloo, l'une des îles des Mo-
lucques
Sophiana, *Sophia*, ville de l'A-
fghanistan
Sophie, v. du gouvernem. de
Petersbourg
Sophron ou Edenbourg, *Sim-
pronium*, comté et v. de la
basse Hongrie

Sora, *Sora*, v. de la Terre de
Labour
Sora, v. de l'île de Zélande
Sora, v. de Silésie
Soraw, *Soravia*, v. de la basse
Lusace
Sorba, b. canton. Golo
Sorey, b. Meuse
Sordes, *Sordua*, b. Landes
Sore, b. canton. Landes
Soreze, *Sorcintum*, v. Tarn
Soria, *Soria*, ville de la vicille
Castille
Soriasco, b. canton. Maringo
Sorlin (S.), b. Ain
Sorlingues, *Sillinar*, île de la
prov. de Cornouailles
Sornac, b. canton. Corrèze
Sornin (S.), b. Charente-Infér.
Soroek, place forte de Pologne
Soroingoin, v. Liamone
Soroisnu, v. canton. Liamone
Sorr, b. du cercle de Königs-
grätz
Sorrento, *Surrentum*, v. du roy.
de Naples
Sosa, v. Lot-et-Garonne
Sospello, *Sospitellum*, v. cant.
Alpes-Maritimes
Sotteghem, b. canton. Escaut
Sottevast, b. Manche
Sotteville, b. Seine-Infér.
Souabe, *Suevia*, gr. pays et cer-
cle d'Allemagne
Soubise, *Subisia*, v. Charente-
Inférieure
Souey, b. Yonne
Souene ou Assouan, ville de la
haute Egypte
Souillac, *Soliacum*, v. Lot
Souilly, b. canton. Meuse
Soulaines, b. canton. Aube
Soule (Ste.), b. Aube
Soullans, b. Vendée
Soultz, b. canton. Haut-Rhin
Soultz-sous-Forêts, b. canton.
Bas-Rhin
Soultzmach, b. Bas-Rhin
Soumelpour, v. dans les Etats
du Grand-Mogol
Souprose, *Suprora*, v. Landes
Sour, *Tyrus*, v. de la Syrie
Sourdeval, b. canton. Manche
Soure, *Sourium*, v. de l'Étra-
madure portugaise
Sournia, b. canton. Pyrénées-
Orientales
Souze ou Suse, *Susa*, province
et ville du royaume de l'An-
tonie
Souzel, *Susella*, ville de l'Alen-
tois
Southon, v. canton. Landes
Souterraine (la), v. canton.
Créuse
Southampton, *Closetum*, v. du
Hantsire
Soutwarek ou Soudriek, b. de
la province de Surrey
Souvigny, *Salvincum*, v. cant.
Allier
Soyon, v. Loire-Inférieure
Spa, *Spadun*, b. Ourthe
Spalatro, *Spalatum*, v. cap. de
la Dalmatie

Spandaw, *Spandavia*, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Spangenberg, v. du bas landgr. de Hesse
 Spanduin ou Sponbein, comté de bas Palatinat
 Spanshtown, ville de l'île de la Jamaïque
 Spaur, comté du Tyrol
 Sperlinga, ville du val de Demona
 Spezze ou Spezzia, *Spectrum*, v. des Etats de Gènes
 Spezzia, golfe de la Médit. dans l'Etat de Gènes
 Spiegelberg, comté du cercle de Westphalie
 Spietz, v. du canton de Berne
 Spigno, b. canton. Tanaro
 Spincourt, b. canton. Meuse
 Spire, *Spira*, v. capitale du bas Palatinat, sous-préf. et. Mont-Tonnerre
 Spiritu-Sancto, *Sanctus Spiritus*, gouvern. et v. du Brésil
 Spinneck, b. Mont-Tonnerre
 Spital, v. de la h. Carinthie
 Spitz, v. de la h. Autriche
 Spitzberg, *Spitzberga*, pays des terres Arctiques
 Spoliate, *Spolium*, ville dans l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Spornberg ou Sprenberg, *Spreenberg*, ville de la h. Saxe
 Spottaw, *Sprotavia*, ville de Silésie
 Squillace, *Squillacium*, v. de la Calabre ultérieure
 Stade, *Stada*, ou Staden, *Statio*, v. du duché de Brême
 Stadingen, ville du comté de Lippe
 Stadberg, *Stadberga*, ville du cercle de Westphalie
 Stadt-Am-Hof, v. de Bavière
 Stadt-Loos, v. de l'évêché de Munster
 Staffa, l'une des îles Hébrides
 Staffarda, v. de Piémont
 Stafford, *Staffordia*, ville cap. du Staffordshire
 Staffordshire, prov. d'Anglet.
 Stagno, *Stagnum*, v. de la rép. de Raguse
 Stain ou Stein, v. de la basse Autriche
 Stain ou Stein, v. de la Carinthie supérieure
 Stainville, b. Meuse
 Stallone ou Lemnos, île de l'Archipel
 Stampalia, *Antiparea*, île de l'Archipel
 Stanchion ou Stancou, *Cos*, une des meilleures îles de l'Archipel
 Stauford, *Durobriva*, bourg et comté du Lincolnshire
 Stantz, *Statio*, b. du canton d'Underwald
 Stanga-Russa, gouv. et v. de Novogorod

Stardkenberg, b. de l'élect. de Mayence
 Stargard, *Stargardia*, v. capit. de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Stasford, ville du duché de Mecklebourg
 Stavanger, v. du gouvern. de Bergen
 Stavelo, *Stablo*, *Stable*, *Stabulum*, v. cant. Ourthe
 Stavenhagen, v. de la province de Gustrow
 Stavenov, v. de la Marche de Prignitz
 Stavenon, *Saveren*, v. de la Frise
 Steenberg, *Stenoberga*, ville du Brabant hollandais
 Steenoorde, b. canton. Nord
 Stenwick, *Stenovicum*, v. de la prov. d'Over-Yssel
 Stefano-di-Bello (S.), b. canton. Tanaro
 Stegeborg, *Stegeburgum*, v. de l'Ostrogothie
 Stein, *Stenium*, ville du canton de Zurich
 Steinach, ville de l'évêché de Bamberg
 Steinau ou Steina, v. du duché de Wolau
 Steinhach, v. du margraviat de Bade
 Steinhelm, v. de l'archevêché de Mayence
 Steinhelm, ville de l'évêché de Paderborn
 Steinhude, bourg du duché de Calenberg
 Stoke, v. de l'île de Mone
 Stenay, *Stenacum*, v. canton. Meuse
 Stendal, *Stendalia*, v. cap. de la vieille Marche de Brandebourg
 Stenford, *Stenfordium*, comté et ville du cercle de Westphalie
 Sterling ou Stirling, *Sterlinga*, prov. et v. d'Ecosse
 Sternberg, *Sternberga*, v. de la principauté de Wenden
 Sternberg, ville de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Stertzingen, ville du Tyrol
 Stetin, *Stetinum*, v. cap. de la Poméranie
 Stetin (new), v. de la Poméranie
 Stevenswert, île de la Gueldre hollandaise
 Steyer ou Steyr, *Syru*, v. de la haute Autriche
 Steyregg, v. de la h. Autriche
 Stigliano, *Stiglianum*, ville du roy. de Naples
 Stirie, *Stiria*, prov. et duché du cercle d'Autriche
 Stochem, *Stochemum*, v. Meuse-Inférieure
 Stockak, v. de la Souabe
 Stockbridge, b. du Hantsire
 Stockholm, *Stocholmia*, v. cap. de la Suède
 Stolberg, comté et ville de Thuringe

Stolberg, v. du cercle d'Elect. de Saxe
 Stolboffica, *Stolbffa*, v. de la Souabe
 Stolpen ou Stolpe, *Solpa*, ville de la Poméranie ultérieure
 Stolpen, v. du cercle de Mecklebourg
 Storkau, v. de la h. Saxe
 Stormarv, *Stormaria*, pays du duché de Holstein
 Stradella (la), *Jella*, v. canton. Maringo
 Stralane, bourg du comté de Tyrone
 Stralen, *Stralenum*, v. de la quartier de Gueldre
 Stralsund, *Stralunda*, v. de la Poméranie suédoise
 Strambino, b. cant. Dore
 Stranawer, ville du comté de Galloway
 Strasberg, ville du comté de Stolberg
 Strasbourg, *Strasburgum*, v. capit. de l'Alsace, évêché, préfecture. Evêché
 Strasbourg, ville de la h. Saxe
 Stuckraïne de Brandebourg, *rasnitz* ou *Sraswitz*, ville de la Moravie
 Stratford, b. du Warwick
 Straubing, *Strabinga*, ville de Bavière
 Strausberg, v. de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Streilberg, ville du haut margraviat de Nuremberg
 Strelin, ville du cercle de Silésie
 Strelin, v. de la principauté de Brieg
 Strelitz, *Strelitium*, v. du cercle de la basse Saxe
 Strelitz, v. de la Silésie
 Strengnes, *Stregnesia*, v. de la Sudermanie
 Striga ou Striga, *Strigaria*, du duché de Saxe
 Strivali, îles de la Grèce
 Stromberg, *Stromberga*, ville du Rhin-et-Moselle
 Stromberg, ville du bas Palatinat
 Stromboli, l'une des îles de la mer parie
 Strongli, *Strongilum*, ville de la Calabre citérieure
 Stroppen, v. du duché de Saxe
 Stroppiana, v. canton. Saxe
 Stubu, v. de la h. Hongrie
 Stulingen, *Stulinga*, v. de la princip. de Furstentum
 Stura (la), 99e dép. de France formé dans le Piémont
 Sture (la vallée de), dans le Piémont
 Stuttgart ou Stoutgard, *Stuttgartia*, v. cap. du duché de Wurtemberg
 Suance, peuples d'Asie
 Suquamie, port de la haute Ethiopie
 Subbiano, *Subloquum*, v. de la Campagne de Rome

- ubevt, v. de la province de Duqueia
 ou-Chou ou Su-Tcheou, *Sueh-um*, ville de la province de Kiangnan
 ueguir ou Synelian, contrée et v. du roy. de Tangut
 udbury, *Colonia*, ville du Suffolk
 ndercooping, *Suderkopia*, v. de l'Ostrogothie
 ndermanie, *Sudermania*, prov. de Suède
 uède, *Suecia*, roy. d'Europe
 uet-Hoa, v. de la Chine
 uet. v. de la Marche ukraine de Brandebourg
 uez, *Suesium*, v. d'Egypte
 uffolek, *Suffolcia*, prov. marit. d'Angleterre
 ugelinèse ou Segelinèse, prov. de la Barbarie
 ulla, v. d'élect. de Saxe
 uippes, *Suippia*, bourg. cant. Marne
 uisse, *Helvetia*, grand pays et républ. fédérat. d'Europe
 ulgen ou Scougen, ville du comté de Waldbourg
 ulingen, v. de Westphalie
 ully, *Sulliacum*, b. canton. Loiret
 ulmona, *Sulmo*, v. de l'Abrozze citérieure
 ulpice (S.), *Sanctus Sulpitius*, v. Haut-Garonne
 ulpice-les-Champs (S.), bourg. canton. Creuse
 ulpice-les-Feuilles (S.), bourg. Haute-Vienne
 ultanie, *Sultania*, v. de Perse
 ulte ou Sultze, v. de la seign. de Rostock
 ulti, b. et comté de Souabe
 ultiach, *Sulzbachium*, v. et princ. du haut Palatinat
 ultizburg, *Sulzburgum*, ville du Brisgaw
 umatra, *Sumatra*, île de la mer des Indes
 umberi, province du royaume d'Angola
 umenté, b. canton. Gard
 undet, détroit d'Europe, la clef de la mer Baltique
 nderbourg, *Sunderburgum*, v. de l'île d'Alsac
 undi, prov. du Congo
 undsval, ville cap. de la Médalpie
 ung-Kiang, *Sungkianum*, ville de la province de Kiangnan
 untgaw ou Sundgaw, *Suntgawia*, pays de France
 upino, *Sapinum*, v. du roy. de Naples
 urate, *Surata*, v. du royaume de Guzarate
 urgeres, *Surgeria*, b. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 urgy, b. Nièvre
 urin (S.), b. Gironde
 urinam, *Surina*, pays de l'Am. dans la Guyanne
 uringa, prov. et v. de l'île de Niphou
 urrey, *Surria*, prov. d'Anglet.
 ursorée, ville du cant. de Lucerne
 ury-le-Comtal, v. Loire
 ury. ou prov. du royaume de Maroc
 ursedal, *Susdala*, v. et duché de l'empire Russe
 urse, *Segurium*, v. du Piémont.
 évêc. sous-préfect. Pô
 urse (la), b. cant. Sarthe
 urse, ville du royaume de Tunis
 urse-la-Roussé, b. Drôme
 urses ou Souster, *Susa*, v. cap. du Chusistan
 ussat, b. Haute-Vienne
 usses, *Sussexia*, prov. d'Angleterre
 usterin, *Sustera*, v. du duché de Juliers
 utherland, *Sutherlandia*, prov. de l'Ecosse septentrionale
 utri, *Sutrium*, v. dans l'Etat de l'Eglise
 Suzanne (Ste.), *Sancta Suzanna*, v. canton. Mayenne
 Swansey, ville du Glamorgan
 Swerte, ville du comté de la Marek
 Swors, b. du comté de Dublin
 Sydney-Cove, établi anglais dans la Nouvelle-Hollande
 Sylt, île de Danemark
 Symé, île de la dépendance de Rhodes
 Symphorien (S.), d'Ozon, b. canton. Isère
 Symphorien (S.), b. canton. Gironde
 Symphorien-de-Lay (S.), bourg. canton. Loire
 Symphorien-le-Châtel ou Symphorien-sur-Coire (S.), ville. canton. Rhône
 Syracuse ou Syracosse, *Syracusa*, ville de la vallée de Noto
 Syriam, v. du roy. de Pégu
 Syrie, Souristan, ou Chan, *Syria*, province de la Turq. asiatique
 Syros, île. l'une des Cyclades
 Bzuzga, Choutza, v. du palat. de Culin

T.

- TAATA, *Toata*, v. de la haute Egypte
 Tabaco ou Tabago, *Tabacum*, île, l'une des Antilles
 Tabara, île du royaume de Tunis
 Tabasco, *Tabasco*, île et prov. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Taboga, *Taboga*, île de la baie de Panama
 Taber, montagne de Bohême
 Tabristan (le), ou le Masanderan, prov. de Perse
 Tacatalpo, *Tacatalpum*, ville du gouvernement de Tabasco
 Tacha, *Tacha*, v. du cercle de Pilsen
 Tachund, cap. du Turquestan
 Tadcaster, *Calatum*, ville de la province d'York
 Tadousac, *Tadussacum*, établi. anglais dans la nouv. France
 Taensas, peuple de la nouvelle France
 Taettenbach, comté dans la regence de Munich
 Tafalla, *Alta Fuilla*, v. du roy. de Navarre
 Taflet, *Tafletanum*, royaume d'Afrique
 Tagaste, *Tagavostium*, ville du royaume de Maroc
 Tagasa, *Talhada*, ville du roy. de Fez
 Tagaste, *Tagasta*, v. de la prov. de Constantine
 Tage (le), *Tagus*, fleuve d'Europe
 Tage, v. de l'Arabie heureuse
 Tagliacozzo, *Taliquitium*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Tagumaderet, v. du royaume de Taflet
 Taif, *Taifa*, ville de l'Arabie heureuse
 Taillebourg, *Talcburgus*, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Taine, *Taina*, v. du comté de Cromarty
 Taiping, *Taipinja*, v. de la province de Quang-Si
 Taïti, Otaiti, ou île du roi George, île de la mer Pacifique
 Talaveira la Reina, *Elbora Talavera*, ville de la nouvelle Castille
 Talaveira la Réal, bourg de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Talavo, b. cant. Liamone
 Tali, *Talium*, v. de la prov. d'Iunian
 Talichéri, v. des Indes, à la côte de Malabar
 Tallano, b. cant. Liamone
 Tallard, *Talartium*, v. canton. Hautes-Alpes
 Tallo, bourg du comté de Waterford
 Talmas, b. Somme
 Taluuy, b. Côte-d'Or
 Talmond, b. cant. Vendée
 Talmont, *Talemundum*, ville. Charente-Inférieure
 Tamalameque, *Tamalameca*, v. du gouvern. de St.-Martin
 Taman, détroit qui sépare la mer Noire de celle d'Azof
 Tamara (les îles de), ou les îles des Idoles, îles sur la côte de la h. Guinée
 Tamara, *Tamara*, v. de l'île de Socotra

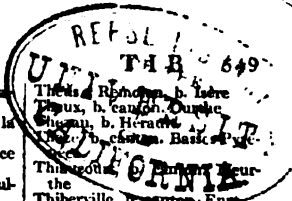
Tamaraca, *Tamaraca*, capitale de l'Amérique mérid. au Brésil
 Tambow, gouvern. et v. cap. de la Russie européenne
 Tamerville, b. Manche
 Taming, *Taminga*, v. de la pr. de Pékin
 Tatuise, b. cant. Escout
 Tamise (la), *Tamisis*, fleuve d'Angleterre
 Tammesbruck, *Aggeripontum*, ville de Thuringe
 Tamworth, b. du comté de Stafford
 Tanaro, 100e département de Fr. formé dans le Piémont
 Tancarville, bourg. Seine-Inférieure
 Tangarock, port de Russie, sur la mer Noire
 Tanager, *Tingis*, v. de la prov. d'Hasbat
 Tangermund ou Tangermunde, *Tangermunda*, v. de la vieille Marche de Brandebourg
 Tangut, *Tangutum*, dans la Tartarie chinoise
 Tansior, *Tanjortum*, roy. et v. d'Asie, dans les Indes
 Tanning, b. canton. Léman
 Tannay, b. Nièvre
 Tannbauwen, comté de Souabe
 Tanor, roy. et v. sur les côtes de Malabar
 Tanroda, *Tanneroda*, ou *Tanroda*, ville de Thuringe
 Taormina, *Tauromenium*, v. de Sicile
 Tapacri, prov. de l'Amérique méridionale
 Tapacures, peuples de l'Amérique méridionale
 Tapanooli, comptoir anglais dans l'île de Sumatra
 Tapariga, îles de la côte du Brésil
 Taragale, *Taragalla*, v. du roy. de Tafilet
 Tarantaise (la), *Tarantasia*, province de Savoie
 Tarare, *Tararum*, b. canton. Rhône
 Tarascon-*Tarasca*, v. de Provence. sous-préfect. Bouches-du-Rhône
 Tarascon, b. cant. Ariège
 Taravo, b. canton. Liamone
 Tarazona, *Turisa*, v. du roy. d'Aragon
 Tarbes, *Tarba*, vil. de Gascogne. préfet. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Tardets, b. canton. Basses-Pyrénées
 Tarente, *Tarentum*, v. dans la Terre d'Otrante
 Targa, *Targa*, v. du royaume de Fez
 Targou, b. cant. Gironde
 Targovisco ou Tavis, *Targoviscum*, ville cap. de la Valachie
 Tariff, *Julia Tractata*, ville de l'Andalousie

Tarku, *Tarsoom*, v. capitale du Daghestan
 Tarn, 101e départ. de France, formé dans le Languedoc
 Tarnowitz, ville de duché d'Oppeln
 Taro ou Borgo-di-val-di-Taro, v. cap. de la prov. de Val-di-Taro
 Tarqui, lieu de l'Amérique au Pérou
 Tarraga, *Tarraga*, v. de la Catalogne
 Tarragone, *Taraca*, ville de la Catalogne
 Tarse, *Tarsus*, ville de la Caramanie
 Tartares, *Tartari*, peuples d'une grande partie de l'Asie et d'une partie de l'Europe
 Tartarie, *Tartaria*, grand pays d'Asie
 Tartarie petite ou la Tartarie précipite, prov. tributaire du Turc
 Tartas, *Tartesium*, v. canton. Landes
 Tarudan ou Sus, *Tarudantium*, ville cap. de la prov. de Sus
 Tarvis, ville de la Carinthie
 Tassing, *Tassinga*, île de Danemark
 Tatihou, île près le cap la Hougue
 Tatta, *Tatta*, v. cap. de la pr. de Sinde, ou de Tarta
 Taucha, ville de Misnie
 Tauchel, ville de la Poméranie
 Taugon-la-Ronde, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Taulé, b. canton. Finistère
 Tauhnan, ville. Drôme
 Taunton, *Tannedunum*, v. du Sommersetshire
 Taureau (l'île du), *Taurus*, île de la Bretagne
 Tauri, ville de Guinée
 Tauris, *Tauresium*, v. cap. de l'Aderbijan
 Taurus, chaîne de montagnes d'Asie
 Taussim, ville dans le cercle de Caurzim
 Tautenbourg, bail. de Thuringe
 Tauves, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Tavagna, b. canton. Golo
 Tavaasthus ou Cronembourg, *Tavastia*, v. cap. de la prov. de Tavastlund
 Tavernes, b. canton. Var
 Taverny, b. Seine-et-Marne
 Tavignano, b. canton. Golo
 Tavira ou Tavira, *Tavira*, ville cap. de la prov. d'Algarve
 Taviskoi, ville de la Tartarie russe
 Tavistock, *Tamare*, v. du Devonshire
 Tay (le), *Tavus*, fleuve d'Ecosse
 Tay-Ouan, *Taysanum*, ville cap. de l'île Formose

Tay-Yeen, v. cap. de la pr. de Chan-Si
 Tehao-King, v. de la province de Quan-Tong
 Tebesmé, ville de la Nubie
 Tchibimmar, ville de Far.
 Tebeibek, prov. du Bahari-rid
 Tebesta, *Tebestis*, v. de l'ancien de Tunis
 Tebza, prov. et v. de l'ancien de Maroc
 Tecout ou Techeit, ville de la province de Sus
 Tecklinbourg, *Tocka*, ville et ville de Westphalie
 Tecocant-peque, ville de la pr. de Goaxaca
 Tecore, *Telinda*, royaume d'Afrique
 Teeulet, ville de la province de Hea
 Teillez, *Tellessa*, prov. et v. du royaume d'Alger
 Tednest, ville cap. de la pr. de Hea
 Tedaï, *Tedja*, ville de la pr. de Sus
 Tefezara, *Antacirit*, ville et royaume de Trémècè
 Tefis ou Tifis, *Tephis*, v. cap. de la Géorgie
 Te-Gan, *Trganom*, v. de la pr. de Huquang
 Tegaza, *Tegaza*, ville et pr. dans le désert de Barbarie
 Tegeratin, *Tegeratin*, v. de la pr. de pays d'Afrique
 Tegteza, v. de la prov. de Hea
 Tehama, contrée de l'Asie heureuse
 Teilleul (le), *Tellias*, b. canton. Manche
 Teischnitz, ville de l'ancien de Bamberg
 Tel, ville de la Valchène
 Telamone, *Telanone*, ville et royaume de Naples
 Telezze, ville dans la Terre-Labour
 Telgen, *Telga*, ville de la pr. de Germanie
 Teligt ou Telligt, v. de l'ancien de Munster
 Tellichery, établis. anglais à la côte de Malabar
 Teltow, v. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 Teltch, ville de Moravie
 Temendest ou Metarist, *Temendestum*, ville du roy. d'Asie
 Temesane, *Temensa*, prov. de royaume de Fez
 Temeswar, *Temiswar*, ville et ville de la haute Hongrie
 Temian, *Temianum*, royaume d'Afrique, dans la Nigritie
 Tenmelet, ville du roy. de Maroc
 Templeuve, b. canton. Nord
 Templeuve, b. cant. Jemappes
 Tempin, ville de l'électorat de Brandebourg

TER

TIE



acerim ou Tenesserim, *Tesserimum*, province et ville du royaume de Siam
 ce, b. cant. Haute-Loire
 de. *Tenda*, comté et v. dans Piémont
 dos, *Tendos*, île de l'Archipel
 Grèce, *Nivariq*, île, l'une des Canaries
 Grèce, *Teneriffa*, ville du gouvernement de Ste.-Marie
 sée, l'un des 17 Etats-Unis
 za, *Teness*, v. du royaume Maroc
 ze, *Tenesa*, prov. et ville du royaume de Trémécen
 g-Cheu ou Ten-Tcheou, *ntcum*, v. de la province Chan-Tong
 neberg, baill. de la princip. Gothia
 nstedt ou Taennstadt, v. de l'Allemagne
 quin-Grus, b. c. Moselle
 zezet, ville du royaume Trémécen
 lacha, ville du Bilédugériid
 dao, *Interamma*, ville de l'abruzzé ultérieure
 sson, *Terrasa*, ville. canton. Ardogne
 s. m., *Tertaria*, île, l'une des Açores
 ga, *Terga*, ville du roy. de Sardaigne
 ki, *Terchium*, ville capitale de la Circassie moscovite
 nini, *Thermæ Himerenses*, île du val de Mazare
 moli, *Buba*, ville de la Catalogne
 monde, v. sous-préfecture. Haut-Rhin
 muiden, v. Escaut
 nate, *Ternata*, île des Molles
 neuse, v. Escaut
 ni. *Interannum*, v. du duché de Spoletto
 e Spoleto
 nova, *Ternobum*, v. capit. du roy. de Bulgarie
 ouane, *Tervana*, v. Pas-de-Calais
 racine, *Anxur*, ville de la Campagne de Rome
 tra-Nuova, *Phunstana*, ville de l'île de Sardaigne
 tra-Nuova, duché et ville du duché de Noto
 tre de la Compagnie (la), îles de la mer de Kamtschatka
 tre-Ferme, contrée de l'Amérique méridionale
 tre-Neuve, *Terra-Nova*, île de l'Amérique sept.
 tres Antaresiques, Australes, ou Méridionales, *Regiones Antarcticae*, terres vers le pôle méridional
 mel. *Terullum*, ville du roy. d'Aragon

Terre, ville de l'île de Walcheren
 Teschen, *Trachina*, ville de la Silésie autrichienne
 Tesardelt, ville de la province de Hea
 Tessel, *Tessela*, ville du Bilédugériid
 Tessin, *Tessinum*, v. du duché de Mecklenbourg
 Tessoy (déroit de), sépare l'île de Jesso de la gr. Tartarie
 Tessay, b. canton. Manche
 Tête-de-Busch (la), b. canton. Gironde
 Teterow, ville de la principauté de Wenden
 Tetin, ville de Bohême
 Tetnang, ville de Souabe
 Tetschen ou Dieczin, ville du cercle de Leuneritz
 Tetuan, *Tetuanum*, v. du roy. de Fez
 Teupitz, v. de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
 Teurter, ville du roy. de Fez
 Teurteville, b. Manche
 Teutschnitz, ville de l'évêc. de Bamberg
 Teuzar, *Tisuris*, ville du Bilédugériid
 Tewksbury, *Tewkeburia*, b. du Gloucestershire
 Texel, *Texella*, île de la Hollande
 Tezar, *Tesara*, ville capit. de la prov. de Cutz
 Tezeuco, *Tetucum*, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
 Tezela, *Arina*, v. du royaume de Trémécen
 Tezo, ville du roy. de Fez
 Thabor, montag. de la Judée
 Thain, ville. cant. Drôme
 Thaire, bourg. Charante-Inférieure
 Thiam, b. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Thanet, *Tanctos*, île de la prov. de Kent
 Thann, v. Haut-Rhin
 Thaso, *Tharus*, île de l'Archipel
 Thaur et le Champ, b. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Thébaïde ou Sayde, *Thebaïs*, contrée de la haute Egypte
 Thèbes ou Thincs, *Thebit*, ville de la Livadie
 Thèbes d'Egypte ou Saïd, *Thebaï*, ville de la haute Egypte
 Thegonce (S.), b. canton. Finistère
 Theil (le), b. canton. Orne
 Thenezay, b. c. Deux-Sèvres
 Thengen, comté et ville de Souabe
 Thenon, b. cant. Dordogne
 Thersianople, ville de Bohême
 Thermie, *Ternia*, l'une des îles Cyclades
 Thermopyles, *Thermopila*, détroit du mont Oeta
 Theford, *Sitomagus*, bourg du comté de Norfolk

Thés, *Thésos*, b. île de Crète
 Thoux, b. canton. Ouche
 Thuan, b. Heraclea
 Thuan, b. canton. Basse-Saxe
 Thiers ou Thiern, *Thierium*, v. de la Limagne. sous-préf. Puy-de-Dôme
 Thiezac, b. Cantal
 Thigné, Thil, bourgs. Landes
 Thimerais, *Theodemercensis ager*, pet. pays du Perche
 Thionville, *Theodonis villa*, ville du Luxembourg. sous-préfecture. Moselle
 Thierenstein, ville de la basse Autriche
 Thiron-de-Gardais, b. canton. Eure-et-Loire
 Thirck, b. du comté d'York
 Thiviers, ville. cant. Dordogne
 Thizy, b. canton. Rhône
 Thoard, b. Basses-Alpes
 Thoiry, b. Léman
 Thoisy, *Tussiacus*, ville. cant. Ain
 Tholey, b. canton. Moselle
 Thomas (S.), l'une des îles Vierges
 Thomas-Town, b. d'Irlande
 Thomé (San), *Insula Sancti Thomæ*, île de la mer Atlant.
 Thomé (S.), v. Ardèche
 Thonès, b. cant. Mont-Blanc
 Thonon, *Tunonium*, ville de Savoie. sous-préf. Léman
 Thor (le), v. Vaucluse
 Thoren, v. Meuse-Inférieure
 Thorigny, *Toriniacum*, ville. Yonne
 Thorigny, ville. cant. Manche
 Thori, *Torinum*, ville du pal. de Culin
 Thouars, *Tuarium*, ville du Poitou. sous-préf. Deux-Sèvres
 Thoun, *Thunium*, ville du cant. de Berne
 Thourout, b. canton. Lys
 Thuets, b. canton. Ardèche
 Thuin, *Thudinum*, ville. canton. Jemmapes
 Thuir, b. canton. Pyrénées-Orientales
 Thuré, b. Vienne
 Thurgovie, *Turgovia*, baillage de Suisse
 Thuringe, *Thuringia*, prov. du cercle de haute Saxe
 Thurnhout, b. canton. Deux-Nèthes
 Thury-Harcourt, b. canton. Calvados
 Tiano, *Teanum*, v. de la terre de Labour
 Tibériade ou Tabaria, *Tiberias*, ville de la Judée

Tibériade (lac de) ou Gènesareth, lac de la Palestine
 Tibre (le), *Tiberis*, fleuve d'Ital.
 Tien-tou, b. cant. Maringo
 Tidor, *Tidora*, l'une des îles des Moluques
 Tiel, *Tellum*, ville de la Gueldre hollandaise
 Tien-Cin ou Tien-Tring-Ouei, ville de la prov. de Pé-Tché-Li
 Tiffauges, v. Vendée
 Tigliole, b. canton. Tanaro
 Tigre ou Tigil (le), *Tigris*, fleuve d'Asie
 Tigre, *Tigrum*, roy. d'Abyssinie
 Tilbourg, *Tilburgum*, b. du pays d'Ostervick
 Tilbury, b. de la prov. d'Essex
 Tilliers ou Tillières, *Tagularia*, b. Eure
 Tilly-sur-Seulles, b. canton. Calvados
 Timan, contrée et ville du Popayan
 Timor, *Timora*, île de la mer des Indes
 Timorland, île des Moluques
 Tinchebray, b. canton. Orne
 Tine, *Tinia*, ville de Bosnie
 Tine, *Teuas*, une des îles Cyclades
 Tinian, une des îles Moluque
 Tintémac, b. canton. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Tinzeds, ville du Biléduigérid
 Tinzalin, ville du Biléduigérid
 Tipperary, *Tipperariensis comitatus*, comté d'Irlande
 Tiplra, royaume des Indes
 Tiran, *Tiranum*, gouv. et ville des Grisons
 Tirnav, *Tirnovia*, ville de la h. Hongrie
 Tirol (le), *Tirolis*, comté d'Allemagne
 Tiron, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Tirtémont, b. canton. Dyle
 Titan ou Calarus, une des îles d'Hyères
 Titicaca, *Titicaca*, île du Pérou
 Titlis-Berg, mont. de Suisse
 Tituoning, v. de l'archev. de Salzbourg
 Titschein, ville de Moravie
 Titul, *Tibiscum*, v. de la haute Hongrie
 Tiverton, b. du Devonshire
 Tiviottdale, *Tiviotia*, province d'Ecosse
 Tivoli, *Tibur*, ville de la Campagne de Rome
 Tlascala, *Tlaxcala*, prov. et v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Toam ou Trani, *Tuvomontium*, b. du comté de Galloway
 Tobolsk, *Tobolium*, ville cap. de la Sibirie
 Tocat, *Tocata*, prov. et ville de la Natolie

Tocayna, *Tocayama*, ville du n. roy. de Grenade
 Tockenbourg, comté de Suisse
 Tochte, roy. et ville du Biléduigérid propre
 Todi, *Tudertum*, ville du duché de Spolette
 Tokai, *Tokum*, b. de la haute Hongrie
 Tolède, *Toletum*, ville de la n. Castille
 Tolen ou Tertolen, *Tola*, île et ville de Zélande
 Tolentino, *Totentinum*, ville de la Marche d'Ancone
 Tolna, *Alinum*, comté et ville de la basse Hongrie
 Tolozza, *Turissa*, ville cap. du Guipuscoa
 Tolu, ville d'Amérique dans la Terre-Ferme
 Tomar, *Tomara*, ville de l'Estramadure portugaise
 Tombut, *Tombutum*, royaume de la Nigritie
 Tomi, ville de Bulgarie
 Tomsk, ville de la Sibirie
 Tonderen ou Tundern, *Tundera*, ville du duché de Sleswick
 Tongous ou Tonguses, peup. tartares de la Sibirie
 Tongres, Tongre, ou Tongeren, *Tungri*, ville. canton. Meuse-Inférieure
 Tonnay, b. canton. Nièvre
 Tonuay-Boutonne, *Tauniacum ad Vultenam*, v. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Tonuay-Charente, *Tauniacum ad Carantonum*, ville. canton. Charente-Inférieure
 Tonneins, *Tonesium*, v. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Tonnerre, *Tornodurum*, ville du Sénonois. sous-préf. Yonne
 Touninget, *Tonhinga*, ville du duché de Sleswick
 Topinambes (le des), au pays des Amazones
 Toplitz ou Toeplitz, ville du cercle de Leumaritz
 Torbay, baie du comté de Devonshire
 Torcello, *Torcellum*, ville de la république de Venise
 Tordosilas, *Turris Sillana*, ville du roy. de Léon
 Torgau, *Torgovia*, ville du cercle de Misnie
 Torigné, b. Sarthe
 Torna ou Tornaw, *Torna*, comté et ville de la h. Hongrie
 Tornea, *Torna*, ville de Bothnie
 Tornove, ville de Macédoine
 Toro, *Taurus*, ville du roy. de Léon
 Toroella de Mongris, ville de la Catalogne
 Torres-Novas, *Tor-Nova*, ville de l'Estramadure portugaise
 Torre-Vedras, *Tor-Vedra*, ville de l'Estramadure portugaise

Torvi, *Tovida*, ville de la Sardaigne
 Tortone, *Tortona*, ville du Milanais. év. sous-préf. Macra
 Tortosa, *Tertosa*, ville de la Catalogne
 Tortue (île de la) dans l'Asie septentrionale
 Toscane, *Etruria*, état nord d'Italie
 Tosta, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Totma, ville de Russie
 Totness, b. du Devonshire
 Tournacé, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Touchet, b. Manche
 Touci, *Tociacum*, ville. canton. Yonne
 Touget, v. Gers
 Toul, *Tullum Leucorum*, ville de Lorraine. sous-préf. Meuse
 Toulon, *Telo Martius*, ville de Provence. préfecture. Var
 Toulouse-sur-Arroux, v. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Toulonax, *Tolosa*, ville de la Langued. archer. préfect. Haute-Garonne
 Touques, b. Calvados
 Tour, b. canton. Seine
 Tour (la), v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Tour (la), b. canton. Pyrénées Orientales
 Tour (la), b. canton. Pô
 Touraine, *Turania*, prov. de France
 Tour-Blanche (la), ville. Dordogne
 Tour-du-Pin (la), v. de Deuil. sous-préfecture. Loiret
 Tour-la-Ville, b. Manche
 Tourmantine, bourg. Maine-et-Loire
 Tour-Maubourg (la), b. Eure-et-Loire
 Tourmans, b. canton. Seine-et-Marne
 Tournay, *Tornacum*, ville de Flandre aut. sous-préf. Namur
 Tournay, b. cant. Haute-Pyrénées
 Tournecoupe, v. Gers
 Tournechin, b. canton. Puy-de-Calais
 Tournon, *Turna*, v. de Vivarais. sous-préfecture. Ardèche
 Tournon, b. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Tournus, *Trenorchium*, v. cant. Saône-et-Loire
 Tourny, b. Eure
 Tourouste, b. Charente-Inférieure
 Tournou, b. canton. Orne
 Tours, *Turonis*, v. cap. de la Touraine. archev. préfect. Indre-et-Loire
 Tours, b. Puy-de-Dôme
 Tourteron, b. cant. Ardennes
 Tourville, b. canton. Eure
 Toury, *Touriacum*, b. Loiret

- Tousers, v. capit. du Bâle-d'Alsace
- Touvers (le), b. canton. Isère
- Toxigny, b. Indre
- Traubourg, ville de la haute Carinthie
- Trachenberg, ville de la basse Silésie
- Trajanopoli, *Trajanopolis*, ville de la Romanie
- Trajetto, ville de la Terre de Labour
- Tralley, b. du comté de Kerry
- Tra-los-Montes, *Transmontana*, prov. de Portugal
- Tramayes, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
- Tranchin, comté et ville de la haute Hongrie
- Tranoseo, v. de la prov. de Tra-los-Montes
- Tranquebar, v. du royaume de Tanjaour
- Trani, *Tranum*, v. de la Terre de Bari
- Transilvanie, *Transilvania*, province d'Europe
- Traou, *Tragurium*, ville de la Dalmatie vénitienne
- Trapani, Trapano, *Trepanum*, v. du val de Mazare
- Trapor, v. du roy. de Cuncan
- Trarbach, v. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
- Trausan, v. Aude
- Trautsain, v. de la h. Bavière
- Trautenau, Trautenawa, ou Troxnowa, *Trutnowia*, ville de Bohême
- Travancor, *Travancorium*, roy. des Indes
- Traventhal, baillage du cercle de basse Saxe
- Trèves, v. Aube
- Trébignia, *Tribulium*, v. de la Dalmatie ragusienne
- Trébin, ville de la moy. Marche de Brandebourg
- Trébisonde, *Trapezus*, ville de la Natolie
- Trébitz ou Trebnitz, *Trebisium*, ville de la Moravie
- Trébnitz, *Trebnitium*, ville de Silésie
- Trébur ou Tribur, *Triburia*, b. d'Allemagne
- Tréfurt, v. canton. Ain
- Tréfurt ou Dre-furt, *Dreivordia*, ville de la basse Hesse
- Trégnay, b. Yonne
- Trégonny, b. de Cornouailles
- Tréguac, b. canton. Corrèze
- Tréguier, *Trecorium*, v. cant. Côtes-du-Nord
- Tréguier, b. e. Rhin-et-Moselle
- Trélon, b. canton. Nord
- Trélon, *Treclunum*, b. Marne
- Trémoille (la), b. Charente-inférieure
- Trémécen, *Tenissa Provincia*, prov. du roy. d'Alger
- Trémouille (les îles de), *Diomedec Insulae*, dans le golfe de Venise
- Tremouille ou Trimoille, *Tremultum*, v. cant. Vienne
- Tremp, ville de la Catalogne
- Trenquedec, b. Côtes-du-Nord
- Trente, *Tridentium*, v. d'Ital.
- Trenton, v. de la n. Jersey
- Tréport, b. Seine-Inférieure
- Treptow, *Treptovia*, ville de la Poméranie prussienne
- Treptow, v. de la Poméranie ultérieure
- Tretimirov ou Tehtimirov, v. de la basse Volhinie
- Trets, v. canton. Bouches-du-Rhône
- Trèves, *Augusta Trevirorum*, v. du cercle du bas Rhin. évêc. préfecture. Sarre
- Trèves, v. Maine-et-Loire
- Trèves, b. canton. Gard
- Tréviso, *Trevecum*, ville du roy. de Naples
- Trévières, bourg. cant. Calvados
- Trévigno, *Trevennum*, ville de Biscaye
- Trévise, *Tarvisium*, ville de la République de Venise
- Trévoux, *Tivurtium*, v. capit. de la principauté de Dombes. sous-préfecture. Ain
- Treysa, v. cap. du comté de Ziegenhaim
- Trezzo, v. du Milanais
- Triangle, île du fleuve Orénoque
- Triacourt, b. cant. Meuse
- Tribesées ou Tribesées, *Tributum Caesaris*, ville de la Poméranie suédoise
- Tribel, b. de la b. Lusace
- Triarico, ville de la Basilicate
- Trichenapali, ville de la côte de Comorandel
- Tricot, b. Oise
- Trié, b. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
- Triel, *Triellum*, b. Seine-et-Oise
- Trieste, *Tergeste*, v. de l'Istrie
- Triguerre, b. Loiret
- Trim, v. d'Irlande
- Trimperg ou Trimberg, ville de l'évêché de Wurtzbourg
- Trinité ou Trinidad (la), v. du nouv. roy. de Grenade
- Trinité (la), b. e. Morbihan
- Trinité (île de la), *Insula Trinitatis*, dans la mer d'Amérique
- Trino, *Tridinum*, v. du Mont-ferrat. canton. Sésia
- Trinquemale, baie de l'île de Ceilan
- Tripoli, *Tripolis*, répub. et v. de Barbarie
- Tripoli, *Tripolis*, v. de la Syrie
- Tripolizza, ville de la Morée
- Trist ou Tris, île de la nouv. Espagne
- Trivento, *Triventum*, ville du roy. de Naples
- Trivier de Cortoux (S.), v. cant. Ain
- Trivier-sur-Magnano (S.), ville. canton. Ain
- Troarn, b. cant. Calvados
- Trochtelfingen, v. de Souabe
- Trois-Rivières (les), gouver. et v. du Canada
- Troja, *Triga*, ville de la Capitane
- Troki, *Traca*, ville de la Lithuanie
- Tron (S.) ou Saint-Truyen, *Trudonopolis*, v. Meuse-Inf.
- Tronquière (la), b. canton. Lot
- Tropea, *Trophara*, ville de la Calabre ultérieure
- Tropés (S.), *Tropetopoli*, ville. canton. Var
- Troppau ou Oppaw, *Troppavia*, ville de la Silésie
- Troyes, *Tricasses*, v. de Champagne. évêc. préfet. Aube
- Truchtersheim, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
- Trun, b. canton. Orne
- Turra, b. de Cornouailles
- Truxillo, *Turris Julia*, ville de l'Estramadure espagnole
- Truxillo, *Truxillum*, ville du Pérou
- Truxillo, *Truxillum*, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
- Truxillo, v. de l'Amér. dans la Terre-Ferme
- Tschernefable, ville de la Car-niole
- Tschoppa, ville de Misnie
- Tschurtschi, peuples d'Asie
- Tsinan, v. cap. du Chan-tong
- Tsiompa ou Ciampa, royaume d'Asie
- Tson-Ming, île de la Chine
- Tuban, *Tubanum*, ville de l'île de Java
- Tuberi ou Tiberi (S.), ville. Hé-rault
- Tubingen, Tubinge, ou Tubingue, *Tubinga*, v. du duc. de Wurtemberg
- Tueban, b. canton. Aude
- Tucuman, *Tucumania*, prov. du Paraguay
- Tucuyo, *Tucuium*, v. du gouvernement de Vénézuëla
- Tudela, *Tudela*, ville de la Navarre
- Tuda, b. canton. Golo
- Tuffé, b. canton. Sarthe
- Tula, gouver. et v. de Russie
- Tulle, *Tudela*, v. du bas Limosin. préfecture. Corrèze
- Tullins, v. canton. Isère
- Tulu, *Tulina*, ville de la basse Autriche
- Tulsk, b. d'Irlande
- Tumbez, port du Pérou
- Tumen, *Tuma*, ville de Sibirie
- Tunbridge, ville de la province de Kent
- Tung-Chang ou Ton-Tchang, *Tungchanum*, ville de la prov. de Chan-tong
- Tung-Chuen, *Tungchuenum*, de Szechuan

Tung-Gin, *Tungginum*, ville de la prov. de Quei-cheu
 Tunja, *Tunja*, v. du nouveau roy. de Grénade
 Tunis, *Tunitum*, roy. et v. de Barbarie
 Tyere, *Tyera*, duché et ville de Russie
 Tunquin (le), *Tunquinum*, roy. d'Asie
 Turckheim, *Turichemum*, ville. Haut-Rhin
 Turckheim, v. du bas Palatinat
 Turcoïn, b. canton. Nord
 Turcomans (les) ou Turkmans, peuple d'Asie
 Turenna, *Torena*, v. Corrèze
 Turin, *Augusta Taurinorum*, v. capitale du Piémont. archev. préfecture. Pô
 Turinout, ville des Pays-Bas. sous-préfet. Deux-Nèthes
 Turquestan, *Turchestania*, pays dans la grande Tartarie
 Turquie, *Turcia*, grand empire qui s'étend en Europe, en Asie, et en Afrique
 Turriers, b. canton. Basses-Alpes
 Tursan, *Turusalis*, petit pays de France
 Tursi, ville de la Basilicate
 Tutucurin, v. sur la côte de la Pécherie
 Tuy, *ad Finis Tudæ*, ville de la Galice
 Tyokzin, *Tyokzinum*, ville de la Podlaque
 Tyronne, comté de la prov. d'Ulster
 Tzenogar, ville du royaume d'Astracan

U.

UBEDA, *Ubeda*, v. du royaume de Jaen
 Uberlingen, *Uberlinga*, v. du cercle de Suabe
 Ubicau, v. du cercle de Saxe
 Uby, *Pulo-Uby*, île de la mer des Indes
 Ueele, b. canton. Dyle
 Uckermunde, v. de la princip. de Stetin
 Udine, *Udina*, v. de la républ. de Venise
 Uffen, v. du comté de la Lippe-Detmold
 Ugento, *Ugentum*, ville de la Terre d'Otrante
 Ugine, b. Mont-Blanc
 Ugocz, *Ugora*, comté de la basse Hongrie
 Ugogna, v. du comté d'Anglicera
 Uckermunde, v. du duché de Stetin
 Ukraine, *Ukrania*, gr. contrée d'Europe

Ulcami ou Ulouma, royaume d'Afrique
 Uliceta, une des îles de la Société
 Ulm, *Ulma*, ville du cercle de Souabe
 Ulm, baillage de l'électorat de Mayence
 Ulmen, b. c. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Ulrich-Kirchen, v. de la basse Autriche
 Ulrichstein, v. de la princip. de Hesse-Darmstadt
 Ulster, *Ultonia*, province d'Irlande
 Ultzen, *Ulisca*, v. de la princip. de Zell
 Uma, *Uma*, v. de la Bothnie
 Umago, *Unagum*, v. de l'Istrie vénétienne
 Umarna, v. de la Marche d'Ancone
 Umbriatico, *Umbriaticum*, ville de la Calabre citérieure
 Umegiague, prov. et v. du roy. de Maroc
 Ummenstadt, v. de la princip. de Cobourg
 Unistat, v. du comté de Catzenellenbogen
 Underwewen ou Underseen, ville du canton de Berne
 Underwald, *Subsiltvania*, canton de Suisse
 Ungtwar, *Ungaria*, comté et v. de la basse Hongrie
 Unua, *Unha*, v. du cercle de Westphalie
 Unvers, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Uppais, b. Hautes-Alpes
 Uppie, b. Drôme
 Uplande, *Uplandia*, province de Suède
 Upsal, *Upsale*, v. de l'Uplande
 Uraba, prov. du gouvernement de Carthagène
 Urbin (S.), b. Marne
 Urbanan, v. du duché d'Urbain
 Urbin, *Urbium*, v. cap. du duc. de même nom, en Italie
 Urcise (S.), b. Cantal
 Urdingen, v. sous-préf. Roër
 Ureeden ou Uredun, v. de l'év. de Munster
 Urgel, *Orgelium*, ville de la Catalogne
 Urgons, v. Landes
 Uri, *Uriensis Pagus*, canton. Suisse
 Ursane (Ste.) ou Sandersist, v. canton. Haut-Rhin
 Urssel, v. du comté de Konigsstein
 Uscopia ou Scopia, *Scupi*, ville de la Serbie
 Uscoques, peuples de la Croatie
 Usedom, *Ugedonia*, île de la mer Baltique
 Usingeh, comté et ville de Westphalie
 Uslar, ville d'Allemagne
 Ussel, *Ussela*, ville du Limosin. sous-préfecture. Corrèze
 Usson, *Uxus*, v. Vienne

Ustarits, b. canton. Basse-Rennes
 Ustiano, *Ustinum*, v. du Cantoné
 Ustica, île de Sicile
 Ustello, b. c. Alpes-Maritimes
 Utrecht, *Utroperum*, prov. v. des Provinces-Unies
 Utznach, v. du canton de Zurich
 Uzeda, v. de la nouvelle Castille
 Uzel, *Uzella*, v. canton. Côtes-du-Nord
 Uzérche, *Uzercha*, v. Cantal
 Uzès, *Uzerna*, v. du Bas-Languedoc. sous-préfet. Gard

V.

VAAS, b. Sarthe
 Vaast (S.), *Sanctus-Fructus*, Manche
 Vabres, *Vabrinum*, v. cant. Tarn
 Vabres, b. Aveyron
 Vachieres, b. Haut-Rhin
 Vado, *Vada*, port d'Italie
 Vacna, v. de l'Andalousie
 Vaigats, détroit de la mer Nord
 Vaigès, b. Mayenne
 Vaillac, v. Lot
 Vaillay, b. canton. Cher
 Vaillay, *Valliacum*, v. c. Loire
 Vaison, *Vasia*, v. c. Ardèche
 Vaissaux (le) sur, b. Ardèche
 Valbregues, b. Gard
 Valangin, comté en Suisse
 Valaïque ou Valachy, b. prov. d'Europe
 Valbonais, b. Isère
 Valdek, *Valdorum*, comté d'Allemagne
 Valderies, b. canton. Tarn
 Valdern ou Vallendar, v. comté de Sayn
 Valence, *Valentia*, prov. de pagne
 Valence, v. d'Espagne
 Valence, *Valentia*, v. cap. Valentinis. évêché. prov. Drôme
 Valence, v. cant. Tarn
 Valence, v. Gers
 Valence, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Valence ou Valença d'Algarra, v. de l'Estramadure. pagne
 Valence ou Valenco de Majorque, v. de la prov. d'Entre-Douro-é-Douro
 Valence, *Valentia*, v. du comté de Milan
 Valence, v. Indre
 Valence, b. cant. Marne
 Valenciennes, *Valensium*, v. cap. du Hainaut français. cant. Nord
 Valensoles, b. canton. Basses-Alpes

- Valentina, *Valentina*, ville.
Haute-Garonne
Valentinois, *Valentinus ager*,
pays de France
Valérien, b. canton. Yonne
Valéry (S.), *Sanctus Valericus*,
v. canton. Somme
Valéry en Caux (S.), v. cant.
Seine-Inférieure
Vallette (la) ou Villebois, *Valcta*,
v. canton. Charente
Valgorge, b. canton. Ardèche
Valgrona, b. canton. Stura
Valmeo, b. cant. Liamone
Valadolid, *Vallisrotum*, ville de
la vieille Castille
Valadolid, v. capit. du gouv. de
Mechoacan
Valadolid ou Comayagua, v. du
gouv. de Honduras
Valadolid, v. de l'Yucatan
Valage, pays de France
Valais, *Vallena*, république en
Suisse
Valancay, b. canton. Indre
Valanmont, b. Seine-Infér.
Valanraque, v. canton. Gard
Valars, b. Indre-et-Loire
Valasterie, v. canton. Golo
Vallet, b. c. Loire-Inférieure
Vallier (S.), v. cant. Drôme
Vallier (S.), b. cant. Var
Valière (la), bourg. Indre-et-
Loire
Valon, b. canton. Ardèche
Valmont, b. c. Seine-Infér.
Valogne, *Valonia*, ville de la
Basse Normandie. sous-préf.
Manche
Valois, *Valensis Pagus*, pays de
France
Valone, *Valma*, v. de la haute
Albanie
Valparaiso, v. du Chili
Valpelline, b. canton. Doire
Valras ou Nauras, v. canton.
Vaucluse
Valromey, *Vallis Romana*, pays
de France
Valruys, b. Loire-Infér.
Valtelline, *Vallis Tolina*, vallée
des Grisons
Valva, v. de l'Abruzze citér.
Valverde, *Vallis Viridis*, v. de
l'Audience de Lima
Valverde, v. de l'Estramadure
Espagnole
Valdovivire, *Vandopera*, ville.
canton. Aube
Valdrille (S.), ancien. Fonte-
nelle, b. Seine-Infér.
Valdun, b. Ardennes
Valence, *Vencel*, v. de la base
Bretagne. évêché. préfecture.
Morbihan
Valans (les), v. cant. Ardèche
Valantueil, b. Marne
Valantour, b. canton. Tarn
Valarçes, b. cant. Loire-Infér.
Valar, *Varus*, fleuve de France
Valar, 102e départ. de France,
formé dans la Provence
Valarollo, capitale des vallées de
la Sessia
Valarimbon, v. Ain
Varanguebec, b. Manche
Varen, v. Aveyron
Varende (S.), b. canton. Deux-
Sèvres
Varendorph, *Varendorphum*, v.
du cercle de Westphalie
Varennes, *Varenna*, v. canton.
Allier
Varennes, v. canton. Meuse
Varennes, b. Maine-et-Loire
Varennes, b. c. Haute-Marne
Varent (S.), b. canton. Deux-
Sèvres
Varets, b. Corrèze
Varilhac, v. cant. Ariège
Varne, *Varna*, ville de la Bul-
garie
Varnoux, v. Ariège
Vars, b. Charente
Varsovie, *Varsovia*, v. cap. de
la Masovie
Varzi, *Varcicum*, v. canton.
Nièvre
Varzi, b. canton. Maringo
Vaslon, b. Sarthe
Vasserbourg, *Vasserburgum*, v.
du duché de Bavière
Vassi, *Vassinum*, ville de la
Champagne. sous-préfecture.
Haute-Marne
Vassy, b. canton. Calvados
Vatan, *Vatantum*, v. c. Indre
Vatteville, b. Seine-Infér.
Vaubecourt, village. canton.
Meuse
Vaucluse, 103e département de
France, formé dans la Pro-
vence
Vaucouleurs, *Vallis Color*, ville.
canton. Meuse
Vaud (le pays de), *Vaudum*,
contrée de Suisse
Vaudables, *Vallis Diaboli*, ville.
Puy-de-Dôme
Vaudemont, *Vadani-Mons*, ville.
Meurthe
Vaudrevange, v. Moselle
Vaugneray, b. cant. Rhône
Vauguyon (la), ville. Haute-
Vienne
Vaury (S.), ou Vauzy, ville.
canton. Creuze
Vauxmays, b. Vienne
Vauvert, b. canton. Gard
Vauville, b. Manche
Vauvillers, b. canton. Haute-
Saône
Vaux, b. Rhône
Vaux, b. Isère
Vavincoart, b. cant. Meuse
Vayrac, b. canton. Lot
Vayres, b. Gironde
Vebron, v. Lozère
Vecchio, b. canton. Golo
Vecht ou Vechte, v. de l'évêc.
de Munster
Vegesac, port du duché de
Brême
Veglia, *Vegia*, île du golfe de
Venise
Veignols, b. Corrèze
Veillane, *Pines*, v. Pô
Veirus, v. de l'Akautéjo
Veit (S.), *Fanum Sancti Viti*, v.
de la basse Carinthie
Veit (S.), *Fiume*, v. de l'Istrie
autrichienne
Vélay (le), *Velauni*, contrée de
France
Veldens ou Veldenz, comté et
ville d'Allemagne
Velez-de-Gomere, ville de la
prov. d'Érif
Velez-Malaga, *Haxi*, v. du roy.
de Grenade
Velines, b. cant. Dordogne
Vellitri ou Velitri, *Velitra*, v.
de la Campagne de Rome
Velsbillich, *Velsbicum*, ville de
l'Électorat de Trèves
Venafra, *Venafrum*, v. dans la
Terre de Labour
Venaisin (le comtat), *Vinda-
scensis Comitatus*, pays de
France
Venant (S.), *Smictus Venantius*,
v. Pas-de-Calais
Venasca, b. canton. Stura
Venasque, *Venasca*, v. du roy.
d'Aragon
Venasque, v. Vaucluse
Venec, *Vincium*, v. cant. Var
Vencheu ou Owen-Cheu, *Ven-
cheum*, ville de la province de
Chekiang
Vendée, 104e département de
France, formé dans le Poi-
tou
Vendémian, b. Hérault
Vendeuvre, *Vindopera*, ville.
Vienne
Vendôme, *Vendocinum*, v. cap.
du Vendomois. préfecture.
Loiret-Cher
Vendres, b. Hérault
Vendres (le port), port dans le
Roussillon
Vénérac, b. canton. Pô
Venes et Chesons, b. Tarn
Venezuela, *Venetola*, province
de l'Amér. méridion. espag-
nole
Vengeons, b. Meurthe
Venise, *Venetia*, v. cap. de la
république de même nom,
en Italie, actuellement à la
maison d'Autriche
Venissieu, b. Rhône
Venlo, *Venloa*, ville des Prov.
Unies, dans la Gueldre. cant.
Meuse-Inférieure
Venosa, *Venusca*, *Venusia*, v. de
la Basilicente
Venterol et Novezan, bourg.
Drôme
Ventie (la), b. canton. Pas-de-
Calais
Véra, *Virgi*, v. du royaume de
Grenade
Vera-Cruz (la), *Vera-Cruz*, v.
de la nouvelle Espagne
Veraguas, *Veraguas*, prov. de la
nouvelle Espagne
Verapaz, *Vera Par*, prov. de la
nouvelle Espagne
Verberie, *Verimbrea*, v. Oise
Vercel, *Vercellia*, v. du Pié-
mont. évêc. préfect. Savoie
Vercel, b. canton. Doubs
Verde, v. canton. Golo

Verlier (le), v. Tarn
 Verdun, *Verodunum*, v. cap. du Verdunois. sous-préfect. Meuse
 Verdun, *Viridium*, ville. canton. Haute-Garonne
 Verdun-sur-le-Doubs, b. canton. Saône-et-Loire
 Verfeuil, *Virule Folium*, ville. Haute-Garonne
 Vergt (S. Jean de), b. canton. Dordogne
 Vérines, b. Aisne
 Veringen, *Veringa*, comté de la principauté de Hohen-Zoerne
 Verneaud, *Castrum Virmandi*, b. canton. Aisne
 Vernandou, *Vernandouensis pagus*, pays de France. Aisne
 Verneuil, v. canton. Yonne
 Vermeland, *Vermelandia*, prov. de Suède
 Vermont, l'un des 17 Etats-Unis
 Verneil, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Verneuil, *Vernulium*, v. canton. Eure
 Verneuil, v. Oise
 Verneuil, b. Haute-Vienne
 Vernie, b. Sarthe
 Vernon, *Vernonum*, v. canton. Eure
 Vernon, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Vernou, b. Vienne
 Vernoux, b. canton. Ardèche
 Verrey, b. canton. Moselle
 Verri, *Verula*, v. de la Camp. de Rome
 Véron, b. Yonne
 Verona, *Verona*, v. cap. du Véronèse
 Verpillère (la), b. cant. Isère
 Verroz, b. canton. Doire
 Versailles, v. de l'Isle-de-France. évêc. préf. Seine-et-Oise
 Versat, v. Haute-Vienne
 Verschooture, v. d'Asie
 Versil, v. Haute-Garonne
 Versiliae, *Versiliacum*, b. Indre
 Vertaison, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Verteillae, b. cant. Dordogne
 Vertenil, bourg. canton. Lot-et-Garonne
 Verteuil, v. Charente
 Vertou, b. canton. Loire-Infér.
 Vertus, *Vertudum*, v. canton. Marne
 Vérie, *Verua*, v. du Piémont
 Verviers, v. cant. Ourthe
 Vervins, v. sous-préf. Aisne
 Verzois, v. Aveyron
 Verzuola, b. canton. Stura
 Verzy, b. canton. Marne
 Véselise, *Veseliacum*, v. canton. Meurthe
 Vestly, v. Aisne
 Vesoul, *Vesullum*, v. de la Fr. Comté. préf. Haute-Saône
 Vespriin ou Weisbrun, *Vesprimum*, comté et v. de la basse Hongrie
 Vetchau, ville de la b. Lu-

Vésuve, *Veruvus*, montagne du roy. de Naples
 Vétérais, peuples de la Guinée
 Vetteravia, *Veteravia*, province d'Allemagne
 Veudre, v. Allier
 Veules, b. Seine-Infér.
 Vexin, *Pagus Velocasinus*, pays de France
 Veynes, v. Hautes-Alpes
 Veyre, v. cant. Puy-de-Dôme
 Vézelay, *Viceliacum*, v. canton. Yonne
 Vézénobre, b. canton. Gard
 Vezins, b. Yonne
 Vézins, b. canton. Aveyron
 Viadana, v. dans la Mantouan
 Viana, *Viana*, principauté et v. de la Navarre
 Viana, v. de l'Alentejo
 Viana de Fos de Lima, v. de la province d'Entre-Douéros-Minho
 Vianden, *Vianda*, v. canton. Forêts
 Viane, *Viana*, ville de la Hollande
 Viane, *Viana*, v. Gard
 Viareggio, port de la république de Lucques
 Vias, b. Hérault
 Viatica, ville et province de la Moscovie
 Vibraine, *Vicus-Braia*, v. cant. Sarthe
 Vic, *Vicus*, v. cant. Meurthe
 Vic ou Vich, *Vicus*, ville de la Catalogne
 Vic, b. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Viebigorre, b. cant. H.-Pyrénées
 Vic de Sos, b. canton. Ariège
 Viegrad ou Vizegrade, *Vicus Sarina*, bourg de la basse Hongrie
 Vic en Carladès, *Vicus ad Cerem*, b. Cantal
 Viçence, *Vicentia*, v. capit. du Vicentin
 Vie-Fézensac, *Fidentia*, v. Gers
 Viechery, b. Vosges
 Vichi, *Vichium*, v. Allier
 Vici, b. canton. Pô
 Vie-le-Comte ou Vic-sur-Allier, *Vicus Comitis*, v. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Vico, b. canton. Doire
 Vico, b. de Corse. sous-préfect. Liamone
 Vico-Agnese ou Vico de Sorrento, *Vicus Agnensis*, v. du roy. de Naples
 Vicoq, b. Indre
 Vie-sur-Aisne, b. cant. Aisne
 Vie-sur-Céré, b. cant. Cantal
 Vie-sur-Losse, b. cant. Gers
 Victor-en-Caux (S.), b. Seine-Inférieure
 Victurien (S.), b. H.-Vienne
 Viden, *Bidena*, ville de la Bulgarie
 Viedenbrueck ou Videnbrugge, *Videnburgum*, ville de Westphalie

Viel-Salm, b. canton. Ourthe
 Ville, b. canton. Hautes-Pyrénées
 Vil-Mur, v. canton. Tarn
 Vienné, 105e départ. de Fr. forme dans le Poitou
 Vienne (Haute), 105e départ. de France, formé dans l'ancien Limousin
 Vienne, *Vinnia*, v. capit. de l'Autriche
 Vienne, *Vinnia Atabragum*, v. du h. Dauphiné. sous-préfect. Isère
 Vienne-Château, b. Marne
 Viennois, *Vinnensis ager*, pays de France
 Vierzén, ville de la Ukraine de Brandebourg
 Vierges (les), îles de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Vierson, *Virsis*, v. cant. Cher
 Viessois, b. Calvados
 Visti, *Vestia*, v. du royaume de Naples
 Vit, b. canton. Isère
 Vigan (le), v. sous-préfect. Gard
 Vigan (le), b. Gers
 Vigois, b. canton. Corrèze
 Vigezano ou Vigières, *Vigevano*, v. du duché de Milan
 Vigneulle-les-Hatton-Château, b. canton. Meuse
 Vignori, *Vignis rivas*, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Vigo, *Vigum*, v. de la Galice
 Vigon, b. canton. Pô
 Vigny, b. canton. Moselle
 Vihiers, *Victrium*, ville. canton. Maine-et-Loire
 Vilaine, b. Côte-d'Or
 Villa de Condé, *Abatriga*, v. de la province d'Entre-Douéros-Minho
 Villa-del-Rey, *Villa regia*, v. de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Villa-de-Mose, v. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Villa-d'Iglesias, ville de Sardaigne
 Villafans, b. Haute-Saône
 Villa-Flor, v. de la province de Tra-lis-Montes
 Villa-Franca-de-Panadés, *Villafra-ga vetus*, v. de la Catalogne
 Villa-Hermosa, v. du royaume de Valence
 Villa-Nova, v. de la province d'Entre-Douéros-Minho
 Villa-Réal, *Villa Regia*, v. de la province de Tra-lis-Montes
 Villa-Rica, *Villa Dicoa*, v. de Chili
 Villa-Savari, b. Aude
 Villa-Viciosa, *Villa Viciosa*, ville de la prov. d'Alentejo
 Villach, *Villacum*, ville de la haute Carinthie
 Villaine, b. Sarthe
 Villaine-en-Duënois, b. Côte-d'Or
 Villaines-la-Rubel, b. canton. Mayenne

Villalpanda, v. du royaume de Léon
 Villanova, b. canton. Maringo
 Villanova-d'Asti, b. canton. Tanaro
 Villanova-Alvernia, b. canton. Maringo
 Villard-d'Almesc, b. cant. Pô
 Villard-de-Lans, bourg. canton. Isère
 Villardonnell, v. Aude
 Villars, b. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
 Villé, b. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Villebourg, *Viloburgum*, bourg. Indre-et-Loire
 Villecomtal, v. Aveyron
 Villegagne, b. Aude
 Villefort, b. canton. Lozère
 Ville-Brumier, b. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Ville-Dieu, *Villa-Dei*, b. cant. Manche
 Ville-Dieu (la), bourg. canton. Nièvre
 Ville-en-Tardenois, b. canton. Marne
 Ville-Lugnan, b. cant. Charente
 Ville-Franche, *Villa-Franca*, v. cap. du Beaujolais. sous-préfecture. Rhône
 Ville-Franche, *Villa-Franca Confluentium*, v. Pyrénées-Or.
 Ville-Franche, v. cant. Aveyron
 Villefranche, v. sous-préfect. Haute-Garonne
 Villefranche, b. canton. Tarn
 Villefranche, b. canton. Pô
 Villefranche, *Villa-Franca*, ville du comté de Nice. cant. Alpes-Maritimes
 Villefranche-de-Belvès, b. cant. Dordogne
 Villefranche-de-Lonchapt, b. canton. Dordogne
 Ville-Haroulouin, v. Aube
 Ville-Juif, b. cant. Seine
 Ville-Mur, *Villa-Murum*, v. cant. Haute-Garonne
 Ville-sur-Aujou, b. cant. Haute-Marne
 Ville-sur-Tourbe, bourg. canton. Marne
 Villevoisin, b. Indre-et-Loire
 Villemagne, b. Hérault
 Villemannoche, b. Yonne
 Villemort, b. Aube
 Villona, *Rigerra*, v. du roy. de Murcie
 Villeneuve, ville du Piémont
 Villeneuve, v. cant. Aveyron
 Villeneuve, b. canton. Landes
 Villeneuve, b. canton. Stura
 Villeneuve, b. canton. Doire
 Villeneuve-d'Aginois, v. sous-préfecture. Lot-et-Garonne
 Villeneuve-de-Berg, b. canton. Ardèche
 Villeneuve-la-Cremade, ville. Hérault
 Villeneuve-la-Guyard, b. Yonne
 Villeneuve-l'Archevêche, ville. Yonne
 Villeneuve-le-Comte, b. Seine-et-Marne

Villeneuve-le-Roy (Villeneuve-sur-Yonne), v. cant. Yonne
 Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, v. cant. Gard
 Villeneuve-lès-Maguelonne, b. Hérault
 Villeneuve-S.-George, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villenove-la-Grande, v. cant. Aube
 Ville-sur-Vannes, bourg. canton. Yonne
 Villepinte, v. Aude
 Villepreux, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villequier, b. Cher
 Villequier, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Villereal, v. Lot-et-Garonne
 Villeneuve, b. Aude
 Villers, b. Calvados
 Villers, b. Moselle
 Villers-Adam, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villers-aux-Bocages, b. canton. Calvados
 Villers-Bocage, b. cant. Somme
 Villers-Cotterets, b. canton. Aisne
 Villers-Farlay, b. canton. Jura
 Villers-sur-Seçy, b. H.-Saône
 Villersreuxel, b. cant. H.-Saône
 Villersesque, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Villiers, b. Rhône
 Villiers-le-Bel, b. Seine-et-Oise
 Villingen ou Villengut, *Villingen*, v. du Brisgaw autrichien
 Vilryek, b. cant. Deux-Nèthes
 Vilseck, v. de Pév. de Bamberg
 Vilshofen, v. de la b. Bavière
 Vilvorde, *Vilvoordia*, v. canton. Dyle
 Vimeu (le), *Vinnenucus Pagus*, contrée de Ponthieu
 Vimont, r. ou Vimoutier, *Vimontasterium*, b. cant. Orne
 Vimy, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Vinai, b. canton. Stura
 Vinay, b. Isère
 Vinça, v. cant. Pyrénées-Or.
 Vincennes, vil. cant. Seine
 Vincent (S.), *Sanctus Vincentius*, une des îles Antilles
 Vincent (S.), v. de la Castille
 Vincent (S.), cap de Portugal
 Vincent (S.), prov. du Brésil
 Vincent (S.), île du Cap Vert
 Vincent-d'Ardenes, b. canton. Indre
 Vincent-de-Tirose, b. canton. Landes
 Vindau, v. de Courlande
 Vindisch, *Vindouissa*, ville de Suisse
 Vineta ou Wineta, ville de la Poméranie citérieure
 Vineuil, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Vinnemer (S.), b. cant. Yonne
 Vinnerherberg, v. d'Autriche
 Vinneufs, b. Yonne
 Vintimille, *Albintimilium*, ville de la République de Gènes
 Vire, *Vira*, v. de la b. Normandie. sous-préf. Calvados
 Virginie (la), *Virginia*, l'un des 17 Etats-Unis
 Virieu, b. Isère

Virieu-le-Grand, b. c. Ain
 Virenebourg, b. canton. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Virton, *Virtenum*, v. canton. Forêts
 Visapor ou Visapor, *Visapora*, royaume et v. de la presqu'île en deça du Gaule
 Viseu, v. de la prov. de Beira
 Visone, b. canton. Tanaro
 Vissogorod, v. du palatinat de Moravie
 Vistour, b. canton. Doire
 Vistule (la), *Vistula*, gr. fleuve d'Europe
 Viterbe, *Viterbium*, v. cap. du patrimoine de S.-Pierre
 Vith (S.), b. cant. Ourthe
 Vitri, *Vitricum*, v. de Bretag. sous-préfect. Ille-et-Vilaine
 Vitrey, b. cant. Haute-Saône
 Vitry, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Vitry-le-Français ou Vitry-sur-Marne, *Victoriacum-Franciaca*, v. sous-préf. Marne
 Vitryaux, v. cant. Côte-d'Or
 Vitteflour, b. Seine-Inférieure
 Vittef, b. cant. Vosges
 Vittoria, *Victoria*, v. cap. de la prov. d'Alava
 Viuz-en-Sallaz, bourg. canton. Léman
 Vivarais, *Vivarienses*, prov. du Languedoc
 Vivero, v. de la Galice
 Viviers, b. canton. Puy-de-Dôme
 Vivien, b. canton. Gironde
 Viviers, *Vivarium*, v. cap. du Vivarais. canton. Ardèche
 Viviers, b. Yonne
 Viviers-les-Montagnes, b. Tarn
 Vivone, v. canton. Vienne
 Vivy, *Biliscum*, b. Maine-et-Loire
 Vix, b. Vendée
 Vizanapatag, ville de la côte de Coromandel
 Vizi, *Bizua*, ville de la Romagne
 Vizille, b. canton. Isère
 Vlotho, ville du comté de Ravensberg
 Voelkenmurek, v. de la basse Carinthie
 Voerden, *Voerda*, ville de la Hollande
 Voerden, ville de Westphalie
 Voghera, *Vicus Irvis*, v. du Piémont. sous-préfecture. Maringo
 Vogue, v. Loire-Inférieure
 Volbourg, v. de la b. Bavière
 Void, *Vodium*, b. cant. Meuse
 Voigtland, *Voigtia variscia*, pays de la haute Saxe
 Voiron, v. canton. Isère
 Voisines, b. Yonne
 Voiteur, b. canton. Jura
 Voltberg, ville de la b. Stirie
 Volcurs (pays des), contrée du roy. de Marava
 Volhinie, *Volkhinia*, palatinat de Pologne

Vollenhove, *Valkenburg*, ville de l'Over-Issel
 Vollore et Chignore, *Levolatrum*, v. Puy-de-Dôme
 Volmunster, b. cant. Moselle
 Volo, *Phagasa*, ville de la prov. de Janua
 Volonne, b. cant. B.-Alpes
 Volpedo, b. canton. Maringo
 Volterra, *Vulturna*, ville de la Toscane
 Voltorno (le), *Volturnus*, fleuve du roy. de Naples
 Volturara, *Vulturna*, ville de la Capitanate
 Vomppe, v. Isère
 Vorey, b. canton. H.-Loire
 Voroneje, gouv. et ville de Russie
 Vosges, 107^e départem. de Fr. formé dans la Lorraine
 Voues, b. Eure-et-Loire
 Vouille, vil. canton. Vienne
 Voumçuil, b. canton. Vienne
 Voûte (la), b. cant. Ardèche
 Voûte-près-Chillac (la), b. e. Haute-Loire
 Vouzeat, b. Corrèze
 Vouzant, b. Vendée
 Vouvray, *Voloratum*, b. canton. Indre-et-Loire
 Vouziers, b. sous-préfecture. Ardennes
 Vouzou, *Vosonus*, b. Loir-et-Cher
 Voves, b. canton. Eure-et-Loire
 Vriigny, b. Orne
 Vriigny-aux-Bois, b. Loiret

W.

WABEN, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Wachenheim, v. du b. Palat.
 Wachtendoock, ville de la Gueldre
 Wadern, b. canton. Sarre
 Wadstena, ville de l'Ostrogothie
 Waeckersbach, v. du cercle du haut Rhin
 Waerschoot, b. cant. Escant
 Wacs (le pays des), contrée des Pays-Bas
 Wagnie, *Vagnia*, pays du duché de Holstein
 Wahlstadt ou Riva, ville de Suisse
 Waldenberg, ville du cercle électoral de Saxe
 Waiblingen, ville du duché de Wurtemberg
 Waldhoten, ville de la b. Autriche
 Wail, b. cant. Pas-de-Calais
 Walcheren, *Valeria*, île de la Zélande
 Walcourt ou Walencourt, v. canton. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Waldbourg, comté du cercle de Souabe
 Wald-Cappel, ville de la basse Hesse

Waldemohr, b. cant. Sarre
 Waldembourg, ville de Franco-nie
 Waldenbourg, v. de Misnie
 Waldstichbach, b. cant. Mont-Tonnerre
 Waldhausen, ville de la basse Autriche
 Waldheim, v. de Misnie
 Waldirek, ville du Brisgau aut.
 Waldshut ou Waldshout, *Valdshuta*, v. de la Souabe autr.
 Wallebourg, *Wallisburgum*, ville du canton de Bâle
 Wallingfort, b. du Berkshire
 Walpo, *Valpa*, ville de l'Esclavonie
 Walshausen ou Wallhausen, v. de la basse Hesse
 Walsrode, b. de la principauté de Zell
 Waltenbuel, ville de Souabe
 Walt-rshausen, ville de la principauté de Saxe-Gotha
 Wanekum, b. canton. Roër
 Wangen, *Vimania*, v. de Souabe
 Wangen, v. Bas-Rhin
 Wanger-Oeg, le dans la mer d'Allemagne
 Wansbek, v. du pays de Stormarie
 Wansen, ville de Silésie
 Wantsleben, ville du duché de Magdebourg
 Waradin (le gr.), *Varadinum*, comté et ville de la h. Hongrie
 Warangory port de Norvège
 Waradin, comté et ville de Croatie
 Warberg, *Varberga*, ville de la prov. de Halland
 Warberg, Warbourg, Warborg, v. de l'évêc. de Paderborn
 Warden, ville du Jutland
 Wardhus, *Varthuisum*, île et v. cap. de la Laponie danoise
 Ware, ville du comté d'Harford
 Waremme, b. canton. Ourthe
 Waren, *Varenia*, ville du cercle de la b. Saxe
 Warendorf, ville de l'évêc. de Munster
 Warhan, b. du Dorsetshire
 Warington, *Rigodunum*, ville de la prov. de Lancastre
 Warneton, v. Lys
 Warra, ville du duché de Mazovie
 Warta, ville de Pologne
 Wartenberg, ville de la basse Silésie
 Warwick, *Verovicium*, comté et ville d'Angleterre
 Warwick, b. Lys
 Wasa, v. de la Bothnie orient.
 Wascew (le), pays de France
 Washington, v. cap. des Etats-Unis
 Wass-lone ou Wasenheim, ville. canton. Bas-Rhin
 Wassertrudingen, ville de Franco-nie
 Wassigny, b. canton. Aisne
 Wassungen, v. de Franco-nie

Wassy, v. sous-préf. H.-Marne
 Waterford, *Vaterrforda*, comté et ville d'Irlande
 Watz, ville de Hongrie
 Watten, v. Nord
 Wavre, b. canton. Dyle
 Wehly, b. du comté d'Harford
 Wecheterbme, v. de la Vénétie
 Wedel, b. du comté de Pinneberg
 Weert, v. de l'év. de Munster
 Weert, v. cant. Meuse-Infer.
 Wehuet, b. de la principauté d'Or-Frise
 Wehr, b. cant. Rhin-et-Meuse
 Weibstat, *Vetobrotium*, ville de l'évêché de Spire
 Weichsburg ou Weichsburg, ville de la Carinthie inférieure
 Weickersheim, ville du comté de Hohenlohe
 Weida, ville de Misnie
 Weiden, *Feida*, v. de Bavière
 Weidau, ville de Silésie
 Weilbourg, ville du cercle de h. Rhin
 Weilheim, ville de Souabe
 Weilleim, ville de la h. Prusse
 Weill ou Weil, ville du cercle de Wurtemberg
 Weimar, *Vimarina*, ville cap. du duché de Saxe-Weimar
 Weingarten, ville du bas-pays du Rhin
 Weinhelm, ville du bas-pays du Rhin
 Weinsberg, ville du duché de Wurtemberg
 Weisenberg, b. de la haute Lo-sace
 Weisman, ville de Franco-nie
 Weissenbourg, *Fiscovilla*, v. d'Alsace, sous-préfecture Bas-Rhin
 Weissenbourg, *Fiscovilla*, v. du cercle de Franco-nie
 Weissenbourg, ville du cercle de Saxe
 Weissenfelds, ville du cercle de la haute Saxe
 Weissenhorn, ville de la Souabe autrichienne
 Weissenstadt, ville de Franco-nie
 Weliki-Luki, ville du duché de Rzeva
 Wellin (S.), b. cant. Sambre-et-Meuse
 Wells, *Fontannensis Ecclesia*, v. du Sommeretshire
 Wels, ville de la haute Autriche
 Welsberg, comté de l'évêc. de Brixen
 Wendingen, ville de la haute Bavière
 Wendel (S.), b. cant. Sarre
 Wenden, ville de la Livonie
 Wendover, b. du Buckinghamshire
 Wenlock, b. du Shropshire
 Wenssuel, v. du Sud-Jutland
 Werben, *Verbenz*, v. du cercle de la haute Saxe

- Werdohl, b. du comté de la Mark
- Werd, ville du comté de Liechtenberg
- Werle, ville du duché de Westphalie
- Wernsdorf, b. du cercle de Leipsick
- Wern ou Werne, *Ferna*, ville de l'évêché de Munster
- Wernigerode, comté et ville du cercle de basse Saxe
- Wert, b. Bas-Rhin
- Werten, v. du cercle de Bavière
- Wertheim, v. de la Franconie
- Werther, v. du comté de Ravensberg
- Werthern, comté du cercle de haute Saxe
- Wervicq, b. canton. Lys
- Wesel, *Vesalia inferior*, ville du cercle de Westphalie
- Wesel (Ober), v. de l'électorat de Trèves
- Wesenberg, ville de l'Estonie
- Wewenberg, ville dans le duché de Mecklenbourg
- Weser, *Visurgis*, fleuve d'All.
- Westbury, b. du comté de Wilton
- Westeras, *Arosia*, v. cap. de la Westmanie
- Westrbourg, b. de la princip. de Halberstadt
- Westrloo, b. canton. Deux-Nèthes
- Westerwick, *Vestrovicum*, ville de la Smalande
- West-Hoep, v. Bas-Rhin
- West-Marie, prov. de Suède
- Westminster, v. d'Angleterre
- West-Morland, *Damni Vestmaria*, province d'Angleterre
- Westphalie, *Vestphalia*, cercle d'Allemagne
- Wetterick, b. canton. Escaut
- Wettin, v. du duché de Magdebourg
- Wettingen, b. de Suisse
- Wetzlar, *Vetularia*, ville de la Vetteravie
- Wexfort, *Vexfordia*, v. de la prov. de Leinster
- Wexio, *Vexio*, v. de la Gothie méridionale
- Weyden, b. canton. Roër
- Weymouth, *Vimutium*, v. du Dorsetshire
- Whitechurch, b. d'Hantsire
- Whithorn ou Whilcorn, *Candida Casa*, ville du comté de Galloway
- Wiborg, *Viburgum*, v. cap. de la Carélie Finoise
- Wibourg, *Viburgum*, v. cap. du Nord-Jutland
- Wick ou Wyck, ville du duché de Lâmbourg
- Wick, v. capit. de la province de Caithness
- Wicklow, com. et v. d'Irlande
- Wied ou Weed, comt. dépend. du cercle de Westphalie
- Wiehe ou Wihe, v. du comté de Beichlingen
- Wielun, *Vicluna*, v. du palatinat de Siradie
- Wienervald (haut et bas), contrée de la basse Autriche
- Wiersen, b. canton. Roër
- Wieseloch, v. du b. Palatinat
- Wiesenburg, ville du cercle d'Ertzgeburge
- Wiesenthal, ville du cercle d'Ertzgeburge
- Wigan, b. du comté de Lancastre
- Wighth, *Vectis*, Ile sur la côte méridionale d'Angleterre
- Wigtown, *Virta*, ville du comté de Galloway
- Wildemann, ville de la princip. de Grubenhagen
- Wildenfels, ville de Misnie
- Wildhausen ou Wildeshussen, ville du duché de Brême
- Wildtberg, v. du duché de Wirtemberg
- Wildungen, ville du comté de Waldeck
- Wilkomir, *Filkomeria*, ville du palatinat de Wilna
- Willenstadt, *Guillelmi Stadium*, ville du Brabant hollandais
- Williamsbourg, v. cap. de la Virginie
- Willibaldsburg ou Wulpersbourg, v. de l'év. d'Aichstadt
- Willisau, ville du canton de Lucerne
- Willmanstrued, ville de la Finlande
- Wilmington, v. de Delaware
- Wilmington, ville de la Caroline septentrionale
- Wilna, *Vilna*, v. capitale de la Lithuanie
- Wilshoven, Wilshoffen, ville de la Bavière
- Wilsnack, ville de la Marche de Priegnitz
- Wilsler, ville de Holstein
- Wiltberg, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
- Wilton, ville du Wiltshire
- Wiltshire, *Viltsona*, province d'Angleterre
- Wiltz, b. canton. Forêts
- Wimpffn, *Cornelia Vinpina*, v. de la Souabe
- Winchelsey, ville du comté de Sussex
- Winchester, *Vitonica*, v. capitale du Hantsire
- Windau, *Vinda*, ville du duché de Courlande
- Windisch-Feystritz, *Briticia*, v. de la basse Stirie
- Windischgruetz ou Windisch-Gratz (comté de), dans le comté de Ciley
- Windingen, ville du duché de Wirtemberg
- Windsor, *Vindejorium*, b. du Berkshire
- Wingaria, ville du royaume de Yampour
- Winnicza, *Vinnicza*, ville du palatinat de Braclaw
- Winschote, ville des Provinces-Unies
- Winsen, ville de la principauté de Zell
- Winsheim, *Ventrina*, v. du cercle de Franconie
- Winterberg, ville du comté de Spanheim
- Winterthur, *Vitoturum*, v. du canton de Zurich
- Wintsie ou Wintsing, ville du duché de Wolgau
- Wintzenheim, b. canton. El-Rhin
- Winweiler, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
- Wirsworth, b. du comté de Darbi
- Wisbad, ville et comté de la Vetteravie
- Wisby, *Visburgum*, v. cap. de l'île de Gothland
- Wiser, v. Meuse
- Wisloke, ville du bas palatinat du Rhin
- Wismar, *Vismaria*, v. du duché de Mecklenbourg
- Wissenstajg ou Wissensteig, v. de Souabe
- Witowski, *Vitencia*, ville de la Lithuanie
- Witlich, *Vitelliacum*, v. canton. Sarre
- Witmund, *Vitmundia*, b. de la prov. d'Ost-Frise
- Witstock, v. de la Marche de Priegnitz
- Wittenberg, *Vittenberga*, ville cap. du duché de Saxe
- Wittenberg, *Vittenburgum*, v. du duché de Mecklenbourg
- Wittigenau, ville du cercle de Béchin
- Wittow, presqu'île dans l'île de Rugen
- Witzhausen, v. de la h. Hesse
- Wlodzimier ou Wlodniors, *Wlodmeria*, v. de la Volhinie
- Woerlitz, v. de la princip. de Dessau
- Woerth, b. cant. Bas-Rhin
- Wolaw, *Volava*, v. et princip. d'Allemagne
- Wolkeinstein, ville du cercle d'Ertzgeburge
- Woldenberg, v. de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
- Woldenstein, ville de l'évêché d'Hildesheim
- Wollenbuttel, *Culpherbitum*, ville du duché de Brunswick
- Wolterg, *Luperum mons*, v. de la basse Carinthie
- Wollersheim, b. du comté de Solus
- Wolshagen, v. de la h. Hesse
- Wolfstein, ville. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
- Wolga (le), *Volga*, fleuve de l'empire de Russie
- Wolgast, *Volgastia*, v. du cercle de la haute Saxe

Wollin, *Fallinum*, v. du cercle de la haute Saxe
 Wollin, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Wolmar, *Volmaria*, ville de la Livonie
 Wolmerstœdt, v. du duché de Mecklebourg
 Wolodimir, *Volodimira*, ville et duché de l'empire de Russie
 Wolowla, *Volowla*, v. et duché du gouvern. d'Archangel
 Wollwe-S.-Etienne, b. canton. Dyle
 Wolverthem, b. canton. Dyle
 Wonnald, v. de Franconie
 Woodbridge, b. de Suffolk
 Woodstok, b. d'Angleterre
 Wooton-Basset, b. du comté de Wilton
 Worcester, *Vigornia*, v. capit. de Westchester
 Worongen, *Bastunum*, v. Roër
 Wotkoun, *Fortunum*, ville de la Frise
 Wormhoudt, b. cant. Nièvre
 Worms, *Vormatia*, vil. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Worstadt, b. canton. Mont-Tonnerre
 Wrietzig, ville de la moyenne Marche de Brandebourg
 Wuckete-Duerstede, ville de la prov. d'Utrecht
 Wuisan ou Wuysen, b. Pas-de-Calais
 Wunnenberg, v. de l'évêché de Pad-rhorn
 Wunstorf, ville du pays d'Harovre
 Wurden (le pays de), fait partie du comté d'Oldenbourg
 Wursten (le pays de), dans le duché de Breine
 Wurtemberg ou Wirttemberg, *Virtembergensis Ducatus*, duc. dans la Souabe
 Wurtzsch, ville du cercle de Wahlbourg
 Wurtzbourg (l'évêché de), pays du cercle de Franconie
 Wurtzbourg, *Herbipolis*, ville capit. de l'évêché de Wurtzbourg
 Wurtzen, *Vurtzena*, v. du cercle de Leipzig
 Wusterhausen ou Deutsch Wusterhausen, ville de la nouvelle Marche de Brandebourg
 Wusterhausen, b. du cercle de Teltow
 Wyl, ville du territoire de St-Gall

X.

XACCA ou Saccas, *Terma*, ville de Sicile
 Xagua, port d'Amérique
 Xandre (S.), b. Charente-Inférieure
 Xanten, b. canton. Roër

Xaocheu ou Chao-Teheou, *Xaocheum*, ville de la province de Quanton
 Xao-Hing ou Chao-Hing, ville de la Chine
 Xaoov, ville de la province de Foquien
 Xativa, *Sertabis*, v. de la prov. de Segura
 Xavier, ville de Guinée
 Xavier, b. de la Navarre espagnole
 Xegien ou Che-Tsien, *Xicienum*, ville de la province de Quicheu
 Xen-Si (le), province de la Chine
 Xeres de Los Cavaleros, *Xera Equitum*, v. de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Xeres de la Frontera, *Asta, Borgia*, ville de l'Andalousie
 Xertigny, village. canton. Vosges
 Xicozo, *Xicoza*, l'une des îles du Japon
 Xicoua, *Sexiona*, v. du royaume de Valence
 Xilocaastro, *Aegira*, b. du duché de Clarence
 Xiucho, *Xincheum*, ville de la prov. de Huquang
 Xucar (le), *Sucra*, fleuve d'Espagne
 Xudnograd, ville de la Croatie turque
 Xuicheu, *Xuicheum*, ville de la prov. de Kiangsi

Y.

YALE, province et v. de l'île de Ceilan
 Yambo, v. d'Arabie
 Yang-Cheu, *Yancheum*, ville de la prov. de Kiang-Nang
 Yanon, comptoir français sur la côte de Malabar
 Yaogan, v. de la province de Iou-Nan
 Yarmouth, *Jarmutium*, v. de la prov. de Norfolk
 Yarmouth, b. de l'île de Wight
 Yazougla ou Inzougla, comptoir français en Asie
 Ydausquerit, contrée dans le Bilédulgid
 Yen-Cheu, v. de la province de Chau-Tong
 Yenne, b. cant. Mont-D'ane
 Yerville, b. canton. Seine-Inférieure
 Yesd, *Yesda*, ville de l'Irac persienne
 Yeure-le-Châtel, b. Loiret
 Yocheu, v. de la province de Huquang
 Yolofs, peuple d'Afrique
 Yonne, 108^e département de France, formé dans la Bourgogne
 Yorck, *Eboracum*, prov. et v. d'Angleterre

Yorck (la nouvelle), prov. de l'Amérique septentrionale
 Yorck (la nouvelle), v. cap. de l'Etat du même nom
 Yorck, ville de Pensilvanie
 Yorck-Town, ville de l'Etat de Virginie
 Yoriman (I), province de la Guiane
 Youghal, *Jogalia*, v. du cercle de Corck
 Ypres, *Ypres*, v. de la Floride autrichienne, sous-préfect. Lys
 Yriex de la Perche (S.), *Serria Aradus*, v. du Limousin, sous-préfect. Haute-Vienne
 Ysenedick, ville de la Hollande hollandaise
 Yssembourg, *Isals Baryon*, v. des Pays-Bas
 Ysselmunde, île de Hollande
 Ysselstein, ville de Hollande
 Yssengeaux, v. du Velay, sous-préfect. Haute-Loire
 Yun-Nan, *Iunnanis*, prov. de la Chine
 Yupi, royaume dans la Tartarie orientale
 Yverdun, *Ebrodunum*, ville du pays de Vaul
 Yves (S.), b. de la province de Cornouailles
 Yvetot, *Yvetrium*, b. du département de Caux, sous-préfect. Seine-Inférieure
 Yvetot, b. Manche
 Yvoy, *Yvotium*, v. Ardennes
 Yvre-l'Evêque, b. Sarthe

Z.

ZABELSTAIN, v. du duché de Wurtemberg
 Zabala, v. de la Transylvanie
 Zacatecas (les), province de la nouvelle Galice
 Zacatula, *Zacatula*, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
 Zafra, *Segeda*, v. de l'Estramadure espagnole
 Zagara ou Hélicon, montagne de la Livadie
 Zagrah, *Siccia*, v. de la Croatie autrichienne
 Zahara, ville l'Andalousie
 Zaire (le), *Zairus*, fleuve d'Afrique
 Zamora, *Stratis*, ville du royaume de Léon
 Zamora, ville du Pérou
 Zamora, *Azama*, v. de la province de Bugie
 Zamoski, *Zamoscium*, ville du palatinat de Bels
 Zampango, ville de la nouvelle Espagne
 Zambara, royaume de la Nigritie
 Zanguébar, *Zangueria*, contrée de la Caffrie
 Zante, *Zacynthus*, île de la mer de Grèce

- Zanzibar, *Zanzibaritis*, île de la mer des Indes
 Zapotéca, *Zapotara*, prov. de la nouvelle Espagne
 Zara, *Jadera*, v. de la Dalmatie vénitienne
 Zarnate, ville de la Morée
 Zaruma, v. du Pérou
 Zaslav, *Zaslavia*, v. du palat. de Volhynie
 Zatmar, *Zatmarium*, v. et comté de la haute Hongrie
 Zator, *Zatoria*, v. et duché du palatinat de Cracovie
 Zavatarello, b. canton. Maringò
 Zborow, ville du palatinat de Léopold
 Zeb, prov. de Bilédulgérie
 Zedeniek, ville de la Marche ukrainne de Brandebourg
 Zegzeg, roy. de la Nigritie
 Zeila, v. cap. du roy. d'Adel
 Zeithon, *Lapia*, v. de la prov. de Janna
 Zeits, *Zitia*, v. de l'électorat de Saxe
 Zélande, *Zelandia*, prov. de la républ. de Hollande
 Zélande (la nouvelle), îles de la mer du Sud
 Zele, b. canton. Escaut
 Zell, *Cella*, v. du cerc. de Souabe
 Zell, v. de la princip. de Saxe-Gotha
 Zell, b. cant. Rhin-et-Moselle
 Zemble (nouvelle), île de l'Océan septentrionale
 Zemplin, v. et comté de la h. Hongrie
 Zerigan, v. de l'Iraqe babylonienne
 Zia, *Cea*, une des îles Cyclades
 Ziegenheim ou Ziegenhayn, *Ziegenhamum*, v. et comté du cercle du haut Rhin
 Zirchnitzersée, lac de la basse Carniole
 Zirie-Zée, *Scaldia*, ville de la Zélande
 Zittaw ou Sittau, *Zittavia*, ville de la haute Lusace
 Znaim ou Snoym, *Znoimium*, v. de la Moravie
 Zoffingen, *Tubinium*, v. du cant. de Berne
 Zolnoch, *Solnocum*, comté et v. de la haute Hongrie
 Zons ou Sons, *Sontina*, v. de l'électorat de Cologne
 Zoques, prov. du gouvern. de Chiapa
 Zotenberg, *Zobothus*, mont. de la princip. de Schweidnitz
 Zucemanael, ville du duché de Grotkau
 Zug, *Pagus Tugiensis*, canton de la Suisse
 Zug (lac de), *Lacus Tugiensis*, en Suisse
 Zug, *Tugium*, v. capit. du cant. de même nom
 Zullichau ou Zullichaw, *Zullichavia*, ville du duché de Grossen
 Zulpha, v. de Perse
 Zulpich, b. canton. Roër
 Zulpigh ou Zulch, *Tolbiacum*, v. canton. Roër
 Zurich, *Tigurum*, canton et v. de Suisse
 Zurita, v. d'Espagne
 Zuzach, b. du comté de Bade
 Zutphen, *Zutphania*, v. de la Gueldre hollandaise
 Zuydersée, *Austrinus Sinus*, golfe de la mer du Nord
 Zwicow ou Zwickau, *Cignea*, v. dans l'élect. de Saxe
 Zwingenberg, v. du cercle du haut Rhin
 Zwol, *Zivolla*, v. de la prov. d'Over-Yssel

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Ab inconvenienti.—"From the inconvenience." *Argumentum ab inconvenienti*—An argument to show that the result of a proposed measure will prove inconvenient or unsuited to circumstances.

Ab initio.—"From the beginning."—His proceedings were ill-founded *ab initio*.

Ab urbe condita.—"From the building of the city."—In general thus abridged, A. U. C. in the chronology of the Romans.

Accedens ad curiam. Law Lat.—"You may approach the court."—This name is given to a writ by which proceedings may be removed from an inferior to a superior court.

Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo. Law maxim—"No man is bound to accuse himself,

unless it be before God."—No oath is administered, whereby any person may be compelled to confess a crime, or accuse himself. The law will not force any man to do or show that which is against him.

Ac etiam. Law Lat.—"And also."—A term added by recent custom, to a complaint or plea in the court of king's bench, which is "and also" a plea of debt. The plea of debt, pass, by fiction, gives cognizance to the court, and the plea of debt authorizes the arrest.

Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta. Law maxim—"By the outward acts we are to judge of the inward secrets."—We can only decide on men's intentions from their conduct.

* But all its various uses to relate
Would thro' c'en Fabius, of eternal prate.

in personam moritur cum persona. Law maxim.—A personal action dies with the person.—In case of a trespass or battery, the death of one or the other of the parties puts an end to the action.

us Dei nemini facit injuriam. Law maxim.—No one shall be injured through the act of God.—As if a house be set on fire by lightning, the tenant shall not be responsible for a damage.

legis nulli facit injuriam. Law maxim.—The act of the law does injury to no man.—Land, for instance, out of which a rent-charge is granted, be recovered by elder title, the grantee shall have a writ of annuity, because no rent-charge is made void by course of law.

se non invito factus non est meus actus. Law maxim.—An act done against my will is not my act.—If a person be compelled, for instance, through fear or duress, to give a bond or other writing, the deed is rendered void by compulsion.

us non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea. Law maxim.—The act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty.—Unless the intent be criminal, the deed cannot be attended of criminality.

eundem.—To the same.—In passing from one university or law society to another, it is said that he was admitted *ad eundem*, to the same precise rank which he held in the association or corporation of which he was previously a member.

infinitum.—To infinity.—And thus the denotation proceeds *ad infinitum*.

Kalendas Græcæ.—At the Greek kalends.—The kalends formed a division of the Roman month, which had no place in the Greek reckoning of time. The phrase was therefore used by the former to denote that the thing could never happen.

libitum.—At pleasure.—In music it is used to signify those ornamental graces which are left to the taste of the performer.

questionem juris respondentant iudices, ad questionem facti respondentant futores. Law maxim.—Let the judges answer to the question of law, and the jurors to the matter of fact.

quod dampnam. Law Lat.—To what damage.—A writ which ought to be issued before the king grants certain liberties, such as a fair or market, ordering the sheriff to inquire what damage the county is liable to suffer by such grant. The same writ is also issued for a similar inquiry with respect to lands granted to religious houses or corporations, or turning highways, &c.

referendum.—To be further considered.—A diplomatic phrase borrowed from the states of Holland, and now used proverbially to imply a slowness of deliberation and decision.

scriptus gleba.—Attached to the soil.—Disposible with the land. This is now the wretched description of the peasantry in Russia. It was formerly so in other countries.

valorem.—According to the value.—*facto ad jus non datur consequentia.* Law maxim.—The inference from the fact to the law is not allowed.—A general law is not to be trammelled by a specific or particular precedent.

firmatim.—In the affirmative.—*fortiori.*—With stronger reason.—If a weak man be dangerous, it follows, *a fortiori*, that a weak and bad man must be more dangerous.

Alias.—“Otherwise,” as Robinson *alias* Robson. An *alias* is also a name given to a second writ issuing from the courts of Westminster, after a first writ has been sued out without any effect.

Alibi.—“Elsewhere.”—Law term for a defence where the culprit aims to prove his absence at the time and from the place where the crime was committed.

Aliquis non debet esse iudex in propria causa. Law maxim.—No man should be a judge in his own cause.—A lord of the manor, though having cognizance of all kinds of pleas, cannot hold plea where he is himself a party.

Ambiguum pactum contra venditorem interpretandum est. Law maxim.—An ambiguous deed or contract is to be expounded against the seller or grantor.—Thus, if a man has a warren in his lands, and grants the same land for life, without mentioning the warren, the grantee will have it with the land.

A mensa et thoro.—“From bed and board.”—*Amicus curiæ.*—“A friend of the court.”—This appellation is given in courts of law to the person who gives his advice or opinion, when not immediately concerned in the cause.

Amor patriæ.—“The love of our country.”—The affection which the native of every climate bears to the soil which has given him birth.

Animus furandi. Law Lat.—“The intention of stealing.”—He took the goods *animo furandi*—with a felonious design.

A posteriori.—“From the latter.”—*A priori.*—“From the former—in the first instance.”—Phrases which are used in logical argument, to denote a reference to its different modes. The schoolmen distinguish them into the *propter quod*, wherein an effect is proved from the next cause, as when it is proved that the moon is eclipsed, because the earth is then between the sun and the moon. The second is the *quia*, wherein the cause is proved from a remote effect, as that plants do not breathe, because they are not animals; or that there is a God from the works of the creation. The former of these is called demonstration *a priori*, the latter, demonstration *a posteriori*.

Aqua fortis.—“Strong water.”—*Aquila regia.*—“Royal water.”—Two chemical preparations well known for their solution of metals. The latter is so called because it will dissolve gold, which has been termed a royal metal.

Arcanum.—“A secret.”—The grand *arcanum*—the philosopher’s stone.

Arcana imperii.—“State secrets.”—The mysteries of government.

Argumentum ad hominem.—“An argument to the man.”—An argument which derives its strength from its personal application.

Argumentum baculum.—“The argument of the staff.”—Club law. Conviction *per force*.

Argumentum ad ignorantiam.—“An argument founded on the ignorance of facts or circumstances shown by your adversary.”

Argumentum ad iudicium.—“An argument to the judgment.”—An appeal made, according to Locke, to proofs drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge.

Argumentum ad verecundiam.—“An argument to the modesty”—an appeal to the decency of your opponent.

Assumpsit. Law term.—“He assumed—he took upon him to pay.”—An action on a verbal promise.

Audi alteram partem. Prev.—“Hear the other

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Ab initio.—"From the beginning."—His proceedings were ill-founded *ab initio*.

Ab urbe condita.—"From the building of the city."—In general thus abridged, A. U. C. in the chronology of the Romans.

Accedat ad curiam. Law Lat.—"You may approach the court."—This name is given to a writ by which proceedings may be removed from an inferior to a superior court.

Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo. Law maxim—"No man is bound to accuse himself,

unless it be before God."—No oath is administered, whereby any person is compelled to confess a crime, or accuse himself. The law will not force any man to show that which is against him.

Ac etiam. Law Lat.—"And also."—A plea added by recent custom, to a complaint to pass in the court of king's bench, which is "and also" a plea of debt. The plea, it is said, by fiction, gives cognizance to the court, and the plea of debt authorizes the arrest.

Acta exteriora indicant interiora secreta. Law maxim.—"By the outward acts we are to judge of the inward secrets."—We can only decide on men's intentions from their conduct.

* But all its various uses to relate
Would thro' t Fabian, of eternal prate.

in personam moritur cum persona. Law maxim.—“A personal action dies with the person.”—In case of a trespass or battery, the death of one or the other of the parties puts an end to the action.

Dei nemini facit injuriam. Law maxim.—“No one shall be injured through the act of God.”—As if a house be set on fire by lightning, the tenant shall not be responsible for the damage.

De legis nulli facit injuriam. Law maxim.—“The act of the law does injury to no man.”—If land, for instance, out of which a rent-charge is granted, be recovered by elder title, the grantee shall have a writ of annuity, because the rent-charge is made void by course of law.

De me invito factus non est meus actus. Law maxim.—“An act done against my will is not my act.”—If a person be compelled, for instance, through fear or duress, to give a bond or other writing, the deed is rendered void by the compulsion.

Deus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea. Law maxim.—“The act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty.”—Unless the intent be criminal, the deed cannot be attainted of criminality.

Eundem.—“To the same.”—In passing from one university or law society to another, it is said that he was admitted *ad eundem*, to the same precise rank which he held in the association or corporation of which he was previously a member.

Ad infinitum.—“To infinity.”—And thus the calculation proceeds *ad infinitum*.

Kalendas Græcas.—“At the Greek kalends.”—The kalends formed a division of the Roman month, which had no place in the Greek reckoning of time. The phrase was therefore used by the former to denote that the thing could never happen.

Ad libitum.—“At pleasure.”—In music it is used to signify those ornamental graces which are left to the taste of the performer.

Quæstionem juris respondent iudices, ad quæstionem facti respondent juratores. Law maxim.—“Let the judges answer to the question of law, and the jurors to the matter of fact.”

Quod dampnum. Law Lat.—“To what damage.”—A writ which ought to be issued before the king grants certain liberties, such as a fair or market, ordering the sheriff to inquire what damage the county is liable to suffer by such grant. The same writ is also issued for a similar inquiry with respect to lands granted to religious houses or corporations, for turning highways, &c.

Ad referendum.—“To be further considered.”—A diplomatic phrase borrowed from the states of Holland, and now used proverbially to imply a slowness of deliberation and decision.

Adscriptus glebarum.—“Attached to the soil.”—Disposible with the land. This is now the wretched description of the peasantry in Russia. It was formerly so in other countries.

Ad valorem.—“According to the value.”

Factum ad jus non datur consequentia. Law maxim.—“The inference from the fact to the law is not allowed.”—A general law is not to be trammelled by a specific or particular precedent.

Ipso matim.—“In the affirmative.”
Fortiori.—“With stronger reason.”—If a weak man be dangerous, it follows, *a fortiori*, that a weak and bad man must be more dangerous.

Aliter.—“Otherwise,” as Robinson *aliter* Robson. An *aliter* is also a name given to a second writ issuing from the courts of Westminster, after a first writ has been sued out without any effect.

Alibi.—“Elsewhere.”—Law term for a defence where the culprit aims to prove his absence at the time and from the place where the crime was committed.

Aliquis non debet esse iudex in propria causa. Law maxim.—“No man should be a judge in his own cause.”—A lord of the manor, though having cognizance of all kinds of pleas, cannot hold plea where he is himself a party.

Ambiguum pactum contra venditorem interpretandum est. Law maxim.—“An ambiguous deed or contract is to be expounded against the seller or grantor.”—Thus, if a man has a warren in his lands, and grants the same land for life, without mentioning the warren, the grantee will have it with the land.

A mensa et thoro.—“From bed and board.”

Amicus curiæ.—“A friend of the court.”—This appellation is given in courts of law to the person who gives his advice or opinion, when not immediately concerned in the cause.

Amor patriæ.—“The love of our country.”—The affection which the native of every climate bears to the soil which has given him birth.

Animus furandi. Law Lat.—“The intention of stealing.”—He took the goods *animus furandi*—with a felonious design.

A posteriori.—“From the latter.”

A priori.—“From the former—in the first instance.”—Phrases which are used in logical argument, to denote a reference to its different modes. The schoolmen distinguish them into the *propter quod*, wherein an effect is proved from the next cause, as when it is proved that the moon is eclipsed, because the earth is then between the sun and the moon. The second is the *quia*, wherein the cause is proved from a remote effect, as that plants do not breathe, because they are not animals; or that there is a God from the works of the creation. The former of these is called demonstration *a priori*, the latter, demonstration *a posteriori*.

Aqua fortis.—“Strong water.”—*Aquila regia.*—“Royal water.”—Two chemical preparations well known for their solution of metals. The latter is so called because it will dissolve gold, which has been termed a royal metal.

Arcanum.—“A secret.”—The grand *arcanum*—the philosopher’s stone.

Arcana imperii.—“State secrets.”—The mysteries of government.

Argumentum ad hominem.—“An argument to the man.”—An argument which derives its strength from its personal application.

Argumentum baculinum.—“The argument of the staff.”—Club law. Conviction *per force*.

Argumentum ad ignorantiam.—An argument founded on the ignorance of facts or circumstances shown by your adversary.

Argumentum ad iudicium.—“An argument to the judgment.”—An appeal made, according to Locke, to proofs drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge.

Argumentum ad verecundiam.—“An argument to the modesty.”—an appeal to the decency of your opponent.

Assumpsit. Law term.—“He assumed—he took upon him to pay.”—An action on a verbal promise.

Audi alteram partem. Prov.—“Hear the other

party."—Listen to what is said on both sides, and then judge impartially.

Audita querela. Law phrase.—"The complaint being heard."—A writ which lies where a person has any thing to plead, without having a day in court to make his plea.

A verba licet non est recedendum. Law maxim.—"There is no departing from the words of the law."—The judges are not to make any interpretation contrary to the express words of the statute.

Aula regis.—The king's court.—A court which accompanied the king wherever he travelled. This was the original of the present court of king's bench.

Aut Caesar, aut nullus.—He will be *Caesar* or nobody.—He will either reach the first station or not exist.

B.

Bastardus nullius est filius, aut filius populi. Law maxim.—"A bastard is the son of no man, or the son of the people."—A bastard being born out of marriage, his father is not known by the law.—He is, therefore, in law, as no man's issue, it being regarded as uncertain from whom he is descended.

Bona fide.—In good faith.—Actually, in reality.

C.

Cacoethes. Gr.—Literally an evil habit or custom. It is never quoted alone, but always in combination with some other word, as in the three instances which follow.

Cacoethes carpendi.—A rage for collecting."

Cacoethes loquendi.—A rage for speaking.—A wish or itching frequently to speak in public.

Cacoethes scribendi.—An itch for writing.—He has the *cacoethes scribendi.*—He is an arrant scribbler.

Cadit quaestio.—The question falls, or drops to the ground.—If matters be as stated, *cadit quaestio*, the point at law will not admit of a further discussion.

Capias. Law Lat.—"You may take."—A writ to authorize the capture or taking of the defendant. It is divided into two sorts, *viz.*

Capias ad respondendum.—"You take to answer."—A writ issuing to take the defendant for the purpose of making him answerable to the plaintiff; and

Capias ad satisfaciendum.—"You take to satisfy."—A writ of execution after judgment, empowering the officer to take and detain the body of the defendant until satisfaction be made to the plaintiff.

Capias ut legatum. is a writ that lies against a person that is outlawed in any action, whereby the sheriff is commanded to apprehend the body of the party outlawed, and keep him in safe custody till the day of the return of the writ, and then present him to the court, there to be dealt with for his contempt. But this being only for want of appearance, if he shall afterwards appear, the outlawry is most commonly reversed.

Capias in withernam. is a writ directed to the sheriff, in case where a distress is carried out of the county, or concealed by the distrainer, so that the sheriff cannot make delivery of the goods upon a replevin, commanding him to take so many of the distrainer's goods, by way of reprisal, instead of the other that are so concealed.

Caput mortuum.—"The dead head."—In chemistry, the ashes remaining in the crucible. Figuratively, "the worthless remnant."

Causa et origo est materia negotii. Law maxim.—"The cause and beginning is the matter of the business."—Every man lays rights out into a tavern, and every lord distrains a tenant's beasts; but if in the former case the ensues, or if in the latter the landlord distrains, the law will infer that they began for these purposes, and decern them therefrom from the beginning.

Caveat actor. Law maxim.—"Let the actor doer beware."—Let him look to the consequences of his own conduct.—If a landlord gives an acquittance to his tenant for rent which is last due, the presumption is that rent in arrear has been duly discharged.

Caveat emptor.—"Let the buyer beware."—Let the person concerned be on his guard.

Certiorari. Law Latin.—"To be made certain."—A writ issuing to order the return of a cause, to be brought before a superior court.

Cessante causa, cessat et effectus. Law maxim.—"When the cause is removed, the effect ceases to follow."—Thus the release of a debtor is a discharge also of the execution.

Clausum fregit. Law Lat.—"He broke through the enclosure."—A name given by a feudal law to an action for debt, in which such a pass is supposed to have taken place.

Cognovit actionem. Law maxim.—"He has acknowledged the action."—This in law is when a defendant confesses the plaintiff's cause of action against him to be just and true, and after issue, suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Commodus inter gentes.—"Politeness between nations."—That mutual consideration which is due from one civilized nation to another which intercedes even in their conflicts and mitigates the asperities of warfare.

Commune periculum concordiam parat.—"A common danger produces unanimity."—The necessities of a foreign foe in general put an end to civil dissensions.

Commune bonum.—"A common good."—A matter of mutual or general advantage.

Commensus annis.—"One year with another."—On the annual average.

Commune vitium in magnis liberisque crevit, ut invidia gloria comes sit. *Carnelius Nepos.*—"It is a usual fault in great and free states that envy should always be the companion of glory."—"Turbulence and jealousy are among the characteristics of free states, as peace, quietude and implicit resignation are of the despotic governments.

Compos mentis. Law Lat.—"A man of a sound and composed mind."—A man in such a state of mind as to be qualified legally to execute a deed.

Conjunctio maris et fœminæ est de jure naturæ. Law maxim.—"The conjunction of man and wife is of the law of nature."

terius facti legem. Law maxim.—“Consent makes the law.”—When the parties make an agreement, the terms are of their mutual will, and are no longer a matter of legal consideration, if not against the law.

consuetudo manerit et loci est observanda. Law maxim.—“The custom of the manor and of the place is to be observed.”

consuetudo pro lege servatur. Law maxim.—“Custom is to be held as a law.”—This and the preceding maxim only go to show the principle—that where customs have prevailed some time immemorial, they have obtained the force of laws.

contra bonos mores.—“Against good manners or morals.”—This quotation is generally used in legal discussions. If the act be not against what is an invasion upon morality.

privatorum non potest publico juri derogare. Law maxim.—“An agreement between individuals cannot set aside the public law.”

coram nobis.—“Before us.”—The vulgar say he was on his *coram nobis*—that is, he was sought before persons of authority.

coram non iudice.—“Before one who is not a judge.”—The matter was *coram non iudice*—it was before an improper tribunal.

corpus delicti. Law phrase.—“The body of the crime.”—The whole nature of the offence.—The *corpus delicti* in many cases, as in that of a forged promissory note, is specially stated upon the record.

credemus, hodie nihil. Prov.—“To-morrow we will believe, but nothing to-day.”—Let us see what time may produce, for we cannot credit the present assertion.

caute non facit monachum.—“The cowl does not make the friar.”—We are not to judge of a man from his disguise, or assumed character.

quo bono?—“To what good?”—“*sc.* will it tend?”—“What is to be the advantage resulting from the measure which you propose?”

quicquid aliquid quid concedit, concedere videtur. Law maxim.—“To whomsoever a man grants a thing, he grants that without which the thing cannot be enjoyed.”—A person, for instance, buying the timber on his estate, the buyer may cut down the trees and convey them away without being responsible for the injury which the grass may sustain, from carts, &c. during the necessary time of conveyance.

maius quod majus, non debet quod minus est in licere. Law maxim.—“He to whom the greater thing is lawful has certainly a right also to the lesser thing.”—Thus if a man has an office to himself and his heirs, he may make an assignee, and, *a fortiori*, he may appoint a deputy.

quis est solum, ejus usque ad coelum. Law maxim.—“He who has the property in the soil, has the same up to the sky.”—His neighbour must not therefore offend by making any improper projections to impend over his land or tenement.

tantillo restituit rem. Ennius.—“He restored his cause by delay.”—This praise was first given to Fabius, who saved his country by avoiding the first onset of Hannibal. It is now generally applied to illustrate the advantages arising from caution, sagacity, and justifiable delay.

caute calamo.—“With a running quill.”—

Applied to works written with fluency and expedition.

Custos morum.—“The guardian of morality.”—Every judge is said, and ought, to be a *custos morum*.

Custos rotularum.—“The officer who has the custody of the rolls and records of the sessions of peace.”

D.

Data. “Things granted.”—He proceeds on certain *data*—on premises which have been previously admitted.

Date obolum Belisario.—“Give a farthing to Belisarius.”—This great general was reduced to beg in his old age. The phrase is therefore sometimes applied to fallen greatness.

Debito justitiae. Law phrase.—“By debt of justice.”—By a claim justly established.

Edimus potestatem.—“We have given power.”—A writ in law whereby commission is given to one or more private persons, to assist for the expedition of some act belonging to the judge. The words are used also to denote the commission of a justice of the peace, which begins in the same manner.

De facto. Law phrase.—“From the fact.”

De jure. Idem.—“From the law.”—These opposite phrases are best explained together. In some instances, the penalty attaches on the offender at the instant when the *fact* is committed; in others, not until he is convicted by *law*. In the former case, he is guilty *de facto*; in the latter, *de jure*.

De fide et officio judicis non recipitur questio. Law maxim.—“No question can be entertained respecting the good intention and duty of the judge.”—No presumption against him can be received in the first instance. There must be strong and full proof of malversation.

De gustibus non est disputandum.—“There is no disputing about tastes.” They are too many, and too various, to be the objects of rational discussion.

De lana caprina.—“About goat’s wool.”—A dispute, *de lana caprina*, respecting a matter not worth discussion.

Delenda est Carthago.—“Carthage must be destroyed.”—The oft-repeated phrase of a Roman senator, tending to provoke the destruction of that rival city. It was lately used as a sort of war-whoop, to urge a “war of extermination!”

Deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum semel. Syrus.—“That should be considered long, which can be decided but once.”—Every precaution is necessary where the deed is irrevocable.

Deliberat Roma, perit Saguntum.—“Rome deliberates, and Saguntum perishes.”—We are slow to resolve, whilst our allies are in the extremity of danger.

Deliramenta doctrinae.—“The wild speculations or wanderings of learned men.”—The fantasies of those whom “too much learning hath made mad.”

Deo favente.—“With God’s favour.”

Deo juvante.—“With God’s assistance.”

Deo volente.—“God willing.”—So many phrases

- intimating a hope of the aid, or a submission to the will of Providence.
- Desideratum*.—"A thing desired."—Such a work is a *desideratum* in that branch of literature.
- Desunt cetera*.—"The remainder is wanting," placed at the end of an imperfect work.
- Detur pulchriori*.—"Let it be given to the fairest."—This was the inscription on the apple which fable tells us was adjudged by *Paris* to the goddess *Venus*, to the mortification of *Juno* and *Minerva*.—Let the prize be given to the most deserving.
- De vita hominis nulla cunctatio longa est*. Law maxim.—"When the life of a man is at stake, no delay that is afforded can be too long."—By this humane maxim it is intimated, that, as the effect of a rash sentence cannot be recalled, we should pause and deliberate before we consign a fellow-creature to death. This maxim could not be too strongly impressed, if we did not conceive it to be a mere fiction of the poet. "Of wretches hung, that jurymen may dine!"
- De extra dare*.—"To interchange right hands."—To give each other the most solemn assurance either of mutual support, or of mutual reconciliation.
- Dies datus*. Law term.—"The day given."—"The day or time appointed for the answer of the tenant or defendant.
- Dies faustus*.—"A lucky day."
- Dies infustus*.—"An unlucky day."—These were marked by the superstitious Romans, the former with a *white*, and the latter with a *black* stour.
- Dies non*. Law phrase. (The word *juridicus* being understood.) The days on which no legal proceedings can take place. These are, all Sundays in the year; the *Purification*, in Hilary term; the *Ascension*, in Easter term; the festival of *St. John Baptist*, in Trinity term; and those of *All Saints* and *All Souls*, in Michaelmas term.
- Dii penates*.—"The household gods" among the ancients. Small images which they worshipped at home. It now sometimes is used in an ironical sense. They were such a man's *Dii penates*: they were the persons whom he caressed, entertained, and almost worshipped.
- Dilationes in lege sunt odiosae*. Law maxim.—"Delays in the law are odious."—This is a maxim, it is to be feared, rather belied in the practice. It can now go only to intimate that a dilatory plea cannot be received, unless the matter be supported by an affidavit.
- Distingas*. Law phrase.—"You may distrain."—A writ to empower the sheriff to that effect.
- Divide et impera*.—"Divide and govern."—This is the Machiavelian policy of almost all governments. By dividing a nation into parties, and pitting them against each other, the people are deprived of their intrinsic weight, and their rulers incline the scale as suits their caprice or discretion.
- Dolus versatur in generalibus*. Law maxim.—"Fraud lurks in loose generalities."—It is in its nature to deal in broad and general statements, without coming to close and proveable assertions.
- Dominium a possessione capisse dicitur*. Law maxim.—"Right is said to have its beginning from possession."—This maxim goes to prevent the disturbance of titles to estates. But if there be proof of record established, it outweighs the memory of man, which, by the statute 32 Henry VIII. is fixed at sixty years.
- Dormitur aliquando jus, moritur assuetudo*. Law maxim.—"A right sometimes sleeps, but never dies."—A right to land, for instance, is understood cannot die. If a man releases a right, it is extinguished for the time; but it is to be understood only of the right of the person making the release.
- Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. Horace.—"It is pleasing and honourable to die for one's country."—This is an apophthegm cited in wars, and in all ages. But sound policy will confine its application to the defence of our country's being attacked. It is certainly honourable to die in repelling such an aggression.
- Dum vivimus vivamus*.—"Whilst we breathe, live."—We only live whilst we enjoy life, so we therefore enjoy it as long as we can.
- Durante bene placito*.—"During our good pleasure."—By this tenure the judges of Great Britain once held their seats, at the will of the sovereign. They are now held more properly "Quamdiu se bene gesserint."—"As long as they shall conduct themselves well;" that is, during life, unless a criminal charge shall be made and proved against them.
- Durante vita*.—"During life."—A clause in letters patent.

E.

- Ecce homo*.—"Behold the man."—The French say, *Il a l'air d'un eccé homo*.—He appears to be in a deplorable condition.
- Elegit*. Law Lat.—"He has chosen."—A writ of execution, either upon a judgment for damages, or upon a forfeiture of the possession taken in the king's court, by which the plaintiff is put in possession of one half of the debtor's lands, which he is possessed of at the time, to hold them till his debt is paid, and the profits. By the common law, a creditor could only have satisfaction of goods, debts, and the present profits of lands, by means of *fiery facias* or *levary facias*; but not the possession of the lands themselves. The year 13 Edw. I. c. 18, therefore granted the writ which is called an *elegit*, because it is a selection of the plaintiff, whether he will out this writ or one of the former.
- Et instanti*.—"At that instant."
- E pluribus unum*.—"One of many."—The motto of the United States. May there never be cause for altering it!
- Erigit caelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyranni*.—"He catches the thunder from Heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants."—This was the device made for the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin when ambassador from the United States to France. The allusion is to his discovery of the electrical fire and that of lightning are absolutely the same, and to the eminent success which he had in establishing the independence of his native country.
- Et cetera*.—"And the rest."
- Et sic de similibus*.—"And so of the like."—What is said of this will apply to every such similar.
- Ex obitu non arguitur ad usum*. Law maxim.—"No argument can be drawn from the death of a thing against its use."—If a principle of practice be perverted from its right meaning

er end, no solid argument against either can be drawn from such perversion. We have heard of debtors made the victims of personal pleas by their creditors; but it would not be fair to argue, on this ground alone, against the practice of imprisonment for debt.

resus in jure reprobat. Law maxim.—“All excess is condemned by the law.”—Whatever the law ordains must be within the rules of reason. Thus the law awards liberal, but it by no means allows excessive damages.

curia.—“Out of court.”

debito justitia.—“From what is due to justice.”

delicta.—“From the crime.”

scripta probat regulam. Law maxim.—“The exception proves the existence of the rule.”

scripta.—“Extracts.”—Abridged notices taken from a work.

concesso.—“From what has been granted.”

Argumenta, ex concessa, from admissions made by an adversary.

necessitate rei.—“From the necessity of the case.”

Arising from the urgency of circumstances.

natura nihil fit.—“Nothing can come of nothing.”

officio.—“By virtue of his office.”—As a matter of duty.

parte.—“On one side.”—*Ex parte* evidence, that testimony which, as before a grand jury, is delivered in only on the side of the prosecution.

ratio unius est exclusio alterius. Law maxim.—“The naming of one man is the exclusion of the other.”

expressum facit cessare tacitum. Law maxim.—“A matter expressed, causes that to cease which otherwise, by intendment of law, would have been implied.”—An express covenant qualifies the generality of the law, and restrains it from going further than is warranted by the agreement of the parties.

tempore.—“Out of hand—without delay, or loss of time.”

F.

simile.—“Do the like.”—A close imitation.

An engraved resemblance of a man's hand-writing, &c.

facinus is qui judicium fugit. Law maxim.—“He confesses his crime who flies from judgment.”—His flight is a tacit admission of his guilt.

de se. Law term.—“A felon of himself.”

A person of sound mind who voluntarily puts an end to his existence.

natura.—“Of a wild nature.”—This phrase is generally used to describe those animals which, being of a wild and savage nature, are the common property of all. Tame animals, on the other hand, which are the absolute property of man, are called *mansueti*, from *manui assueti*, “accustomed to the hand,” or *domita natura*, “of a tamed and subdued nature.”

Let it be done.—“A word used to signify a peremptory and decisive order.

facias. Law Lat.—“Cause it to be done.”

—A judicial writ addressed to the sheriff, empowering him to levy the amount of a debt, or damages recovered.

Filius nullius.—“The son of nobody.”—A bastard, so called because, by common law, he cannot have an inheritance.

Finis coronat opus.—“The end crowns the work.”

—It is impossible to decide on the merits of an affair, until it is completely terminated.

Flagrante bello.—“Whilst the war is raging.”—During hostilities.

Flagranti delicto.—“In the commission of the crime.”—A person apprehended *flagranti delicto*, with full evidence of his guilt.

Fortes fortuna juvat.—“Fortune assists the bold.”

—Vigorous enterprise is commonly successful.

Fortior et potentior est dispositio legis quam hominis. Law max.—“The disposition of the law is of greater force and potency than the disposition of man.”—Thus a man, having granted a lease for years, cannot overthrow this grant by any surrender of his interests.

Fraus est celare fraudem. Law maxim.—“It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.”—On such a concealment devolves a share in the guilt.

Fugam fecit. Law phrase.—“He has taken to flight.”—Used when it is found by inquisition, that a person has fled for felony, &c.

Functus officio.—“Discharged of duty.”—He is *functus officio*—his official power no longer exists.

Furor furor suo punitur. Law maxim.—“A madman or lunatic is punished by his own madness.”—If a madman kill any person, he shall not suffer for the act, because, being deprived of memory and understanding by the hand of God, he is regarded as having broken the mere words of the law, but not the law itself.

Furor.—“A rage.”—*Furor loquendi*, an eagerness for speaking.—*Furor scribendi*, an itch for writing. *V. Cacoethes.*

G.

Gratis.—“For nothing.”—Free of cost.

H.

Habeas corpus. Law Lat.—“You may have the body.”—This is the great writ of English liberty. It lies where a person, being indicted and imprisoned, has offered sufficient bail, which has been refused, though the case be bailable; in this case he may have a *habeas corpus* out of the king's bench, in order to remove himself thither, and to answer the cause at the bar of that court.

Habeas corpus ad prosequendum. Law Lat.—“You may have the body, in order to prosecute.”—A writ for the removal of a person for the purpose of prosecution and trial in the proper county.

Habeas corpus ad respondendum. Law Lat.—“You may have the body to answer.”—A writ to remove a person confined in any other prison, to answer to an action in the king's bench.

Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum. Law Lat.—“You may have the body to satisfy.”—A writ which lies against a person in the Fleet prison, &c. to charge him in execution.

Habere factis possessionem. Law term.—“You

shall cause to take possession."—This is a writ which lies where a man has recovered a term for years in an action of ejectment, and it is directed to the sheriff in order to put the plaintiff into possession.

Habere facias vicum. Law Lat.—"You shall cause a view to be taken."—This is a writ which lies in several cases, as in dower, forefeudon, &c. where a view is to be taken of the lands or tenements in question.

Heres jure representationis.—"An heir by the right of representation."—This is spoken of a grandson, who shall inherit from his grandfather, because in such case he represents and stands in place of his father.

Heres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant. Law max.—"He is the lawful heir whom marriage points out to be such."—A child born within wedlock, be it ever so soon after, is in law legitimate, and heir to the husband of his mother.

Hic et ubique.—"Here and there and everywhere."—Used to mark a perpetual change of place.

Hic niger est; hunc tu Romane caveto. Her.—"That man is of a black character; do you, Roman, beware of him."—The word "black" was used by the Latins, to mark every thing which they deemed either wicked or unfortunate. The quotation is frequently used as a conclusion after summing up a man's bad qualities.

Hodie mihi, cras tibi.—"To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you."—A phrase very happily descriptive of the vicissitude of human affairs.

Humanum est errare.—"It is the lot of humanity to err."—This phrase was happily seized by the poet, when he at the same time availed himself of the contrast:

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

I.

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judicium Dei.—“The judgment of God.”—This was the name given by our ancestors to the ordeal, i. e. walking blindfold over red-hot plough-shares, &c. which has been long since disused.

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shall cause to take possession."—This is a writ which lies where a man has recovered a term for years in an action of ejectment, and it is directed to the sheriff in order to put the plaintiff into possession.

Habere factas vias. Law Lat.—"You shall cause a view to be taken."—This is a writ which lies in several cases, as in dower, forfeiture, &c. where a view is to be taken of the lands or tenements in question.

Hæres jure representationis.—"An heir by the right of representation."—This is spoken of a grandson, who shall inherit from his grandfather, because in such case he represents and stands in place of his father.

Hæres legitimus est quem nuptiæ demonstrant. Law max.—"He is the lawful heir whom marriage points out to be such."—A child born within wedlock, be it ever so soon after, is in law legitimate, and heir to the husband of his mother.

Hic et ubique.—"Here and there and everywhere."—Used to mark a perpetual change of place.

Hic videri eat; hunc tu Romæ caveto. Hor.—"That man is of a black character; do you, Roman, beware of him."—The word "black" was used by the Latins, to mark every thing which they deemed either wicked or unfortunate. The quotation is frequently used as a conclusion after summing up a man's bad qualities.

Nonne mihi, cras tibi.—"To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you."—A phrase very happily descriptive of the vicissitude of human affairs.

Humanum est errare.—"It is the lot of humanity to err."—This phrase was happily seized by the poet, when he at the same time availed himself of the contrast:

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In loco quietis.—"There is rest in heaven."—A motto usually found on funeral certificates commonly called hatchments.

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intra sine concubitu.—“Child-birth from a woman who has had no intercourse with man.” The possibility of such an occurrence was at one time stoutly but absurdly maintained. The phrase is now used only in a ludicrous sense, to mark the birth of a child, unprefiged by the rites of matrimony.

Plange Venereas Cupidineque. Carulhus.—“Weep, all ye Venuses and Cupids.”—Mourn, all ye Loves and Graces. This quotation is generally used in an ironical sense.

M.

Magna charta.—“The great charter.”—The charter of liberties obtained from King John, by the barons of England, *ann.* 1215.

Malum in se.—“A thing evil in itself.”—*Malum prohibitum.*—“A thing evil because forbidden.”—To illustrate the legal distinction between those two species of evil, it is only necessary to observe that murder is “an evil in itself.”—The exportation of wool, commonly called “owling,” was not punishable as an evil until it was prohibited by the law.

Standumus. Law Lat.—“We order.”—A writ which issues out of the king’s bench, sent to a corporation, commanding them to restore or admit a person to an office, &c.

Maximus in minimis.—“Very great in very little things.”—A studious attention to petty objects is the sure sign of a narrow mind. When cardinal Chigi told another member of the *corps diplomatique* that the same pen had served him for three years, he was instantly and properly set down as a man whose mind was not framed for any enlarged or liberal discussion.

Memorabilia.—“Things to be remembered.”—Matters deserving of record.

Mendici, mimi, balatrone. Hor.—“Beggars, players, and varlets,” of every description.—A crowd or groupe of contemptible persons.

Mens sana in corpore sano. Horace.—“A sound mind in a healthy body.”—The first and best wish which can present itself to a rational mind.

Mens sibi conscia recti. Horace.—“A mind which is conscious to itself of rectitude.”—The best support under suffering, and the best armour against calumny.

Meum et tuum.—“Mine and yours.”—It is a question of—*meum et tuum*—The dispute is respecting the distinct rights of property.

Minutia.—“Trifles.”—To enter into *minutia*—To discuss the most minute and trifling parts of the business.

Mirabile dictu.—“Wonderful to tell.”

Mittimus. Law Lat.—“We send.”—The writ by which a magistrate commits an offender to prison.

Molliter manus inposuit. Law term.—“He but gently laid hands.”—This phrase is used in a defence set up against an action or indictment for an assault. “He but gently laid hands” on the prosecutor, for the purpose of expelling him, as he had a right to do, from the premises.

Multum in parvo.—“Much in a little.”—A great deal said in a few words. A compendium of knowledge.

Mutua forma interimitur prope substantia rei.

Law maxim.—“The form being changed the substance of the thing is destroyed.”—Thus, if trees are improperly cut down, and laid as beams in a house, their nature is altered, that they cannot be seized in that shape; but the owner is to bring his action for the damage.

N.

Necessitas non habet legem. Law maxim.—“Necessity has no law.”—Any man may justify, for instance, the pulling down the house of another, if it be done to prevent the spreading of a dangerous fire.

Nec pluribus impar.—“Not an unequal law for numbers.”—This was the motto adopted by Louis XIV, when he proposed his chimerical project of universal empire.

Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. Law maxim.—“No man can be twice punished for the same crime.”

Nemo me impune lacessit.—“No man provoke me with impunity.”—The motto of the *thistle*, to the nature of which it has a reference.

Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto. Law maxim.—“No man is to be punished for the crime of another.”—It is to be observed, that this is a law and not a *stare maxim*. The police of every state are punished for the sins of those who administer the government.

Ne plus ultra.—“Nothing more beyond.”—This was arrived at his “*ne plus ultra*.” His most efforts could not carry him any further.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.—“Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.”—These were the words of Apelles to a *Cyprian*, who professed to find fault with an ill-painted slipper of his pictures, but ascending to other parts betrayed the grossest ignorance. No man should pass his opinion in a province where he is without a qualification.

Nihil magis consentaneum est, quam in eodem modo res dissolvatur, quibus constituta.

Law maxim.—“Nothing is more consistent than that every thing should be dissolved in the same means as it was first constituted.”—A deed under hand and seal can only be dissolved by a similar deed. An obligation by writing cannot be discharged by a verbal agreement.

Nihil potest rex quam quod de jure potest. Law maxim.—“The king can do nothing but what he can do by law.”—He cannot, for instance, order a man to prison against the law and processes of law.

Nil debet. Law term.—“He owes nothing.”—The usual plea in an action of debt.

Nil dicit. Law term.—“He says nothing.”—This plea intimates a failure in the defendant, in not putting in his answer to the plaintiff’s declaration.

Nisi prius. Law Lat.—“Unless before.”—A judicial writ by which the sheriff is to bring a jury to Westminster-hall on a certain day “unless before” that day the lords justices bring the king go into his county to take the assizes. They there dispose of the cause, and thus save expense and trouble to the parties, jury, and witnesses.

Noli me tangere.—“Do not touch me.”—A maxim

given to a very tender complaint in the nose, or, ironically, to a person who is over-sensitive.

Nolle prosequi. Law Lat.—“To be unwilling to proceed.”—This is used in law when a plaintiff, having commenced an action, declines to proceed therein.—It is also entered officially by the attorney-general, to stay any further proceedings in certain cases.

Nolo episcopari.—“I do not wish to be made a bishop.”—This is a phrase of form put into the mouth of the person appointed to this high office. It is now applied ironically to those who affectedly disclaim that which is the secret and sole object of their ambition.

Non assumpti. Law Lat.—“He did not assume,” or take to himself. A plea in personal actions, when the defendant denies that any promise was made.

Non compos mentis.—“Not of sound mind.”—In a delirium of lunacy.

Non constat. Law Lat.—“It does not appear.”—It is not before the court in evidence.

Non est inventus. Law term.—“He has not been found.”—The return made by the sheriff when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.—It is sometimes used in the way of pleasantry, to mark a sudden disappearance.

Non obstante.—“Notwithstanding.”—A phrase used in patents to intimate a dispensing power.

Nudum pactum.—“A naked agreement.”—A promise unconfirmed by any written obligation.

Nullum iniquum in jure præsumendum est. Law maxim.—“Nothing unjust is to be presumed in the law.”—All things are taken to be lawfully done until proof is adduced to the contrary: fraud shall never be intended or presumed by the law, unless it be expressly averred.

Nullus commodum capere potest de injuria sua propria. Law maxim.—“No man can take advantage of his own wrong.”—If a lessor and lessee of lands for years join in the cutting down of timber, the lessor shall not afterwards punish the lessee for waste, as this would be to take advantage of his own wrong.

O.

Obiter dictum. Law Lat.—“A thing said by the way.”—An opinion given in passing, and which, not applying judicially to the case, is not to be resorted to, as of authority.

Odium theologicum.—“A theological hatred.”—The hatred of divines. It has been observed, that gownsmen bear with them a greater degree of rancour than any other class of disputants.

Omne actum ab agentis intentione est judicandum. Law maxim.—“Every act is to be judged from the intention of the agent.”—In contracts and obligations, the law particularly looks to the intention of the parties. In wills the intent of the testator is to be religiously regarded.

Omnia mea mecum porto.—“All that is mine I carry with me.”—All my property, it has been waggishly translated, is personal.

Onus probandi.—“The burden of proving.”—The *onus probandi* should lie on the person making a charge. He is bound to prove what he asserts.

Opprobrium medicorum.—“The disgrace of the physicians.”—A name given to a disorder like the cancer, which is generally considered as incurable.

P.

Pacta conventa.—“Conditions agreed upon.”—A diplomatic phrase used to describe certain articles, which are to be observed,—until one of the parties finds a convenience in their violation.

Paritur pax bello. Corn. Nep.—“Peace is produced by war.”—The party desirous of peace is often compelled to make a greater show of hostile preparation, in order to bring about the return of that inestimable blessing.

Par nobis fratrum.—“A noble pair of brothers.”—Used ironically to denote two associates exactly suited to each other.

Par pari refero.—“I return like for like.”—I have recourse only to means similar to those which were previously employed by my adversary.

Passim.—“Every where.”—In various places.

Pater patriæ.—“The father of his country.”—Very properly applied to the illustrious George Washington.

Pax in bello.—“Peace in war.”—A relaxed or incompetent system of hostility.—“The king,” says Dr. Johnson, “who makes war on his enemies tenderly, distresses his subjects most cruelly.”

Pax potior bello.—“Peace is preferable to war.”

Peccavi.—“I have sinned.”—To make one cry peccavi—to compel him to acknowledge his transgression.

Pendente lite.—“Whilst the suit or contest is depending.”

Per fas et nefas.—“Through right and wrong.”—He pursued his purpose, *per fas et nefas*. He left no possible means untried.

Perjuri pena divina exitium, humana dedecus.—“The crime of perjury is punished by Heaven with perdition, and by man with disgrace.”—This, which was one of the laws of the Romans, called the laws of the Twelve Tables, is sometimes quoted as a maxim by modern judges and lawyers.

Per multum risum, potius cognoscere stultum.—“By his redundant laughter, you can always distinguish the fool.”—Nothing marks a weak mind more strongly than an excess of laughter upon trivial occasions.

Per quod seruitium amittit. Law term.—“By which he lost her service.”—The words are used to describe the injury sustained by the plaintiff when the defendant has debauched a daughter or apprentice.

Per saltum.—“By a leap.”—He has taken his degrees *per saltum*.—He has attained to high honours by passing over the intermediate degrees.

Per se.—“By itself.”—No man likes mustard *per se*.—Johnson.

Pluries. Law term.—“At several times.”—It is a name given to a writ which issues after two former writs have gone out without effect.—The original writ is the *capias*—then follows an *alias*, which failing, the *pluries* issues.

Possesse comitatûs.—“The power of the county,” which the sheriff is authorised to call forth whenever an opposition is made to the execu-

tion of a writ by the sheriff, or to the execution of justice.

Post bellum auxilium.—"Aid after the war."—A vain and superfluous succour, offered when the difficulty is past.

Postea. Law Lat.—"Afterwards."—The name given to the writ by which the proceedings by *nisi prius* are returned after the verdict, into the court of common pleas.

Postulata.—"Things required."—The admissions demanded from an adversary, before the main argument is entered upon.

Præmonere. Law Lat. (from *Præmonere*, "to forewarn.")—A writ by which offenders, in certain cases, are put out of the protection of the law.

Prima facie.—"On the first face."—On the first view of an affair; or, in parliamentary phraseology, on the first blush of the business.

Præter viam.—"The first passages" of the human body—the intestinal canal.

Primum mobile.—"The first motion."—The main spring, or impulse, which puts all the other parts into activity.

Pro aris et fœcis.—"For our altars and our hearths."—For our religion and our fire-sides.

Pro bono publico.—"For the public good."

Pro et con.—"For and against."—The reasonings pro et con—on both sides of the question.

Pro hoc vice.—"For this turn."—A shall present pro hoc vice, when B. has an alternate right of presentation to a living.

Prohibetur ne quis faciat in suo, quod nocere possit in alieno. Law maxim.—"It is forbidden that any man should do that in his own, which may injure another."—If a man does any thing on his ground which offends his neighbour, 'tis held to be a nuisance, and as such may be abated. Such an offence is the building which darkens the windows of another, erecting a dye-house, forming a tau-pit, &c. the smells of which are offensive, and sometimes infectious.

Pro re nata.—"For a special business."—An assembly called pro re nata—for that particular affair.

Protectio trahit subjectionem, et subjectio protectionem. Law maxim.—"Protection implies allegiance, and allegiance should ensure protection."—As the subject owes to the sovereign obedience, so the sovereign is bound to defend the laws, the persons, and property of his subjects.

Pro tempore.—"For the time."—A measure pro tempore—a temporary expedient.

Proximus sum ego mihi. Law maxim.—"I am always nearest to myself."—This maxim bears on certain cases, in which a man may, without injustice, take to himself a preference: as an executor may first pay a legacy to himself, or take his own debt before other debts of an equal degree.

Publicum bonum privato est preferendum. Law maxim.—"The public good is to be preferred before private advantage."—Thus a woman entitled to a dower, shall not be endowed of a castle of defence, because that is pro bono publico.

Publicum est accusari ab accusandis.—"It is an honourable circumstance to be accused by those, who are themselves deserving of accusation."

Punica fides.—"Punic faith."—This phrase was used in an ironical sense by the Romans, to denote the treachery of the Carthaginians, a

change from which they were not themselves to be exempted. It is now used generally to mark the absence of good faith, or the breach of a political engagement.

Q.

Quælibet concessio fortissime contra donatorem interpretanda est. Law maxim.—"Every grant shall be taken most strongly against himself."—Whenever the words of a deed are ambiguous or uncertain, they shall be construed against the grantor. If a man grants an annuity out of land, and has no had at the time of making the grant, it shall charge the person.

Quæstio fit de legibus non de personis. Law maxim.—"The question must refer to the laws, and not to persons."—In a court of judicature regard must be had to the letter and meaning of the law, and not to the case or situation of either of the contending parties.

Quantum.—"How much."—The quantum, "the due proportion."

Quantum meruit.—"As much as he has deserved."—This phrase occurs in an action on the case, for work done without a previous agreement. The law will in this case give the plaintiff "as much as he has fairly earned."

Quare impedit.—"Why does he disturb."—The name of a writ which lies for the patron of a living, against the person who has disturbed his right of advowson.

Quid nunc.—"What now?"—What is the news at present?—Applied in ridicule to a person who makes the acquisition of news his principal pursuit.

Quid pro quo.—"What for what."—A *quid pro quo*, "a mutual consideration."

Qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus. Law maxim.—"He should endure the burden who derives the advantage."

Qui tom. Law Lat.—"An action in the nature of an information on a penal statute."

Quoad hoc.—"As far as this."—He is right quoad hoc, as to this stage of the business, or point of the argument.

Quo animo.—"With what mind?"—The *quo animo*—the spirit and intention under which any act was performed.

Quod ab initio non valet, tractu temporis non valet necesse non potest. Law maxim.—"That which had no force in the beginning, can gain no strength from the lapse of time."—A claim of title defective in the first instance, cannot derive any additional weight from prescription.

Quod alius bonum et justum est, si per vim et fraudem petatur, malum et injustum est. Law maxim.—"What otherwise is good and just, if it be aimed at by fraud or violence, becomes evil and unjust."—Thus it is forbidden, as to those who have title of entry, to enter into lands or tenements, otherwise than in a peaceable manner.

Quod est inconveniens et contra rationem non est permissum in lege. Law maxim.—"Whatever is inconvenient and contrary to reason, is not permitted in the law."—Thus, if a town has customs which can be shown to be unreasonable, they shall be no longer binding.

Quo jure. Law Lat.—"By what right."—A still

that lies for him who has lands, wherein another challenges common of pasture time out of mind, whereby the party is compelled to show "by what right" he entertains this claim.

Quo minus. Law Lat.—The appellation given to a writ issuing by fiction from the court of exchequer, on behalf of a person supposed to be the king's farmer or debtor, against another, where there is any cause of personal action.

Quorum.—Of whom, one of the *quorum*. This description of a justice of peace is taken from the words of his *Dedimus*. "*Quorum unum.*"—One of whom I have appointed N. S. Esq. to be.—It is also used in another sense: "Such a number to be a *quorum*," i. e. to be of sufficiency to proceed in the business.

Quo warranto. Law Lat.—By what warrant.—A writ lying against the person who has usurped any franchise or liberty, against the king.

R.

Rara avis in terris, nigroque similis cygno. Ovid.—A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan.—Something singular or wonderful.—A unique, a prodigy.

Ratio justificat.—The reason which justifies.

Ratio sunsoriat.—The reason which persuades.—These two phrases are used to distinguish when a speaker is impelled by a different motive from that by which he means to influence his auditory; when he secretly justifies his measures on one ground, and wishes to persuade his hearers on another.

Rectus in curia.—Upright in the court.—A man coming into a court of justice, as the phrase is, "with clean hands."

Re infecta. Cæsar.—The affair not having been done.—He returned *re infecta*—without accomplishing his purpose.

Re in re. Law Lat.—In the act of coition.
Requiescat in pace.—May he rest in peace.—This inscription is often found on tombstones. It is sometimes used ironically, as to a minister departed from office.

Respondet superior. Law max.—Let the principal answer.—In civil cases the master is always to be considered as responsible for the acts of his servant.

Res publica.—The common weal.—The general interest.

Res unus ætatis.—A thing of only one age.—This is a phrase used by civilians to denote a legal provision, which by no possibility can pass beyond the first generation.

Revocavit. Law Lat.—He has recalled or revoked.—A term in law when the plaintiff or demandant says that he will proceed no farther.

Regis datur propter regnum, non regum propter regem. Potentia non est nisi ad bonum. Law max.—A king is given to serve the kingdom, not the kingdom to serve the king.—Power is not conferred but for the purpose of general advantage.

Regiam tenentis amici? Horace.—Can even friends abstain from laughter?—Is not the thing so ridiculous, that even partiality must smile?

Rudis indigestaque moles.—A rude and unarranged mass.—A chaos of undigested matter.

S.

Scire facias. Law Lat.—Cause it to be known.—The name given to a judicial writ, ordering the defendant to show cause why the execution should not be made out of a judgment which has passed.

Secundum formam statuti. Law Lat.—According to the form of the statute.

Semper idem.—*Semper eadem.*—Always the same.—The former phrase is of the masculine, and the latter of the feminine gender.

Seriatim.—In order.—According to place or seniority.

Sic passim.—So every where.—This is used to denote, that the same sentiment occurs in several passages of the same work.

Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus passes away the glory of this world.—Such are the transitions and fluctuations of worldly splendour, and of human happiness.

Sicut ante.—As before.

Sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas. Law max.—Make use of your own property in such a manner, as not to injure that of another.—This is often applied in case of nuisances, &c.

Simplex munditiis. Horace.—Simple in neatness.—Recommended by propriety of dress, but unnumbered with superfluous ornament.

Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus.—Without the aid of Ceres and Bacchus, Venus freezes.—Love will speedily cool, says the poet from the school of Epicurus, without the aid of wine and good living.

Sine die.—Without a day.—The business was deferred *sine die*—no day was named for its reconsideration, or for a further meeting.

Sine qua non.—A thing without which another cannot be.—An indispensable condition. An ingredient absolutely necessary.

Soluti ad diem. Law term.—He paid it to the day.—This is a plea to an action of debt on a bond or penal bill, by which it is alleged that the money was paid on the day assigned.

Solvuntur tabule.—The bills are dismissed.—The defendant is acquitted.

Stare decisis et non quieta movere. Law max.—To stand by things as decided, and not to disturb those which are tranquil.—It is advisable to act upon the ground of precedent, and to resist all innovation.

Sub poena. Law Latin.—Under a penalty.—The name given to a writ for the summoning of witnesses.

Sub silentio.—In silence.—The matter passed *sub silentio*—without any notice being taken.

Substantia prior et dignior est accidenti. Law max.—The substance should be considered as prior to, and of more weight than the accident.—No judgment, it is held, shall be arrested in any court of record for any defect in point of form, or unless it be a matter of substance, on which the judges of those courts are to decide.

Substitutum.—A substitute.—A matter sub-

stituted.—Impudence is frequently used as a *succedaneum* for argument.

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Sui generis.—"Of its own kind."—Not to be classed under any ordinary description.

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—An admonition frequently met with as a sepulchral inscription.

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Sumi cuique.—"Let each man have his own."—Let the laws of property be strictly observed.

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Tabula rasa.—"A shaved or smoothed tablet."—His mind is a *tabula rasa*—it is a mere blank.

The idea is taken from the waxed tablets of the ancients, on which they made their *memoranda* with a sharp instrument called a *stylus*, with the other flattened end of which they afterwards erased what they had written.

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"Men change with fortune, manners change with times,

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Transat in exemplum.—"May it pass into an example."—May an act so meritorious stand recorded as a precedent for others to follow.

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A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES,

AND

INVENTIONS,

FROM THE CREATION TO THE YEAR 1816.

B. C.

- 4004 Creation of the world, at the autumnal equinox, on Sunday, October 23, according to archbishop Usher and the Hebrew text
- 5872 according to the LXX
- 4700 according to the Samaritan
- 710 of the Julian period
- 4004 Creation of Adam and Eve, on Friday, Oct. 28
- 4003 The birth of Cain, the first who was born of a woman
- 3875 Abel murdered by Cain
- 3874 The birth of Seth
- 3317 Enoch translated to heaven for his piety, at the age of 365
- 3317 Birth of Methusalem, who died at the age of 969
- 2948 Birth of Noah, who died at the age of 950
- 2446 Birth of Shem, who died at the age of 600
- 2349 Noah entered the ark on Sunday, Nov. 30th, and on Sunday, Dec. 7, it began to rain
- 2348 The deluge.—On Wednesday, May 6, the ark rested on mount Ararat.—On Friday, Dec. 18, Noah left the ark, built an altar, and offered sacrifice to God for his deliverance
- 2247 The tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's posterity in the valley of Shinar, upon which God miraculously confounded their language, and thus dispersed them into different nations.
- 2234 Celestial observations begun at Babylon, a register of which was sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle for 1903 years to the capture of that city by Alexander in the year 331 B. C.
- 2221 The Chaldean monarchy founded by Nimrod
- 2207 The Chinese monarchy founded, according to some historians

B. C.

- 2168 The kingdom of Egypt commences under Misraim, the son of Ham, which lasted for 1663 years, to the conquest of Cambyses, in the year 525 B. C.
- 2089 The kingdom of Sicyon established
- 2069 The kingdom of Assyria begins
- 1996 Abram born, who died 1821, act. 175
- 1921 The covenant made by God with Abram, when the 430 years of sojourning commenced
- 1897 The covenant renewed with Abram, his name changed to Abraham.—Circumcision instituted.—The cities of Sodom &c. destroyed
- 1896 The birth of Isaac
- 1871 Trial of Abraham's faith by the command to offer his son Isaac
- 1856 The kingdom of Argos begins.—Isaac marries Rebekah
- 1827 The 17th dynasty of the six shepherd kings in Egypt begins, and continues 100 years
- 1823 Memnon, the Egyptian, invests the city
- 1796 The reign of Ogyges begins, 1020 years before the first olympiad
- 1764 The deluge of Ogyges, which laid waste Attica for more than 300 years, the coming of Cecrops
- 1759 Jacob, blessed by his father, goes to Egypt and marries the two daughters of his uncle Laban
- 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
- 1715 Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and is promoted.—The 7 years of plenty begin
- 1708 The 7 years of famine begin
- 1706 Joseph discovers himself to his brethren
- 1702 All the lands in Egypt sold to Joseph, who let them out with a perpetual tax of a fifth part of their produce
- 1689 Jacob predicts the advent of the Messiah, and dies, act. 147

- C.**
- 335 Joseph foretells the egress of the Israelites from Egypt, and dies æt. 110, having been præfect of Egypt for 80 years.—His death terminates the book of Genesis, containing a period of 2369 years
- 515 The Ethiopians, coming from the Indus, settle in the neighbourhood of Egypt
- 682 The chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins, at which time Cæcrops is supposed to have come into Attica
- 574 Aaron born, and in the following year Pharaoh publishes an edict for destroying all the male children of the Israelites
- 571 Moses born
- 556 Cæcrops brings a colony of Saites from Egypt into Attica, and founds the kingdom of Athens, 780 years before the first olympiad
- 516 About this period Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy
- 531 Moses visits the Israelites; flies into Midian, and continues there 40 years
- 523 The deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly
- 497 The council of Amphictyons established
- 493 Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes
- 491 God appears to Moses in a burning bush, and sends him into Egypt, where he performed many miracles, and inflicted on Pharaoh ten successive plagues, till he allowed the Israelites to depart, in number amounting to 600,000 besides children, on Tuesday the 5th of May, which completed the 430 years of sojourning. On Monday, May the 11th, Moses opened a passage for the Israelites through the Red Sea into the desert of Etham, when Pharaoh's host, attempting to follow them, were drowned; about the 22d of June they arrive in the desert of Sinai, near mount Horeb, where they remain near a year, during which Moses receives from God and delivers to the people the ten commandments, with other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, containing the ark of the covenant
- 490 Sparta built by Lacedæmon
- 485 The first ship that appeared in Greece, brought from Egypt by Danaus surnamed Armais
- 480 Troy supposed to have been built by Dardanus
- 453 The first Olympic games celebrated at Elis by the Idoi Dactyli
- 452 The five books of Moses written in the land of Moab, where Moses died in the following year, æt. 110
- 451 The Israelites, under Joshua, pass Jordan and enter Canaan, on Friday, April 30
- 445 Joshua divides the land of Canaan, and rests from his conquests upon the sabbatical year, which begins from the autumnal equinox
- 426 Joshua dies at Timnath-Serah, æt. 110
- 413 The Israelites, sunk into idolatry, continued in slavery under Cushan, king of Mesopotamia, for eight years
- 406 Minos gives laws to the Cretans, and acquires a great maritime power.—Iron is found by the Idoi Dactyli, from the accidental burning of the woods of mount Ida in Crete
- B. C.**
- 1408 Othniel, the first judge of Israel, defeats Cushan, and gives rest to Israel, in the 40th year after that given them by Joshua
- 1390 Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other eleven tribes, Phineas being high-priest
- 1383 Ceres came to Athens, and taught them to sow corn
- 1356 The Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens
- 1344 The kingdom of Mycæne begins about this time, when the kingdom of Argos was divided; Mycæne forming the most considerable part
- 1343 The Israelites, relapsing into idolatry, enslaved by Egion, king of Moab, for 18 years
- 1326 The Isthmian games first instituted
- 1325 Ehud, the second judge of the Israelites, kills Egion, and rescues them from their second bondage; the great Egyptian canicular year began on Saturday, July 20, and consisted of 1460 years
- 1307 The Olympic games instituted by Pelops
- 1305 The third servitude of the Israelites under Jabin, king of Canaan, which continued 40 years
- 1300 The Lupercalia instituted
- 1285 Deborah, the prophetess, defeats the Canaanites under Siæra, and Israel had rest in the 40th year after that given by Ehud
- 1284 The Siculi pass out of Italy into Sicily, about three generations before the Trojan war. Others say the first colony arrived in 1294, and a second in 1254
- 1263 The Argonautic expedition, 79 years before the taking of Troy. According to others, in 1225. About this time the first Pythian games were celebrated by Adrastus
- 1252 The fourth servitude of the Israelites under the Midianites, which continued for seven years.—The city of Tyre was built
- 1245 Gideon routs the Midianites, and Israel had rest in the 40th year after that given by Deborah
- 1243 A colony of Arcadians conducted by Evander into Italy
- 1234 Theseus settles a democracy in Attica, and renews the Isthmian games; others say in 1231
- 1233 Carthage founded by the Tyrians
- 1225 The Theban war of the seven heroes
- 1222 The celebration of the Olympic games by Hercules
- 1213 The rape of Helen by Theseus
- 1206 The fifth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines and Ammonites, which continued 18 years
- 1198 The rape of Helen by Paris; others say in 1204
- 1194 The Trojan war begins, and continues ten years
- 1188 Jephtha, the 7th judge of Israel for six years, his rash vow with respect to his daughter
- 1184 Troy is taken and burned by the Greeks, in the night between the 11th and 12th of June, 408 years before the first olympiad.—Æneas set sail in the beginning of autumn for Thrace

B. C.

- 1182 The kingdom of the Latins begins under *Æneas*, who builds Lavinium
- 1179 The maritime power of the Mediterranean acquired by the Lydians
- 1176 Salamis in Cyprus built by Teucer
- 1157 Eli the high priest, eleventh judge of Israel for 40 years
- 1156 The sixth servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines, which continued forty years
- 1152 The city of Alba-Longa built by Ascanius, second king of the Latins
- 1141 The Amazons burned the temple of Ephesus
- 1136 Sampson kills 3000 Philistines
- 1124 The migration of the Æolian colonies 80 years before that of the Ionians.—Thebes built by the Bœotians
- 1122 The third dynasty of China, called Teheou, begins
- 1117 Sampson betrayed to the Philistines.—Eli dies
- 1116 Samuel the 12th and last judge of Israel for 21 years
- 1115 The mariner's compass said to be known in China
- 1104 The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus; they divide it.—The kingdom of Lacedæmon begins.—That of Mycense ends.—Others say that the kingdom of Lacedæmon, or Sparta, commenced in 1102
- 1095 The Israelites obtain a king, and Saul anointed by Samuel
- 1093 Saul rejected, and David anointed king
- 1088 The kingdom of Sicily ends; others say in 1130
- 1070 The kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, and governed by archons
- 1058 The Pelasgians, the second people who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean
- 1055 Saul consults the witch of Endor, and kills himself on mount Gilboa
- 1048 Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom
- 1044 The migration of the Ionian colonies from Greece, 60 years after the return of the Heraclidæ, and their settlement
- 1034 David reproved by Nathan, and repents
- 1023 Absalom rebels, and is killed by Joab
- 1012 Solomon begins to build the temple, 480 years after the exodus from Egypt; others say in 1016
- 1004 The temple dedicated on Friday, October 30th, 1000 years before Christ; others say in 1008
- 1000 The Thracians acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean about this time, and hold it for 19 years
- 996 Solomon's fleet prepared in the Red Sea, and sent to Ophir
- 992 Solomon's palace finished, which with the temple employed him 20 years
- 986 Samos, in the island of the same name, and Utica, built about this time
- 975 The division of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; others say in 979
- 971 or 974 Seme, king of Egypt, takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple and palace
- 926 Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, is born, 180 years before the first olympiad

B. C.

- 916 The Rhodians are the fourth who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean, and hold it for twenty-three years
- 907 Homer wrote his poems and flourished
- 906 The kingdom of Assyria ends
- 896 Elijah the prophet is taken up into heaven
- 894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos
- 893 The Phrygians are the fifth people who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean
- 884 Lycurgus, after travelling ten years, publishes his laws in Lacedæmon.—Iphitus, Lycurgus, and Cleothenes restore the olympic games at Elis, 108 years before the vulgar era of the first olympiad
- 872 The art of sculpture in marble said to be found out
- 869 Phidon, king of Argos, invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Argos.—The city of Carthage is built by Dido about this time; others say it was enlarged by this queen in 864
- 868 The Cyprians are the 6th who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean
- 839 The army of Hazael, king of Assyria, takes a great part of the kingdom of Judah
- 826 The Phœnicians are the 7th who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean
- 820 Ninivch is taken by Arbaces and Belshazzar, which finishes the kingdom of Assyria.—Sardanapalus burns himself to death.—The kingdom is subdivided
- 814 The kingdom of Macedon begins, and continues 646 years, till the battle of Philip
- 801 Capua, in Campania, built
- 797 The kingdom of Lydia begins
- 790 Amos the prophet flourished, and bore his prophecies in 787
- 787 The Egyptians are the 8th who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean
- 786 The Corinthians invented ships called *coraces*
- 779 The race of kings ended at Corinth, and was succeeded by annual magistracies called *prytanes*
- 776 Corcebus conquers in the 98th olympiad from their institution by Iphitus, the vulgarly called the *first olympiad*, which according to Scaliger, was celebrated on the 23d of July
- 770 Phul invades the kingdom of Israel, and bribed to depart with 1000 talents
- 760 The ephori established at Lacedæmon by Theopompus
- 757 Isaiah begins to prophesy, and continues his prophecies for above 60 years.—The sawn assunder by order of Manasse 696
- 754 The decennial archons begin at Athens.—Micah the prophet.—The Milesians are the 9th who acquire the maritime power of the Mediterranean
- 753 Rome is built, according to Varro, on the 20th, or the 12th of the calendar of May
- 750 The rape of the Sabinæ
- 747 The Romans and Sabinæ unite.—The era of Nabonassar begins
- 743 The first war between the Mænians and

- B. C.**
 Lacedæmonians begins, and continues 10 years
 734 The Carians about this time have the command of the Mediterranean
 732 Syracuse built by a colony of Corinthians under Archias; others say in 758
 731 Habbakuk the prophet
 724 The 1st Messenian war ended by the capture of Ithome, which rendered them vassals to the Lacedæmonians
 722 The Chinese empire divided into principalities
 721 Samaria, after three years' siege, taken.—The kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanasser, king of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.—The 1st eclipse of the moon on record, according to Ptolemy, March 19, three hours 20' before midnight
 720 The 2d and 3d eclipse of the moon on record; the 2d on March 5th, 50' before midnight; and the 3d on September 1st, four hours 20' before midnight, according to the meridian of Alexandria
 717 Ineffectual siege of Tyre for about five years by Saluannser, king of Assyria
 713 Gela in Sicily founded.—Sennacherib's army destroyed in one night by an angel, to the amount of 185,000 men
 709 The Salii, an order of priests, instituted by Numa
 708 Ecbatana built by Dejoces
 707 Tarentum built by the Lacedæmonian bastards, called Parthenians, on being expelled Sparta
 703 Coreyra built by the Corinthians
 690 Holofernes besieged Bethulia, and killed by Judith
 686 Archilochus the poet flourished, and invented the Iambic verse
 685 The second Messenian war begins, and continues 14 years
 684 Athens begins to be governed by annual archons.—Tyrteus the poet flourished
 683 The Lacedæmonians defeated by Aristomenes
 680 Assaradinus, or Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, takes possession of Babylon.—The chariot race instituted at the Olympic games
 678 Dejoces extends the Median empire to the river Halys
 677 Manasseh, king of Judah, is taken prisoner, and carried in chains to Babylon
 676 The Lesbians about this time acquire the command of the Mediterranean, and retain it about 69 years
 675 The festivals of Carnea instituted at Sparta, annual in August, and continued nine days; Terpander the poet the first victor
 673 Terpander added about this time three strings to the lyre.—Thaletas of Gortynius, in Crete, the musician
 671 The second Messenian war finished after a siege of eleven years, and the Messenians expelled the Peloponnesus
 670 Alcman of Sardia, the lyric poet
 667 The combat between the three Horatii and the three Curiatii
 666 The city of Alba destroyed—the Messenians settled in Italy—war between the Romans and the Fidenates
 659 Cypselus usurps the government of Corinth, and retained it for thirty years
 658 Byzantium built by a colony of Argives,

- B. C.**
 or, according to some, of Athenians and others—others say it was built in 670, seventeen years later than Chalcedon
 651 A five years' war between the Romans and Sabines begins—Cyrene in Africa founded
 648 The thoth of the year of Nabonassar was on February 1st, having shifted twenty-five days in 100 years
 641 Amon, king of Judah, treacherously put to death by his domestic servants
 636 The Tartars defeated the Chinese with great slaughter
 631 War between the Romans, and the Fidenates and Sabines, which continues, at intervals, for fifty years
 630 Cyrene built by Battus, who begins that kingdom
 629 The government of Corinth usurped by Periander
 627 Jeremiah the prophet
 626 Zephaniah the prophet
 625 The Pentateuch found by Hilkiah
 624 The Scythians invade Media, Lydia, &c. and keep possession of several provinces for twenty-eight years.—Draco, the lawgiver, archon at Athens
 623 Draco establishes his laws at Athens
 621 A war between the Lydians and Milesians, which continues eleven years. The fourth eclipse on record, which was of the moon, on Saturday, April 23d, three hours after midnight, according to the meridian of Alexandria
 610 Necho about this time began the canal between the Nile and the Red Sea, but did not finish it
 608 Josiah, king of Judah, slain at Megiddo by Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt
 607 Alcæus the poet flourished
 606 Nineveh taken and destroyed by the joint armies of Cyaxares and Nabopolassar
 605 The first captivity of the Jews, dated by others in 606
 604 By Necho's order, some Phœnicians about this time sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean
 600 Sappho, the lyric poetess.—First calculation of eclipses on record, made by Thales of Miletus
 597 Jehoiachin, king of Judah, carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar
 596 The Scythians expelled Upper Asia by Cyaxares, after twenty-eight years possession.—Epimenides of Crete, the first builder of temples in Greece
 594 Solon, archon and lawgiver of Athens
 593 Ezekiel the prophet
 592 Anacharsis the Scythian
 591 The Pythian games first celebrated at Delphi
 590 The Lydian war begins, and continues six years
 587 The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar after a siege of eighteen months, June the 19th
 586 The temple of Jerusalem burned on the seventh day of the fifth month
 585 A battle upon the river Halys between Cyaxares and Halattes, interrupted by an eclipse of the moon May the 28th, which was predicted by Thales—this brought the Lydian war to a conclusion.—Æsop the mythologist flourished

B. C.

- 582 The Isthmian games restored
 580 Money first coined in Rome
 579 The Megarian war.—Stesichorus the poet flourished
 572 Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of thirteen years
 571 Apries, king of Egypt, dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar
 569 Daniel interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dreams, according to Josephus
 568 The Nemean games restored.—Amaximander of Miletus flourished.—Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigento lived
 566 The first census at Rome—84,700 citizens
 562 The first comedy at Athens, acted upon a scaffold by Susarion and Dolon, the inventors of comedy
 560 Pisistratus first usurped the tyranny of Athens, which he recovered after expulsion in 557, and from which he was again expelled in 556
 549 Daniel the prophet delivered his predictions.—Cyrus ascended the throne of Persia
 556 Anaximenes of Miletus flourished
 560 Cyrus king both of Media and Persia.—The kingdom of Lydia ended, after a subsistence of 249 years
 549 Theognis the poet flourished.—The Pisistratidæ burned the temple of Apollo at Delphos
 548 Croesus, having crossed the Halys by an artificial bridge contrived by Thales, is defeated by Cyrus
 539 The Phœnicians, leaving their native country, settle in Gaul, and build Massilia.—Pythagoras flourished
 538 Cyrus takes Babylon, and terminates the kingdom of Babylon
 537 Simonides of Cea, the poet, flourished
 536 Cyrus issues an edict for the return of the Jews and rebuilding the temple, the foundations of which were laid in the second month of the second year after their return.—Thespis the inventor of tragedy lived
 535 The first tragedy acted about this time at Athens, by Thespis in a waggon. According to the Aurundelian mistle in the preceding year
 532 Anacreon the poet flourished
 530 Cyrus marched against the Scythians
 529 Daniel's vision, ch. xi
 528 Haggai prophesied
 527 Zachariah prophesied
 526 Learning encouraged at Athens.—A public library first founded.—War between the Romans and Sabines
 525 Cambyses conquered Egypt.—A comet appeared in China, near Antares, and extended to the milky way
 523 The fifth lunar eclipse observed at Babylon, on Wednesday, July 16th, one hour before midnight, and more than six digits eclipsed on the northern disk
 520 Confucius lived.—The second edict to rebuild Jerusalem
 519 A great earthquake in China
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished March 10.—The passover celebrated, April 18
 512 Babylon revolts from Darius, but is recovered two years after
 510 The tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished at Athens by aid of the Leodæmonians

B. C.

- 509 The consular government begins at Rome, on the expulsion of Tarquin and his family, February 26, being the Regifugium of the calendar
 508 The first alliance between the Romans and Carthaginians
 507 The second census in Rome—130,000 citizens
 506 Heraclitus the philosopher lived.—Mitybysus subdued Thrace and Macedonia.—Forsenna, king of Etruria, made war against the Romans.—War between the Romans and Sabines
 505 Parmenides of Elæa, the philosopher, lived
 504 Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, which occasioned the Persian invasion of Greece
 503 The lesser triumph, called *Ovatio*, begun at Rome by Posthumius, who entered the city with a myrtle crown
 502 The sixth lunar eclipse observed at Babylon, on Monday, November 19th, 24 hours before midnight—three digits eclipsed on the south part of the disk
 498 The first dictator, Lartius, created at Rome.—The Ionians, after a revolt, subdued by the Persians, and Miletus taken
 497 The Saturnalia instituted at Rome—140,000 citizens
 495 Tarquin the proud dies at Cumæ, in Campania, aged ninety
 494 War between the Romans and Sabines
 493 The populace of Rome retire disarmed to the Mons Sacer.—Triumvir created at Rome, or, as some say, in 483.—The Athenians build the port of Piræus
 491 The kingdom of Syracuse usurped by Gelon.—Coriolanus banished from Rome.—The seventh lunar eclipse observed at Babylon, on Wednesday, April 25th—6 digits eclipsed to the south
 490 The battle of Marathon, September 26th, in which the Persians were defeated by Miltiades
 488 Coriolanus, by the intreaty of his mother, &c., withdraws the army of the Volscians from Rome
 487 Egypt revolts from the Persians
 486 Æschylus first gains the prize of tragedy at the age of thirty-nine years.—The agrarian law first proposed at Rome by Cossius
 485 Cassius punished for usurping the royal regnity.—The Volsci and Æques subdued
 484 Aristides banished from Athens.—Xerxes recovers Egypt, and commits the government to his brother Artabanes
 483 Quæstor first created at Rome.—An expedition of Mount Ætna
 481 Xerxes begins his expedition against Greece
 480 The affair of Thermopylæ finished, August 7th.—The Persians defeated at Salamis, in a sea-fight, October 26th.—Pindar, the lyric poet, flourished, ch. 6th, v. 86
 479 The Persians, under Mardonius, defeated at Plataeæ, September 22d.—on which day occurred the battle of Mycale.—War between the Romans and Hætruria.—Charon of Lampæus, the historian, lived
 477 The 300 Romans, of the name of Fabii, killed by the Veientes near Corasæ, July 17

- B. C.**
- 476 Valerius triumphed over the Veientes and Sabines; 103,000 citizens in Rome.—A great eruption of Mount *Ætna*
- 471 Themistocles, accused of conspiring against the liberty of Greece, retires to Xerxes in Asia
- 470 Cimon defeats the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and the army near the river Eurymedon in Pamphilia.—An eruption of Mount *Ætna*.—Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, the philosopher, ob. 428, æt. 72
- 469 The first solemn contest between the tragic poets, when Sophocles, at twenty-eight years of age, was declared victor over *Æschylus*.—An earthquake at Sparta.—Capua founded by the Tuscans
- 466 The Syracusans recover their liberty, and maintain it for 61 years
- 463 Egypt revolts from the Persians, under Inarus, but obtains the assistance of the Athenians.—A great pestilence in Rome.—Sophocles, the tragic poet, ob. 406, æt. 91
- 462 The Persians defeated by the Athenians in a naval engagement in Egypt
- 461 Earthquakes and numerous prodigies in Rome
- 460 The third Messenian war with the Lacedæmonians begins, and continues ten years.—The tribunes contend with the consuls about making laws
- 459 The Athenians begin to exercise tyranny over the other Grecian states
- 458 Ezra sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and vessels of gold and silver, &c., by Artaxerxes, in the seventh year of his reign, being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years, before the crucifixion of our Saviour.—Cincinnatus appointed dictator.—War between the Corinthians and Megareans
- 456 The Athenians, deserted by the Egyptians, retire out of Egypt by capitulation with the Persians.—Nehemiah the prophet.—The *Judiæ* seculars celebrated for the first time at Rome.—The tribunes assert their right of convoking the senate
- 454 The Romans send deputies to Athens for a copy of Solon's laws.—An eruption of *Ætna*
- 453 Aristarchus the tragic poet
- 451 The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified
- 450 Cimon triumphed over the Persians by sea and land.—Zaleucus, the lawgiver of Locri
- 449 The decemvirs banished.—The Persians make an ignominious peace with the Greeks
- 448 The first sacred war about the temple of Delphi.—Hælianus the historian, ob. 411, æt. 38
- 447 The Athenians defeated by the Bœotians at Chæronea
- 446 A thirty years' truce between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.—Charondas the lawgiver of Thurium.—Thucydides, the Athenian general, banished by ostracism
- 445 Herodotus reads his history in the council at Athens, and receives public marks of honour, at the age of thirty-nine years.—
- B. C.**
- Military tribunes with consular power created at Rome.—Nehemiah returned to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem
- 444 The Athenians send a colony to Thurium, in Italy, of which number were Herodotus, Thucydides, and Lysias.—Empedocles, of Agrigentum, the philosopher, flourished
- 443 Censors first created at Rome.—Herodicus, called the gymnastic physician
- 442 Profound and universal peace.—Euripides first gained the prize of tragedy at Athens, at the age of 43 years, ob. 407, æt. 78
- 441 Artemones of Clazomenæ invented the battering-ram, the testudo, and other military instruments.—Pericles subdued Samos.—A great famine at Rome
- 440 Comedies prohibited at Athens, which continued for three years.—Phidias the sculptor flourished, ob. 432.—Cratinus the comic poet, ob. 432, æt. 97
- 439 War between Corinth and Coreyra.—Acron the physician, called the empiric
- 436 Malachi, the last of the prophets, delivered his predictions
- 435 Fideus taken by the Romans.—The Corinthians defeated by the Coreyreans.—Eupolis the comic poet lived, ob. post 415
- 434 Aristophanes, the comic poet, ob. post 389
- 433 The temple of Apollo consecrated.—A comet appeared in China
- 432 The Metonic cycle begins.—Meton, ob. post 415
- 431 The Peloponnesian war begins May 7, and continues near 27 years.—Euctemon the astronomer
- 430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time.—A plague at Athens for five years, which was of great extent
- 429 Socrates the philosopher flourished, ob. 400, æt. 70
- 428 Democritus of Abdera, the philosopher, ob. 361, æt. 109
- 427 Gorgias of Leontium, the orator, ob. 400, æt. 108
- 426 The plague broke out at Athens a second time.—Thucydides, the historian, flourished; ob. about 391, æt. about 80.—An eruption of *Ætna*
- 425 Hippocrates of Cos, the physician, ob. 361, æt. 99
- 424 Aristophanes' first comedy of the Clouds first acted against Socrates
- 323 A truce between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, which lasted from about the 3d of October to the 12th of April following
- 421 A peace of 50 years, concluded April 10th, between the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, kept for six years and ten months
- 420 Alcibiades, the Athenian general, ob. 404, æt. 46
- 419 Protagoras of Abdera, the sophist
- 418 A signal victory gained by the Lacedæmonians over the Argives and Mantineans
- 416 The agrarian law moved at Rome
- 415 Parrhasius, of Ephesus, the painter.—Alcibiades accused at Athens
- 414 Egypt revolts from the Persians.—The second part of the Peloponnesian war call-

- B. C.**
- ed the *Deception* begins; the scene of it Sicily
- 413 A lunar eclipse, August 27, by which Nicias was so terrified, that he lost the Athenian army in Sicily
- 412 The Athenians, on account of their misconduct in Sicily, are deserted by their allies.—Lysias the orator, ob. 378, *æt.* 81.—400 persons elected to the government of Athens
- 410 The Lacedæmonians defeated at Cyzicum by the Athenians.—Three quaestors elected for the first time at Rome.—The history of Thucydides ended, and that of Xenophon begun.—The Carthaginians attacked Sicily
- 408 The Romans defeated the Volsci.—The Athenians become masters of the Hellespont.—The Medes, after a revolt from the Persians, obliged to submit
- 407 The Carthaginians renew their attack on Sicily
- 406 Agathon the comic poet
- 405 The Athenian fleet of 180 ships totally defeated at *Ægospotami* by Lysander.—Syracuse usurped by Dionysius.—Cebes the philosopher
- 404 Athens taken by Lysander, which finishes the Peloponnesian war.—Athens governed by 30 tyrants.—Euclid of Megara, the philosopher
- 402 Telestes the dithyrambic poet
- 401 Cyrus killed in an expedition against his brother, Artaxerxes.—The retreat of 10,000 Greeks from Babylon under Xenophon.—The 30 tyrants expelled Athens by Thrasybulus, and the democratic government established
- 400 Socrates put to death by the Athenians.—Xenophon, the philosopher, called the *Attic muse*, ob. 359, *æt.* about 90
- 399 The feast called *Lectisternium* instituted at Rome
- 398 Military catapults invented about this time by Dionysius.—Ctesias, the physician and historian, ob. after 384.—Many prodigies at Rome
- 397 War against the Carthaginians by Dionysius of Syracuse, continues five years.—Zeuxis of Heraclea, the painter
- 396 Antisthenes, called the cynic philosopher
- 395 An alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians
- 394 A sea-fight at Cnidus, between the Persians and Lacedæmonians.—Contests at Rome about the agrarian law.—The Corinthian war begins.—The history of Theopompus ended.—Archytas of Tarentum, the Pythagorean philosopher and mathematician, ob. after 360
- 393 Argives become masters of Corinth
- 390 The battle of *Allia*, in which the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, who marched to Rome, which was taken and burned
- 389 Plato's first voyage into Sicily, ob. 348, *æt.* 81
- 388 Rhegium taken by Dionysius.—Philoxenus, the dithyrambic poet
- 387 The peace of Antalcidas between the Lacedæmonians and Persians.—152,583 effective men in Rome.—Damon and Pythias
- B. C.**
- the Pythagorean philosophers and friends
- 385 The war of Cyprus finished, after a duration of two years, and given up by the Persians
- 380 Isæus of Chalcis, the Athenian orator, ob. about 360
- 378 Isocrates the rhetorician, ob. 338, *æt.* 40
- 377 The Lacedæmonians defeated in the fight at *Naxos*, Sept. 20th.—Anaxagoras of Clazene, the female philosopher
- 376 Artaxerxes concludes a peace with the Greeks.—The Licinian law proposed in Rome
- 374 The unsuccessful expedition of the Persians under Artaxerxes in Egypt.—Hecataeus, the Pythagorean philosopher
- 373 A great earthquake in Peloponnesus—A comet appeared in Greece, &c.
- 372 Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, ob. *æt.* 90
- 371 The battle of *Leuctra*, July 8th, in which the Lacedæmonians were defeated by the Thebans under Epaminondas
- 370 The Messenians return to Peloponnesus after a banishment of about 300 years
- 368 Eudoxus about this time brought the celestial sphere from Egypt, and carried it to Greece, ob. about 352, *æt.* 51
- 367 The populace at Rome obtain the privilege of having one of the consuls a plebeian.—The Gauls, who invaded the Roman territories, were defeated by Cælus.—The Licinian law passed
- 365 The Romans renew the custom of fixing the chronological nail in the temple of Jupiter, on the 13th of September.—177 places it in the next year
- 363 The battle of *Mantineæ*, in which Epaminondas was killed.—Aristippus, junior, the Cyrenaic philosopher
- 362 Revolt of several Persian governors in Lesser Asia against Artaxerxes
- 360 Philip's first battle, gained at *Methodon* by the Athenians.—Plato's second voyage into Sicily
- 359 Philip's second battle gained over the Thracians.—The obliquity of the ecliptic 49' 10"
- 357 The second sacred war begins.—Dionysius, junior, expelled Syracuse by Dion.—Aristotle observed the moon's transit over Mars, April 4th
- 354 Dion put to death.—Theopompus of Chalcis the orator and historian
- 353 The Phœceans defeated in *Thesaly* by Philip
- 352 Ephorus of Cume, the historian
- 351 The Sidonians besieged by the Persians; burn their city; and put themselves to death.—The monument of *Marsolus* erected
- 350 Egypt conquered by Ochus
- 348 Philip of Macedonia, having taken all the cities of the Phœceans, concludes the sacred war.—Speusippus, the Academic philosopher, ob. 330.—A comet appeared in Greece
- 347 Dionysius recovers Syracuse
- 345 Aristotle the philosopher flourished, ob. 322, *æt.* 63
- 343 War between the Romans and Samnites begins, and lasts 71 years.—Timoleon recovers the liberty of Syracuse; banishes

- C.
- Dionysius, and settles a democracy.—Protagoras of Rhodes, the painter, ob. about 320.—The Syracusan era commenced.—Philip makes Thrace tributary.—A pestilence at Rome
- 41 A comet appeared, near the equator, in Greece
- 40 The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon near Agrigentum, July 13th
- 39 Xenocrates, the academic philosopher, ob. 314, *et.* 82
- 38 Philip defeated the Athenians, &c. in the battle of Cheronæa, Aug. 2d
- 36 Philip killed by Pausanias.—A plebeian admitted to the praetorship at Rome.—A comet appeared in Greece.—Stilpo of Megara, the philosopher, ob. after 294
- 35 Alexander enters Greece.—Destroys the city of Thebes, but preserves the house of Pindar.—A temple was built on mount Gerizim.—Demades, the Athenian orator, ob. 322
- 34 Alexander defeated the Persians on the river Granicus, May 22d.—Apelles of Cos, the painter
- 33 Alexander gains a second battle at Issus, in October.—Callisthenes, the philosopher, ob. 328
- 32 Alexander takes Tyre, August 20th, gains possession of Egypt, and builds Alexandria.—Dinocrates the mathematician
- 31 The battle of Arbela, in which Alexander defeats Darius, Oct. 2d, 11 days after a total eclipse of the moon
- 30 The cycle of Calippus commences from Darius's death, July 1st.—Æschines the orator banished.—A trial for witchcraft at Rome
- 29 Hyperides the Athenian orator, ob. 322
- 28 Philotas of Cos, the poet and grammarian, ob. about 280.—Alexander passed the mountain of Caucasus
- 27 Alexander's expedition into India against Porus
- 26 Lysippus, the statuary
- 25 Menædemus of Eretria, the philosopher, ob. about 301, *et.* 74.—Demosthenes the orator banished from Athens, recalled in 323, and died in 322, *et.* 60
- 24 Crates of Thebes, the cynic philosopher, ob. after 237
- 23 Alexander dies at Babylon, April 21st, in the 33d year of his age, and his empire divided.—Praxiteles, the statuary, ob. after 288.—Wrought silk introduced into Egypt
- 22 The principal Athenian orators, *viz.* Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Demades, are put to death by Antipater.—Theophrastus, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. about 288, *et.* 85
- 21 The Romans, defeated by the Samnites, pass under the yoke
- 20 General liberty proclaimed to all the Greek cities by Polysperchon.—Ptolemy carried 100,000 Jews captives into Egypt.—Menander, the inventor of the new comedy, ob. 293, *et.* 52
- 19 The Samnites subdued by the Romans
- 18 Phocion unjustly put to death by the Athenians.—Cassander becomes master of Athens
- 17 The government of Syracuse and of Sicily

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- usurped by Agathocles.—Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens for 10 years, banished from Athens in 307, ob. about 284
- 315 Cassander rebuilt Thebes, and founded Cassandria.—Rhodes almost destroyed by an inundation
- 314 The cities of Peloponnesus recover their liberties.—Dinarchus, the Athenian orator, banished in 307
- 313 Polemon, the academic philosopher, ob. 270
- 312 Seleucus takes Babylon, from which begins the era of the Seleucidae.—Zeno of Citium in Cyprus, the first of the stoic philosophers, ob. 261, *et.* 98
- 310 Agathocles defeated by the Carthaginians July 22d, carries the war into Africa; during his passage the sun was eclipsed, Aug. 15th, 11 digits 10'.—A comet appeared in China.—Cranor, the academic philosopher, ob. before 270
- 308 Fabius defeats the Samnites, Marsi, and Peligni.—Philemon, the comic poet, and rival of Menander, ob. about 274, *et.* 97
- 307 The oligarchy of Athens changed into a democracy by Demetrius Poliorcetes
- 306 The successors of Alexander assume the title of kings
- 305 Megasthenes, the historian
- 304 Seleucus founded Antioch, Edessa, Laodicea, &c.—Pyrrho, the first of the sceptic philosophers, ob. *et.* 90
- 301 The battle of Ipsus, in which Antigonus is defeated
- 300 Euclid of Alexandria, the mathematician
- 299 Barbers first came from Sicily to Rome
- 298 Arcesilaus the philosopher; founder of the second or middle academy, ob. about 241, *et.* 73
- 296 Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.—Epicurus, the philosopher, ob. 270, *et.* 72
- 294 Timocharis of Alexandria observed, March 9th, four hours before midnight, a conjunction of the moon with the *Spica Virginis*, 8° according to him W. from the equinoctial point; ob. after 272.—270,000 effective men in Rome
- 293 The first sundial erected at Rome by Papius Cursor, and their time divided into hours.—Erasistratus, the physician, ob. about 257
- 292 Aristyllus of Alexandria, the astronomer
- 291 Seleucus has built about 40 new cities in Asia, which be peopled with different nations
- 290 The Samnite war terminated.—Painting brought to Rome by Fabius.—Bion Borysthenites, the philosopher, ob. 241
- 288 Strato, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. about 270
- 287 The Athenians revolt from Demetrius Poliorcetes.—Zenodotus of Ephesus, the first librarian of Alexandria, ob. about 245
- 286 Macedon taken possession of by Lysimachus, and Pyrrhus expelled
- 285 Dionysius, the astronomer of Alexandria, began his era on Monday, June 20th, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days 6 hours 49 min. ob. 241

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- 284 The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament supposed to have been made about this time.—The pharos of Alexandria built.—The foundation of the Achaean republic laid.—A great earthquake in the Hellespont and Chersonese.—The Gauls attacked the Romans and were defeated.
- 283 Sottratus of Capidus, the architect.—The college and library of Alexandria founded.
- 282 Timocharis observed, Nov. 9th, 3 13 hours after midnight, a second conjunction of the moon with the *Spica Virginis*.—Theocritus of Syracuse, the pastoral poet.
- 280 Pyrrhus assists the Tarentines in Italy.—Aristarchus of Samos, the astronomer.
- 279 Dionysius Heracleotes, the philosopher.—A new census at Rome—278,222 citizens.
- 278 A large army of Gauls under Brennus cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi.—Philo, the dialectic philosopher, ob. about 260.
- 277 Aratus of Tarsus, the astronomical poet.
- 276 The first regular body of grammarians or critics began at this time.—Lycophron of Chalcis, the poet.
- 275 Pyrrhus, defeated by the Romans, retires to Epirus.—Persaeus, the stoic philosopher.
- 272 The Samnites and Tarentines defeated by the Romans.—On Jan. 17, a conjunction of Mars with the N. star, in the side of the front of Scorpio.—Lycan, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. 226, aet. 74.
- 269 Silver first coined at Rome.—Crates, the academic philosopher, ob. about 250.
- 268 Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatas, who retains the government 12 years.—Berosus, the Chaldean historian.
- 267 Hermachus of Mitylene, the Epicurean.—Ptolemy made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.
- 265 A census at Rome—297,226 citizens.
- 264 The first Punic war.—The chronicle of Paros, or the Arundian marbles composed.—Cleanthes, the stoic philosopher, born at Asson, in Asia, ob. about 240, aet. 99.
- 263 Homer, jun. the tragic poet.
- 262 The battle of Sardis.—Timaeus of Sicily, the historian, ob. aet. 96.—The transit of Mercury over the bull's horn, April 26, Mercury being in 23° Taurus, and the sun in 29° 30' Aries.
- 261 The Romans first concerned themselves in naval affairs.—Manetho, the Egyptian historian.
- 260 The Carthaginians defeated at sea by the Romans.—Callimachus of Cyrene, the poet, ob. about 244.
- 259 Zoilus the critic, called Homero-Mastix.
- 258 Duris of Samos, the historian.
- 257 Neanthes of Cyzicum, the orator and historian.
- 256 Regulus defeated and taken prisoner.—Athens restored to its liberty by Antigonus.—Ctesibius, the historian, ob. aet. 164.
- 255 Sosibius of Lacedaemon, the critic.
- 254 Hieronymus of Rhodes, the peripatetic philosopher.
- 252 A census at Rome—297,207 effective vet.—The Carthaginians masters of the sea.
- 261 Aratus with his fellow citizens join the Achaean league.
- 260 The Parthians revolt from the Macedonians.
- 249 The sea-fight of Drepana, in which the Romans are totally defeated by the Carthaginians.
- 248 Antigonus Carystius, the historian.
- 247 Jesus the son of Sirach.—A census at Rome—251,212 citizens.
- 246 All the records, &c. in China destroyed.—Ptolemy kills Laodice, queen of Antiochus, and over-runs great part of Syria.—Conon of Samos, the astronomer, aet. 223.
- 245 Eratosthenes of Cyrene, librarian of Alexandria, ob. 194, aet. 82.
- 243 The citadel of Corinth taken by Antiochus Sphaerus, the stoic philosopher and historian.
- 242 The Carthaginians defeated.—The first Punic war terminated.—Apollonius of Perga, called the great geometer.
- 241 Agis king of Sparta, attempting to put an agrarian law, is put to death.—Cycides, the philosopher, of the Peripatetic academy, ob. after 215.—September 3d, Jupiter observed in 7° 35' Taurus, in conjunction with the S. star of Aeselli.
- 240 The first plays acted at Rome, before the house of Livius Andronicus, the first Roman dramatic poet.
- 239 Chrysippus of Cilicia, the stoic philosopher, ob. 207, aet. 73.
- 238 The Carthaginians finish the Library.—Polystratus, the Epicurean philosopher.
- 237 Hamilcar leads a Carthaginian army into Spain, with his son Hannibal.—The first Dion of Chalcis, the poet, ob. about aet. 56.
- 236 The Tartars expelled from China.—Timonides of Syracuse, the mathematician, ob. 212.
- 235 The temple of Janus shut the first time.—Ter Nema, and universal peace.—Messala, the Roman painter, ob. aet. 226.
- 234 The Sardinian war begins.—C. Nemesius, the comic poet, ob. 203.
- 232 The agrarian law revived.—The Gallic revolt.
- 231 The first divorce at Rome.—Sardinia and Corsica subdued by the Romans.
- 230 Apollonius the Rhodian, the poet, and librarian of Alexandria.—Eratosthenes observed the obliquity of the equinox to be 23° 51' 30".
- 229 The Romans declare war against the Volturnians.
- 228 The Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens, Corinth, &c.—Philostratus of Athens, the historian, ob. 222.
- 226 Aristo Ceus, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. about 183.
- 225 Cleomenes kills the Ephors, and puts the agrarian laws of Sparta.—The Gauls enter Italy and are defeated.—Pictor, the first Roman historian.
- 224 The Romans for the first time crossed the

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- Po.—The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake
- 221 Phylarchus, the historian
- 220 A census at Rome—270,313 citizens.—The social war in Greece begins, and continues three years.—Plutus of Umbria the comic poet, ob. 184
- 219 Saguntum taken and destroyed by Hannibal.—Archagathus, the 1st physician at Rome.—The art of surgery introduced into Rome
- 218 The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's passing the Alps, and continues 17 years
- 217 The Romans defeated at Thrasymene
- 216 The Romans totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ
- 215 Evander, the philosopher of the second academy
- 212 Syracuse, after a siege of three years, taken by Marcellus
- 210 Hermippus of Smyrna, the peripatetic philosopher and grammarian
- 207 Asdrubal defeated and killed by Claudius Nero.—Zeno of Tarsus, the stoic philosopher
- 206 Gold first coined at Rome
- 205 Ennius of Calabria, the poet, brought to Rome by Cato the questor, and first gave harmony to the Roman poetry.—Sotion of Alexandria, the grammarian
- 204 Scipio besieged Utica
- 203 Scipio in one day took the two camps of Asdrubal and Syphax.—Hannibal recalled
- 202 Scipio defeated Hannibal at Zama, Oct. 19
- 201 Peace obtained on very ignominious terms, by the Carthaginians, and the close of the second Punic war
- 200 The first Macedonian war begins, and continues near 4 years.—Aristophanes of Byzantium, the grammarian, ob. æt. 80
- 198 Sidon taken by Antiochus, after the battle of Panias.—Asclepiades Myrlianus, the grammarian
- 197 The Romans send two prætors into Spain.—Defeat Philip Cynocephalus.—Licinius Tegula, the comic poet
- 196 Caius Lælius, the Roman orator.—The Roman senators first sat in the orchestra at the scenic shows
- 195 Aristonymus, the fourth librarian of Alexandria, ob. æt. 77
- 194 Sparta and Hither Spain subdued by the Romans
- 193 Hyginus of Pergamus, philosopher of the second academy
- 192 The war of Antiochus the great with the Romans begins, and continues 3 years.—A census at Rome—243,704 effective men
- 191 Earthquakes at Rome, 38 days
- 190 The Romans under Scipio defeat Antiochus in the battle of Magnesia
- 189 The Romans make peace with Antiochus.—Asiatic luxury first brought to Rome by the spoils of Antiochus
- 188 Philopœmen obliges the Lacedæmonians to renounce the laws of Lycurgus
- 187 Antiochus defeated and killed in Media, after plundering the temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymas.—Scipio Africanus banished from Rome

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- 185 Diogenes of Babylon, the stoic philosopher
- 183 Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, tyrant of the Messenians.—Crotians Phaselites, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. about 140.—The transalpine Gauls march into Italy
- 182 The stars appeared in China in the day time
- 181 Pestilence at Rome
- 180 Demetrius, accused by his brother Perseus, is put to death by his father Philip.—Statius Cæcilius, the comic poet, ob. after 166
- 179 A census at Rome—273,244 effective men.—Some books of Numa found at Rome in a stone coffin, supposed by Livy to be forged—and burned
- 177 Agarthæides of Cnidus, the historian
- 176 Heraclides, called Lembus, the historian
- 175 A great earthquake in China.—Pestilence at Rome
- 173 Ennius finishes the 12th book of his annals.—Attalus of Rhodes, the astronomer and grammarian
- 172 A comet appeared in China, in the east.—Antiochus's first expedition in Egypt
- 171 The second Macedonian war begins.—Antiochus defeats Ptolemy's generals
- 170 Paper invented in China.—Antiochus takes Jerusalem, and plunders the temple.—An irruption of the Tartars into China.—Metrodorus, the philosopher and painter of Athens, afterwards carried to Rome by Æmilius
- 169 A census at Rome—213,805 citizens
- 168 Perseus defeated in the battle of Pydna.—An eclipse of the moon happened the preceding night, foretold by Gallus.—C. Sulpicius Gallus, the tribune, and first Roman astronomer
- 167 The first library erected at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedonia
- 166 Terence of Carthage, the comic poet, ob. 169, æt. 35. His first play, *Andria*, acted at Rome.—Apollonius killed by Judas Maccabæus
- 165 Judas purified the temple of Jerusalem.—An eruption of *Ætæa*.—Crates Mallotes of Pergamus, called the critic
- 164 A census at Rome—327,032 citizens.—Polybius of Megalopolis, the historian, ob. 124, æt. 82
- 163 The government of Judea under the Maccabæus begins, and continues 126 years.—M. Pæneius, the tragic poet, ob. about 131, æt. 90
- 162 Hipparchus begins his astronomical observations at Rhodes, and continues them for 34 years.—Demetrius takes possession of Syria
- 161 The philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome
- 160 Terence's last play, *Adelphi*, acted at the funeral of P. Æmilius.—Carneades of Cyrene, the philosopher, and author of the third or new academy, ob. 138, æt. 90
- 159 Time measured at Rome by water, invented by Scipio Nasica
- 158 An irruption of the Tartars into China.—Hipparchus observed the autumnal equinox on Sunday, Sept. 27, about mid-day

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- 157 A comet appeared in China, in the ninth month
- 156 Several temples of Pergamus plundered by Prusias, king of Bithynia.—Aristarchus of Alexandria, the great grammarian, ob. set. 72
- 152 Andronicus, personating the son of Perseus, assumes the tyranny of Macedonia
- 150 Demetrius, king of Syria, killed by A. Balas.—Aristobulus of Alexandria, the Jew and peripatetic philosopher, ob. after 124
- 149 The third Punic war commenced, and continued three years.—Prusias put to death
- 148 Jonathan Maccabeus defeats Apollonius in the battle of Azotus, and takes that city and Ascalon.—A comet appeared in the northern part of China, in the fourth month.—Satyrus, the peripatetic philosopher and historian
- 147 A census at Rome—322,000 citizens.—The Romans make war against the Achaean
- 146 Carthage destroyed by P. Scipio, and Corinth by L. Mummius, who brought to Rome from thence the first fine paintings; of which the two principal were Bacchus by Aristides, and Hercules in torture.—Hipparchus observed the vernal equinox March 24, at mid day. Blair refers this observation to the year 135.—A remarkable comet appeared in Greece
- 145 The Romans desolated Greece
- 144 Tryphon murdered Jonathan and his brethren.—Antipater of Tarsus, called Calamobos, the stoic philosopher
- 143 Hipparchus observes the autumnal equinox on Wednesday, September 26th, about sun-set; from the new moon of September 28th he began his new cycle of the moon.—A great earthquake in China
- 142 Simon, the high priest, takes the castle of Jerusalem; repaired it, and rescued Judaea from Syrian servitude
- 141 The Numantian war begins, and continues eight years.—An eclipse of the moon observed at Alexandria, on Tuesday, January 17, two hours before midnight.—Mnaseas Patrensis, the grammarian
- 140 Diodorus, the peripatetic philosopher
- 139 Lucius Accius, the tragic poet
- 138 Panatius of Rhodes, the stoic philosopher
- 137 Ptolemy Physcon began a new restoration of learning at Alexandria by inducing ingenious foreigners to settle there.—Nicander of Colophon, the physician and poet
- 136 Scipio Africanus, &c. made an embassy into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.—Ctesibius of Alexandria, the mathematician and inventor of hydraulic instruments
- 135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.—A comet appeared in the north-east part of China in autumn.—The servile war begins in Sicily
- 133 Numantia in Spain destroyed by Scipio.—The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire.—Tiberius Gracchus put to death for attempting an agrarian law
- 130 Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated and killed.—A comet in Asia.—The revival of learning in China

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- 129 The temple on Gerizim destroyed by Hyrcanus
- 128 Hipparchus observes the vernal equinox to be on Thursday, March 23d, about sun-set, and afterwards the star *Cor Leonis* was $29^{\circ} 50'$ from the summer solstitial colure.—Clitomachus of Carthage, philosopher of the third academy, ob. about 100
- 127 Hipparchus, on May 3d, about sun-rise, observed the sun in $7^{\circ} 38' 8''$, the moon in $21^{\circ} 40' 8''$; and their mean distance to be $313^{\circ} 32'$ —he observed *Spica Virginis* 6° west of the autumnal equinoctial point
- 124 Apollonius of Nysa, the stoic philosopher
- 123 Carthage is rebuilt by order of the Roman senate.—Herodotus, called Criticus, the grammarian
- 121 A great eruption of *Ætna*.—Cato Greekus killed for attempting an agrarian law.—L. Cælius Antipater, the Roman historian
- 120 A comet appeared in the eastern part of China.—Cantor of Rhodes, the characterist and historian
- 119 Menecrates of Nysa, the grammarian.—Two comets appeared in China—one in the north-east, in spring, and another in the north-west, in summer
- 118 A colony settled at Narbonne by the Romans, who defeated the Gauls near the Alps.—Dalmatia conquered by Metellus
- 116 Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt.—Lucilius, the first Roman orator, ob. 103, set. 46
- 115 Apollodorus of Athens, the chronographer and grammarian
- 114 Cherries, apricots, &c. introduced into Italy by Lucullus from Cerasus and other parts of Asia Minor about this time
- 113 Marcus Antonius, sen. the Roman orator, ob. 87, set. 86
- 111 The Jügarthine war begins, and continues five years
- 110 A comet appeared in China, in the autumn.—The sumptuary law, called *Lex Cornelia*, made at Rome.—Lucius Crassus, the Roman orator, ob. 91, set. 49
- 109 Hyrcanus took Samaria.—The Teutones and Cimbri attack the Roman empire
- 108 Athenion, the peripatetic philosopher, ob. about 95.—The Romans defeated by the Cimbri
- 107 Cicero is born
- 106 Ptolemy dethroned by Cleopatra.—*Legio* the deliverer set up to Marius
- 105 The Cimbri and Teutones defeated the Romans, 80,000 of whom were killed on the banks of the Rhone
- 104 Aristobulus, the first high priest who wore a crown.—Artemidorus of Ephesus, the geographer
- 103 The Roman people obtained the power of electing the prætors
- 102 The Teutones defeated by Marius—20,000 killed, and 70,000 taken prisoners
- 101 The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catellus—120,000 killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners
- 100 The agrarian law revived by Saturninus.—Julius Cæsar is born.—Philo, the philosopher of the third academy

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- 99 Lusitania conquered by the Romans under Dolabella
- 97 Ptolemy Apion dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.—Mesopotamia occupied by the Romans
- 96 The king of Parthia sends ambassadors to China
- 95 Charmidas, the philosopher of the third academy
- 94 Hortensius begins to plead at nineteen years of age
- 93 Apellicon Teius, the proprietor of a famous library at Athens, ob. about 86
- 91 The social or Marsic war begins, lasts three years, and is finished by Sylla.—L. Siscuna, the Roman historian
- 90 Asclepiades of Prusias, the physician, and author of a new sect in physic, ob. after 63
- 89 The Mithridatic war commenced, and continued twenty-six years—in 94, Playfair
- 88 The civil war between Marius and Sylla begins, and continues six years.—Alexander, called Polyhistor, the grammarian and historian
- 87 Photius Gallus, the first Latin rhetorician.—A comet appeared in the north-west of China in the spring
- 86 Sylla takes Athens; defeats Archelaus; sends Apellicon's library to Rome, in which was the original MS. of Aristotle's works
- 85 Diotimus, the stoic philosopher, ob. after 83.—A census at Rome—464,000 citizens
- 85 Q. Valerius Antias, the Roman historian.—A comet appeared in the north-west of China in the spring.—Peace between Mithridates and Sylla
- 83 Zeno of Sidon, the epicurean philosopher.—Sylla destroyed the Capitol
- 82 Sylla plundered the temple of Delphos; defeated Marius; committed the greatest cruelties at Rome; was created dictator.—Quintus Hortensius, the Roman orator, ob. 50, *æt.* 63
- 81 Cicero begins to plead, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.—A. Licinius Archias, the poet
- 80 Antipater of Sidon, the poet
- 79 Sylla resigns the dictatorship.—Alexandra governs Judæa.—Posidonius of Apamea, the stoic philosopher and astronomer, ob. after 51, *æt.* 84
- 77 Geminius of Rhodes, the astronomer and mathematician
- 76 Apollonius of Rhodes, the rhetorician
- 75 Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, dies, and bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.—Theodosius of Tripoli, the mathematician
- 73 The servile war begins
- 71 The servile war ends.—Tyrannio, the grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, ob. after 56
- 70 The censorship revived at Rome.—M. Terentius Varro, called the most learned of the Romans, ob. 28, *æt.* 88
- 69 The Roman Capitol rebuilt.—A census at Rome—450,000 citizens.—Lucullus defeats Mithridates and Tigranes.—A comet appeared in the west of China in the spring
- 68 Aristodennus of Crete, the grammarian
- 67 The war of the Pirates

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- 66 Crete reduced to a Roman province
- 66 The reign of the Seleucidæ ends.—And Syria reduced to a Roman province.—F. Lucretius Carus, the poet, ob. 54, *æt.* 44
- 64 Dionysius, the Thracian, the grammarian
- 63 Cataline's conspiracy.—Detected by Cicero.—Defeated by Antony.—Mithridates killed himself.—Jerusalem taken by Pompey
- 62 Antiochus, the philosopher of the third academy
- 61 L. Tarantius Spurina, the mathematician, ob. after 44
- 60 The first triumvirate between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus.—Q. V. Catullus, the lyric poet, ob. about 40, *æt.* 46
- 59 Andronicus of Rhodes, the peripatetic philosopher, and restorer of Aristotle's works
- 58 Cicero banished Rome by the instigation of Clodius
- 57 Cicero recalled from exile.—C. Crispus Sallustius, the historian, expelled the senate, in 60, ob. 35, *æt.* 51
- 55 Cæsar passes the Rhine, and defeats the Germans.—Makes his first expedition into Britain.—Ptolemy, king of Egypt, restored to his kingdom.—Pompey built a stone theatre for public sports
- 54 Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.—Timagenes of Alexandria, the historian and rhetorician
- 53 Crassus killed.—His army defeated by the Parthians.—Cratippus, the peripatetic philosopher
- 52 Clodius murdered by Milo
- 51 Gaul becomes a Roman province
- 50 The civil war begins, October 22d.—A census at Rome—320,000 citizens
- 49 Cæsar proclaimed dictator.—A comet appeared in China.—Cornelius Nepos, ob. about 25
- 48 The battle of Pharsalia.—Antipater, procurator of Judæa.—P. T. Varro, called Atacinus, the poet
- 47 Alexandria retaken by Julius Cæsar.—The library destroyed
- 46 The war of Africa.—Cato kills himself at Utica.—This year, called *the year of confusion*, being corrected by Sosigenes of Alexandria, the mathematician, and consisting of fifteen months and 445 days
- 44 Cæsar killed in the senate house, *æt.* 56.—A comet appeared in China, and at Rome after Cæsar's death.—Diodorus Siculus, the historian
- 43 The second triumvirate between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero put to death, December 7th
- 42 The battle of Philippi.—Cassius and Brutus defeated
- 41 A great famine at Rome.—An earthquake in China.—Trogus Pompeius, the historian
- 40 Jerusalem occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians.—Hyrcaus expelled.—Herod receives the kingdom of Judæa from the Romans.—Didymus, the scholiast
- 39 The Romans recover Syria and Palestine
- 38 The senate made sixty-seven prætors.—The Spanish æra commenced
- 37 Pompey gained the empire of the sea.—Socius took Jerusalem and Herod.—Ant.

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- rigorous put to death.—The Asmonæan family terminates 186 years after Judas Maccabæus
- 36 Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily.—Lepidus degraded from the triumvirate, and banished.—Virgilius Maro, ob. 19, æt. 51
- 34 Antony seizes the kingdom of Armenia.—Marcus Manilius, the astronomical poet
- 33 Dioscorides, physician to Antony and Cleopatra
- 32 A comet appeared in China
- 31 The battle of Actium, September 2d.—Antony and Cleopatra defeated.—The Roman emperors properly begin.—An earthquake in Judæa.—The sects of the scribes and pharisees commence.—Asinius Pollio, the orator and historian, ob. A. D. 4, æt. 80
- 30 Alexandria taken by Octavius.—Antony and Cleopatra put themselves to death.—Egypt reduced to a Roman province.—Strabo, the geographer, ob. A. D. 25
- 29 Octavius dissuaded by Mæcenas from divesting himself of the empire.—Horatius Flaccus, ob. 8, æt. 57.—Cæsar triumphed three days in Rome.—The temple of Janus shut.—A census at Rome—4,101,017 citizens
- 28 Æmilius Macer, of Verona, the poet, ob. 16
- 27 The title of Augustus conferred upon Octavius, by a decree of the senate, January 13th.—The power of emperor for ten years; next the censorship; then the tribuneship; and, at last, an absolute exemption from the laws.—The Pantheon at Rome built.—A great famine in Palestine.—S. Aurelius Propertius, the elegiac poet
- 25 The Egyptians adopt the Julian year, and fix their thoth to begin always on Aug. 30th.—Titus Livius, ob. A. D. 17, æt. 76
- 24 The senate, by a solemn oath, January 1st, confirm to Augustus the tribuneship and exemption from the laws
- 23 Antonius Musa, the physician, whose great remedy was the cold bath
- 22 A great pestilence in Italy
- 21 Augustus goes to Greece and Asia; recalls Agrippa; gives him Julia in marriage, and the government during his absence.—Made Syracuse a colony.—Tibullus, the elegiac poet, ob. about 19, æt. 24
- 20 Tiberius recovers the Roman ensigns from the Parthians.—Porus, king of India, solicits an alliance with Augustus.—Ovidius Naso banished to Tomi, A. D. 9, ob. 17, æt. 59
- 19 Rome at the meridian of its glory.—Herod rebuilds the temple of Jerusalem.—Agrippa constructed the magnificent aqueducts at Rome
- 18 Augustus reduces the senate to 300; afterwards limits them to 600.—Celibacy is discouraged.—Pylades and Bathyllus, two famous Roman actors
- 17 The secular games revived.—Varius and Tucca, critics and editors of the Æneid
- 16 Agrippa goes to Syria, and thence to Judæa
- 15 Drusus defeats the Rhetians.—M. Vitruvius Pollio, the architect
- 14 A great conflagration at Rome
- 13 Augustus assumes the office of pontifex maximus; burns about 3000 pontifical

B. C.

- books; reserving those of the Sibylæ oracles
- 12 Tiberius conquers the Pannonians.—Various prodigies in China, and a comet.—Nicolaus Damascenus, the peripatetic philosopher and historian
- 11 Drusus conquers several German nations
- 10 Herod built the city of Cæsarea
- 9 Drusus's expedition into Germany.—when he dies, July 20th.—C. Julius Hyginus, the grammarian and poet
- 8 Augustus corrects the calendar.—The month Sextilis named Augustus by a decree of the senate.—A census at Rome—4,233,000 citizens.—Verrius Flaccus, a grammarian, and tutor to the two grandsons of Augustus, and supposed author of the Capitoline marbles
- 6 Tiberius retires to Rhodes
- 5 Q. Varus appointed governor of Syria.—A comet appeared in China.—Our Saviour, Jesus Christ born, on Monday, Dec. 25, or Sept. four years before the commencement.—Cyrenius appointed governor of Judæa.—Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the historian
- 4 An eclipse of the moon observed at Jerusalem, March 13th, middle 3 hours 40 minutes.—Herod king, November 1st.—A comet appears in China
- 2 Julia banished by Augustus.—Dionysius, the geographer
- 1 An interview between Cæsar and Tiberius

The First Century of the Vulgar Christian Era

A. D.

- 1 C. Cæsar made peace with the Parthians
- 2 Tiberius returns to Rome.—L. Cæsar dies
- 3 C. Cæsar dies.—Cinna's conspiracy detected
- 4 Leap year corrected, having been found every third year.—Plædus
- 6 A great famine at Rome
- 7 Germanicus sent against the Parthians
- 8 Jesus Christ, at the age of 12 years, with the Jewish doctors in the temple, April, when the passover was celebrated.—Asinius Gallus, ob. 33.—Germanicus, 19, æt. 34
- 9 Dalmatia subdued by the Romans
- 10 Arminius, a German general, defeated the Romans
- 13 A comet appeared in China
- 14 A census at Rome—4,037,000 citizens.—Augustus dies at Nola, Aug. 19th, æt. 75
- 15 Valleius Paterculus, ob. 31
- 16 Mathematicians and magicians expelled from Rome
- 17 Cappadocia reduced to the form of a province.—An earthquake in Asia destroyed 12 cities.—Cornelius Celsus
- 18 Herod built Tiberias
- 19 Caiaphas high priest of the Jews banished from Rome
- 21 Theatre of Pompey consumed by fire.—A comet appeared in China
- 23 Valerius Maximus
- 26 Tiberius goes to the island Caprea.—The baptist begins his ministry
- 27 A conflagration at Rome.—Plædus, the governor of Judæa, kills himself.—Jesus baptized by John

- 2 Columella
3 Our Saviour Jesus Christ crucified on Friday April 3d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; resurrection on Sunday, April 5th.—Ascension, Thursday, May 14.—Apion of Alexandria, the grammarian, called "the trumpet of the world"
5 St. Paul converted
7 Tiberius dies
9 A conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars.—St. Matthew, according to Blair, writes his gospel.—Philo Judeus
9 The name of *Christians* given at Antioch. (Blair.)—Petronius appointed governor of Syria
1 Caligula put to death.—St. Peter, ob. 67
3 Claudius's expedition into Britain.—St. Paul, ob. 67
4 Peter imprisoned.—James put to death.—St. Mark, according to Blair, wrote his gospel
5 Vespasian's successful war in Britain.—Pomponius Mela, the geographer
7 A new island appeared in the *Ægean sea*.—The secular games celebrated at Rome.—Caractacus the British king
0 London built by the Romans about this time
1 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome.—St. John, ob. 99, *æt.* 92
2 Paul preaches at Athens.—The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.—Astrologers expelled Italy.
4 Claudius dies. Nero succeeds
5 Cæsar landed in Britain.—Aug. 26, a comet appeared in China.—Paul preached at Ephesus
6 Rotterdam built about this time
7 Persius, ob. 62, *æt.* 30
9 Nero caused his mother Agrippina to be put to death.—Paul's defence before Felix
0 The Christian religion published in Britain.—A comet appeared at Rome and in China.—Paul's defence before Festus
1 Boudicca, the British queen, defeats the Romans, but soon after is conquered by Suetonius.—Petronius Arbiter, ob. about 66
2 St. Paul sent in bonds to Rome.—Lucan, ob. 65, *æt.* 26
3 A great earthquake in Asia
4 A conflagration in Rome.—The first persecution of the Christians.—Quintus Curtius
5 Many prodigies seen at Jerusalem.—Seneca, Lucan, and others put to death
6 Nero goes into Greece, and has public trials of skill with tragedians, musicians, and charioteers.—The Jewish war begins in May.—Pliny the historian, ob. 79
7 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death about June 29th.—Vespasian defeats the Jews and takes Josephus prisoner
8 Nero dies
9 Galba put to death.—Otho kills himself
0 Titus takes and destroys Jerusalem, Saturday, Sept. 8th; puts an end to the war.—The lands of Judæa sold by the Romans
1 Josephus, ob. 93, *æt.* 56
3 The philosophers expelled Rome by Vespasian.—Frontinus
4 The states of Achaia, Lycia, Samos, Thrac,

- A. D.
&c. formed into distinct provinces.—Silius Italicus, ob. *æt.* 75
75 Vespasian dedicated a temple to Peace.—A comet appeared in China
76 Asconius Pedianus, ob. *æt.* 85
77 A comet appeared in China.—A great plague at Rome.—The Parthians revolt
79 Vespasian dies.—Herculaneum and Pompeii are buried by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, November 1st
80 The Capitol, Pantheon, &c. of Rome consumed by fire.—Titus builds the hot-baths and amphitheatre
81 Titus dies.—Martial, ob. 104, *æt.* 75
82 Agricola reduced South Britain to the form of a Roman province.—Apollonius Tyaneus, ob. 97.—All the philosophers banished from Rome by Domitian
84 Valerius Flaccus
85 Britain discovered to be an island
86 The Capitoline games instituted by Domitian, and celebrated every 4th year.—Solinus
88 The secular games celebrated.—The Dacian war begins.—Epictetus, the stoic philosopher, ob. about 161
89 Quintilian, ob. about 95
90 Agrippa of Bithynia, the mathematician
91 Statius of Naples, the poet, ob. 96.—St. Clement I
92 A vestal buried alive for prostitution.—Agrippa, being in Bithynia, observes a conjunction of the moon with the Pleiades, Nov. 29th, 5 hours before midnight.—St. Ignatius, ob. 108
93 The empire of the Huns, in Tartary, destroyed by the Chinese.—Tacitus the historian, ob. after 99.—John banished to Patmos
95 The second persecution of the Christians, under Domitian, begins about November.—Juvenal, ob. 128
96 Domitian put to death, *æt.* 45
97 The evangelist John returned from banishment
98 Nerva dies.—Menelaus, the mathematician, observed at Rome a transit of the moon over Spica Virginis, Jan. 11th, 5 hours after midnight
99 Julius Severus, governor of Britain

The Second Century of the Vulgar Christian Æra.

- 102 Pliny, pro-consul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians
103 Dacia reduced to the form of a Roman province.—Pliny, junior
105 A great earthquake in Asia and Greece.—Dion Pruseus
106 Trajan's expedition against the Parthians, &c.—Philo-Byblus, ob. 133, *æt.* 80
107 The third persecution of the Christians under Trajan
109 A comet appeared in China.—Plutarch of Cheronea, ob. about 140
111 Suetonius, the historian, ob. after 117
114 Trajan erects his column at Rome.—Armenia becomes a province of the Roman empire.—A great earthquake in China.—Ælian, ob. about 140, *æt.* 40
115 An insurrection of the Jews of Cyrene.—Trajan subdued Assyria.—An earthquake at Antioch

A. D.

- 116 The Jews make an incursion into Egypt.—L. Annæus Florus
- 117 Adrian's expedition into Britain.—Trajan dies.—Theon, senior, the astronomer of Smyrna
- 118 The fourth persecution against the Christians, under Adrian
- 120 Nicomedia and other cities swallowed up by an earthquake
- 121 Adrian builds a wall between Carlisle and Newcastle
- 122 Phlegon Trallian
- 126 Adrian goes into Asia and Egypt for seven years
- 127 Aristides (St.)
- 128 Cæsarea and Nicopolis destroyed by an earthquake.—Aquila, the interpreter, translated the Old Testament into Greek
- 130 Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem, and erects a temple to Jupiter.—At Alexandria, Ptolemy observed Mars in opposition, Dec. 14, 3 hours P. M.
- 131 The Jews commence a second war.—St. Polycarp, ob. 167
- 132 Salvius Julianus compiles the perpetual edict, or body of laws for the pretors at Alexandria.—Ptolemy observed the autumnal equinox, Sept. 25th, 2 hours P. M.
- 133 An eclipse of the moon observed by Ptolemy at Alexandria, on Tuesday, May 6th, 11 hours, 45', P. M.—He observed Jupiter in $13^{\circ} 18' \text{ } \zeta$, May 17, 11 hours, P. M. and Saturn in $9^{\circ} 40' \text{ } \text{♄}$; June 4, 4 hours P. M.—Cl. Ptolemy, the mathematician, ob. 161
- 134 Urbicus's wall was built between Edinburgh and Dumbarton Frith.—Marcion, the heretic.—Ptolemy observed Venus in $21^{\circ} 8' \text{ } \text{♀}$, Feb. 16th, morning; and Mercury in $20^{\circ} 12' \text{ } \text{☿}$, Oct. 3, morning
- 135 The Jewish war ends, and almost all the Jews banished from Judea
- 136 The second great canicular year of the Egyptians begins, July 20th. Arrian, the historian and philosopher
- 138 Adrian dies at Baisæ.—Ptolemy observed Cor Leonis, in $2^{\circ} 30'$ of this sign, and $32^{\circ} 40'$ from the summer solstice
- 139 Justin Martyr writes his first Apology for the Christians, ob. 163
- 140 Ptolemy observed Venus in $18^{\circ} 30' \text{ } \text{II}$, and $47^{\circ} 15'$ from the mean place of the sun, July 18th.—Observed the vernal equinox at Alexandria, March 23d, about 1 o'clock, afternoon
- 141 A number of heresies appear about this time, as those of the Ophites, Cainites, Sethians, &c.—A comet appeared in China
- 144 Appian, the historian
- 145 Antoninus defeats the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.—Polyzenus
- 146 The worship of Serapis is introduced at Rome by the emperor, and his mysteries celebrated, May 6th.—Artemidorus
- 147 Apuleius
- 148 Justin, the historian
- 149 A comet appeared in China.—Aulus Gellius, the grammarian
- 151 Maximus Trinius, ob. about 180
- A. D.
- 152 An earthquake at Rhodes.—An unquietness of the Tiber, &c.—Antoninus stops the persecution against the Christians
- 153 Pausanias, ob. after 173
- 156 Attilius Titianus is put to death for governing the empire.—Diophantus, ob. about 180
- 158 Lucian, ob. about 180, æt. 90
- 159 The Bractians and Indians submit to Antoninus
- 161 Antoninus Pius dies, æt. 75.—Hermogenes became an idiot, æt. 24
- 162 War with the Parthians, continues three years
- 163 The persecution of the Christians under Mare. Aurel. Antoninus, called by some the fourth.—Galen, ob. 193, æt. 75
- 166 The Romans sent ambassadors to China
- 168 A plague over the known world.—Athenagoras, ob. 177
- 169 The war with the Marcomanni begins
- 171 Montanus propagated his heresy.—Irenæus
- 172 Athenæus of Naucratis, in Egypt, ob. about 194
- 174 War with the Marcomanni, Vanalæ, &c. finished
- 177 Another war with the Marcomanni, which lasts three years
- 178 A comet appeared in China.—Dionysius Laërtius, an epicurean philosopher, ob. about 223
- 180 Marcus Aurelius dies, æt. 59.—A comet appeared in China
- 181 Commodus makes peace with the Germans
- 182 A comet appeared in China.—St. Irenæus, ob. 202
- 183 A violent war in Britain finished by Ulpian cellus.—Theodotion, the interpreter
- 186 Julius Pollux, ob. æt. 58
- 188 The Capitol, &c. of Rome destroyed by lightning.—A comet appeared in China
- 189 A plague at Rome.—The Romans destroyed by the Saracens
- 191 A great part of Rome destroyed by fire
- 192 Commodus is put to death, æt. 31
- 193 Pertinax is killed, and different persons assume the empire
- 194 Byzantium besieged by Severus
- 195 Disputes first commence about East and West
- 198 Albinus defeated by Severus in Gaul, and killed at Lyons
- 200 Severus goes into the East, and defeats the Parthians.—A comet appeared in China
- The Third Century of the Vulgar Christian Era*
- 201 Symmachus published a version of the Bible.—Papiianus, ob. 212, æt. 70
- 202 The fifth persecution of the Christians under Sept. Severus.—A comet appeared at Rome.—An eruption of Vesuvius
- 204 The secular games celebrated at Rome.—A comet appeared in China
- 205 An earthquake in Wales
- 206 A comet appeared in China, near the pole star.—Clemens Alexandrianus
- 207 Severus goes into Britain—60,000 of his troops die of the pestilence.—Maximian Felix
- 209 Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Frith of Forth
- 210 Philostratus, ob. about 244
- 211 Severus dies at York, æt. 66
- 213 A comet appeared in China.—The Christian

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- tian faith introduced into Scotland.—A distinction made between municipal and free citizens in Rome.—Caracalla kills his brother Geta, and many others
- 213 Oppian of Anazarba, ob. *æt.* 30
- 216 War between the Romans and Parthians
- 217 Caracalla is killed by Maximus, *æt.* 43.—The Septuagint is found in a cask
- 218 Maximus is put to death by the soldiers.—A comet appeared in China.—Two comets seen at Rome
- 220 Julius Africanus, the chronologer
- 222 The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths.—Aug. 29th, a conjunction of the heavenly luminaries observed at Alexandria
- 225 Mathematicians are allowed to teach publicly at Rome
- 226 Parthia becomes tributary to Persia
- 229 The Arsacides terminate in Persia.—Dion Cassius, the historian
- 231 Origen, ob. 254, *æt.* 69
- 232 Ammonius, the Christian and Platonic philosopher, begins a school of Platonic philosophers at Alexandria, ob. after 243
- 233 The Romans defeat the Persians with great slaughter, at Tadmor
- 235 The sixth persecution against the Christians
- 236 Two comets appeared in China
- 237 The two Gordians killed in Africa
- 238 Censorinus, the emperor; put to death about 270
- 241 The Franks first mentioned in history.—Gregory Thaumaturgus, ob. 266
- 242 Gordian makes a successful expedition against the Persians
- 244 Gordian is put to death by Philip, the pretorian præfet
- 245 Peace between the Romans and Persians
- 247 The secular games celebrated at Rome.—Herodian, the historian
- 249 The two Philips are killed; one at Verona, the other at Rome
- 250 The seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius
- 251 The Romans are defeated by the Goths at *Moesia*.—The Novation heresy propagated.—St. Cyprian of Carthage; beheaded, Sept. 14, 258
- 252 The Romans become tributary to the Goths.—The Scythians and Persians invade Asia.—A dreadful pestilence over the Roman empire
- 254 Plotinus, ob. 270, *æt.* 66.—A great eruption of *Ætna*
- 257 The eighth persecution against the Christians, under Valerian
- 258 The Roman empire is harassed by thirty tyrants
- 260 Valerian is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.—The temple of Diana consumed by fire.—The Scythians ravaged the Roman empire
- 261 A great plague raged in the Roman empire.—Longinus, the Greek philosopher; put to death by the emperor Aurelian, 273
- 262 Earthquakes in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and three days of darkness.—Paulus Semonatenus, bishop of Antioch, deposed in 270

- A. D.
- 264 Odenatus, king of Palmyra, governs the eastern empire
- 267 The Scythians and Goths defeated by the Romans
- 268 Gallienus is killed at Milan, *æt.* 50
- 269 Claudius gains a great victory over the Goths—500,000 of them killed.—Zenobia takes possession of Egypt
- 272 The ninth persecution against the Christians, under Aurelian
- 273 Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, defeated by Aurelian, and Palmyra taken
- 274 The temple of the sun is built at Rome.—Dacia given up by Aurelian to the barbarians
- 275 Aurelian is killed near Byzantium
- 276 Wines first made in Britain.—Tacitus, the Latin historian, dies at Tarsus.—Porphyry, Platonic philosopher of Tyre, ob. about 304, *æt.* 71
- 277 Probus's expedition into Gaul.—The Franks settled in Gaul.—A comet appeared in China
- 280 Probus defeats the Persians
- 282 Probus is put to death at Sirmium
- 284 The era of Dioclesian begins Aug. 19th, according to the fixed Egyptian year, though he did not enter upon his reign till Sept. 17th.—The Romans send ambassadors to China
- 285 Arnobius, a philosopher in Dioclesian's reign
- 286 The empire attacked by northern nations, and several provinces are usurped by tyrants
- 287 Carausius proclaimed emperor in Britain
- 289 A great comet visible for 30 days, in Mesopotamia.—Gregory and Hermogenes, lawyers
- 290 The Gregorian and Hermogenian codes published
- 291 The two emperors and the two Cesars march to defend the four quarters of the empire.—Ælius Spartianus, the historian
- 293 Carausius, born in Flanders, is killed by Allectus, one of his officers.—The Franks expelled from Batavia
- 296 Britain recovered to the emperors after a ten years' usurpation.—Alexandria besieged and taken by Dioclesian

The Fourth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 301 War between the Persians and Romans.—Julius Capitolinus
- 302 Hierocles
- 303 The tenth persecution against the Christians, under Dioclesian.—Flavius Vopiscus, a native of Syracuse
- 304 Dioclesian and Maximianus resign the empire, and live retired
- 305 A comet appeared in China.—Trebellius Pollio
- 306 Constantius carries on war against the Britons; dies July 25th
- 307 A considerable part of Rome destroyed by fire.—Ælius Lampridius
- 308 Four emperors reigned at the same time
- 309 The Christians persecuted in the east
- 310 Constantine divides Britain into four governments
- 311 Lactantius, a celebrated Christian writer

- A. D.
- 116 The Jews make an incursion into Egypt.—L. Annæus Florus
- 117 Adrian's expedition into Britain.—Trajan dies.—Theon, senior, the astronomer of Smyrna
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 275 Aurelian is killed near Byzantium
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 307 A considerable part of Rome destroyed by fire.—Ælius Lampridius
 308 Four emperors reigned at the same time
 309 The Christians persecuted in the east
 310 Constantine divides Britain into four governments
 311 Lactantius, a celebrated Christian writer

A. D.

- 312 Maxentius killed in battle. The *indictions* begin.—Pestilence over the east
- 313 The *tenth persecution* terminated by an edict of Constantine and Licinius
- 314 A civil war between Constantine and Licinius
- 315 The punishment of the cross abolished
- 319 Constantine begins to favour the Christians
- 321 Sunday appointed to be observed
- 323 Constantine becomes master of the empire; gives full liberty to Christians
- 324 Licinius defeated and banished
- 326 The *first general council of Nice*, from June 19th to Aug. 25th, consists of 318 bishops.—Arius, ob. 336
- 327 Crispus, falsely accused, is put to death.—The Christians persecuted by the Parthians.—Eusebius Pamphilus, ob. 342
- 328 The seat of empire transferred from Rome to Constantinople
- 330 Constantinople solemnly dedicated.—A dreadful persecution in Persia which lasted 40 years
- 331 The heathen temples demolished by order of the emperor.—St. Athanasius, ob. 371
- 333 A great famine and pestilence in Syria
- 334 300,000 Sarmatians revolt from their masters, and are dispersed through the empire
- 336 A comet appeared in China
- 337 Constantine the great dies May 23d, æt. 66
- 340 Constantine, junior, killed at Aquilina.—An earthquake in the east.—A comet appeared in China
- 341 The gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius.—St. Hilary, ob. 367, æt. 80
- 342 Jamblichus, ob. about 363
- 344 Neocæsarea destroyed by an earthquake
- 350 Constantine killed in Spain
- 351 The heathens first called pagans
- 353 Aelius Donatus, the grammarian
- 354 Gallus put to death by Constantius
- 356 Eutropius, the historian and sophist
- 357 Julian defeated six German kings at Strasburgh
- 358 An earthquake ruins 180 cities in Greece and Asia.—Iabanius, the sophist
- 360 Ammianus Marcellinus, ob. about 380
- 361 Constantine dies at Tarsus, æt. 45.—Gregory Nazianzen, the theologian, ob. 389
- 362 Themistius, a celebrated philosopher of Paphlagonia, ob. about 386
- 363 Julian in vain endeavours to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem; and dies in an expedition into Persia.—Aurelius Victor, born in Africa
- 364 The Roman emperors enacted laws against magicians.—Britain harassed by the Picts, Scots, and Saxons.—The Roman empire divided into two parts, called the eastern and western empire
- 370 Valens marched against the Persians.—St. Basil, ob. 379, æt. 51
- 372 Eunapius, a physician, sophist, and historian, born at Sardis
- 373 The Bible translated into the Gothic tongue.—A comet appeared in China
- 374 St. Ambrose made bishop of Milan, ob. 377
- 376 The Goths, expelled by the Huns, settle in Thrace

A. D.

- 378 Valens defeated by the Goths.—The privileges of the Roman see much enlarged
- 379 The Lombards first leave Scandinavia and defeat the Vandals.—Anonimus of Bledaux, ob. about 394
- 381 The *second general council* of Constantinople.—Macedonius, the heretic
- 383 The emperor Gratian defeated and killed, æt. 24.—The Huns ravaged Mesopotamia.—Pappus of Alexandria, the mathematician
- 385 Theon, jun. of Alexandria, the mathematician
- 387 The quinquennales celebrated by Arcadius.—St. Jerome, ob. 420, æt. 77
- 388 The tyrant Maximus defeated and killed by Theodosius
- 389 The first kings of the Lombards elected in Pannonia
- 390 A fiery column seen in the air for 30 days
- 392 Prudentius of Saragossa
- 394 Theodosius defeats Eugenius and the gastera.—St. Augustine, ob. 430, æt. 75—A great earthquake felt in many parts of Europe
- 395 Theodosius the great dies, æt. 69
- 396 St. Chrysostom, ob. 407, æt. 53
- 397 Claudian
- 398 Heliodorus
- 400 A comet appeared in China.—Bells invented by Paulinus of Campania

The Fifth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era

- 401 Alarie, king of the Goths, overran Europe.—Sulpicius Severus, the ecclesiastical historian, ob. 420
- 402 The Avars, having defeated the Huns, become masters of Great Tartary.—Anonimus of Alexandria, the monk and chronologer
- 403 Alarie defeated by Stilicho.—Macrobius, Latin writer, ob. about 415
- 404 An irruption of the Goths.—Pantoleon of Alexandria, the monk and chronologer
- 405 The Pelagian heresy published.—John of Bebes.—Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths in the mountains of Fessile
- 406 The Vandals, Alani, and Suevi spread over France by a concession of Honorius
- 408 Pelagius, ob. about 430
- 408 The Christian religion propagated in Persia.—Hypatia, the mathematician, and daughter of Theon, ob. 415
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric
- 411 Servius, the commentator on Virgil
- 411 Synesius, bishop of Cyrene, and Platina, philosopher
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.—Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.—St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, ob. 444
- 413 The kingdom of the Burgundians begun in Alsace
- 414 The Visigoths found the kingdom of Toulouse
- 415 The Christians persecuted in Persia
- 416 A great stone fell from the sky in Constantinople.—Orosius, a Spanish historian
- 417 The Alans extirpated by the Goths
- 419 An earthquake destroys many cities in Palestine.—Socrates, the ecclesiastical historian, denominated the scholar

A. D.

- 420 The kingdom of the French begins on the Lower Rhine.—China is divided into two empires
- 421 The Salic law promulgated.—The Christians severely persecuted in Persia
- 422 The Huns ravage Thrace
- 423 The western empire usurped by John, called the notary
- 425 The restoration of learning attempted by Theodosius, who establishes public schools at Constantinople
- 426 The Romans leave Britain, never to return
- 427 Pannonia is recovered by the Romans.—Zoninus, the historian
- 428 Pelagianism propagated in Ireland.—The French defeated Ætius the Roman general
- 431 The third general council of Ephesus.—Nestorius, the heretic bishop of Constantinople
- 432 The Roman provinces in Africa submit to the Vandals
- 433 A great part of Constantinople consumed by fire.—Attila, king of the Huns, begins his reign
- 435 Nestorianism prevails in the east.—The Theodosian codex published
- 437 The Goths defeated by Ætius.—Cyril's cycle of 95 years begins.—The first persecution of the Christians by the Vandals.—Theodoret, bishop of Cyrus, ob. about 460
- 439 Genseric becomes master of Carthage; and commences the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.—Sozomen, the ecclesiastical historian, ob. 450
- 441 The Huns, Persians, Saracens, &c. invade the Roman territories
- 443 The Manichean books burned at Rome.—Olympiodorus, the ecclesiastical historian
- 446 Fire, famine, pestilence, and sedition, at Constantinople.—The Britons make their fruitless complaint to Ætius and the Romans, against the incursions of the Scots and Picts
- 447 Attila, with his Huns, ravages Europe
- 449 The Saxons first come into Britain, at the invitation of Vortigern, and land in the isle of Thanet.—Heptarchy established in England.—A great famine in Italy
- 450 Theodosius II dies, æt. 49
- 451 The fourth general council of Chalcedon.—Attila defeated by Ætius.—The Christians persecuted in Britain.—Eutyches
- 452 The city of Venice takes its rise about this time
- 454 The Britons in vain attempt to expel the Saxons.—The Vandals become masters of Sicily
- 455 Rome taken by Genseric.—The kingdom of Kent begins
- 456 The Suevi defeated by Theodoric.—Prosper, bishop of Orleans, ob. 450
- 457 Vortimer defeated by Hengist in the battle of Crayford, Kent
- 458 A great earthquake at Antioch.—The Chinese sail to the north of California
- 461 A fire in Constantinople.—Peace between the emperor Leo and the Goths
- 463 Victorius, of Aquitain, invents the paschal cycle of 532 years

A. D.

- 464 The Vandals expelled from Sicily
- 466 The Goths defeated by the Romans.—Rogation day instituted
- 467 The Vandals defeated by the Romans
- 468 The Visigoths drive the Romans out of Spain
- 469 Sidonius Apollinaris, ob. 482, æt. 52
- 472 A great eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Gennadius, priest of Marcella, ob. 492
- 474 Leo I and Leo II die
- 475 Hengist treacherously massacres 300 British nobles.—The Saxons defeated by the Romans.—Celsus, of Cyzicum
- 476 The kingdom of Italy begins.—The western empire ended.—A dreadful fire in Constantinople
- 479 Peter, surnamed the fuller, ob. 486
- 480 Great part of Constantinople destroyed by an earthquake, which lasts 40 days
- 483 Zeno publishes the decree of union between parties in the church
- 484 Huneric, king of the Vandals, persecutes the Christians
- 485 Clovis defeats the Romans at Soissons
- 487 The Britons, under Ambrosius and prince Arthur, defeat the Saxons
- 490 Theodoric defeats Odoacer
- 491 Ella founds the second Saxon kingdom of Sussex, including one county and Surry
- 493 The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths, by the capture of Ravenna.—Malchus, the sophist
- 494 The Roman pontiff asserts his supremacy
- 495 Timotheus Gazæus
- 496 Clovis baptized, and Christianity received in France.—The Slavonians seize on Poland and Bohemia
- 497 The Isauric war closes
- 499 The Bulgarians ravage Thrace.—Fulgentius, ob. 529
- 500 The Saracens ravage Syria and Phœnicia

The Sixth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 501 Anastasius makes peace with the Saracens. Acadius, counsellor to Gondobaud.—Gondobaud publishes his laws of the Burgundians, called "La loy Gombette"
- 503 Anastasius's army cut to pieces by Cabades, king of Persia.—The pope resisted the legal magistrate
- 504 The Christians persecuted by the Vandals.—The pandects published.—Magi prevailed at Rome
- 505 The Persian wars end
- 506 Arion, chancellor of Alaric, reforms the Theodosian code and publishes it
- 507 Alaric defeated and killed by Clovis, near Poitiers
- 509 A great fire at Constantinople.—The Saracens invade Arabia and Palestine.—Alcinus Avitus, ob. 523
- 510 Paris becomes the capital of the French dominions
- 511 A great insurrection at Constantinople.—Prince Arthur defeats the Saxons in the battle of Badonhill or Bath
- 512 An eruption of Vesuvius
- 513 The Persian and Saracen kings embrace the Christian religion.—Boethius, the philosopher, ob. 524
- 514 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus,

TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY.

A. D.

fect is burned by a brass spec-
Proclus.—Cassiodorus, secretary to
the savage Macedonia, Thessaly,
The computation of time by the
ian era introduced by Dionysius
mk, called the little, ob. 540
of drought and pestilence in
ne
Arthur defeated at Charford by Cer-
begins the third Saxon king-
Wessex
ions defeat the Anglo-Saxons at
quake at Corinth.—Hesycheus of
nd, king of the Vandals, defeated
led by the Moors
quake in Cilicia
consumed by fire.—Priscian, the
arian
quake at Antioch.—Dionysius the
posed his cycle
in founds the fourth Saxon king-
Essex
s marches with an army against
rians
l of Justinian is published, April
The order of Benedictine monks
ited.—Tribonianus, the famous
irney and sedition at Constantino-
A great pestilence in Ethiopia.—
kingdom of Burgundy conquered by
bert and Clotaire
est of Justinian is published, Dec.
Belisarius sent against the Van-
Africa.—The Christian era used
tinian
gdom of the Vandals finished by
rus, who took Carthage.—Proco-
the historian, and secretary to Be-
s gains Sicily
s takes Naples.—The inhabitants
stantinople taught by two Indian
to fabricate silk
urrundered to Belisarius.—French
begins to be current through the
n empire.—Count Marcellinus, the
dloger
dressed with war, famine, and pes-
.—The Goths take and raze the
Milan.—The camps of the Rom-
nd Goths taken by Theodebert
f Metz
aken prisoner by Belisarius in Ra-
.—The Moors defeat the Romans in
.—Antioch destroyed by the king
nia
es, the Gothic historian, ob. 552
usulship of Basilus is the last at
.—Prince Arthur murdered in Corn-
Antioch rebuilt.—The Romans
ed by the Goths on the Po
plogue desolates Asia and Europe.
arthquake of wide extent, Sept.
Totila, king of the Goths, seizes
by, Campania, Puteoli, Naples,
mans defeated by the Persians.—
urnamed the silentiary
aken by Totila, and barbarously

pillaged.—Simplicius, the popular
philosopher
547 Ida founds the fifth Saxon kingdom of
Northumberland
549 Totila fortifies Rome
550 An earthquake in Palestine, Syria, &c.—
The state of Poland formed by Let-
551 The manufacture of silk introduced into
Europe from India
552 The empire of the Avars in Great Brit-
ry ends.—An earthquake in Greece, and
a great commotion in the sea.—A
earthquake at Constantinople.—The
5th general council, or second of Con-
stantinople
553 Narses de-feats Totila, and kills him
554 Narses defeats and kills Teia, king of the
Goths, and thus finishes the Gothic
monarchy in Italy.
555 Water mills invented or introduced into
use by Belisarius about this time
556 A sedition of the Jews in Palestine.—Civil
wars in France.—Gildas, called the
the British historian, ob. 570
557 A great earthquake at Rome, Constanti-
nople, &c.
558 A terrible plague over Europe, Asia, and
Africa, which continues near 50 years
559 The heptarchy began in England
561 A conspiracy against Justinian.—Belisarius
is disgraced; but is restored the next
year
563 Constantinople almost destroyed by fire
565 Pestilence in Italy, France, and Germany
.—The kingdom of France divided into
four parts.—Columbus preps a
Christianity among the Pietz.—Justinian
dies, Oct. 83.—Agathias, the historian
567 The kingdom of the Visigoths founded in
Spain
568 The Lombards, invited from France, by
Narses, found a kingdom in Italy
569 The Turks first mentioned in Europe
Exarchs are sent to Ravenna by the
ern emperors against the Lombards
572 The Persians declare war against Justinian
Gregory of Tours, called the father of
the French history, ob. 594
573 The Avari savage part of Germany
574 The Persians invade and plunder Syria
575 Civil wars in France.—The first merovingian
founded in Bavaria.—Uffa founds the
sixth Saxon kingdom of East Angles
576 Chosroes the great defeated by the emperor
Justin's army
578 Justin II dies
580 Chosroes again defeated, and dies of
.—The city of Antioch destroyed by an
earthquake
581 Latin ceased about this time to be spoken
in Italy
582 Crida founds the kingdom of Mercia
the seventh Saxon kingdom in Britain
583 The Suevoi in Spain conquered by the Visi-
goths, which finishes the kingdom
584 The origin of fiefs in France
587 An earthquake at Antioch
588 The city of Paris consumed by fire
589 The Tiber overflowed Rome.—The seven
provinces of China united.—Philip
defeated the Persians
590 Pestilence in Italy and France.—The
mans defeated by the Avari

A. D.

- 592 Ceaulin defeated and dethroned in the battle of Wanborough in Wilts, by Coelric
 593 The Avari expelled from Thrace.—The Gascons about this time established themselves in the country called by their name
 594 Evagrius the ecclesiastical historian
 595 The Slavonians penetrate into Istrin, Bohemia, and Poland.—The Lombards besiege Rome, and ravage Italy
 596 John, of Constantinople, assumes the title of universal bishop
 597 Augustin the monk comes into England, attended by 40 monks
 598 A truce between the Romans and Lombards
 599 A dreadful pestilence in Africa.—A comet appears in France
 600 The Slavonians and Avari ravage Italy

The Seventh Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 602 Mauricius, emperor of the East, put to death by Phocas.—The Lombards defeat the Romans
 603 War between the Persians and Greeks.—Secundus, historian of the Lombards, ob. 615
 604 Chosroes defeats the Roman army.—St. Paul's church in London founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent
 605 The use of bells introduced into churches about this time.—The power of the popes now begins by the concessions of Phocas
 606 The court of chancery instituted in England
 607 The Pantheon of Rome converted into a church
 609 The Jews in Antioch revolt, and massacre the Christians.—Isidorus Hispalensis, ob. 636
 610 Heraclius takes Constantinople, and puts Phocas to death
 611 The church and abbey of Westminster founded by Sibert, king of the East Saxons
 612 The Saracens ravage Syria.—Mahomet begins to publish his Koran.—Theophylactus Simocatta, the historian
 613 Clotaire reigns over all France.—The matres du palais introduced into France
 614 The Persians take Jerusalem, kill 90,000, and carry off the cross of Christ
 615 The Persians over-run Africa, and take Alexandria
 616 The Persians take and plunder Carthage.—The Jews banished but of Spain and France
 617 Edwin kills Ethelfrid in the battle of Retford.—Chosroes refuses peace to Heraclius, unless he renounces Christianity, and worships the sun.—John of Alexandria, called Philoponus, the grammarian, and commentator on Aristotle
 618 The Avari take and plunder Constantinople
 622 Heraclius defeats the Persians in a great battle.—Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina, and the Hegira begins on Friday, July 16th.—Mahomet, ob. 634, æt. 63
 628 An academy founded at Canterbury.—Chosroes put to death by his son

A. D.

- 632 The era of Jesdegird commences, June 16th
 633 Edwin, king of Northumberland, killed in battle by Penda, king of Mercia
 634 The Saracens take Damascus.—Geo. Pisides, the poet and historian, ob. after 641
 635 The Saracens invade Egypt and Palestine
 636 The Christian religion introduced into China
 637 The Saracens take Jerusalem
 640 The Saracens take Alexandria, and burn the library
 641 Heraclius, a Roman emperor, dies, Feb. 11, æt. 66
 644 Omar, caliph of the Saracens, killed in the temple of Jerusalem, which he had converted into a mosque.—The university of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of East Anglin.—The laws of the Lombards formed into a system, and published Nov. 22
 645 Penda, king of Mercia, defeats Cenowalh, and keeps possession of Wessex for three years
 647 The Saracens make themselves masters of Africa
 648 The Saracens take Cyprus
 652 Persia becomes a part of the empire of the caliphs
 653 The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus; ravage Armenia; defeat the Greeks at sea.—The Danes invade England
 659 The Saracens obtain peace of Constans, on condition of paying him 100,000 crowns yearly
 660 Organs first used in churches
 663 The kingdom of Lombardy taken possession of by Grimoald, duke of Beneventum.—Glass invented by a bishop, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk
 668 Constans murdered in a bath.—And the eastern empire usurped by Metius, the Armenian
 669 The Saracens ravage Sicily
 671 The Saracens invade Syria, besiege Constantinople, &c.
 673 The Saracens defeated by the Greeks, and their fleet dispersed.—Callinicus the mathematician
 675 The Saracens attempt to land in Spain, but are defeated by Wamba
 676 The Saracens make a peace with Constantine, on paying an annual tribute.—A comet appeared at Rome
 680 The sixth general council of Constantinople called "in Trullo"
 681 Pestilence in Saxony, and next year in Syria
 684 Egfrid, king of Northumberland, invades Ireland, but is defeated.—A comet appeared at Rome in January.—An eruption of Vesuvius
 685 Constantine V dies. The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons
 686 Sussex subdued by Cenwalla, and united to the kingdom of Wessex
 688 Kent wasted by the West Saxons, remains feeble during the remainder of the heptarchy
 690 Pepin engrosses the power of the French monarchy

- A. D.
 694 A conspiracy of the Jews in Spain.—Justinian II banished with the loss of his nose
 695 Money first coined by the Arabians
 697 The gospel propagated in the eastern parts of France.—Leontius deposed, and his nose cut off
 698 The Saracens take Carthage, and expel the Romans from Africa.—The Piets in Britain embrace the Christian religion.—Christianity introduced into Friesland about this time.—The first prince of Poland elected, and Cracow built

The Eighth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 701 Eighty-one battles fought by the Saracens
 703 Justinian seized on Thrace and marched to Constantinople
 704 The Lombards reduced by intestine wars; the first province given to the pope
 706 Justinian defeats the Bulgarians
 707 The Saracens invade the Roman territories
 709 Ina published the laws of the Saxons about this time.—Plat. first used in England by Wiltred, bishop of Northumberland
 711 Justinian is put to death by Philippicus, *et. 41*
 713 The Saracens conquer Spain.—The Bulgarians ravage Thrace
 714 Charles Martel governs all France
 717 The Saracens unsuccessfully besiege Constantinople.—Charles Martel defeats king Chilperic
 718 The kingdom of Asturias in Spain founded by Pelagio
 719 Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon, propagates the Christian religion in Germany
 726 Two edicts for demolishing images in churches
 727 Ina, king of Wessex, began the tax of Peter's-pence, for the support of a college
 729 Two comets appear this year, one before sun-rise, the other after sun-set
 730 Pope Gregory excommunicated the emperor
 732 The Saracens defeated by Ch. Martel, near Tours
 735 Ch. Martel becomes master of Aquitaine.—The pope's nuncio instituted about this time
 736 Leo destroys all the images in his empire, and persecutes the monks
 737 Joannes Dan ascensus, *ob. 700*
 740 The Lombards seize the duchy of Spoleto, and the pope recovers it.—An earthquake at Constantinople, &c.
 743 Fred. gare, the French historian
 744 The monastery of Felda in Germany founded
 746 A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia for three years
 748 The computation of years from the birth of Christ begins to be used in histories from this time
 749 The race of Abbas become caliphs of the Saracens, and encourage learning; the empire of the Saracens is divided into three parts.—Many cities in Syria are destroyed by an earthquake
 750 The Merovingian race ends in France
 751 The 2d race of the French kings begins

- A. D.
 752 The exarchs of Ravenna are conquered by the Lombards.—The defenders of the city are persecuted.—The 1st consecration of the kings of France.—The exarchate ends by the capture of Ravenna
 753 The king of the Lombards declared war against the pope
 754 Pepin assists the pope with a military army.—The kingdom of Corsica, in Spain, founded
 756 The temporal dominion of the pope commences
 757 The first organ sent by Constantine to France.—Pepin reduces the Saxons
 761 Constantine persecuted the worship of images.—A comet appeared at Alexandria, which used to be in the highway
 763 A violent frost begins Oct. 1st, and continues about 150 days
 766 The Turks ravage Armenia and Asia
 770 Constantine dissolves the monasteries in the east, obliging the monks and nuns to marry
 772 Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons
 774 The kingdom of the Lombards reduced by Charlemagne's capture of Pavia—a duration of 266 years
 775 Alcuinus, *ob. May 19, 804*
 776 Charlemagne reduced the Saxons
 778 Charlemagne restored learning in France
 780 The worship of images re-established
 781 Paulus Winifridus, surnamed Deacon, a historian, *ob. 801*
 784 Charlemagne defeats Witthind and the Saxons, so that they submit
 787 The Danes, for the first time, enter England.—The seventh general council of second of Nicee, begins
 788 Pleadings in courts of judicature instituted
 790 An earthquake at Constantinople
 791 Charlemagne defeats the Avars in Persia.—The Moors defeated by the Normans with great slaughter
 792 An academy founded in Paris.—Ethelred, king of East Anglia, treacherously murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, who takes possession of East Anglia.—Eusebius, surnamed Syncellus and the master-chronologer
 794 Charlemagne extirpated the Huns off by way of atonement for his murder of Ethelbert, begins the tax, called Peter's-pence, in Mercia
 796 The pope sent legates to Charlemagne to request him to confirm his election
 797 Seventeen days of unusual darkness.—Alphonso defeats the Moors.—Constantine dethroned and put to death by another Irene
 799 Constantine took Majorca and Minorca
 800 The temporal power of the pope established.—Charlemagne proclaimed at Aachen emperor of the west; and then emperor of the west, or of Germany, Dec. 25.—Charlemagne introduced the present names of the northern cardinal points, &c.

- A. D.
The Ninth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.
- 801 A great earthquake in France, Germany, and Italy
- 802 The empress Iréné deposed and banished.—Joannes Damascenus, surnamed Me-suc, the Arabian, a Christian, and physician to the caliph Raschid, ob. about 846
- 807 January 31, three hours after midnight, Jupiter was eclipsed by the moon, both being in 2° 27' of Libra.—March 17th, a large spot was seen on the sun for eight days
- 808 The first descent of the Normans into France
- 810 A civil war among the Saracens
- 811 Nicephorus killed by the king of the Bulgarians.—Eginhard, the historian, ob. 843
- 814 Leo ordered the images in churches to be demolished
- 815 An insurrection against the pope in Rome
- 816 Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamou, who found the sun's greatest declination to be 23° 34'
- 817 Ecclesiastics exempted from military service.—Lewis divides his kingdom among his children
- 819 Almamou ordered his astronomers to measure a degree of latitude on the plains of Sinjar near Babylon, who found it to be 36 2-3 Arabian miles
- 820 Leo V killed in the temple at Constantinople by Michael
- 822 Constantinople besieged by the Saracens under Thomas the slave; but the siege is raised by the Bulgarians
- 823 The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete, and call it Candia
- 825 Beniraula observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 38'
- 826 Harold, king of Denmark, embraces the christian religion, and is dethroned by his subjects
- 827 The Almagest of Ptolemy translated into Arabic by order of Almamou.—The Saracens took possession of Sicily, Calabria, &c.
- 828 The several kingdoms of England united under Egbert.—Rabanus Maurus, ob. 856.—The kingdoms of Navarre and Arragon founded
- 829 Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.—St. Mark's at Venice is built
- 830 Theophilus published an edict against images
- 832 Painters banished from the eastern empire by Theophilus, on account of his hatred of images
- 835 The feast of All-Saints instituted
- 837 A comet appeared in China.—Also, in Europe, which moved in twenty-five days through ♄, ♀, ♃, and disappeared in ♄.
- 838 The Picts defeated, and their nation extinguished by Kenneth, king of Scotland
- 840 Lewis le Debonnaire dies, æt. 64
- 841 The battle of Fontenay, where Lotharius is defeated.—Albumasar, the Arabian astronomer
- 842 Theophilus dies.—The worship of images restored.—Germany separated from the empire of the Franks
- 843 A new partition of the French dominion in
- A. D.
- an assembly of the peers at Thionville among the three brothers.—Godescalchus, the heretic, ob. 870
- 844 The king of Spain defeated the king of Carthage.—The king of Germany defeated the Vandals
- 845 The Normans penetrate into Germany.—Hincmarus, archbishop of Rheims, ob. 882
- 846 The Saracens besiege Rome
- 847 A great earthquake in Italy
- 848 The Venetian fleet totally defeated by the Saracens in the bay of Crotona
- 849 The Saracen fleet defeated by the pope's allies
- 850 About this time the gospel was preached by Anacharius, bishop of Hamburg, &c. in Denmark and Sweden
- 851 The Normans invade England.—The Moors defeat the Spaniards.—The Saracens ravage Sardinia and Corsica
- 852 The English defeat the Danes at Okley.—The Moors persecute the Christians in Spain
- 853 The Normans get possession of some cities in France
- 855 The emperor Lotharius, sick of the world, retires to a monastery and dies
- 856 The Normans plunder the coasts of Holland.—An earthquake over a great part of the known world.—Odo, the historian, ob. 874
- 857 The Scots defeated by the Britons
- 859 A severe winter and frost; carriages used on the Adriatic.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed in 886
- 860 The schism of the Greeks begins
- 861 Ruric, the first prince of Russia, begins to reign
- 862 Missionaries sent to convert the Slavonians.—John Scotus, called Erigena, ob. 883
- 865 Civil war among the Saracens in the east.—They ravage Italy
- 866 Anastasius, the librarian, ob. about 886
- 867 The Danes, under Jvar, being brought into England, conquer Northumberland.—The Christian religion propagated in Bulgaria
- 868 The government of Egypt becomes independent of the Saracen caliphs of Bagdad under Ahmed
- 870 The Danes successfully ravage England
- 871 Ethelred fought nine pitched battles with the Danes in one year
- 872 Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice.—The Danes defeat Alfred near Wilton.—The Greeks successful against the Saracens.—Charlemagne makes war against the Saxons
- 873 The dynasty of Soffarides begins to reign in Khorasan.—France laid waste by locusts and pestilence
- 874 The Danes invade Scotland
- 875 A bearded comet appeared in France
- 878 Alfred concealed himself in the isle of Athelney; but soon after defeats the Danes, and causes them to leave England
- 879 The Normans invade Germany.—The kingdom of Arles begins.—Alfraganus, the Arabian astronomer, called Logista
- 880 The Normans ravage France.—September 30th, A. M. 11h. 45', Albatigni observes the

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obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 35'$.—The French monarchy divided between Lewis and Carloman.—The christian era added to dates of public acts by Charles le gros

- 881 Lewis defeats the Normans in a great battle
- 882 Albatigni, the mathematician, surnamed Mahomet of Aractus, observes the autumnal equinox at Aractus, on September 10th, 1h. 15' after midnight, ob. about 888
- 883 Albatigni observed the sun's apogee in \square $22^{\circ} 27'$.—The first star of Aries distant from the equinoctial point $18^{\circ} 2'$
- 884 Reginon, the historian, ob. 908.—Bricks first used in England
- 885 The Normans besiege Paris
- 886 The university of Oxford founded by Alfred about this time.—The Scythians become masters of Croatia.—Charles made a dishonourable peace with the Normans
- 888 The dominions of Charles le gros, who possessed all those of Charlemagne, are divided into five kingdoms
- 889 The Bulgarians ravage Greece.—The Hungarians settle about the Danube
- 890 The Normans ravage France and the Low Countries.—Alfred divides England into counties, and composes his body of laws about this time
- 891 The Danes again invade England.—Arnolph of Germany defeats the Normans between the Meuse and the Rhine.—The first land-tax in England.—A comet appeared in China
- 895 The monastery of Cluny is founded
- 896 Arnolph takes Rome
- 897 War between the Greeks and Bulgarians.—A great famine in Germany.—John Ascer, the historian, ob. 909
- 899 The Hungarians ravage Lombardy

The Tenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 901 Civil wars in France and Germany
- 902 The Saracens defeated by Himerius at sea.—A comet appeared with its tail to the east
- 903 The Normans ravage France
- 904 The Hungarians ravage Italy.—A frost of 120 days begins at the close of the year
- 905 Haron, caliph of Egypt, conquered and killed by Mahomet, the Saracenic general.—A very remarkable comet appeared in China
- 910 War begins in England against the Danes, and continues twelve years
- 911 Thebit observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 33' 30''$.—Leo VI, who wrote several treatises in the age of ignorance, dies
- 912 The Normans establish themselves in France under Rollo.—The Carlovingian race of emperors ends in Lewis III.—The empire of Germany becomes elective
- 913 The Danes seize on the crown of England
- 914 The Hungarians defeated by Conrad.—The Saracens defeated by Constantine's generals
- 915 The Hungarians ravage Saxony.—The university of Cambridge founded
- 916 Ordoño II defeats the Saracens in Spain,

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- kills 70,000, a few days after an eclipse of the sun on April 5
- 917 The Bulgarians besiege Constantinople
- 919 Phocas raises a sedition at Constantinople, is killed by Romanus, who is advanced to the empire
- 920 The Moors defeat the Christians in Spain
- 922 The Hungarians pillage Germany.—Hudolph defeats Berenger in the battle of Placentia
- 923 The Moors defeated in Spain.—Fetters abolished in France.—A comet appeared in China
- 924 The Hungarians ravage Italy
- 925 Sigifrid elected first marquis of Brandenburg
- 925 Arles united to Burgundy
- 928 The marquisate of Misnie established
- 929 Eudes de Cluni, ob. 942
- 930 Henry subjects the Danes to the payment of tribute
- 932 Arnolph of Bavaria defeated by Hugh king of Italy
- 933 The Hungarians defeated in Germany.—A frost of 120 days begins at the close of the year
- 934 Azophi, the Arabian astronomer
- 936 The Saracen empire divided, by partition, into seven kingdoms
- 937 Liutprand, the historian, ob. 970
- 939 Ramirus, king of Spain, defeats the Saracens at Simanca.—The Bible translated into Saxon
- 941 Arithmetic brought into Europe
- 942 The eastern emperors take possession of the kingdom of Naples
- 945 The Turks ravage Thrace, and the Danes invade France.—Berenger agrees with Hugh for the reversion of Italy
- 947 Alfarabius, the Arabian astronomer
- 950 Otho made Bohemia tributary
- 951 Otho drives Berenger out of Italy
- 953 Otho overcomes the Hungarians in Bavaria
- 957 Otho defeats the Sclavonians in Saxony
- 958 War between the Normans and Saracens in Italy
- 960 Berenger plunders Italy.—The power of the monks very great in England.—Huzes, the Arabian physician, ob. 1012, at about 90
- 960 Otho's expedition against the Vandals
- 961 Phocas recovers Candia from the Saracens
- 964 Italy conquered by Otho, and united to the German empire
- 965 Geber, the Arabian astronomer
- 966 The Russians invade Bulgaria
- 967 Antioch recovered by Nicephorus from the Saracens
- 968 A famine in Germany.—The Normans ravage Spain.—An eclipse of the sun observed at Constantinople, December 21, about 10 o'clock, A. M.
- 969 Otho, jun. defeats Nicephorus, and drives the Saracens out of Italy.—The sect of Abbas extinguished by the Fatimites, who build Grand Cairo
- 971 The Russians, Bulgarians &c. defeated by Bardas in Bulgaria, to the amount of 300,000 persons
- 975 A comet appeared in August
- 976 Bardas usurps the eastern empire in 9 years
- 977 Otho defeats and subdues the Bohemians

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 978 Abbo, the monk and astronomer, ob. 1003
 979 War between Otho and Lothaire
 980 The two emperors of Constantinople recover Apulia and Calabria
 982 Albiranius, the Arabian geographer.—The Vandals and Bohemians ravage Saxony, &c.—A civil war in Spain
 983 Violent commotions and dissensions in Venice
 985 The Danes invade England and Scotland under Sueno
 986 An earthquake in Greece.—Aimoin, the historian, ob. 1008
 987 The Carolingian race ends, and the third race of kings in France begins
 988 Pestilence in Germany
 990 England invaded by the Normans
 991 The figures in arithmetic brought into Europe, by the Saracens, from Arabia.—Gerbert, afterwards pope Silvester II, ob. about 1003
 993 A great eruption of Vesuvius
 994 The Danes and Norwegians invade England with a great army
 995 Almanzor defeats the Christians
 996 The empire of Germany declared elective by Otho III
 998 The Christians defeat Almanzor
 999 Aboul Wafi, and Abu Hamed observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 35'$
 1000 Basilius defeats the Bulgarians, and drives them out of Thessaly.—Paper made of cotton rags in use

The Eleventh Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 1001 An insurrection in Rome against Otho
 1002 The emperor Henry assumes the title of king of the Romans.—A general massacre of the Danes in England, on Sunday, Nov. 13.—Avicenna of Bochara, the Arabian physician, ob. 1050, et. 80
 1004 Sueno invades England
 1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new style of architecture
 1006 A pestilence over Europe for three years
 1007 A great eruption of Vesuvius.—Mesucé, of Maridin, called Jacobite, physician to Hakem, caliph of Egypt
 1009 The Saracens besiege Jerusalem; a civil war among them in Spain, which continues till 1091, when they become tributary to the Saracens of Africa
 1011 An earthquake at Constantinople
 1012 Ethelred grants an annual tribute to the Danes
 1013 The Danes under Sueno get possession of England
 1014 A violent storm, Sept. 18th, which inundated Flanders
 1015 The king of Poland agrees to pay a yearly tribute to the emperor of Germany
 1016 Edraund Ironside fought six battles in England, with Canute II, king of Denmark, most of which he lost by the treachery of Edric
 1018 The Normans first enter Italy in a body
 1019 Bulgaria reduced to the form of a Roman province
 1020 A dreadful plague in Saxony
 1021 Gury d'Arezzo, in Italy, or Aretin, the monk

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 1022 A new species of music under six notes introduced by Aretin
 1023 The caliph of Egypt ravages Palestine, and plunders the temple of Jerusalem
 1028 Canute conquers Norway.—Constantin, emperor of the east, dies, et. 70, and is succeeded by Romanus
 1030 Campanus of Novarro, the astronomer.—Romanus defeated in Syria, by the Saracens
 1031 Romanus drives the Saracens out of Syria, and begins to build the temple at Jerusalem.—The Normans conquer Apulia
 1032 The kingdom of Arles or Burgundy bequeathed to the emperor Courard by Rodolph
 1033 A great eclipse of the sun observed, June 29th, about mid-day, in France.—Glaber, the historian, ob. after 1045.—The peace of God published
 1035 Capua taken from the pope by the king of Sicily.—The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin.—The Vandals ravage Saxony
 1036 The kingdom of Norway begins
 1038 An earthquake and famine at Constantinople.—The dynasty of Omniades ends in Spain, after a duration of 308 years
 1040 Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake.—The Saracens of Africa invade Italy.—The Greeks ravage Bohemia
 1041 Hermannus, called Contractus, the monk and mathematician
 1042 A comet appeared, Oct. 6; moving from east to west
 1043 The Russians come from Scythia, and land in Thrace.—The Turks become masters of Persia
 1046 Three usurping popes deposed by a council convened at Sutrium by the emperor Henry III
 1047 Franco, the mathematician
 1050 The Greek church separated from the Latin
 1052 Peter Damiani, ob. 1073
 1053 Pope Leo IX taken prisoner in Naples, by the Normans.—Michael Cerularius, ob. 1086
 1055 The Turks take Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs
 1057 Geo. Cedrenus, the historian
 1058 Guiscard drives the Saracens out of Sicily
 1059 Berenger, ob. 1088, et. 90
 1060 A severe famine in Germany
 1061 Surnames appointed to be taken in Scotland, by a parliament at Forfar
 1062 Seventy thousand persons and more undertook a voyage to Palestine, and were killed or made prisoners.—Michael Pselus of Constantinople, the peripatetic philosopher and historian
 1063 The massacre of Goslar
 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks from the Saracens
 1066 A comet appeared in May, moving in the same course with the sun.—The conquest of England, by William, duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, on Saturday, Oct. 14
 1069 The Danes land in England, Sept. 11
 1070 The feudal law introduced into England.—Arzaelci of Toledo observed the declina-

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- tion of the sun to be 29° 34'; he left 402 observations on the apogee of the sun.—Notes of music invented
- 1071 The Turks defeated Romanus and took him prisoner
- 1072 Roger took possession of Sicily.—Surnames were first used in England about this time
- 1073 Marin a Scotus, ob. 1086
- 1074 The king of Bohemia obliged to pay a tribute to the holy see
- 1075 The king of Germany defeats the Saxons in Thuringia.—The famous wars of the Saxons against Henry begin about this time
- 1076 The emperor Henry IV and the pope quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops.—An earthquake in England.—Asia Minor, having been subdued by Solyman two years ago, was, from this time, called Turkey.—Arzachel found the sun's apogee in Π 17° 50'
- 1077 The emperor goes bare-footed to the pope at Canusio, about the end of January
- 1079 Arzachel, the Spanish mathematician.—Avicenna observed the vernal equinox, March 14, P. M. 2 hours 9 min.—The Persian year reformed
- 1080 Domesday book begins to be compiled from a survey of all the estates in England, and was finished in 1086
- 1081 Henry lays siege to Rome.—William of Spire, the mathematician
- 1083 Henry takes possession of Rome on Friday, June the 3d
- 1085 Toledo taken from the Saracens, and made the capital of Castile
- 1086 The order of Carthusians founded by Bruno
- 1087 An expedition of the Christians against the Saracens in Africa.—William the conqueror ravages France.—Suidas, author of the Greek lexicon
- 1089 Rosalinus of Compeigne, the scholastic head of the sect of nominalists
- 1090 The dynasty of Assassins began in Irak, and subsisted 117 years
- 1091 The Saracens in Spain call in Joseph, king of Morocco, who thus gains possession of all their dominions in that kingdom
- 1092 Peter, surnamed the hermit
- 1094 Margaret conquers Sweden, and annexes it to Denmark
- 1095 Ulstan, bishop of Worcester, is deprived of his bishopric for not understanding the French language.—Sigbert, the historian, ob. 1113
- 1096 The first crusade into the Holy Land.—A comet appeared.—The emperor took Naples and Sicily
- 1097 Godfrey of Boulogne takes Nieza.—The Christians defeat the Saracens
- 1098 The crusaders take Antioch.—The order of St. Benedict instituted
- 1099 The crusaders take Jerusalem.—Godfrey elected king of Jerusalem, and the order of knights of St. John instituted
- 1100 An earthquake in Sicily

The Twelfth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 1103 Baldwin defeats the Saracens near Joppa.—William, duke of Aquitain, undertakes

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- a voyage to Palestine, with a numerous army
- 1103 William's army massacred at Constantinople
- 1104 Baldwin defeats the Saracens, and takes Ptolemais
- 1105 Henry, king of England, invades Normandy
- 1106 Hungary rescued from servitude to Germany
- 1109 Joseph, king of Morocco, defeats the Spaniards in the famous battle of the counts near Badajoz.—The crusaders take Tripoli
- 1110 Learning revived at the university of Cambridge.—Writing on paper made of cotton became common
- 1113 War between France and England began
- 1114 Peter Abelard, ob. 1143, æt. 63
- 1117 An earthquake in Lombardy.—Amalriana, the historian
- 1118 The order of knights templar instituted
- 1119 Baldwin defeats the Turks at Assoch—Bohemia erected into a kingdom
- 1120 Prince William, with a number of English lords, drowned in their return to England from Barfleur, Nov. 26
- 1121 The order of Premonstre instituted
- 1122 The Scythians, &c. who had passed the tutor, defeated by John Comnenus
- 1123 Baldwin overcomes the Saracens near Antioch.—Germany afflicted with the plague
- 1127 The pope declares war against Roger, duke of Sicily, who is proclaimed king in the year 1130
- 1130 Athelard, monk of Bath, the mathematician
- 1132 The kingdom of Portugal begins.—The Cistercians exempted from tithes.—Bernard, ob. 1153
- 1135 Roger, king of Sicily, takes Benevento, Capua, &c. from the pope
- 1136 Averroës of Corduba, called the commentator, ob. 1206
- 1137 The pandect of Justinian found in the ruins of Amalfi in Italy, which revived the study of civil law
- 1138 The Scots invade England and are defeated.—A comet appeared in China
- 1139 A civil war in England.—Alphonso, king of Castile, defeated the Moors, July 25th, 1139, and claimed king of Portugal
- 1140 King Stephen defeated and taken prisoner at Lincoln, Feb. 2d.—The doctrine of Abelard condemned.—The canon law introduced into England.—William of Maresbury, the historian
- 1141 Stephen exchanged; begins to recover his kingdom.—The factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines prevail.—Peter Lucar, bishop of Paris, called the master of sentences, ob. 1164
- 1143 The Koran translated into Latin
- 1144 Otto Frisingensis introduces the principle of philosophy into Germany, ob. 1158.—The primacy of the church of Toledo confirmed
- 1146 The empress Matilda retires out of England
- 1147 A quarrel between Stephen and Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury.—The school

- A. D. crusade into the Holy Land by the preaching of St. Bernard
- 1148 The Christians besiege Damascus, without success.—Conrad and Louis arrive at Jerusalem.—Humenus, the Egyptian astronomer
- 1149 Henry of Anjou arrives in England to assert his family claim to the crown.—Roger VI, of Sicily, invades and ravages Greece
- 1150 The civil law revived at Bologna by Wernerus, who was the first restorer after Justinian, and died in 1190
- 1151 The canon law composed by Gratian, after 24 years' labour
- 1152 Jeffrey of Monmouth
- 1153 Treaty of Winchester between Stephen and Henry, by which Stephen grants the reversion of his kingdom to Henry
- 1154 Nouradin took Damascus.—Christianity introduced into Finland.—Al Edrisius, the Arabian geographer
- 1156 The city of Moscow founded
- 1157 An earthquake in Spain.—Baldwin defeats Nouradin near Gennesareth.—The bank of Venice, the first in Europe, established
- 1158 Frederic received the title of king of Bohemia at the diet of Ratisbon
- 1159 Insurrections in Scotland.—War between England and France.—The emperor excommunicated by the pope.—John Tzetzes, the critic and historian, ob. about 1176
- 1160 The order of Carmelites instituted
- 1161 Eustathius, the commentator on Homer
- 1162 The affairs of the crusaders on the decline in Palestine.—The emperor Frederic destroys Milan, leaving only the churches
- 1163 Nouradin defeats Raymond II.—John of Salisbury, ob. 1187
- 1164 The first king of Sardinia created by Frederic.—A contest between Henry of England and Becket.—The council of Clarendon against him.—The Teutonic order begins
- 1165 Two comets appear in Scotland.—Simeon of Durham
- 1166 Maimonides of Corduba, the most learned of the Jews, ob. 1208, æt. 70
- 1167 Frederic takes possession of Rome.—War between England and France.—The caliph of Persia invades Egypt.—Henry of Huntingdon
- 1169 An interview between the kings of England and France at St. Dennis
- 1170 Peace concluded between England and France.—An earthquake at Antioch
- 1171 The Venetians take the island of Chio.—The dynasty of Fatimites ends in Egypt.—The sovereigns of Egypt henceforth styled sultans
- 1172 Henry II of England takes possession of Ireland.—Peter, called Comestor, ob. 1198
- 1173 The city of Catania destroyed by an earthquake
- 1174 William acknowledges the kingdom of Scotland a fief of the crown of England
- 1176 Frederic totally defeated by the Milanese.—The dispensing of justice by circuits first appointed in England.—Genghis-khan begins to reign
- 1177 Baldwin defeats Saladin before Jerusalem
- 1178 The pope sends a legate to Prester-John
- A. D. 1179 Saladin defeats the crusaders.—The French king visits Becket's tomb in England.—The university of Padua founded
- 1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England
- 1181 The laws of England digested by Glanville
- 1182 Saladin takes Damascus
- 1183 Seven thousand Albigenes massacred by the inhabitants of Berry.—Peter of Blois, the historian, ob. 1200
- 1184 Andronicus orders all the Latins in Constantinople to be murdered
- 1186 The Bulgarians throw off the Roman yoke.—Sept. 16th a conjunction of all the planets at sun-rise; sun in 30° ♋, Jupiter in 3° 3' ♌, Venus in 3° 49', Saturn in 8° 6', Mercury in 4° 10', Mars in 9° 8', tail of the Dragon 18° 23' ♎.
- 1187 The kingdom of Jerusalem finished, that city being taken by Saladin, Oct. 2d
- 1188 The third crusade.—The tax, called Saladin's tythe, imposed.—The Dutch and Zealanders defeat the Saracens.—The duchy of Mecklenburg held as a fief of the crown of Denmark
- 1189 The kings of England and France go to the Holy Land.—Richard renounces his superiority over Scotland for a sum of money.—Bills of exchange used at Hamburg
- 1190 Frederic subdues Cilicia, and defeats the Saracens.—The Teutonic order of knights said by Playfair to be instituted at Ptolemais
- 1191 The crusaders take Ptolemais
- 1192 King Richard made prisoner by the emperor Henry VI.—Guy, of Lusignan, elected king of Cyprus.—Richard defeats Saladin in the battle of Ascalon.—Roger de Hovden, the historian
- 1195 The Saracens from Africa invade Spain, defeat Alphonso, king of Castile, and kill 50,000 Spaniards
- 1196 The emperor Henry VI takes possession of Naples and Sicily.—The 4th crusade
- 1197 Henry sends an army into Palestine.—William of Newburgh, the historian
- 1198 The 5th crusade.—The order of the Holy Trinity instituted
- 1199 Peace between Philip king of France and Richard king of England.—Campanus, of Lombardy, the astronomer.—Legal interest first mentioned in England, 10 per cent.
- 1200 The university of Salamanca, in Spain, founded.—William, king of Scotland, performs his homage to the king of England, at Lincoln, Nov. 31.—Chimneys not yet known in England.—The word *parliament* began to be used in England
- The Thirteenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.*
- 1201 The city of Riga, in Livonia, founded.—War declared between France and England
- 1202 The principality of Antioch united to that of Tripoli.—Gervase, of Canterbury, the historian
- 1203 The 6th (4th, Blair) crusade sets out from Venice
- 1204 Constantinople taken by the Venetians

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- nd French.—Normandy conquered and re-united to France.—The inquisition established.—The empire of Trebizond established
- 1205 Baldwin defeated near Adrianople by the Bulgarians
- 1207 The first towns erected into corporations in Normandy, were those of Rouen and Falaise, this year
- 1208 The order of *Fratres minores* established.—King John, of England, excommunicated by the pope
- 1209 The works of Aristotle, just imported from Constantinople, are condemned by the council of Paris in 1210.—The silk manufacture imported from Greece into Venice.—Ralph de Diceto, the historian
- 1210 The persecution against the Albigenses, begun in the preceding year, is now very violent.—The emperor Otho excommunicated by the pope
- 1211 The king of England subdues Wales.—Saxo-Grammaticus, the historian
- 1212 The Christians defeat the Moors at Thoulouse, and kill 300,000 of them.—London bridge built of stone
- 1213 The king of England, reconciled to the pope, becomes his vassal.—Walter of Coventry
- 1214 War between England, and Scotland.—Philip defeats Otho near Bouvines.—The Turks defeat the Persians
- 1215 The order of Dominicans instituted.—A comet in March.—The order of knights-hospitallers founded.—A contest between the king and barons of England.—Magna Charta signed June 15.—The doctrine of transubstantiation introduced
- 1216 Alexander and the kingdom of Scotland excommunicated by the pope's nuncio.—Accursius, the famous lawyer, and author of the *Glosses*, ob. 1229
- 1217 Peace between England and Scotland.—The French defeated in the battle of Lincoln
- 1219 The Christians take Damietta from the Saracens
- 1220 Astronomy and geography brought into Europe by the Moors about this time
- 1221 The university of Padua enlarged.—St. Anthony of Padua, ob. 1231
- 1222 A great earthquake in Germany.—The Christians forced to evacuate Damietta
- 1223 All the slaves in France franchised by Louis VIII.—An extraordinary comet appeared in Denmark
- 1223 John de Sacroboscus, a mathematician, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, ob. at Paris 1244
- 1226 The king of France, and many prelates and lords, form a league against the Albigenses
- 1227 An expedition of all the European powers to Palestine.—The power of the English barons abridged.—The Tartars, under Genghis-kan, over-run the whole Saracen empire
- 1228 The university of Toulouse founded
- 1229 A treaty between the Saracens and Christians.—A conspiracy against the crown of Sweden.—Alexander Halenski, ob. 1245
- 1230 Denmark desolated by pestilence.—The kingdoms of Loon and Castile united.—

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- The Teutonic knights subdue Prussia.—The university of Naples founded.—Several murdered in the university of Paris on occasion of the disputes about Aristotle
- 1231 The *Almagest* of Ptolemy translated from the Arabic into Latin
- 1232 William, bishop of Paris, ob. 1248
- 1233 The inquisition entrusted to the Dominicans.—The order of the knights of the Blessed Virgin instituted
- 1234 Peter de Vignaco, chancellor to Frederic II, ob. 1249
- 1236 The first irruption of the Tartars into Russia, Poland, &c.
- 1238 The university of Vienna founded.—The Tartars subject the Russians to the payment of tribute
- 1239 A writing of this date, on parchment of rags, is still extant
- 1240 The king of Denmark published a code of ancient Cimbric laws.—The Tartars invade Poland and Hungary
- 1241 The Russians defeat the Swedes and Finns near Narva.—The Hansa League formed.—Tin mines discovered in Germany.—Matthew Paris, the historian, ob. 1269
- 1242 A. plague in France, Italy, and Greece.—Gregot, bishop of Lincoln, ob. 1254
- 1244 The Kharijites defeat the Christians and take Jerusalem.—The order of the Carmelites instituted
- 1245 The general council of Lyons for reformation of the crusades.—A clear red star, like Mars, appeared in γ
- 1246 An order for covering houses in London with tiles or slate
- 1248 The 5th crusade under Lewis IX
- 1249 Damietta taken by Lewis
- 1250 Lewis defeated in Egypt and taken prisoner.—Painting revived in Florence.—Cimabue.—The Sorbonne in Paris founded
- 1251 Wales subdued, and Magna Charta confirmed
- 1252 Alphonso of Spain found the sun's apogee in Π $28^{\circ} 40'$.—Albertus Magnus, ob. 1280, et. 75
- 1253 The Alphonsine tables composed
- 1254 War between Denmark and Sweden.—Thomas Aquinas, ob. 1274
- 1256 The order of the Augustines established
- 1257 St. Bonaventura, ob. 1274, et. 43
- 1258 The empire of the Saracens finished by the Tartars taking Bagdad.—Representatives of the commons of England present for the first time in parliament (Parliament fair).—John de Joinville.—The Christian era began to be used in Spain
- 1259 The Tartars invade Poland.—Nasir Eddin, of Tusi, the Persian astronomer and geographer
- 1260 Alphonso of Spain orders all public records to be written in the vulgar tongue, but in Latin.—The sect of Flagellants appears in Italy
- 1261 The Greek emperor recovers Constantinople from the French, and the empire of the Franks there ends.—Roger Hoo, ob. 1264, et. 78
- 1263 The Norwegians invade the West

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- islands of Scotland.—Civil wars in England, between the barons and the king.
- 1234 The battle of Lawes, in which Henry is taken prisoner.—The commons first summoned to parliament. (Blair.)—The annual festival of the holy sacrament instituted by pope Urban.—The deputies of towns and boroughs first summoned to parliament. (Playfair.)—A comet with a tail of great extent appeared; course direct; perihelion, July, 6h. 8 min.
- 1265 The battle of Evesham, in England, Aug. 4
- 1266 The battle of Benevento, Feb. 26.—Peace between Scotland and Norway
- 1267 The police of Paris established about this time.—Cimabue, the first of the modern painters at Florence, ob. 1300
- 1268 The Mussulmen gain Antioch.—The battle of Celano, in Italy, fatal to Conradin, Aug. 29th.—The Tartars invade China, and expel many of the natives
- 1269 Louis's expedition to Palestine.—Cozah Nasirodini observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 30'$
- 1270 The king of Hungary reduced Bulgaria.—The Scots guard in France embodied
- 1272 The academy of Florence founded.—All the orders of mendicants reduced to the four following, viz. Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Hermits of St. Augustin
- 1273 The empire of the present Austrian family begins.—Chouching, in China, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 33' 39''$
- 1274 The first commercial treaty between England and Flanders
- 1275 Durandus, ob. 1296
- 1277 The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Damascus.—Neoplatism first avowed at Rome by pope Nicholas III
- 1279 King Edward relinquished his right to Normandy.—The mortmain act passed in England.—Henry of Ghent, ob. 1293, set. 75
- 1280 The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Emessa
- 1281 A revolution in Bulgaria
- 1282 Twelve thousand (8000, Blair) French massacred at the Sicilian vespers, March 20.—A great pestilence in Denmark.—Peter, king of Arragon, seized on Sicily.—The academy of de la Crusca founded
- 1283 Wales conquered by king Edward, and united to England.—A new separation between the Latin and Greek churches.—The states of Segovia adopted the vulgar Christian era.—Raymond Lull, ob. 1315, set. 80
- 1285 The Tartars ravage Hungary, and defeat the Hungarians.—Alphonso of Arragon deprives his uncle of Majorca, and in the following year becomes master of Minorca.—Jacobus de Voragine, ob. 1298
- 1287 An irruption of the Tartars into Poland
- 1288 The sultan of Babylon takes Tripoli
- 1289 A great earthquake in Europe.—Albertet, the mathematician and provincial poet
- 1290 The Jews banished out of England.—The university of Lisbon founded
- 1291 The sultan of Babylon conquered Syria.—The Latin patriarchs of Jerusalem ended.—A contest between Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland.—Ptolemais

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- taken by the Turks by assault.—The crusades ended.—John Duns, called Scotus, ob. 1308, set. 43
- 1293 A regular succession of parliaments in England from this year.—A comet appeared in China
- 1294 Parliaments established in Paris.—Lectures on theology began at Cambridge
- 1296 A war between England and Scotland.—An intense frost in Denmark.—Thebit, the Arabian astronomer, discoverer of the motion of trepidation
- 1297 The coronation chair and records of Scotland carried off by Edward
- 1298 The Ottoman empire founded.—Tallow candles instead of splinters of wood, spoons, and cups began to be used in England, but considered luxuries.—Wine sold yet as a cordial by apothecaries
- 1299 An earthquake in Germany.—A comet appeared; its perihelion in the beginning of February; its ascending node Π 25° inclin. 20° , retrograde.—Spectael invented by a monk of Pisa.—The famous year of jubilee instituted at Rome by Boniface VIII
- 1300 The Ottoman empire began.—Edward invades Scotland

The Fourteenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 1301 The pope excommunicates Philip, king of France.—Peter de Apono, ob. 1316, set. 66
- 1302 The sultan of Egypt defeats the Tartars near Damascus.—The mariner's compass invented (or improved) by Flavio.—The university of Avignon founded
- 1303 The Scots defeat three English armies in one day, near Roslin
- 1304 Dante, dies at Ravenna, Sept. 14, 1321, set. 56
- 1306 The Jews banished out of France.—Edward of England invades Scotland, and is opposed by Bruce.—Arnoldus de Villa Nova, ob. 1340
- 1307 Coals first used in England.—Bills of exchange used in England.—The university of Perouse, in Italy, founded.—The establishment of the Swiss cantons
- 1308 The university of Lisbon removed to Coimbra.—The seat of the popes removed to Avignon, for 70 years
- 1310 The knights of St. John take Rhodes, and settle there
- 1312 The order of knights templars abolished by the council of Vienne.—The university of Orleans founded.—Durandus, bishop of Ancicum, called doctor resolutissimus, ob. 1333
- 1313 Molay, grand master, with a number of templars, burned alive at Paris
- 1314 The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separate.—The battle of Bannockburn, July 25th, in which the Scots defeat the English
- 1315 Germany afflicted with famine and pestilence.—The Scots invade Ireland.—A comet appeared in December
- 1316 A comet appeared in February
- 1317 Nicholas de Lyra, ob. 1340
- 1318 A severe famine in Great Britain
- 1319 The university of Dublin founded.—William Occam, ob. 1343

- A. D.**
- 1160 An earthquake in England.—Gold coined in Christendom
- 1321 A civil war in England.—Abulfeda, the Saracen prince of Hamah in Syria, a great Arabian geographer, finished his Arabian geography, ob. 1383
- 1322 The battle of Muldorf between Frederick III and Louis V, the former being taken prisoner
- 1323 A truce between England and Scotland for 13 years.—A great eruption of *Ætna*
- 1325 The first treaty of commerce between England and Venice
- 1327 Edward II deposed by parliament
- 1329 The battle of Mount Cassel gained by king Philip over the Flemings
- 1330 Gun-powder invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologne
- 1331 The Turks take and plunder the city of Nice.—The knights of the Teutonic order settle in Prussia.—The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders into England
- 1332 The king of Poland seizes upon Silesia.—The pope accused of heresy.—Nicophorus Gregoras, the astronomer and historian, ob. 1350
- 1333 The Moors gain possession of Gibraltar.—The Scots defeated at Halidown hill, near Berwick, July 19
- 1337 War between England and France.—Edward III granted a protection to two weavers from Brabant, to settle at York.—The first comet, whose course is described with an astronomical exactness, appeared in the beginning of this year; its perihelion, June 2, 6h. 28'; its ascending node Π $24^{\circ} 31'$; inclin. $32^{\circ} 11'$; retrograde
- 1338 The empire of Germany declared to be independent on the pope.—King Edward begins his war against France
- 1339 The academy of Pisa established.—Denmark desolated by war, famine, and pestilence
- 1340 The French defeated in a sea-fight by Edward III, near Helvoetsluys, followed by a truce which lasted four years.—Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland
- 1341 Cantacuzenus usurps the eastern empire for 17 years.—Barlaam the Calabrian.—A comet appeared in Υ , first seen near Spica Virginis, disappeared near Ω
- 1342 The siege of Algiers, in which powder was used.—Edward's expedition to the continent.—The knights and burghers first sat together in the same house of the English parliament
- 1343 Leontius Pilatus of Thessalonica, restorer of Greek learning in Italy
- 1344 The Madeira islands said to be discovered by Macham, an Englishman.—Gold first coined in England.—The Tartars invade Poland and are defeated
- 1346 The battle of Cressy, between the French and English, where cannon was first used by the latter, August 26.—A treaty of commerce between the Venetians and the sultans of Egypt.—The Scots defeated by the English, and David taken prisoner
- 1347 Pestilence ravages Europe, said to carry off one-fourth of the inhabitants.—The admiralty court instituted.—Edward takes Calais, Aug. 4th.—A code of laws published in Poland, and the university of Cracow founded
- 1348 The university of Prague founded
- 1349 The order of the garter instituted in England, April 23.—A plague in England, Scotland, and Ireland.—The king of Aragon adopts the Christian era, December 17
- 1350 The jubilee fixed to every 90th year
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe
- 1353 Locusts desolate Africa and Asia.—A comet appeared; its course from N. to S.
- 1354 Francis Petrararch, of Arezzo, ob. July 18, 1374, æt. 70
- 1355 A conspiracy at Venice.—Iovanni Boccacio, ob. 1376, æt. 62
- 1356 The French defeated at Poitiers, and the John taken prisoner, September 19.—A earthquake in Germany.—The great bull published December 29
- 1357 A great sedition in France.—Shaving the beard began in England
- 1358 The vulgar Christian era adopted in various parts of Spain.—Tamerlane begins to reign in Persia.—The treaty of Casignu, Oct. 24.—The university of Cologne founded
- 1361 Matthew of Westminster, surnamed *Parlegus*, ob. about 1380
- 1362 The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour to Edward III to his people, in his 20th year.—Military order of janizaries established among the Turks
- 1364 The battle of Coeckerel, May 6, and of Avrai, September 29
- 1365 The universities of Vienna and of Geneva founded
- 1366 Adrianople made the seat of the Turkish empire
- 1367 The battle of Nclara in Castile, April 4
- 1368 The battle of Montiel, March 14
- 1369 Wickliff begins to teach in England, ob. 1386
- 1370 Chivalry flourished about this time.—The office of grand vizier established
- 1371 The French defeated the English near Rochelle, June 23.—The first of a Stuart begins to reign in Scotland
- 1373 The Genoese become masters of Cyprus.—John Gower, the first English poet, ob. 1402
- 1375 A three years' truce between England and France
- 1376 John Froissart, of Valenciennes, ob. 1400
- 1377 The French invade England.—The seat of the popes transferred from Avignon to Rome.—The sea breaks in upon Flanders.—Wickliff's doctrine condemned in England.
- 1378 The schism of double popes, which continues 38 years.—Greenland discovered by a Venetian
- 1379 Civil commotions in Flanders
- 1381 A plague in Germany.—Watt Tyler's insurrection in England, July
- 1382 The battle of Rosebeck in Flanders, Nov. 17.—The Turks take Hierapolis.—Iron saddles began to be used, before which women rode astride
- 1384 The first act of navigation in England.—No goods to be imported or exported of

- A. D.
- Englishmen on foreign bottoms.—Hostilities between England and Scotland
- 1385 The king of Portugal defeats the king of Castile at Aljubarrota, August 14.—The ancient race of Swedish kings ended.—Nicholas Flamel, of Pontoise, ob. 1400
- 1386 Andronicus Paleologus takes Constantinople; soon retaken by John and Manuel.—Tamerlane subdues Georgia.—The first company of linen-weavers in England
- 1387 The first lord high admiral of England appointed.—Tamerlane subdues Turkestan
- 1388 Bombs invented at Venloo.—The Scots defeat the English at Otterburn, July 31.—Margaret of Denmark defeats the Swedes at Faloping, Sept. 21; and unites the crowns of Sweden and Denmark
- 1390 The sacred war in Prussia
- 1391 Cards invented for the amusement of the French king.—The papal power abolished in England by act of parliament.—Insurrections in Scotland.—The academy of St. Luke founded in Paris
- 1392 Annals established.—Jews banished out of Germany.—Emanuel Chrysoloras, of Constantinople, preceptor in Greek, ob. 1413, æt. 60
- 1393 The Turks ravage Wallachia, and defeat the Hungarians at Nicopolis.—The doctrine of Huss propagated at Bohemia
- 1394 The Jews banished out of France, Sept. 17.—Leonard Aretin, secretary of Florence
- 1395 Bajazet defeats the Christians at Nicopolis, Sept. 28, and afterwards subdues the Bulgarians
- 1396 Geoffrey Chaucer, the English poet, ob. 1400
- 1397 The union of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, at Calmar.—Owen Glendour, ob. about 1408
- 1398 A rebellion in Ireland.—Dukes first created in Scotland.—Tamerlane penetrates into Hindostan, and took Delhi in January following.—Intense frost in Denmark
- 1399 Tamerlane becomes master of Novogorod
- 1400 War between England and Scotland.—Tamerlane invades Asia Minor, with a great army

The Fifteenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Æra.

- 1401 The emperor Rupert invades Italy, and is repulsed.—Tamerlane becomes master of Bagdad, Aug. 9th
- 1402 Tamerlane defeats Bajazet in the battle of Angora, July 28th, and takes him prisoner
- 1403 The battle of Shrewsbury, July 22d, in which Hotspur is killed.—Leadens seals first fixed to English woollens
- 1405 Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.—Famine and pestilence in Denmark.—The Canary islands discovered by Bethencourt, a Norman
- 1406 Leonard Aretin, ob. 1443, æt. 74.—Brunus of Arezzo, secretary of Florence
- 1407 The kingdom of France laid under an interdiction.—Huss propagates his opinions.—Balthazar Cossa becomes master of Rome.—Bank of St. George at Genoa, which had its origin in the funds for paying the debts of the republic in 1348

- A. D.
- 1409 The Lollards multiplied in England.—The council at Pisa begins, March 25th
- 1410 Painting in oil colour invented at Bruges by John Van-eyck.—A civil war in France.—The Portuguese began their discoveries southward on the African coast
- 1411 The university of St. Andrews in Scotland founded.—War between king Ladislaus and the pope
- 1412 Algebra brought from Arabia into Europe, about the beginning of this century
- 1414 The council of Constance begins, Nov. 16th, in which two popes voluntarily submitted to deposition
- 1415 John Huss condemned and executed, July 6th.—Henry of England invades Normandy.—The English defeat the French in the battle of Azincourt, Oct. 25th.
- 1416 The English defeat the French fleet at the mouth of the Seine
- 1417 Henry's second expedition into Normandy.—Paper made of linen rags invented
- 1418 The massacre of the Armagnac faction in Paris.—Poggio, the Florentine, ob. 1459, æt. 80
- 1430 The treaty of Troyes signed, May 21.—The island of Madeira discovered by the Portuguese.—Two kings, two queens, two regents, two parliaments, and two universities of Paris, in France.—The battle of Beaugé, April 3, in which the duke of Clarence is killed
- 1421 The revenue of England amounts to 55,754*l.*
- 1422 The vulgar Christian era introduced into Portugal
- 1423 The English defeat the French and Scots in the battle of Crevant
- 1424 The English defeat the French in the battle of Verneuil.—Ang. Flavius Blondus, ob. 1463, æt. 75
- 1426 An earthquake at Naples
- 1427 The academy of Louvain founded.—Theodore Gaza, ob. 1478, æt. 90
- 1428 The siege of Orleans begins, Oct. 12th, and repulsed by Joan of Arc
- 1429 The battle of Herrings, Feb. 12th.—Francis Philadelphus, ob. 1481, æt. 83.—Standard of weights ordered by parliament.—The art of printing invented by L. Koster, of Haerlem, in Holland, who used wooden moveable types, about 1430 or 1440; or this art was invented at Mentz, by Faust, about this time. Guttenburg improved the art by making types of metal. Scheffer invented the casting of them in matrixes. The first printers carried their types about in bags, and printed small pamphlets, letters, &c. in noblemen's houses
- 1451 A great earthquake at Lisbon.—Henry, king of England, crowned king of France.—Geo. Trapezuntius, ob. 1485, æt. 90
- 1433 G. Gemistus Pletho, ob. 1490, æt. 100
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- 1435 The treaty of Arras between Charles II and the duke of Burgundy
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Continuation of the Table, etc. etc. etc. 59

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- 1436 Paris retaken by the French, April 13th.—
Thommasius Vallius, ob. 1557, æt. 89

A. D.

- 1437 An expedition of the Portuguese into Africa.—The Turks invade Hungary.—Ulugh Beigh, emperor of Samarcand, author of the Persian astronomical tables, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 30' 17''$, ob. 1449, æt. 57
- 1439 The reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.—The pragmatic sanction settled in France
- 1440 John Gutenberg, ob. after 1460
- 1441 John Faustus, ob. about 1466
- 1442 The Turks invade Hungary.—Peter Schæfer, ob. after 1479
- 1444 Famine in Sweden.—Truce between France and England at Tours, June 1st.—Weselus, ob. 1489, æt. 70
- 1446 The sea broke in upon Dort, April 17th, and drowned 100,000 persons.—Frederick declares war against the Swiss.—The Vatican library at Rome founded
- 1447 The Visconti family ends in Milan; succeeded by the Sforzas.—The Turks, for several years, defeated by Scanderbeg in 23 battles
- 1448 The house of Oldenburgh begins to reign in Denmark.—The Scots defeat the English at Sark.—The crown of Sweden separated from that of Denmark.—A bloody contest between the house of York and that of Lancaster.—The Vatican at Rome founded
- 1449 War between England and France.—Ulugh Beigh put to death by his son.—Georg. Purbachius, ob. April 8, 1462, æt. 39
- 1450 The battle of Fournigni, April 18
- 1451 The English compelled to evacuate Rouen, and several other parts of France.—War between Sweden and Denmark.—Æneas Sylvius Pius II, ob. 1464
- 1452 Cardinal Bessarion, ob. 1472, æt. 77
- 1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29th, which terminated the Greek empire.—The English government in France ends with the battle of Castellon, July 7th
- 1454 A conspiracy in Rome against the pope.—The Prussians and Poles carry on war for twelve years, against the Teutonic knights.—Thomas à Kempis, ob. 1471.—The university of Glasgow founded
- 1455 The battle of St. Albans, May 31st
- 1456 A great earthquake at Naples.—The Turks are repulsed at the siege of Belgrade.—Two comets appear
- 1457 Glass first manufactured in England.—Joannes Argyropulus, ob. 1480, æt. 70
- 1458 The Turks take Corinth.—A sedition in England
- 1459 The arts of engraving and etching invented.—Alphonso's first expedition into Africa
- 1460 The battle of Northampton, July 19th.—The battle of Wakefield, Dec. 31.—Aluminus discovered in Italy.—Purbachius and Regiomontanus (ob. 1476, æt. 40), observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 29'$.—An academy founded at Basil, and at Friburg.—Engraving and etching in copper invented
- 1461 King Edward defeats king Henry at Towton, in Yorkshire, March 29th
- 1462 An expedition of the Turks into Wallachia.—Regular posts established in France.—The first book printed, viz. the vulgar

A. D.

- Bible in 2 vols.—Baptista Platina, ob. 1481, æt. 60
- 1463 Pestilence rages in Saxony and Thuringia.—War between the Turks and Venetians.—Alphonso's second expedition into Africa
- 1464 The league against Louis XI, of France, called "La Guerre du bien public"—Rod. Agricola, of Bassora, ob. 1485, æt. 47
- 1466 The second printed book, viz. Cicero's Officiis
- 1467 Sheep from England first permitted to be sent to Spain
- 1468 Warwick's conspiracy against Edward.—Jo. Jovianus Pontanus, ob. 1551, æt. 78
- 1469 The battle of Banbury, July 24th.—The order of St. Michael instituted in France
- 1470 The battle of Stamford, March 14.—Edward attainted, and king Henry VI restored
- 1471 The battle of Barnet, April 14.—Edward restored.—The battle of Tewkesbury, May 4th.—Marsilius Ficinus, ob. 1494, æt. 47.—W. Caxton introduced printing in England
- 1472 War between the Turks and Persians.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Feb. 29th, 10h. 23m. A. M.; its ascension, $108^{\circ} 11' 46'' 20''$; inclin. $5^{\circ} 27'$; zenith grade; it passed through 40° in Dec.—John Lascaris, ob. 1513, æt. 90
- 1734 The study of the Greek language introduced into France by Gregor. Tiphin
- 1474 The Cape de Verd islands discovered by the Portuguese.—Annius of Viterbo, ob. 1492.—Abraham Zaguth observed the Virginis in $\pm 17^{\circ} 10'$.—The first book printed in England, by Caxton, entitled "The Game and Play of the Chess translated from the French
- 1476 The treaty of Amiens, Aug. 29.—Poland and Hungary infested with locusts
- 1476 Ferdinand of Castile defeats the king of Portugal.—Waltherus observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 30'$.—George de Rula, ob. 1494
- 1477 The university of Aberdeen founded
- 1478 Laurence de Medici expelled Florence by an anathema against him by Sixtus IV, which greatly distressed learning.—War between France and Castile, Nov. 1.—Waltherus observed the vernal equinox in March 11, 8h. 5'
- 1479 The university of Upsal founded.—The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon united
- 1480 The Turks besiege Rhodes
- 1481 A great famine in France.—Savonarola at Ferrara, ob. 1498, æt. 46
- 1482 The coast of Guinea discovered by the Portuguese.—A court of inquisition established at Seville.—Jo. Picus, of Mirandola, ob. 1494, æt. 37
- 1483 A conspiracy in England against Richard.—Post-horses and stages established.—Measures of casks fixed by parliament
- 1484 Famine and pestilence raged in Denmark
- 1485 The battle of Bosworth, Aug. 21.—The union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—Demetrius Chalcondyles, ob. 1502
- 1486 War between the sultan of Egypt and the Turks.—The Russians subdue the kingdom of Casan.—Brazil discovered.—The globe Politian, ob. 1494, æt. 46.—Cap. de Good Hope discovered by Diast

- A. D.
 1487 The court of star-chamber instituted in England.—Hermolaus Barbarus, ob. 1493, æt. 39
 1488 The battle of Aubin, June 28, in which the French king defeats the duke of Brittany
 1489 Geographical maps and sea charts brought into England.—An earthquake at Constantinople.—The kingdom of Cyprus ceded to the Venetians.—William Gocwyn, ob. 1522, æt. 80
 1490 Poetry begins to flourish in Germany
 1491 The study of the Greek tongue introduced into England, by Grocyn.—Baptista Mantuanus, ob. 1516, æt. 68
 1492 Brittany re-united to the French crown.—The king of Spain granted a commission to Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, for making discoveries by sea, April 30.—Columbus sailed from Palos, in Spain, Aug. 3; first observed the variation of the needle, Sept. 14; discovered Guanahana, now Cat-Island, one of the Bahamas, Oct. 12th, O. S. 23d, N. S.—Columbus discovered Cuba, Oct. O. S. and Hayti, which he called Hispaniola, or little Spain, Dec. 6, O. S.—Peace between England and France.—Ferdinand expelled the Moors from Granada, after a possession of above 800 years.—Weights and measures fixed as they now are, and standards ordered to be kept in every town in England
 1493 Columbus built a fort at Navidad, in Hayti, where he left 3 officers and 38 men, and sailed to Spain.—The pope granted to Spain all the lands W. of a line 100 leagues west of the Azores, May 4.—Second voyage of Columbus, Sept. 25.—Columbus built Isabella on the north side of Hayti, December.—Monterrat discovered by Columbus.—Jo. Reuchlin, called Capnio, introduced the Hebrew and Greek languages into Germany, ob. 1521, æt. 67
 1494 Poyning's act passes in Ireland.—Algebra began to be known in Europe.—Columbus discovered Porto Rico, in the second voyage, and Jamaica, May 4.—John Cabot, a Venetian by birth, but residing at Bristol, in England, sailed under a commission from Henry VII, and discovered Prima Vista, or Newfoundland, 1494, or 1495
 1495 The king of France seized on the kingdom of Naples.—Algebra taught by a friar at Venice.—The diet of Worms for the peace of the empire.—The venereal disease introduced into Europe.—A treaty of commerce between Henry of England, and Philip, duke of Burgundy
 1496 The Jews and Moors banished out of Portugal.—John Colet, of London, ob. 1519, æt. 63.—Bartholomew Columbus, governor of Isabella, built New Isabella, on the south side of Hayti, and on the east bank of the river Ozama, to which he removed the colony.—Ch. Columbus returned to Spain, March.—Henry VII granted a commission to John Cabot, and his three sons, Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctius, to make discoveries of unknown countries, and to erect the king's banners on lands which they had already discovered, March 5
 1497 North America discovered by Americus

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 Vesputius.—Vasquez di Gama's expedition to the East Indies
 1498 The Walaehians ravage Poland, and carry off above 100,000 prisoners, whom they sold to the Turks.—King Henry gave a licence to John Cabot to take six vessels from any port for making discoveries, Feb. 3.—Sebastian Cabot sailed to America, discovered the land afterwards named Labrador, June 11, O. S. (22d), and ranged along the coast to Florida; he was then the first discoverer of the American continent, 1497 or 1498.—Ch. Columbus sailed from Spain, on his third voyage, May 30; discovered Trinidad, July 31, and the continent, now Terra Firma, August 1.—Alexander ab Alexandro, ob. 1521, æt. 60
 1499 War between the Turks and the Venetians.—Lewis XII takes possession of the Milanese.—Ojeda, who was with Columbus in his first voyage, accompanied by Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, sailed from Spain, May 20th, and in June discovered the continent of South America, and Americus had the address to give the continent his name.—Dr. Thomas Lynacre, ob. 1524
 1500 Brazil discovered by Petro A. Cabral, a Portuguese.—Vincent Y. Pinzon sailed southward, discovered the great river Maranon, which he called Amazon.—Florida discovered by John Cabot.—Bovadilla appointed governor of America, sent Columbus to Spain in chains, Aug. 23.—Cortereal, a Portuguese, sailed to Newfoundland, and gave name to Labrador.—Maximilian divides the empire into six circles.—Painting in chiaro oscuro discovered.—A great plague in England

The Sixteenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 1501 The tribunal of state inquisitors established at Venice.—Ishmael Sophi, of the sect of Ali, begins to reign in Persia.—Louis of France and Ferdinand of Castile seize on the kingdom of Naples.—Aldus Mantuanus, ob. 1513
 1502 St. Helena discovered.—The town of New Isabella being destroyed by a hurricane, was rebuilt on the west side of Ozama. (The name was afterwards changed to St. Domingo, and this is the oldest town in America).—Pomponatius of Mantua, ob. 1523, æt. 63.—Gonsalvo, called the great captain, ob. 1515, æt. 72
 1503 The battle of Ceriguole, April 28, which finished the French power in Naples.—Columbus, being acquitted, sailed on his fourth voyage, June 3; arrived at Hayti, June 29, sailed to the continent, discovered the bay of Honduras, also named Porto Bello, August to November.—Columbus shipwrecked on Jamaica.—Leonardo da Vinci, ob. 1520, æt. 75.—Cardinal Ximenes, ob. 1517, æt. 80.—Waltharius observed the summer solstice at Nuremberg, June 12, 12h. 46' 34".—The sun's apogee $\overline{9}^{\circ} 49'$
 1504 King Henry VII built a chapel at Westminster Abbey.—Columbus relieved, after

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- being almost a year at Jamaica, arrived at Hayti, and sailed for Spain, September 2, arrived at St. Lucar in December.—Gawin Douglas, ob. 1521
- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.—Two comets appeared.—Albert Durer of Nuremberg, ob. 1528, *æt.* 57.—Spinning with a distaff first taught in England by Bonvise, an Italian
- 1506 The academy of Frankfort on the Oder founded.—Adventurers from Biscay and the north of France began a fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.—Columbus died at Valladolid, aged fifty eight, May 20.—The sugar cane introduced into Hayti from the Canary islands about this time.—Ceylon discovered by the Portuguese.—Nicholas Machiavel, of Florence, ob. 1529
- 1507 Louis reduced the Genoese to subjection.—The island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.—Lewis Ariosto, of Ferrara, ob. 1533
- 1508 The league of Cambrai against the Venetians, December 10.—J. D. de Solis and V. A. Pinzon discovered the great river Paraguay, called also River of Plate or Silver.—Jodocus of Paris, ob. 1540, *æt.* 73
- 1509 The battle of Aiguadell, May 14, in which Louis defeats the Venetians.—The expedition of Ximenes to the coast of Barbary, May 26.—An earthquake at Constantinople, September 11.—Gardening and many plants introduced into England from the Netherlands
- 1510 Africans first introduced into Hayti for slaves.—Ojeda and Nicuesa began a settlement at the gulf of Darien.—Ovando settled Porto Rico, and Esquivel began a settlement on Jamaica.—Wormus observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 30''$.—The pope grants to Ferdinand the investiture of Naples, July 23
- 1511 The island of Cuba conquered by the Spaniards.—A league between the emperor, the pope, and the Venetians against the French, October 4.—Raphael, of Urbino, ob. 1520, *æt.* 37
- 1512 The battle of Ravenna, April 11.—John Ponce de Leon discovered and named Florida, from its being discovered on Easter-day, or feast of flowers.—Erasmus, ob. 1536, *æt.* 70
- 1513 War between Scotland and England.—The battle of Navarre, in which the Swiss defeat the French.—The battle of the Spurs, August 15th.—Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.—The battle of Flodden, September.—Sannazarus of Naples, ob. 1530
- 1514 Cannon bullets of stone, still in use.—War between the Ottoman empire and Persia.—Polydore Virgil, of Urbino, ob. 1555, *æt.* 80
- 1515 Copernicus observed the vernal equinox, March 11, 4h. 30' morn. at Fruemburg.—He observed Spica Virginis in $\Delta 17^{\circ} 3'$, and the sun's apogee in $\Delta 6^{\circ} 40'$.—The first polyglot Bible printed at Alcalá.—A battle between the French and Swiss at Marignan, September 13 and 14.—Ferdinand annexed the kingdom of

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- Navarre to that of Castile.—Conehus Agrippa, ob. 1534, *æt.* 48
- 1516 Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Algiers.—War between the Turks and Persians.—The treaty of Noyon, August 16.—Francis Guiccardin, ob. 1540, *æt.* 58
- 1517 The reformation begun in Germany by Luther.—ob. 1546, *æt.* 63.—The Lutherans terminate the kingdom of the mamlukes in Egypt.—Five books of the Annals of Tacitus found
- 1518 J. de Grijalva discovered Mexico and named it New Spain.—Zuinglius, ob. 1531
- 1519 Francis I and Charles V compete for the imperial throne.—Ferdinand Cortez sailed to Mexico, March; after some contests subdued Mexico, August 21.—Cardinal Bembo of Venice, ob. 1547, *æt.* 68
- 1520 War between Poland and Prussia.—Sweden and Denmark united.—An interview between the kings of England and France at Guisnes, June 4.—The edict of the holy junta formed in Spain.—Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, entered the strait now called by his name, November 20, proceeded to the Philippines, where he was killed with an arrow.—Ludovic Vives of Valentia, ob. 1536
- 1521 A league between the emperor and Henry VIII, against Francis I.—The diet of Worms, April 17.—The Turks take the grade, August.—A conspiracy of the nobles of Sweden against the nobility.—The title of "Defender of the faith" conferred on Henry VIII.—Copernicus of Thorn, in Prussia, ob. 1543, *æt.* 69
- 1522 The Turks take the island of Rhodes, December 26.—The first voyage round the world, by a ship of Magellan's squadron.—Michael Angelo, ob. 1564, *æt.* 62
- 1523 A league formed against Francis I, by the pope, the emperor, the Venetians, Sweden and Denmark dissolved.—Annoletus of Reggio, ob. June 1, 1590, *æt.* 70.—Paracelsus, ob. 1541, *æt.* 48.—Hops, carp, and turkeys introduced into England
- 1524 Clement Marot, ob. 1544, *æt.* 60.—Queen Katharine of England, ob. 1536, *æt.* 50
- 1525 The battle of Pavia, February 24, in which Francis I was made prisoner.—Jubeurmano, ob. 1546, *æt.* 54.—Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, ob. 1535
- 1526 The treaty of Madrid, January 14.—The inquisition established in Portugal.—The pope, Venetians, and French form a league against the emperor.—Lutheranism established in Denmark.—Paul de Vins, ob. 1552, *æt.* 70
- 1527 War between the pope and the viceroy of Naples.—The pope's territories invaded by the army of Charles V, and Rome taken and plundered, May 6th.—Boracina isles discovered.—Francis Rabelais of Chinon, ob. 1553, *æt.* 79
- 1528 Popery abolished in Sweden.—Francis challenges the emperor to single combat. A new form of government established in Genoa by Andrew Doria (ob. 1560, *æt.* 93).—Olaus Magna, ob. 1544, *æt.* 72
- 1529 The diet of Spire, March 15, against the

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reformers from which the name of "protestants" begins.—The peace of Cambray, August 5, between Charles and Francis.—The Turks besiege Vienna, and are repulsed.—J. Geo. Trissino, of Vicenza, ob. 1550

1530 The diet of Augsburg, June 25.—The union of the protestants at Smalcald, December 22.—The secretary of state's office instituted in England.—Parochial registers first appointed.—Martin Bucer of Schlesstat. ob. 1551, *æt.* 60

1531 Post-offices in England.—Pizarro, with Almagro and Luque, invaded Peru.—A great earthquake at Lisbon.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, August 25, 9h. 18' A. M.; ascending node \odot $19^{\circ} 28'$; inclin. $17^{\circ} 56'$; retrograde.—Hieron. Vida, ob. 1566

1532 The court of sessions instituted in Scotland.—Pizarro founded St. Michael, the first Spanish colony in Peru.—Peace between the emperor and the German princes, July 23.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, October 20, 10h. 12' A. M.; ascending node Π $20^{\circ} 27'$; inclin. $32^{\circ} 36'$; direct.—Treaty of Nuremberg, August 2.—Lilio Giraldi, of Rome, ob. 1552, *æt.* 74

1533 Papal authority abolished in England.—Pizarro took Cuzco, the capital of Peru, after having taken Atahualpa, the Inca, and put him to death.—An insurrection of the anabaptists in Westphalia.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, June 17, 7h. 30' A. M.; ascending node \odot $5^{\circ} 44'$; inclin. $35^{\circ} 40'$; retrograde.—Ignatius Loyola, ob. July 31, 1556, *æt.* 66.—Curtains introduced into England from Zante

1534 Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Tunis.—The pope's sentence censuring the marriage of Henry VIII.—The reformation takes place in England, March 30.—Julius Cæsar Scaliger, ob. 1558, *æt.* 75.—Ann Bullen, queen of England, ob. 1536

1535 The reformation introduced in Ireland.—Charles V's expedition into Africa ends, August 14.—The society of the jesuits formed.—Archbishop Cranmer, ob. 1555, *æt.* 67.—Barbarossa, the Turkish general, ob. 1547

1536 James king of Scotland's expedition into France.—A league between Solyman and Francis against Charles V.—John Leland, ob. 1552.—Jane Seymour, queen of England, ob. 1537

1537 Fracastorius, ob. 1563, *æt.* 71

1538 A truce for ten years, concluded at Nice, between Charles and Francis, which lasts four years, June 18.—Peter Arctina dies at Venice, 1556, *æt.* 65

1539 A rebellion at Ghent, which occasions Charles V to pass through France.—The Bible printed in English.—The ancient constitution of the cortez in Spain subverted by Charles V.—Six hundred and forty-five monasteries and religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.—John Seidan, ob. 1456.—Ann of Cleves, queen of England, divorced 1540

1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot.—The order of knights of St. John abolished.—Copernicus ob-

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served the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 8''$, September 27.—The society of jesuits established.—Robert Stephens, ob. 1559, *æt.* 56.—Catharine Howard, queen of England, ob. 1542.—Tindal being burnt for heresy, his Bible was revised by Coverdale, afterwards bishop of Exeter, and archbishop Cranmer, and published by authority

1541 Solyman reduced Hungary to the form of a province.—Charles V besieged Algiers, October 21.—Melancthon, ob. 1560, *æt.* 64

1542 A treaty between Solyman and Francis I against Charles V.—Japan discovered.—Hier. Wolsius, ob. 1580, *æt.* 64.—The English invade Scotland, and defeat the Scots at Solway Moss, November 23.—Titian Vecelli, ob. 1576, *æt.* 99

1543 Iron cannon and mortars made in England.—A league between Henry and Charles V against Francis I.—The academy of Verona founded.—California discovered.—Pins brought from France, and first used in England.—Pins used by ladies instead of skewers.—John Calvin, of Noyon, ob. 1564, *æt.* 68.—Catharine Parr, queen of England

1544 The battle of Cerisoles, April 11, in which the French defeated the imperialists.—The crown of Sweden declared to be hereditary.—A treaty of peace between the emperor and Francis I, at Cressy, September 18.—The reformed religion authorised in Sweden.—Iron first cast in England.—Adrian Turnebus, of Audele, near Rouen, ob. 1566, *æt.* 53

1545 Civil commotions in Scotland.—The English defeated by the Scots at Ancrum-Muir.—The council of Trent begins, and continues eighteen years.—Needles first made in England.—Conrad Gesner, of Zurich, ob. 1663, *æt.* 49

1546 A league between the emperor and the pope against the protestants.—Socinianism sprung up in Italy.—Camerarius of Bamberg, ob. 1574, *æt.* 75

1547 The elector of Saxony defeated by the emperor at Mulberg, April 24.—A conspiracy against the government of Genoa.—The Scots defeated by the English at Pinkey, September 10.—The interest of money settled at ten *per cent.* in England.—Hieronimus Cardan, ob. 1575, *æt.* 75

1548 War between the Turks and Persians.—The reformation advances in Poland.—Jo. Genesis de Sepulveda, the peripatetic, and restorer of learning in Spain, ob. 1572, *æt.* 81

1550 The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in the house of commons.—The bank of Venice established about this time.—Iron bullets first used in England

1551 A league between Henry II and Maurice duke of Saxony, against the emperor.—Annibal Caro, of Itria, ob. 1566, *æt.* 59

1552 The treaty of Passau between Charles and the protestants, July 31.—Books of astronomy and geometry destroyed in England, under a charge of magic.—The Book of Common Prayer confirmed by act of parliament.—The corsair Dragut defeated by Doria before Naples.—Paul Manutius, ob. 1574, *æt.* 62

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- being almost a year at Jamaica, arrived at Hayti, and sailed for Spain, September 2, arrived at St. Lucar in December.—Gawin Douglas, ob. 1521
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- 1506 The academy of Frankfort on the Oder founded.—Adventurers from Biscay and the north of France began a fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.—Columbus died at Valladolid, aged fifty-eight, May 20.—The sugar cane introduced into Hayti from the Canary islands about this time.—Ceylon discovered by the Portuguese.—Nicholas Machiavel, of Florence, ob. 1529
- 1507 Louis reduced the Genoese to subjection.—The island of Madagascar discovered by the Portuguese.—Lewis Ariosto, of Ferrara, ob. 1533
- 1508 The league of Cambray against the Venetians, December 10.—J. D. de Sida and V. Y. Pinzon discovered the great river Paraguay, called also River of Plate or Silver.—Johannes of Paris, ob. 1540, æt. 73
- 1509 The battle of Aignadel, May 14, in which Louis defeats the Venetians.—The expedition of Ximenes to the coast of Barbary, May 26.—An earthquake at Constantinople, September 13.—Gardening and many plants introduced into England from the Netherlands
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- 1512 The battle of Ravenna, April 11.—John Ponce de Leon discovered and named Florida, from its being discovered on Easter-day, or feast of flowers.—Erasmus, ob. 1536, æt. 70
- 1513 War between Scotland and England.—The battle of Navarre, in which the Swiss defeat the French.—The battle of the Spurs, August 16th.—Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the South Sea or Pacific Ocean.—The battle of Flodden, September.—Sannazarus of Naples, ob. 1530
- 1514 Cannon bullets of stone, still in use.—War between the Ottoman empire and Persia.—Polydore Virgil, of Urbino, ob. 1555, æt. 80
- 1515 Copernicus observed the vernal equinox, March 11, 4h. 30' morn. at Frauenberg.—He observed Spica Virginis in $\approx 17^{\circ} 3' 2''$, and the sun's apogee in $\approx 6^{\circ} 40'$.—The first polyglot Bible printed at Alcalá.—A battle between the French and Swiss at Marignan, September 13 and 14.—Ferdinand annexed the kingdom of

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- 1517 The reformation began in Germany by Luther—ob. 1546, æt. 63.—The Luthers terminate the kingdom of the mamlukes in Egypt.—Five books of the Annals of Tacitus found
- 1518 J. de Grijalva discovered Mexico and named it New Spain.—Zuinglius, ob. 1511
- 1519 Francis I and Charles V competitor for the imperial throne.—Fernando Cortez sailed to Mexico, March; after some contests subdued Mexico, August 13.—Cardinal Bembo of Venice, ob. 1547, æt. 68
- 1520 War between Poland and Prussia.—Sweden and Denmark united.—An interdict between the kings of England and France at Guisnes, June 4.—The edification of the holy junta formed in Spain.—Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, entered the strait now called by his name, November 1, proceeded to the Philippines, where he was killed with an arrow.—Ludovicus Vives of Valencia, ob. 1536
- 1521 A league between the emperor and Henry VIII, against Francis I.—The diet of Worms, April 17.—The Turks take the grade, August.—A conspiracy of the king of Sweden against the nobility.—The title of "Defender of the faith" conferred on Henry VIII.—Copernicus of Prussia, ob. 1543, æt. 60
- 1522 The Turks take the island of Rhodes, December 26.—The first voyage round the world, by a ship of Magellan's squadron.—Michael Angelo, ob. 1564, æt. 59
- 1523 A league formed against Francis I. by the pope, the emperor, the Venetians, Sweden and Denmark dissolved.—Paracelsus of Reggio, ob. June 1, 1590, æt. 70.—Paracelsus, ob. 1541, æt. 48.—Hips carp, and turkies introduced into England
- 1524 Clement Marot, ob. 1544, æt. 60.—Queen Katharine of England, ob. 1536, æt. 35
- 1525 The battle of Pavia, February 24, in which Francis I was made prisoner.—Julio Romano, ob. 1546, æt. 54.—Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, ob. 1535
- 1526 The treaty of Madrid, January 14.—The inquisition established in Portugal.—The pope, Venetians, and French form a league against the emperor.—Lutheranism established in Denmark.—Paul Verinus, ob. 1552, æt. 70
- 1527 War between the pope and the vicary of Naples.—The pope's territories invaded by the army of Charles V, and Rome taken and plundered, May 6th.—Borja da isles discovered.—Francis Rabelan of Chinon, ob. 1553, æt. 70
- 1528 Popery abolished in Sweden.—Francis challenges the emperor to single combat. A new form of government established in Genoa by Andrew Doria (ob. 1560, æt. 93).—Olavius Magna, ob. 1544, æt. 72
- 1529 The diet of Spire, March 15, against the

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- 1530 The diet of Augsburg, June 25.—The union of the protestants at Smalcaid, December 22.—The secretary of state's office instituted in England.—Parochial registers first appointed.—Martin Bucer of Schelestat, ob. 1551, *æt.* 60
- 1531 Post-offices in England.—Pizarro, with Almagro and Luque, invaded Peru.—A great earthquake at Lisbon.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, August 23, 9h. 18' A. M.; ascending node \odot 10° 23'; incl. 17° 56'; retrograde.—Hieron. Vida, ob. 1566
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- 1534 Barbarossa seizes the kingdom of Tunis.—The pope's sentence censuring the marriage of Henry VIII.—The reformation takes place in England, March 30.—Julius Cæsar Scaliger, ob. 1553, *æt.* 75.—Ann Bullen, queen of England, ob. 1536
- 1535 The reformation introduced in Ireland.—Charles V's expedition into Africa ends, August 14.—The society of the jesuits formed.—Archbishop Cranmer, ob. 1555, *æt.* 67.—Barbarossa, the Turkish general, ob. 1547
- 1536 James king of Scotland's expedition into France.—A league between Solyman and Francis against Charles V.—John Leland, ob. 1552.—Jane Seymour, queen of England, ob. 1537
- 1537 Fracastorius, ob. 1553, *æt.* 71
- 1538 A truce for ten years, concluded at Nice, between Charles and Francis, which lasts four years, June 18.—Peter Arctin dies at Venice, 1556, *æt.* 65
- 1539 A rebellion at Ghent, which occasions Charles V to pass through France.—The Bible printed in English.—The ancient constitution of the cortex in Spain subverted by Charles V.—Six hundred and forty-five monasteries and religious houses suppressed in England and Wales.—John Steidan, ob. 1456.—Ann of Cleves, queen of England, divorced 1540
- 1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot.—The order of knights of St. John abolished.—Copernicus ob-
- A. D. served the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 28' 8", September 27.—The society of jesuits established.—Robert Stephens, ob. 1559, *æt.* 56.—Catharine Howard, queen of England, ob. 1542.—Tindal being burnt for heresy, his Bible was revised by Coverdale, afterwards bishop of Exeter, and archbishop Cranmer, and published by authority
- 1541 Solyman reduced Hungary to the form of a province.—Charles V besieged Algiers, October 21.—Melancthon, ob. 1560, *æt.* 64
- 1542 A treaty between Solyman and Francis I against Charles V.—Japan discovered.—Hier. Wolsius, ob. 1580, *æt.* 64.—The English invade Scotland, and defeat the Scots at Solway Moss, November 23.—Titian Vecelli, ob. 1576, *æt.* 99
- 1543 Iron cannon and mortars made in England.—A league between Henry and Charles V against Francis I.—The academy of Verona founded.—California discovered.—Pins brought from France, and first used in England.—Pins used by ladies instead of skewers.—John Calvin, of Noyon, ob. 1564, *æt.* 88.—Catharine Parr, queen of England
- 1544 The battle of Cerisoles, April 11, in which the French defeated the imperialists.—The crown of Sweden declared to be hereditary.—A treaty of peace between the emperor and Francis I, at Cressy, September 18.—The reformed religion authorized in Sweden.—Iron first cast in England.—Adrian Turnebus, of Andeli, near Rouen, ob. 1568, *æt.* 53
- 1545 Civil commotions in Scotland.—The English defeated by the Scots at Ancrum-Muir.—The council of Trent begins, and continues eighteen years.—Needles first made in England.—Conrad Gesner, of Zurich, ob. 1605, *æt.* 49
- 1546 A league between the emperor and the pope against the protestants.—Socinianism sprung up in Italy.—Camerarius of Bamberg, ob. 1574, *æt.* 75
- 1547 The elector of Saxony defeated by the emperor at Mulberg, April 24.—A conspiracy against the government of Genoa.—The Scots defeated by the English at Pinkey, September 10.—The interest of money settled at ten *per cent.* in England.—Hieronimus Cardan, ob. 1575, *æt.* 75
- 1548 War between the Turks and Persians.—The reformation advances in Poland.—Jo. Genesius de Sepulveda, the peripatetic, and restorer of learning in Spain, ob. 1572, *æt.* 81
- 1550 The eldest sons of peers first permitted to sit in the house of commons.—The bank of Venice established about this time.—Iron bullets first used in England
- 1551 A league between Henry II and Maurice duke of Saxony, against the emperor.—Annibal Caro, of Istria, ob. 1566, *æt.* 59
- 1552 The treaty of Passau between Charles and the protestants, July 31.—Books of astronomy and geometry destroyed in England, under a charge of magic.—The Book of Common Prayer confirmed by act of parliament.—The corsair Dragut defeated by Doria before Naples.—Paul Manutius, ob. 1574, *æt.* 62

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- 1553 Poperay restored in England by queen Mary.—Servetus executed in Geneva.—Edward VI dies, July 6, *æt.* 16.—Cardinal Pole, *ob.* 1558
- 1554 The French invade the Low Countries.—The Russians subdue the kingdom of Astracan.—Mary, of England, marries Philip of Spain.—Casta Ivetro of Modena, *ob.* 1571, *æt.* 66
- 1555 The peace of religion established in Germany, September 25.—A league between the pope and the king of France against the Spaniards, December 16.—Fred. Comandini of Urbino, *ob.* 1575, *æt.* 66
- 1556 A comet appeared; its perihelion, April 22, 8h 3 A. M.; ascending node $11^{\circ} 25'$ $42''$; inclin. $32^{\circ} 6' 30''$; direct.—The Turks ravage Corfica.—Charles resigns his crown to Philip, January 6
- 1557 Charles retired to a monastery, February 24.—Glass first manufactured in England.—Philip defeats the French at St. Quintin, August 10.—Onuphrius Panvinius, *ob.* 1563, *æt.* 39
- 1558 Calais taken by the French, January 8.—Queen Mary dies, November 17.—The reformed religion authorized in England.—Ronsard, *ob.* 1585, *æt.* 61
- 1559 The peace of Château-Cambresis.—The tranquillity of Europe restored.—The queen regent of Scotland opposes the reformation, and persecutes the reformers.—George Buchanan, of Dunbartonshire, *ob.* 1582, *æt.* 76.—Silk stockings first worn by Henry II, of France, at his sister's wedding
- 1560 The conspiracy at Amboise begins the civil war in France.—Philip removes his court from Toledo to Madrid.—A treaty between Elizabeth and the protestants in Scotland, at Berwick, February 27.—The presbyterian form of government established in Scotland.—The Geneva translation was printed at Geneva
- 1561 The discord between Elizabeth and Mary commences.—Queen Mary arrives in Scotland, after an absence of thirteen years.—Livonia ceded to Poland.—Camaens, of Lisbon, *ob.* 1579, *æt.* 50.—The art of knitting stockings with needles introduced into England from Spain.—Queen Elizabeth first wore silk stockings; before this time princes wore cloth hose
- 1562 The battle of Dreux, December 19, in which the duke of Guise defeated the prince of Condé.—Peter Ramus, *ob.* 1572.—The use of cambric and lawn introduced the art of starching
- 1563 War between Sweden and Denmark.—The council of Trent terminates, December 4.—Orleans besieged by the duke of Guise, February 6.—The Escorial in Spain built.—Slave trade begun with England.—Orosius of Lisbon, *ob.* August 20th, 1590, *æt.* 74.—Knives first made in England
- 1564 The beginning of the year fixed to January 1, in France.—Peace between France and England, April 9.—Starching taught by Mrs. Dinghen, a Flemish lady, at the price of four pounds for the art
- 1565 The revolt of the Low Countries.—The Turks attack Malta.—Tintoret of Venice, *ob.* 1594, *æt.* 83
- 1566 The thirty-nine articles of the church of

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- England established.—The Tartars invade Hungary.—Theodore Beza, of Vezelay, *ob.* 1604, *æt.* 86
- 1567 Queen Mary espoused Bethwell, May 15.—The duke of Alva begins his operations in Flanders.—The battle of St. Denis, between the prince of Condé and Montmorency, November 10.—Civil commotions in Sweden.—Jas. Cajas of Toulouse, *ob.* 1590, *æt.* 68
- 1568 Queen Mary defeated in the battle of Glasgow, May 13; retires into England and is imprisoned.—The Moors in Spain revolt.—The exercise of the reformed religion allowed in the Low Countries.—Geronimus of Toledo, *ob.* 1581, *æt.* 56.—Archbishop Parker's translation, or the bishop's Bible, was printed in 1568; these translations, revised and corrected by forty-seven men appointed by James, were first published in 1611; this is our present copy
- 1569 The battle of Jarnac, May 13; of Montmor, between the duke of Anjou and the Huguenots, October 3
- 1570 A league between Spain, Venice, and the Roman see against the Ottoman Porte.—The peace of Germain-le-Lay, in favour of the Huguenots, August 15.—Gairolus Sigonius, *ob.* 1585, *æt.* 60
- 1571 The isle of Cyprus taken by the Turks.—The battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, in which the Turks are defeated.—Henry Stephens, *ob.* 1598, *æt.* 70.—Book-keeping by double entry began in England.—Turkies a great rarity at the reign of Charles IX of France
- 1572 The massacre of the protestants at Paris on Sunday, August 24.—Cornelius Gemma observes a bright new star in Cassiopeia
- 1573 War in France against the protestants.—The prince of Hesse observed the vernal equinox, March 10, 6h. 29 P. M. at the *æt.* 51.—Paul Veronese, *ob.* 1588, *æt.* 51
- 1574 The siege of Leyden by the Spaniards.—Sebastian of Portugal makes an expedition into Africa against the Moorish Montaigne, *ob.* 1592, *æt.* 59
- 1575 The university of Leyden founded.—The Turks invade and ravage Russia.—Ferdinand Hotomanus, *ob.* 1590, *æt.* 65
- 1576 The league begins in France upon the edict of pacification, and the protestants allowed the exercise of their religion in France.—A civil war ensues.—Palazzo
- 1577 Drake undertakes a voyage round the world, and returns November 3, 1580.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 21, 6h. 6 A. M. ascending node $90^{\circ} 25' 52''$; inclin. $74^{\circ} 32' 49''$; retrograde.—Jas. Douss, *ob.* 1604, *æt.* 69
- 1578 The first treaty of alliance between England and the States General, Jan. 1.—A long and bloody war between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The Moors defeat the Portuguese at Alcasar, Aug. 4.—Cardinal Barunius, *ob.* 1607, *æt.* 69.—Turks brought into England from Constantinople
- 1579 Jan. 23d, the union of Utrecht, which begins the republic of Holland.—Blaeu sent a man to Persia to learn the art of dyeing carpets

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 1580 Philip of Spain seizes the kingdom of Portugal.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Nov. 29th, 3h. 0' A. M.—ascending node Ψ $18^{\circ} 57' 20''$ —inclin. $64^{\circ} 40'$ —direct.—Peter Pithou, ob. 1596.—Coaches introduced into England by the earl of Arundel
 1581 An edict of the United Provinces against Philip, July 26th.—Copper money introduced into France.—Jos. Scaliger, of Agen, ob. 1609, *æt.* 69
 1582 The Julian calendar reformed by pope Gregory. New style introduced into Catholic countries, Oct. 5th reckoned Oct. 15th.—Christopher Clavius of Bamberg, ob. 1612, *æt.* 75
 1583 The first proposal of settling a colony in America.—Torquado Tasso of Sorrento, ob. 1595, *æt.* 51.—Pippins introduced into England
 1584 Raleigh discovered Virginia.—Cape Breton discovered.—The prince of Orange murdered at Delft, June 30.—Tycho observed the vernal equinox, March 10, 1h. 56' P. M. at Uraniburg.—Edmund Spenser of London, ob. 1598
 1585 Drake takes Carthage.—Greenland discovered.—Coaches first used in England.—The treaty of Nonsuch between England and the States-General, Aug. 10.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Sept. 28th, 7h. 20' A. M.—ascending node Ψ $7^{\circ} 42' 30''$ —inclin. $6^{\circ} 4'$ —direct.—Sir Philip Sidney of Ireland, ob. 1586, *æt.* 32
 1586 Babington's conspiracy against queen Elizabeth.—Cavendish's first voyage to circumnavigate the globe.—Tycho Brahe, ob. Oct. 24, 1601, *æt.* 55.—Tobacco introduced into England
 1587 Queen Mary beheaded, Feb. 8.—The battle of Coutras, Oct. 20th, in which the king of Navarre defeated the duke de Joyeuse.—Drake burned a fleet in the bay of Cadiz
 1588 The Spanish armada destroyed, July 27th.—First newspaper in England, dated July 28.—Tycho observed the summer solstice, June 11th, 1h. 36' P. M. at Uraniburg.—The sun's apogee in Ω $5^{\circ} 30' 0''$ —The duke of Guise, &c. assassinated at Blois, Dec. 23, *æt.* 38.—Duelling with small swords introduced into England.—Bomb-shells invented at Venloo.—Henrico Catharino Davila, ob. 1631, *æt.* 55
 1589 A conspiracy against James, king of Scotland, by Huntly, Crawford, &c.—Peace between the Turks and Persians.—Drake's expedition to Spain and Portugal.—Henry III murdered by James Clement, at Saint-Cloud, Aug. 2, *æt.* 38.—Justus Lipsius, ob. 1606, *æt.* 58.
 1590 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Jan. 20th, 3h. 45' P. M.—ascending node Ψ $15^{\circ} 30' 40''$ —inclin. $29^{\circ} 40' 40''$ —retrograde.—Telescopes invented by Janssen, a spectacle-maker in Germany.—An earthquake at Vienna, Sept. 5.—The art of weaving stockings invented by Lee of Cambridge.—The battle of Ivry, which ruined the league, March 4.—Stephen Pasquier, ob. 1615, *æt.* 81

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 1591 The university of Dublin first brought into Europe 1624, *æt.* 87
 1592 Presbyterian church government established by act of parliament in Scotland.—Falkland isles discovered
 1593 Bothwell's conspiracy against king James. A comet appeared—its perihelion, July 9th, 1^o 38' A. M.—ascending node Ψ $14^{\circ} 14' 15''$ —inclin. $87^{\circ} 58'$ —retrograde. A great plague in London. Cardinal Perron of Paris, ob. 1618, *æt.* 63
 1594 The Jesuits expelled France.—The bank of England incorporated.—Byrgius observed the obliquity of the ecliptic $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$ —Isaac Casaubon of Geneva, ob. 1614, *æt.* 55
 1595 Drake's expedition against the isthmus of Darien.—Tycho Brahe observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$ —Mendana and Quiros make discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—The Russians make the first discoveries in Siberia.—Caribbee isles discovered.—Shakspeare of Stratford, ob. 1616, *æt.* 63.—First English ships so large as 800 tons built
 1596 Calais taken by the Spaniards from the French.—A great earthquake at Japan.—The English defeat the Spanish fleet, and take Cadiz.—A treaty with England, France, and Holland, at the Hague, against Spain, Oct. 31.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, July 23d, 7^o 55' A. M.—ascending node Ψ $12^{\circ} 12' 30''$ —inclin. $55^{\circ} 12'$ —retrograde.—The Stella Mira in the neck of the Whale was observed by David Fabricius, Aug. 13th.—Auffibal Caracci, ob. 1609, *æt.* 40
 1597 Watches brought to England from Germany.—The Turks invade Hungary.—Cervantes of Alcalá, ob. April 23, 1616, *æt.* 69
 1598 Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland.—The edict of Nantes in April.—The peace of Vervins, April 22d.—President de Thou of Paris, ob. 1617, *æt.* 64
 1599 Tycho observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, March 24th, 10^o 20' A. M.—Sir Henry Saville of Bradley, ob. 1622, *æt.* 72
 1600 Gowrie's conspiracy in Scotland.—The English East India company established.—The battle of Newport, July 2d, between Maurice and Albert.—A changeable star in the neck of the Swan discovered by Jansenius.—St. Helena first possessed by England.—William Camden of London, ob. 1632, *æt.* 72

The Seventeenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Era.

- 1601 The siege of Ostend begins, June 25th.—Spain invades Ireland, Sept. 21st.—Lord chancellor Bacon, ob. 1626, *æt.* 66
 1602 Byron's conspiracy detected and punished.—Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.—Father Paul Sarpi of Venice, ob. 1623, *æt.* 71
 1603 Manufactures of crystal established in France.—A league between France and England. Queen Elizabeth dies, March

- 24th, et. 70.—The crowns of England and Scotland united.—Weekly bills of mortality in London kept and still extant.—Gruterus of Antwerp, ob. 1627, et. 66
- 1604 Ostend taken after a siege of three years, Sept. 30.—A new translation of the Bible ordered.—Peace concluded between England and Spain.—A dispute between the pope and the Venetians concerning the privileges of the clergy.—The French established a colony in Canada.—A bright new star discovered near the right foot of Serpentarius, in September, by Kepler; which disappeared in the space of a year.—Malherbe of Caen, ob. 1628, et. 73
- 1605 The gun-powder plot, Nov. 5th.—Marini, ob. 1625, et. 56
- 1606 A truce of twenty years between the empire and the Ottoman Porte.—Papirius Masso, ob. 1611
- 1607 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 16th, 3h 50' P. M.—ascending node δ $20^{\circ} 21'$ —inclin. $17^{\circ} 2'$ —retrograde.—Hudson's bay discovered.—Boccalini
- 1608 Colonies sent from England to Virginia.—The cold and frost extreme in the winter.—Galileo of Pisa, ob. Jan. 8, 1642, et. 78.—Manufacture of alum began in England
- 1609 A truce between the Spaniards and Dutch.—The independence of the United Provinces acknowledged, March 30, O. S.—Bank of Amsterdam instituted.—Helvicus, ob. 1617, et. 36
- 1610 The Persians defeated the Turks near Babylon.—War between Russia and Poland.—Thermometers invented by Drebbel, a Dutchman.—900,000 Moors banished out of Spain.—Galileo first observed three of Jupiter's satellites, Jan. 7.—Longomontanus, observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, Aug. 12th, 12h. 0' P. M.—Andrew du Chesne, ob. 1648, et. 56
- 1611 War between Denmark and Sweden.—The order of baronets instituted in England, May 22.—An earthquake at Constantinople.—200,000 persons died there of the plague.—Peace concluded between the Turks and the Persians.—Lopez de Vega of Madrid, ob. Aug. 27, 1633, et. 72
- 1612 A lucid spot in Andromeda's girdle first observed by Simon Marius.—The Russians defeat the Poles in Muscovy.—The English unsuccessfully attempt to discover a northern passage to China.—The French make a settlement in the island of Margua.—Ben Jouson, ob. 1638, et. 65
- 1613 Peace concluded between Denmark and Sweden.—John Kepler of Weil, ob. 1630, et. 59
- 1614 Logarithms invented by baron Napier of Scotland, ob. 1617, et. 67.—A British colony established in Virginia
- 1615 Peace between the Turks and the Imperialists.—The Jews ordered to leave France.—John Barclay of Pont-A-Mousson, ob. 1621, et. 38
- 1616 A civil war in France.—The settlement of Virginia by sir Walter Raleigh.—King James restores Flushing, the Brille, &c. to the Dutch.—Cape Horn first sailed
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- round.—Sir Robert Cotton of Denton, ob. 1631, et. 61
- 1617 Peace concluded between Sweden and Russia.—Peace between the Venetians and the house of Austria.—Dominiquino, ob. 1641, et. 60
- 1618 Peace concluded between Poland and Russia.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, October 30th, 11h. 37', A. M.—ascending node δ $16^{\circ} 1'$ —inclin. $37^{\circ} 34'$ —direct.—A horrible conspiracy at Venice detected.—The battle of Ardeville between the Turks and Persians.—The synod of Dort begins November 1, and continues till April 26, 1619.—Fabri de Persec, ob. 1637, et. 57
- 1619 The circulation of the blood discovered by Harvey, ob. 1657, et. 80.—A war of sixty years commences in Germany, Aug. 16
- 1620 The English make a settlement at Maine.—Copper money first used in England.—The island of Barbadoes discovered by sir William Courteen.—The Bohemians defeated by the Imperialists at Prague, October 30, O. S. by which the elector Palatine lost his electorate.—Nations united to France.—Coining with a die first used in England.—Guilio Bhenico
- 1621 War between Spain and Holland renewed after a truce of 12 years.—A civil war in France with the Huguenots, lasts 6 years.—War between Poland and the Ottoman Porte.—The Dutch establish the settlement of Batavia.—The two parties of whigs and Tories formed in England.—Gaspar Barthius, ob. 1648, et. 71
- 1622 The Imperialists reduce the Palatinate.—Heidelberg taken by the emperor, and the famous library sent to Rome, Sept. 16.—Peter Paul Rubens of Antwerp, ob. 1640, et. 63
- 1623 The Knights of Nova Scotia instituted.—The English factory massacred by the Dutch at Amboyna.—Sir Henry Spelman, ob. 1641
- 1624 The Dutch defeat the Spanish fleet near Lima.—The Turks besiege Bagdad, and are repulsed.—Cardinal Bentivoglio, ob. 1644, et. 65
- 1625 A plague in England.—King James deposes Theobald's, March 27, et. 59.—Disputes between Charles I and the house of commons.—The first English settlement in the West Indies.—The Spaniards take Breda in the Low Countries.—Peace between Ferdinand of Hungary and the sultan.—John Meursius, ob. 1637, et. 60
- 1626 Peace between the Huguenots and the king of France, Feb. 5, N. S.—War renewed the following year.—A league of the protestant princes against the emperor.—Gerard John Vossius, ob. 1684, et. 73
- 1627 War between England and France.—Erasmus Puteanus, ob. 1646, et. 72
- 1628 The Turks invade Persia.—The duke of Buckingham murdered, Aug. 23.—Roche taken by Lewis XIII, Oct. 18, O. S.—Quevedo, ob. 1647
- 1629 Charles I dissolves the English parliament, March 10; nine members imprisoned.

- A. D. March 4, for their speeches.—Peace between Germany and Denmark.—The edict of pacification at Nimèze, July 4, O. S.—A truce between Sweden and Poland, for six years, Sept. 5, O. S.—Gustavus Adolphus enters Germany.—Peace between France and England.—Bahama isles discovered.—Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, ob. 1651
- 1630 Gazettes first published in Venice.—The treaty of Stockholm, between England and Sweden, May 31.—War between Spain and Germany.—The Turks invade Poland.—Grotius, of Delft, ob. 1645, æt. 62
- 1631 A treaty between France and Sweden, Jan. 13, O. S.—Gassendi first observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, Nov. 17, 9h. 57', A. M.—The battle of Leipsic, August 28, O. S. in which the Swedes defeat the Imperialists.—Archbishop Usher, ob. 1655, æt. 75.—The miling of coin first practised in England
- 1632 War between the Danes and Swedes, and between the Swedes and the Imperialists, who are defeated by the former at Lutzen, Nov. 6, O. S. where Gustavus Adolphus is killed.—A great eruption of Vesuvius.—Antigua settled by the English.—Gab. Naudé, ob. 1653
- 1633 Galileo condemned by the inquisition at Rome.—Louisiana discovered by the French.—First saw-mill in England, erected by a Dutchman.—Anthony Vandyke, of Antwerp, ob. 1641, æt. 42
- 1634 War between Prussia and Poland.—The Swedes defeated at the battle of Northgen, Nov. 26, O. S. by the king of Hungary.—John Selden, of Salvington, ob. 1654, æt. 70
- 1635 The French academy established at Paris.—A long and bloody war begins between France and Spain.—A treaty between France and Holland, Feb. 8.—Regular posts established in Great Britain.—The bank of Rotterdam established.—Gassendi, ob. 1655, æt. 66
- 1636 A treaty between Lewis XIII and the queen of Sweden, March 10, O. S.—A truce of 26 years between Poland and Sweden.—The Swedes defeat the Imperialists at Wistock, Oct. 4, O. S.—Cassini observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk at Thury, Nov. 11, 10h. 43', A. M.—Descartes, ob. 1650, æt. 54
- 1637 The Scots withdraw their allegiance from Charles I.—The polemoscope invented by Hevelius.—A bloody war commences between the Poles and the Cossacs in the Ukraine.—A league between Spain and Denmark against Sweden.—An insurrection of the protestants in Hungary.—The prince of Orange takes Brda, Sept. 26, O. S.—Hampden condemned and sentenced to pay a tax, imposed by Charles I.—Famianus Strada, ob. 1649
- 1638 The Turks take Bagdad, Jan. 6.—Two battles of Rheinfeld, Feb. 13 and 21, O. S.—The solemn league and covenant in Scotland, against episcopacy.—Petavius, ob. 1652, æt. 69
- 1639 The Imperialists defeat the French at Thionville, May 27, O. S.—Horrox observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disk, at Liverpool, Nov. 24, O. S. 3h. 15', P. M.—Voiture, of Amiens, ob. 1648
- 1640 The Scots invade England, Aug. 10, O. S.—A conference between the English and Scots commissioners at Rippon, Oct. 2.—The duke of Braganza recovers the independence of Portugal.—The long parliament in England met, Nov. 5.—Bows and arrows, and stones for shot as well as iron, still used.—Balzac, of Angoulême, ob. 1654
- 1641 The earl of Strafford beheaded, May 12.—The massacre of the protestants in Ireland, Oct. 23.—The sugar-cane brought to Barbadoes from Brazil, where it had been introduced from the Canaries.—Chillingworth, of Oxford, ob. 1644, æt. 42
- 1642 Peace between the Imperialists and the Turks.—The Swedes defeat the Imperialists at Leipsic, Oct. 3, O. S.—King Charles demands the five members, and the civil war begins.—His army defeated at Edgehill, Oct. 23.—The Imperialists defeat the French at Tuttlingen, Nov. 15, O. S.—Tasman makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—Salmasius, ob. 1653
- 1643 Bristol surrenders to prince Rupert, July 26.—The siege of Gloucester raised, Sept. 5.—The first battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, in which the army of Charles I is defeated.—The Tartars invade China, and in the following year effect a revolution.—The royal academy of painting founded by Lewis XIV.—Barometers invented by Torricelli.—The prince of Condé defeats the Spaniards at Rocroy, May 9, O. S.—Walker's plot in England detected, May 31.—Nicholas Poussin, of Amely, in Normandy, ob. 1656, æt. 62
- 1644 A revolution in China.—The Swedes defeat the Imperialists in Bohemia, Feb. 25, O. S.—Cromwell defeats the army of Charles I, at Marston-moor, July 2.—Earl of Essex's army surrenders in Cornwall, Sept. 2.—The second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.—The gravelines taken by the duke of Orleans, July 18, N. S.—Riccioli observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Bologna, Oct. 10, 7h. 12', A. M.—La Mothe le Vayer, ob. 1671
- 1645 War between the Turks and the Venetians.—Charles I totally defeated at Naseby, June 14.—Peace between Denmark and Sweden, Aug. 3, O. S.—The first code of Russian laws published.—Turenne takes Treves.—Duke de Rochefoucault, ob. 1680, æt. 68
- 1646 The Turks defeat the Venetians near Rettimo, Oct. 9, O. S.—Paul Scarron, of Paris, ob. 1650, æt. 31
- 1647 Charles I delivered up by the Scots to the English commissioners, Jan. 30.—Two revolts in Naples.—Henry Hammond, of Chersey, ob. 1660, æt. 55
- 1648 The peace of Munster between Spain and Holland, Jan. 20, O. S.—The Seven United Provinces declared a free and independent state.—The Imperialists defeated at Augsburg by Turenne, April 7, O. S.—The prince of Condé defeats the archduke at Lens, Aug. 10, O. S.—The peace of Munster between France and the emperor, Oct. 14, O. S.—The peace of Osnaburgh between Sweden and the em

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- peror.—Fabricius observed a new star in the tail of the Whale.—Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, ob. 1679, *æt.* 91
- 1649 King Charles I beheaded, Jan. 30, *æt.* 49.—Royal government, and the house of peers, abolished in England, March 17.—A civil war in Paris, which is blocked up by the prince of Condé.—A league between Denmark and the United Provinces.—Galileo first applied the pendulum to clocks.—The pendulum first used to regulate clocks, by Huygens, in 1649 or 1657.—Samuel Bochart, ob. 1667
- 1650 The battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, in which Cromwell defeats the Scots.—Mezcray, ob. 1683, *æt.* 73
- 1651 The battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, in which Cromwell defeats Charles II.—The quakers appear in England.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet near Scio, June 13, O. S.—The Poles defeat 300,000 Tartars, June 20.—Dr. John Wallis, ob. 1703, *æt.* 87.—Archibald, marquis of Argyll, ob. 1661, *æt.* 63
- 1652 The war between the English and Dutch begins, May 19.—Sea-fight between the English and Dutch fleets, near Plymouth, Aug. 16.—Van Tromp defeats the English fleet in the Downs, Nov. 29.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Nov. 3, 8h. 40' A. M.—ascending node Π $28^{\circ} 20'$ —inclin. $78^{\circ} 28'$ —direct.—A colony established by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope.—Coffee introduced into England.—J. Fried. Gronovius, of Hamburg, ob. 1671, *æt.* 58.—Chancellor Seguer, ob. 1672, *æt.* 84
- 1653 An engagement between the English and Dutch fleet, on the coast of France, Feb. 18.—Cromwell dissolves the English parliament, April 20.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet on the coast of Flanders, June 3—and again near the Texel, July 29.—Cromwell proclaimed protector of England, Dec. 16—ob. 1658, *æt.* 60.—Blaise Pascal, of Clermont, ob. 1662, *æt.* 39
- 1654 Peace between England and Holland signed, April 5.—The air-pump invented by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg.—John Milton, ob. 1674, *æt.* 66.—Admiral Blake, of Bridgewater, ob. 1657, *æt.* 59
- 1655 The English, under admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica, May 7.—Blake attacks Tunis, and destroys the Spanish galleons in the bay of Santa Cruz.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet at the Dardanelles, June 11, O. S.—Huygens first discovers a satellite of Saturn, March 25.—Peace between England and France, Oct. 25.—War between Sweden and Poland.—Thomas Bartholin, of Copenhagen, ob. 1680, *æt.* 64
- 1656 A treaty between the king of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg, Jan. 11, O. S.—War declared by England against Spain, Feb. 16.—The Swedes defeat the Poles in three battles, at Warsaw, July 18, 19, and 20, O. S.—Edmund Waller, of Colehill, ob. 1687, *æt.* 82.—Henry viscount de Turenne, and marshal, ob. 1675, *æt.* 64
- 1657 War between Sweden and Denmark.—A treaty between the king of Poland and

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- the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, O. S.—Peter Corbeille, of Rouen, ob. 1664, *æt.* 78
- 1658 Hevelius observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Dantzick, April 4, 5h. 11' A. M.—Turenne, after having defeated the Spaniards, takes Dunkirk, June 17, and the city is delivered to the English.—Baptista Poqueclin Mésiere, ob. 1662.—Admiral de Ruyter, ob. 1676, *æt.* 64
- 1659 Peace between France and Spain, called "the peace of the Pyrenees," Oct. 25, O. S.—Du Cange, of Amiens, ob. 1674, *æt.* 62
- 1660 Peace between Sweden and Denmark at Copenhagen, March 17, O. S.—The restoration of Charles II, May 25.—Peace of Oliva, between Sweden, Poland, and the empire, May 3.—The king of Denmark declared absolute, and the throne hereditary, Oct. 13, O. S.—The non Sidney, put to death 1659, *æt.* 60.—General Monk, duke of Albemarle, ob. 1670, *æt.* 62
- 1661 A treaty between the Dutch and Portuguese.—A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, at Westminster, Oct. 21.—Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal.—Hevelius observed the perihelion of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 27'$ —A comet appeared—its perihelion, Jan. 17, 11h. 19', A. M.—ascending node Π $22^{\circ} 30' 30''$ —inclin. $32^{\circ} 35' 50''$ —direct.—Franking letters began; abridged 1670, and 1775.—Sir John Marshall, ob. 1670, *æt.* 83
- 1662 Dunkirk restored to the French.—The Royal Society established, July 15.—Samuel Butler, of Streatham, ob. 1680, *æt.* 68.—Asparagus, artichokes, cauliflowers, oranges, lemons, introduced into England about this time
- 1663 The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres established at Paris.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at Evora.—The Turks took Neuhäusel in Hungary, Sept. 17, O. S.—Prussia declared to be independent on Poland.—The wire-mill erected in England, at Harmond, by a Dutchman.—Charles II, ob. 1699, *æt.* 71
- 1664 War between the English and Dutch.—A treaty between the French king and pope at Pisa, Feb. 2, O. S.—The English defeat the Turks in Hungary, July 5.—The observatory at Paris founded.—The treaty of Temeswar, Sept. 7.—The battle of St. Godard, July 23.—The academy for sculpture established in France, Oct. 31.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Nov. 24, 11h. 52', P. M.—ascending node Π , $31^{\circ} 14'$ —inclin. $21^{\circ} 18' 30''$ —retrograde.—English clergy resigned the power of taxing their lives in their vocation.—Lewis Maimbourg, of Nancy, ob. 1686, *æt.* 77
- 1665 War between France and England.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, April 15, 5h. P. M.—ascending node Π , $11^{\circ} 12'$ —inclin. $76^{\circ} 5'$ —retrograde.—The English defeated the Dutch fleet near Harmond, June 3.—The plague raged in London.—The magic lantern invented by Kircher.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards

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- at Villa Vicosa, June 7, O. S.—Ralph Cudworth, ob. 1688, *æt.* 71
- 566 An engagement between the English and Dutch fleets near Dunkirk, June 1, 4.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet near the Thames, July 25 and 26.—A fire broke out in London, September 2, which extended to 600 streets, consumed 13,200 houses, 89 churches, &c.—A settlement in Antigua by the English.—War declared between England and Denmark. The Academy of Sciences established in France.—Giles Menage, ob. 1692, *æt.* 79
- 567 A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, May 23.—The peace of Breda, July 31, between Great Britain and France, and also with Holland.—War renewed between France and Spain.—Manufactory of tapestry set up in France.—Charles de St. Evremond, ob. 1703, *æt.* 90
- 568 A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, February 17.—The triple alliance of Great Britain, Sweden, and the States General, against France, January 23.—Peace between Spain and Portugal, after twenty-six years of war, February 3, O. S.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain, April 22, O. S.—Benedict de Spinosa, of Amsterdam, ob. 1678, *æt.* 44
- 569 The Isle of Candia taken by the Turks, September 6, O. S.—The commercial treaty of Florence, between Great Britain and Savoy, September 19.—Huygens, ob. 1695, *æt.* 66
- 570 The commercial treaty of Copenhagen, between Great Britain and Denmark, July 11.—The peace of Madrid, between Great Britain and Spain, July 18.—Peace between the duke of Savoy and the republic of Venice.—Mongoli observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 24''$.—Hevelius discovered a new star, July 15, which soon disappeared, and was again visible in 1672.—Hevelius observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Dantzick, September 8, 8h. 56', P. M.—Sir Christopher Wren, ob. 1723, *æt.* 91
- 571 Cassini discovered four of Saturn's satellites in the course of a few years.—Isaac Barrow, of London, ob. 1677, *æt.* 47
- 572 A comet appeared; its perihelion, February 20, 8h. 37', P. M.; ascending node $27^{\circ} 30' 30''$; inclin. $83^{\circ} 22' 10''$; direct.—Richer observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 54''$.—The vernal equinox was observed at Paris, March 19, 7h. 41'.—War declared by France against Holland, April 6.—England declared war against Holland, March 17.—War between the Turks and Poles.—A treaty between the empire and Holland against France, July 15, O. S.—A bloody engagement between the English and Dutch fleets, in Solebay, May 28.—Louis XIV overruns great part of Holland, after having taken Utrecht, June 10.—The prince of Orange is made stadtholder, and J. de Wit put to death, August 12.—The African company introduced gold into England, of which were made the coins called from the country, guinea.—

- A. D.
- Sir William Temple, of London, ob. 1700, *æt.* 72
- 1673 The English and French defeat the Dutch fleet, May 28, June 14, and August 11.—The king of France declares war against Spain, October 9, O. S.—The Poles defeat the Turks, near Choczim, Oct. 31.—René Rapin, of Tours, ob. 1687, *æt.* 66
- 1674 A treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, at Westminster, February 19.—Sicily revolted from Spain.—A battle between the prince of Condé and the prince of Orange, at Seneff, in Flanders, August 1, O. S.—The first establishment of the French in the East Indies.—The Academy of Soissons established.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Emsheim, Sept. 24, O. S.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Mülhausen, Dec. 19, O. S.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Turkeim, Dec. 27, O. S.—A treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at London, December 11.—Dr. Thomas Sydenham, ob. 1689, *æt.* 66
- 1675 A conference for a peace at Nimègue.—War between Sweden and Denmark.—Turenne passed the Rhine, and opposed by Monteculi.—The Prussians defeat the Swedes at Fehrbellin, June 8, O. S.—The battle of Altenheim, July 22, O. S.—A treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, December 30.—Robert Boyle, of Lismore, ob. 1691, *æt.* 65
- 1676 Carolina planted by English merchants.—The king of France declares war against Denmark, August 28.—The French defeat the fleet of the allies at Palermo, May 23, O. S.—The royal observatory at Greenwich built.—Samuel Puffendorf, ob. 1694, *æt.* 63.—Calicoes began to be printed in England
- 1677 The commercial treaty of St. Germain, between Great Britain and France, February 24.—The French defeat the prince of Orange near Cassel, April 1, O. S.—The protestants revolt in Hungary.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, April 26, 6h. 37', P. M.; ascending node $26^{\circ} 49' 10''$; inclination $79^{\circ} 3' 15''$; retrograde.—M. de Navailles defeats the Spaniards several times.—The micrometer was invented by Kirch.—The Swedes defeat the Danes at Landskron, December 4, O. S.—Carlo Marati, of Camerino, ob. 1713, *æt.* 88
- 1678 A strange darkness at noon-day, January 12.—The defensive alliance of Westminster, between Great Britain and Holland, March 3.—The peace of Nimègue, between France and Holland, July 31, O. S.—Peace between France and Spain, September 17.—The Tartars attack the Russians.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, August 17, 2h. 3', A. M.; ascending node $117^{\circ} 11' 40''$; inclin. $3^{\circ} 4' 20''$; direct.—The catholic plot discovered by Onks, September 6.—Daniel George Morhoff, ob. 1691, *æt.* 53
- 1679 The long parliament of England dissolved, January 25.—The peace of Nimègue, between France and Germany, signed January 26, O. S.—The bill of exclusion first read in parliament, May 15.—Peace

A. D.

- peror.—Fabricius observed a new star in the tail of the Whale.—Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, ob. 1679, æt. 91
- 1649 King Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30, æt. 49.—Royal government, and the house of peers, abolished in England, March 17.—A civil war in Paris, which is blocked up by the prince of Condé.—A league between Denmark and the United Provinces.—Galileo first applied the pendulum to clocks.—The pendulum first used to regulate clocks, by Huygens, in 1649 or 1657.—Samuel Bochart, ob. 1657
- 1650 The battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, in which Cromwell defeats the Scots.—Mezeray, ob. 1683, æt. 73
- 1651 The battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, in which Cromwell defeats Charles II.—The quakers appear in England.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet near Scio, June 13, O. S.—The Poles defeat 300,000 Tartars, June 20.—Dr. John Wallis, ob. 1703, æt. 87.—Archibald, marquis of Argyle, ob. 1661, æt. 63
- 1652 The war between the English and Dutch begins, May 19.—Sea-fight between the English and Dutch fleets, near Plymouth, Aug. 16.—Van Tromp defeats the English fleet in the Downs, Nov. 29.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Nov. 3, 8h. 40' A. M.—ascending node \square $28^{\circ} 20'$ —inclin. $78^{\circ} 28'$ —direct.—A colony established by the Dutch at the Cape of Good Hope.—Coffee introduced into England.—J. Fried. Gronovius, of Hamburg, ob. 1671, æt. 58.—Chancellor Seguier, ob. 1672, æt. 84
- 1653 An engagement between the English and Dutch fleet, on the coast of France, Feb. 18.—Cromwell dissolves the English parliament, April 20.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet on the coast of Flanders, June 3—and again near the Texel, July 29.—Cromwell proclaimed protector of England, Dec. 16—ob. 1658, æt. 60.—Blaise Pascal, of Clermont, ob. 1662, æt. 39
- 1654 Peace between England and Holland signed, April 5.—The air-pump invented by Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg.—John Milton, ob. 1674, æt. 66.—Admiral Blake, of Bridgewater, ob. 1657, æt. 59
- 1655 The English, under admiral Penn, take possession of Jamaica, May 7.—Blake attacks Tunis, and destroys the Spanish galleons in the bay of Santa Cruz.—The Venetians defeat the Turkish fleet at the Dardanelles, June 11, O. S.—Huygens first discovers a satellite of Saturn, March 25.—Peace between England and France, Oct. 25.—War between Sweden and Poland.—Thomas Bartholin, of Copenhagen, ob. 1680, æt. 64
- 1656 A treaty between the king of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg, Jan. 11, O. S.—War declared by England against Spain, Feb. 16.—The Swedes defeat the Poles in three battles, at Warsaw, July 18, 19, and 20, O. S.—Edmund Waller, of Colehill, ob. 1687, æt. 82.—Henry viscount de Turenne, and marshal, ob. 1675, æt. 64
- 1657 War between Sweden and Denmark.—A treaty between the king of Poland and

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- the elector of Brandenburg, Sept. 9, O. S.—Peter Corneille, of Roosen, ob. 1662, æt. 78
- 1658 Hevelius observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Dantzick, April 4, 5h. 12' A. M.—Turenne, after having defeated the Spaniards, takes Dunkirk, June 17, and the city is delivered to the English.—Baptista Poquelein Mofarre, ob. 1672.—Admiral de Ruyter, ob. 1676, æt. 67
- 1659 Peace between France and Spain, called "the peace of the Pyrenees," Oct. 23, O. S.—Du Cange, of Amiens, ob. 1688, æt. 80
- 1660 Peace between Sweden and Denmark, at Copenhagen, March 17, O. S.—The restoration of Charles II, May 25.—The peace of Oliva, between Sweden, Poland and the empire, May 3.—The king of Denmark declared absolute, and the throne hereditary, Oct. 13, O. S.—John Sidney, put to death 1683 æt. 66.—General Monk, duke of Albemarle, ob. 1670, æt. 62
- 1661 A treaty between the Dutch and Portuguese.—A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Sweden, at Whitchurch, Oct. 21.—Bombay yielded to the English by Portugal.—Hevelius observed the equity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 27' 7''$ —A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 17, 11h. 19', A. M.—ascending node \square $22^{\circ} 30' 30''$ —inclin. $32^{\circ} 35' 50''$ —direct.—Franking letters began; abolished 1775.—Sir John Marsham, ob. 1707, æt. 83
- 1662 Dunkirk restored to the French.—The Royal Society established, July 18.—Isaac Newton, ob. 1727, æt. 68.—Asparagus, artichokes, cucumbers, oranges, lemons, introduced into England about this time
- 1663 The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres established at Paris.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards at Evora.—The Turks took Neuhungary, Sept. 17, O. S.—Prussia declared to be independent on Poland.—The wire-mill erected in England, at Hatfield, by a Dutchman.—Charles le Bon, of Paris, ob. 1690, æt. 71
- 1664 War between the English and Dutch.—A treaty between the French king and the pope at Pisa, Feb. 2, O. S.—The English defeat the Turks in Hungary, July 22.—The observatory at Paris founded.—The treaty of Temeswar, Sept. 7.—The battle of St. Godard, July 22.—The academy for sculpture established in France, July 31.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Nov. 24, 11h. 52', P. M.—ascending node \square $31^{\circ} 14'$ —inclin. $21^{\circ} 18' 30''$ —retrograde.—English clergy resigned the power of taxing themselves in their own vocation.—Lewis Maimbourg, of Nancy, ob. 1686, æt. 77
- 1665 War between France and England.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, April 5, 5h. 18', P. M.—ascending node \square $28^{\circ} 20'$ —inclin. $76^{\circ} 5'$ —retrograde.—The English defeated the Dutch fleet near Harwich, June 3.—The plague raged in London.—The magic lantern invented by Robert Boyle.—The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards

- D. at Villa Vicosa, June 7, O. S.—Ralph Cudworth, ob. 1688, *æt.* 71
- 1666 An engagement between the English and Dutch fleets near Dunkirk, June 1, 4.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet near the Thames, July 25 and 26.—A fire broke out in London, September 2, which extended to 600 streets, consumed 13,200 houses, 89 churches, &c.—A settlement in Antigua by the English.—War declared between England and Denmark. The Academy of Sciences established in France.—Giles Menage, ob. 1692, *æt.* 79
- 167 A treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Spain, May 23.—The peace of Breda, July 31, between Great Britain and France, and also with Holland.—War renewed between France and Spain.—Manufactory of tapestry set up in France.—Charles de St. Evremont, ob. 1703, *æt.* 90
- 168 A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, February 17.—The triple alliance of Great Britain, Sweden, and the States General, against France, January 23.—Peace between Spain and Portugal, after twenty-six years of war, February 3, O. S.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between France and Spain, April 22, O. S.—Benedict de Spinosa, of Amsterdam, ob. 1678, *æt.* 44
- 169 The isle of Candia taken by the Turks, September 6, O. S.—The commercial treaty of Florence, between Great Britain and Savoy, September 19.—Huygens, ob. 1695, *æt.* 66
- 170 The commercial treaty of Copenhagen, between Great Britain and Denmark, July 11.—The peace of Madrid, between Great Britain and Spain, July 18.—Peace between the duke of Savoy and the republic of Venice.—Mengoli observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 24''$.—Hevelius discovered a new star, July 15, which soon disappeared, and was again visible in 1672.—Hevelius observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Dantzick, September 8, 8h. 56', P. M.—Sir Christopher Wren, ob. 1723, *æt.* 91
- 171 Cassini discovered four of Saturn's satellites in the course of a few years.—Isaac Barrow, of London, ob. 1677, *æt.* 47
- 172 A comet appeared; its perihelion, February 20, 8h. 37', P. M.; ascending node $27^{\circ} 30' 30''$; inclin. $83^{\circ} 22' 10''$; direct.—Richer observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 54''$.—The vernal equinox was observed at Paris, March 19, 7h. 41'.—War declared by France against Holland, April 6.—England declared war against Holland, March 17.—War between the Turks and Poles.—A treaty between the empire and Holland against France, July 15, O. S.—A bloody engagement between the English and Dutch fleets, in Solebay, May 28.—Louis XIV overruns great part of Holland, after having taken Utrecht, June 10.—The prince of Orange is made stadtholder, and J. de Wit put to death, August 12.—The African company introduced gold into England, of which were made the coins called from the country, guinea.—
- A. D. Sir William Temple, of London, ob. 1700, *æt.* 72
- 1673 The English and French defeat the Dutch fleet, May 28, June 14, and August 11.—The king of France declares war against Spain, October 9, O. S.—The Poles defeat the Turks, near Choczim, Oct. 31.—René Rapin, of Tours, ob. 1687, *æt.* 66
- 1674 A treaty between Great Britain, Holland, and Spain, at Westminster, February 19.—Sicily revolted from Spain.—A battle between the prince of Condé and the prince of Orange, at Seneff, in Flanders, August 1, O. S.—The first establishment of the French in the East Indies.—The Academy of Soissons established.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Emsheim, Sept. 24, O. S.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Mulhausen, Dec. 19, O. S.—Turenne defeats the imperialists at Turkeim, Dec. 27, O. S.—A treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at London, December 11.—Dr. Thomas Sydenham, ob. 1689, *æt.* 66
- 1675 A conference for a peace at Nimeguen.—War between Sweden and Denmark.—Turenne passed the Rhine, and opposed by Montecuculi.—The Prussians defeat the Swedes at Febrbellin, June 8, O. S.—The battle of Altenheim, July 22, O. S.—A treaty between Great Britain and Holland, at the Hague, December 30.—Robert Boyle, of Limore, ob. 1691, *æt.* 65
- 1676 Carolina planted by English merchants.—The king of France declares war against Denmark, August 28.—The French defeat the fleet of the allies at Palermo, May 23, O. S.—The royal observatory at Greenwich built.—Samuel Puffendorf, ob. 1694, *æt.* 63.—Calicoes began to be printed in England
- 1677 The commercial treaty of St. Germain, between Great Britain and France, February 24.—The French defeat the prince of Orange near Cassel, April 1, O. S.—The protestants revolt in Hungary.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, April 26, 6h. 37', P. M.; ascending node $26^{\circ} 49' 10''$; inclination $79^{\circ} 3' 15''$; retrograde.—M. de Navailles defeats the Spaniards several times.—The micrometer was invented by Kirch.—The Swedes defeat the Danes at Landskron, December 4, O. S.—Carlo Marati, of Camerino, ob. 1713, *æt.* 88
- 1678 A strange darkness at noon-day, January 12.—The defensive alliance of Westminster, between Great Britain and Holland, March 3.—The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Holland, July 31, O. S.—Peace between France and Spain, September 17.—The Tartars attack the Russians.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, August 17, 2h. 3', A. M.; ascending node $17^{\circ} 11' 40''$; inclin. $3^{\circ} 4' 20''$; direct.—The catholic plot discovered by Oake, September 6.—Daniel George Morhoff, ob. 1691, *æt.* 53
- 1679 The long parliament of England dissolved, January 25.—The peace of Nimeguen, between France and Germany, signed January 26, O. S.—The bill of exclusion first read in parliament, May 15.—Peace

A. D.

- between Sweden and Denmark, after a war of four years, August 23, O. S.—The men-tub plot in England, October 23.—An engagement between the English and Moors, which lasted eleven days, at Tangier, November 7.—John de la Bruyere, ob. 1690, *æt.* 57
- 1680 The first establishment of the French in the East Indies.—The anatomy of plants made known by Grew.—Charles XI deposed absolute by the states of Sweden.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, December 8, ob. 6', P. M.; ascending node Υ 29° 2'; inclin. 60° 56'; direct.—Lord Stratford beheaded for high treason.—John de la Fontaine, born at Chateau-Thierry, ob. 1695, *æt.* 74.—The first English ship went to China
- 1681 Contests between the king of England and parliament.—Penny post in London begun; established by government in 1711; postage advanced to 2d. in 1801.—Sir George Mackenzie, ob. 1691, *æt.* 53.—James, duke of Monmouth, ob. 1683, *æt.* 36
- 1682 The royal academy of Nismes established.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, September 4, 7h. 39', P. M.; ascending node δ 21° 16' 30"; inclin. 17° 56'; retrograde.—The autumnal equinox observed at Paris, September 22, 6h. 34'.—Bouhours, of Paris, ob. 1702, *æt.* 74.—Marshal Schomberg, ob. 1690
- 1683 The rye-house plot discovered, June 14.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, July 3, 2h. 50', P. M.; ascending node η 23° 23'; inclin. 83° 11'; retrograde.—Vienna besieged by the Turks.—Lord Russel beheaded, July 21.—John Dryden, of Oldwind, ob. 1701, *æt.* 70
- 1684 A truce between France and Spain.—A league between Venice and Poland against the Turks.—The duke of Lorraine defeated 150,000 Turks at Weitzen, June 17, O. S.—Flamsteed observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Greenwich, February 19, 5h. 16', A. M.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, May 29, 10h. 16', P. M.; ascending node \uparrow 28° 15'; inclin. 65° 48' 40"; direct.—Racine, born at Fribourg-Milon, ob. 1699, *æt.* 60.—George Savill, marquis of Halifax, ob. 1695, *æt.* 62
- 1685 The diet of Nantes revoked, October 12, O. S.—Insurrections in England and Scotland.—Duke of Monmouth defeated in the battle of Sedgemoor, July 6.—Charles II dies, February 6, *æt.* 55.—Marshal de Vauban, ob. 1707, *æt.* 74.—N. Boileau Despreaux, of Crône, ob. March 11, 1711, *æt.* 75
- 1686 The Newtonian philosophy published.—An embassy from the king of Siam to Lewis XIV.—The grand alliance of Germany, Great Britain, and Holland, against France, at Vienna, May 12.—A convention of Great Britain and Holland against France at London, August 22.—The league of Augsburg against France, July 11, O. S.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, September 7, 2h. 33', A. M.; ascending node κ 30° 34' 40"; inclin.

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- 31° 21' 40"; direct.—Hamphrey Prolant, of Padstow, ob. 1724, *æt.* 77
- 1687 The kingdom of Hungary declared to be hereditary in the house of Austria.—John George Grevius, ob. 1703
- 1688 Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, July 10.—The revolution in England begun, November 5.—France declares war against Holland, November 21, O. S.—King James abdicates, and flies to France, December 23.—A revolution in Siam.—P. Bayle, of Carlat, ob. 1721, *æt.* 59
- 1689 King William and queen Mary proclaimed, February 16.—James II landed in Ireland with an army.—The emperor declares war against France.—France declares war against Spain and the Netherlands.—The French fleet defeated at Bantry-bay, May 1.—The grand alliance between the emperor, king William of the States General, concluded, May 12.—King William defeats the Marquis of Berwick, July 27.—Episcopacy abolished in Scotland, July 22.—Fabled hands discovered.—A treaty between Russia and China.—Louis XIV declares war against Holland.—A conjunction of Venus with the sun observed at Paris, June 26, 8h. 14', A. M.—The important defeat of the Turks near Patocob, July 30 and September 24.—John Jackson, of Wrington, ob. October 23, 1704, *æt.* 59
- 1690 Peace between the czar of Moscow and the emperor of China.—The French defeat the English and Dutch boatswain at Achy-head, June 30, O. S.—The French defeat the allies at Fleurus, June 2.—King William defeats James II at Boyne, July 1, O. S.—Fine writing first made in England.—Edward, bishop of Worcester, ob. 1702, *æt.* 59
- 1691 The congress at the Hague, January 17.—Mons taken by the French, March 17, O. S.—The battle of Aghrim, in Ireland, July 12.—Limerick surrenders, October 3, which finishes the war in Ireland.—The Turks defeated by the emperor, August 9, O. S.—A treaty of peace between Sweden and Denmark.—10,000 Irish catholics transported to France.—Flamsteed observed the equinox of the ecliptic to be 21° 2' 22".—Archbishop Tillotson, ob. 1694, *æt.* 72
- 1692 The sea-fight off la Hogue, May 10, which the English defeat the French fleet.—The French besiege Narbonne, take it, May 25.—The massacre of Glencoe, in Scotland, January 31.—Luxembourg defeats the English at Steinkirk, July 24.—The duchy of Hanover becomes the ninth electorate of the empire.—Earthquakes in England and the West Indies, September 8.—Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, ob. 1715, *æt.* 72
- 1693 The French defeat the English and the Dutch fleets off cape Vincent, June 1.—The order of St. Lewis instituted in France.—Luxembourg defeats the English at Landen, July 19.—The battle of Neerwinden, September 24.—Roussot, of Metz, bishop of Meaux, ob. 1704, *æt.* 73.—Bayonets first used by the French against the confederates at the battle of Turin

- D.
 894 The bank of England incorporated.—Messina destroyed by an earthquake.—Huy taken, Sept. 18.—First public lottery drawn in England.—The Poles defeat the Turks at Niester, Sept. 26.—Queen Mary dies, Dec. 28, æt. 33.—Sen. Vine de Filiceia, ob. 1707, æt. 65.—Mad. de Maintenon, of Niort, ob. April 15, 1719, æt. 84
- 95 War between the allies and the Ottoman Porte.—The allies take Namur, July 25.—Casal taken by the duke of Savoy, May.—Bank of Scotland established.—The vote for a new coinage, Dec. 10.—Nicholas Mulebrachie, of Paris, ob. Oct. 15, 1715, æt. 78
- 96 The assassination plot discovered, July 14.—Peter I. czar of Muscovy, takes Azoph, July 19.—Cassini, of Périnaldo, ob. Sept. 14, 1712, æt. 88
- 97 Carthage taken by the French, May 26.—The imperialists defeat the Turks in the battle of Zentha, Sept. 1.—The peace of Ryswick, Sept. 11, between Great Britain and France; France and Holland; France and Spain; October 20, between France and the empire.—Henry Dodwell, of Dublin, ob. 1711, æt. 70
- 98 The first treaty of partition signed August 19, between France, Great Britain, and Holland.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Oct. 9, 4h. 57', A. M.; ascending node \uparrow 27° 44' 15"; inclin. 11° 46'; retrograde.—James Gronovius, ob. 1716, æt. 71.—Pensionary Heinsius, ob. 1720, æt. 79
- 99 The peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 16, between Poland, Venice, and the Ottoman Porte.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Jan. 3, 8h. 22', P. M.—ascending node \sim 21° 48' 35"; inclin. 69° 20'; retrograde.—The Scots attempt an establishment on the coast of Darien.—A league between Denmark, Poland, and Russia, against Sweden.—The Dutch guards sent to Holland.—Dr. W. Lloyd, bishop of Worcester, ob. 1717, æt. 90
- 0 The Dutch and the protestants in Germany introduce the new style, omitting the last eleven days of February.—The Spanish monarchy transferred to the house of Bourbon.—The second treaty of partition, signed at Lunden, March 3, and at the Hague, March 25.—A severe bill against the papists in England.—A conjunction of Venus with the sun, observed at Paris, Sept. 2, 11h. 20', P. M.—A treaty between Denmark, Sweden, and Holstein, August.—The Swedes defeat the Russians, at Narva, Nov. 20.—Mad. Dacier, of Saumur, ob. August 17, 1720, æt. 69

Eighteenth Century of the Vulgar Christian Æra.

The first king of Prussia crowned, Jan. 7.—An academy of sciences founded at Berlin.—An alliance between Germany, England, and Holland, against France, at the Hague, Sept. 7.—A league between France, Spain, and Portugal,

- A. D.
 against the allies.—Sir Isaac Newton, of Woolstrop, ob. 1727, æt. 85
- 1702 A comet appeared; its perihelion, March 3 2h. 12', A. M.—ascending node \sphericalangle 9° 25' 15"; inclin. 4° 30'; direct.—War declared in England, Germany, and Holland, against France, May 4.—The French defeat the imperialists at Luzara, Aug. 4.—Landau surrendered to the imperialists, Aug. 30.—Venloo surrendered to the allies, Sept. 25.—The English and Dutch destroy the French fleet, &c. in the port of Vigo, Oct. 12.—The French send colonies to the Mississippi.—An engagement between the English and French fleets in the West Indies, Aug. 19.—King William dies, March 8, æt. 52.—Prince Eugene of Savoy, ob. 1736, æt. 73.—Fenelon, bishop of Cambrai, ob. Jan. 7, 1715, æt. 64
- 1703 Portugal enters to the league against France and Spain, May 5.—Bianchini observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 18' 15".—The foundation of Petersburg laid.—A dreadful tempest in England, Nov. 27.—Godfrey William Liebnitz, ob. 1716, æt. 70
- 1704 Marlborough defeats the Bavarians at Schellenburg, July 2.—Gibraltar taken by admiral Rooke, July 21.—The battle of Hochstet or Bleinheim, Aug. 2, in which the allies defeat the French.—Narva taken by the czar of Muscovy, Aug. 10.—The sea fight off Malaga, Aug. 13, in which the English defeat the French fleet.—Flamstead observed Saturn in opposition to the sun, at Greenwich, Oct. 25, 12h. 0', P. M.—Landau taken by the allies, Nov. 13.—Huet, bishop of Avranches, ob. 1721, æt. 91.—John, duke of Marlborough, ob. 1722, æt. 73
- 1705 The English defeat the Spanish fleet off Gibraltar, March 21.—Marlborough forced the French lines in Brabant, July 18.—Prince Eugene defeated at Cassano by the duke of Vendome, August 5.—The English reduce Barcelona, August 22.—Sir Godfrey Kneller, of Lubek, ob. 1723, æt. 77
- 1706 Marlborough defeats the French at Ramilies, May 13, and afterwards takes Brussels, Louvain, Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, Menin, &c.—The allies become masters of Carthage, June 13.—The articles of union between England and Scotland signed, July 21.—A conjunction of the French king and the Pope, Sept. 22.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, 1707 19. 4h. 57', A. M.—ascending node \sphericalangle 16° 22'—inclin. 18° 2'—direct.—John Flamsteed, of Derby, ob. 1723, æt. 77
- 1707 The articles of union between the English parliament and the king of Scotland ratified by the British parliament, Jan. 16.—The king of Spain defeated by the king of Prussia at Malaga, July 14.—A treaty between the king of Prussia and the king of Sweden, signed at Berlin, the emperor signs the treaty of Nijmegen.—The king of Prussia declares a coalition of Neuchatel, Nov. 3.—A conjunction of Geneva.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Dec. 1, 11h. 43', A. M.—ascending node \sphericalangle 22° 50' 29"; inclin. 86° 37' 47".

- A. D. direct.—Andrew Ducier, of Castres, ob. 1722, *æt.* 71
- 1708 Marlborough and Eugene defeat the French at Oudenarde, June 30.—The Muscovites defeated by the king of Sweden at Holowazen, in July.—The allies become masters of Sardinia, Aug. 4.—Minorca taken by general Stanhope, Sept. 18.—Lisle surrendered to the allies, Oct. 12.—Ghent taken by Marlborough, Dec. 30.—Jo. Vincent Gravina, of Roggiaro, ob. 1718, *æt.* 50
- 1709 The Russians defeat the Swedes at Pultowa, June 27.—The allies take Tournay, July 30.—The allies defeat the French at Malplaquet, Aug. 31.—The allies take Mons, October 21.—Dr. R. Bentley, ob. 1742, *æt.* 80.—Marshal Villars, of Moulins, ob. June 17, 1734, *æt.* 82
- 1710 Sackevell sentenced by the parliament of England, March 23.—Douay taken by Marlborough and Eugene, June 15.—The Spaniards defeated by the allies at Alzenara, July 27; again at Saragossa, Aug. 9.—The academy of Lyons established.—The English defeated by the duke de Vendome at Brihwaga, Dec. 9, when general Stanhope was taken prisoner.—The battle at Villa Viciosa, Dec. 10.—The Spaniards were defeated by Staremberg.—Dr. Hare, bishop of Chichester, ob. 1740, *æt.* 70.—R. Harley, earl of Oxford, ob. 1724, *æt.* 63
- 1711 Gironne taken by the duke de Noailles, Jan. 23.—War declared by Peter, emperor of Russia, against the Turks, March 8; a battle of three days between the Turks and Russians.—Bouchain taken by Marlborough, Sept. 13.—Joseph Addison, ob. 1719, *æt.* 48.—Henry St. John, lord Bolingbroke, ob. 1751, *æt.* 79
- 1712 The English defeated by Villars at Demain, July 13, who takes Douay, September 8.—Negotiations for a general peace began at Utrecht.—Sir R. Steele of Dublin, ob. 1729
- 1713 A treaty of peace and commerce between Great Britain and Holland, at Utrecht, Jan. 29.—Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.—A treaty between Great Britain and Spain, at Madrid, March 26.—Peace between Great Britain and France, at Utrecht, April 11; between France and the duke of Savoy, April 11; between France and Portugal, April 11; between France and Prussia, April 11; between France and the States-General, April 12; between Great Britain and Spain, July 13; and treaty of commerce between them, Dec. 9.—Matthew Prior, ob. 1721, *æt.* 57
- 1714 The bull Unigenitus received in France.—The opposition of Saturni to the sun observed at Paris, Feb. 26, 8h. 18', P. M.—The treaty of Rastadt between France and Germany, March 6.—The interest of money fixed in England at 5 per cent.—The king of Spain takes Barcelona and Cordova.—The treaty of Baden between France, Germany, and Spain, Sept. 7.—War declared by the Turks against Venice, Dec. 7.—The accession of George, elector of Hanover, to the kingdom of Great Britain, August 1, when queen Anne dies, *æt.* 50.—Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, banished 1723, 1732, *æt.* 70
- 1715 A conjunction of Venus with the sun served at Paris, Jan. 26, 10h. 20'.—Louville observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be 23° 28' 24".—The treaty of Utrecht between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 13.—A rebellion in Poland.—The Turks conquer the Morra.—The treaty of Antwerp between Germany and Holland, Nov. 15.—The battle of Preston-pans, between the king and the rebels, Nov. 15; the battle of Dumblain, or Sheriff-muir, between the same, Nov. 13.—The pretence of a rebellion near Aberdeen, Dec. 22.—James Oglethorpe dies, Aug. 21, *æt.* 77.—John Hanmer, ob. 1729, *æt.* 83.—John, duke of Argyll, ob. 1743, *æt.* 61
- 1716 The alliance of Westminster between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 6.—The rebellion in Scotland suppressed, April 1.—The alliance of Westminster between Great Britain and Germany.—The War declared between the Germans and the Turks.—The Turks invade the island of Corfu; they are defeated by Eugene at Peterwardin, July 2.—Le Clerc, ob. 1736, *æt.* 79.—Philip of Orleans, regent of France, ob. 1720, *æt.* 51
- 1717 The triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Holland, at the Hague, Feb. 24.—L'Enfant, ob. 1738, *æt.* 68.—Carlo Alberoni, the Spanish minister, d. 1719, ob. 1752, *æt.* 88
- 1718 Charles XII attempts the conquest of Norway.—The English defeat the Dutch fleet near Syracuse, July 31.—The treaty of Passarowitz, between the Germans, Venetians, and Turks, July 21.—The quadruple alliance, between Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Holland, Aug. 2.—To this treaty the king of Sardinia acceded, Nov. 1.—Great Britain declares war against the Turks, Dec. 23.—A comet appeared; its perihelion, Jan. 4, 1h. 15', P. M.—ascending $\text{S. } 7^{\circ} 55' 20''$ —inella. $31^{\circ} 12' 30''$ —retrograde.—Abbé Vertot, ob. 1733, *æt.* 80.—Earl Macclesfield, lord chancellor, ob. 1732, *æt.* 66
- 1719 The Spanish troops evacuate Sicily.—Peace between Spain and Great Britain, June 26.—Peace between France and Sweden; between Hanover and Sweden at Stockholm, Nov. 20.—The battle of Franca Villa, June 9.—Virgo taken by lord Cobham, Oct. 10.—The method of schenke at its height in France, November and December.—A vacuum machine for throwing silk, erected at Wotton, England.—John Law, comptroller-general of finances, ob. 1728, *æt.* 60.—John Friend, ob. 1728, *æt.* 53
- 1720 An offensive and defensive league between Sweden and England, Jan. 21.—Peace between Sweden and Prussia, at Stockholm, Jan. 21.—The South Sea bubble begins April 7, and ends September 1.—Peace between Sweden and Denmark, June 3.—A great earthquake in China, June 11.—The Mississippi company

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France dissolved, June 27.—Pestilence in France.—The kingdom of Sardinia ceded to the duke of Savoy. Aug. 7.—Two insurance companies incorporated in England.—Bernard de Montfaucon, ob. 1741, *æt.* 86

A treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, at Madrid, June 13.—A defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain, June 13.—A treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia, at Nystadt, Aug. 19.—Dr. Samuel Clarke, ob. 1729, *æt.* 54.—Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, ob. 1745, *æt.* 71

2 Peace between the English and Moors Aug. 12.—A great revolution in Persia, Oct. 12.—The czar of Muscovy assumed the title of emperor of Russia.—Roggewein makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—The Christians and Jesuits banished out of China.—The autumnal equinox observed at Paris, Sept. 23, 10h. 20', A. M.—Dr. Jonathan Swift of Dublin, ob. 1745, *æt.* 78

3 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Sept. 17, 4h. 10', A. M.—ascending node $9^{\circ} 14' 16''$ —inclin. $49^{\circ} 59'$ —retrograde.—Dr. Edmund Halley of London, ob. 1742, *æt.* 82

24 An earthquake in Denmark.—The protestants persecuted in France.—An Academy of Sciences established at Petersburg.—Philip V resigns his kingdom to his son Lewis, Jan. 15, who reigns about one year and two months.—John Albertus Fabricius, ob. 1736, *æt.* 67.—Duke de Riparda, the Spanish minister, disgraced 1726, ob. 1737

125 The treaty of Vienna, between the emperor and the king of Spain, April 31.—War between the Persians and Turks.—The treaty of Hanover between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, against Germany and Spain, Sept. 3; acceded to by Holland and Sweden.—Dr. John Arbuthnot, ob. 1735.—Cardinal Fleury, French minister, of Lodève, ob. 1743, *æt.* 90

1726 The value of current coins fixed in France, in June.—An earthquake at Palermo, Aug. 21.—Hermann Boerhaave of Voorhout, ob. 1738, *æt.* 70

1737 The treaty of Copenhagen between Great Britain, Denmark, &c. April 16.—The Spaniards besiege Gibraltar, May 20.—Peace between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The aberration of the fixed stars discovered and accounted for by Bradley.—The siege of Gibraltar begun by the Spaniards, May 30th, and continued till April, 1728.—Inoculation in England first tried on criminals.—King George I dies, June 11, *æt.* 68.—Dr. Edward Chaundler, bishop of Durham, ob. 1750, *æt.* 83

1728 The treaty of Westminster, between Great Britain and Holland, May 27.—The congress of Soissons, June 14.—The university of Holst. in founded.—A colony of Danes passed into Greenland.—A great burning in Copenhagen.—An earthquake in China, Sept.—Cardinal Polignac, ob. 1741, *æt.* 80.—Sir R. Temple, lord Cobham, ob. 1749, *æt.* 74

1729 A comet appeared—its perihelion, June 12,

6h. 36', P. M.—ascending node $10^{\circ} 38' 15''$ —inclin. $77^{\circ} 1' 58''$ —direct.—The treaty of Seville, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Nov. 9.—The quadrant, called improperly Hadley's, invented by T. Godfr. y. of Philadelphia.—Dr. Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, ob. 1743, *æt.* 79

1730 War between the Ottoman Porte and Persia.—An earthquake in China.—A revolution at Constantinople, Sept.—The usurpation of the Afghans in Persia ended.—The Persians under Koulî-Khan gain a signal victory over the Turks.—Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, ob. 1761, *æt.* 85

1731 A treaty between the king of Great Britain and the emperor at Vienna, March 16.—A new treaty between the emperor and the kings of Britain and Spain, at Vienna, July 22.—A treaty of union and defensive alliance between the electorates of Saxony and Hanover, at Dresden, August.—A great earthquake at Naples.—The Gentleman's Magazine, the first in England, began.—Alexander Pope, ob. 1741, *æt.* 80

1732 The Spanish fleet defeated the Moors on the coast of Barbary, June 20.—The summer solstice observed at Paris, June 21, 7h 28' 30', A. M.—The pragmatic sanction confirmed by the diet of the empire, Jan. 11.—Charles Etienne, of Paris, ob. 1741, *æt.* 80

1733 The Jesuits expelled from Paraguay, Jan.—A double election of a king in Poland.—A war between France and Germany.—A treaty between the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia.—Abbé du Bos, ob. 1742, *æt.* 72.—Charles lord Talbot, lord chancellor, ob. 1737, *æt.* 54

1734 A battle between the Persians and Turks at Babylon, Feb.—The French defeat the imperialists at Parma, June 18.—Philipsburg surrendered to the French, July 7.—The city of Dantzic submitted to Augustus, July 10.—The battle of Guastalla, on Sunday, September 19, in which the king of Sardinia defeats the imperialists.—A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Russia, December 2.—Bernard de Fontenelle, ob. 1766, *æt.* 100.—W. Pulteney, earl of Bath, ob. 1764, *æt.* 81

1735 A treaty of alliance between Denmark and Sweden.—The Persians entirely defeat the Turks, May 27.—The French and their allies succeed against the imperialists in Italy.—The preliminaries of peace between France and Austria signed at Vienna, October 2.—Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, ob. 1761, *æt.* 84

1736 Peace between Spain and the house of Austria.—War between the Russians and Turks.—Koulî Khan makes peace with the Turks, and is proclaimed king of Persia, by an treaty of Sobah Nadir, Sept. 29.—Cassini observed the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, at Flury, Nov. 11, 10h. 1', A. M.—Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, ob. 1753, *æt.* 73

1737 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Jan. 19,

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- 8h. 27', P. M.—ascending node Ω $16^{\circ} 22'$ —inclin. $13^{\circ} 20' 45''$ —dir. et.—The emperor, in alliance with Russia, declares war against the Turks, July 2.—A dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, Oct. 13.—Colin Maclaurin, ob. 1746, æt. 48.—Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor, ob. 1754, æt. 74.
- 1738 The Russians invade Crim Tartary.—The order of St. Januarius instituted at Naples.—A treaty between the emperor and the French king, at Vienna, Nov. 18.—The autumnal equinox observed at Paris, Sept. 23, 7h. 21', A. M.—the sun's apogee in Ω $8^{\circ} 9' 8''$.—James Thomson, ob. 1718, æt. 48.—Lord president Forbes, ob. 1747, æt. 2.—Westminster bridge began 1738, finished 1750, at the expence of 382,000*l.*—The manufacture of tin plates, by rolling-mills, began in England about this time.
- 1739 Selah Nadir becomes master of the empire of Moguls.—A treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, in May.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, June 6, 10h. 0', P. M.—ascending node Υ $27^{\circ} 25' 14''$ —inclin. $55^{\circ} 42' 44''$ —retrograd.—The Russians defeat the Turks at Choczim, Aug. 8.—Peace between Germany and the Ottoman Porte, Aug. 21.—between Russia and the same, Nov.—War declared between England and Spain, Oct. 23.—Admiral Vernon took Porto-Bello, Nov. 21.—A treaty between France and Holland, at Versailles, December 21.—An intense frost in Britain.—Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, ob. 1752, æt. 60.
- 1740 War between Poland and Hungary.—Peace between the Persians and the Turks, Oct.—The emperor Charles VI dies, Oct. 9, which begins the general war in Germany, that continues 8 years.—Henry Fielding, ob. 1754, æt. 48.—Arthur Onslow ob. 1768, æt. 78.
- 1741 The battle of Molwitz, in which the Prussians defeat the imperialists, March 30.—War between the Russians and Swedes.—Vernon takes Carthage, June 19.—The Prussians become masters of Silesia, Oct. 20.—A revolution in Russia, Dec. 6.—Charles de Secoudat baron Montesquieu, ob. 1755, æt. 67.—Frederick prince of Wales, ob. 1751, æt. 44.
- 1742 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Jan. 28, 4h. 21', P. M.—ascending node Ω $5^{\circ} 34' 45''$ —inclin. $67^{\circ} 4' 11''$ —retrograd.—The battle of Czanlaw, between the Prussians and Austrians, May 6.—Peace between Austria and Prussia.—The Austrians besiege Prague, Aug. 16—Dec. 16.—A defensive alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, at Westminster, Nov. 18.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Dec. 31, 9h. 15', A. M.—ascending node Π $8^{\circ} 10' 48''$ —inclin. $2^{\circ} 15' 59''$ —direct.—Dr. Stephen Hales, ob. 1761, æt. 82.
- 1743 War between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The battle of Campo Santo, Jan. 17, between the Spaniards and Austrians.—The battle of Dettingen, June 16, in which the allied army defeats the French.—A treaty of defensive alliance between the king of Great Britain and

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- the empress of Russia, Feb.—A dreadful plague in Sicily, May.—War in Germany between the Hungarians, British, French, and Austrians.—Peace between Russia and Sweden, at Abo, Aug. 17.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Sept. 10, 9h. 16', A. M.—ascending node Υ $5^{\circ} 17' 13''$ —inclin. $45^{\circ} 48' 21''$ —retrograd.—An alliance between Great Britain, Holland, &c. at Worms, Sept. 13.—The alliance of Moscow, between Great Britain and Russia, Dec. 11.—G. Frederick Handel, of Hall, in Saxony, ob. 1759, æt. 57.
- 1744 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Feb. 12, 8h. 17', P. M.—ascending node Υ $18^{\circ} 49' 20''$ —inclin. $47^{\circ} 8' 36''$ —direct.—The French attempt to invade Britain—defeated, Feb. 24.—A sea-fight of blood between the French and English, Feb. 22.—War of Great Britain and France declared, 31.—War of Hanover and France declared, April 1.—Sardinia and surrender of Menin, June.—Prague taken by the king of Prussia, Sept.—Friburgh surrenders to the French, Oct. 1.—Commodore Anson arrives at St. Helena, after having completed his voyage round the world.—Dr. James Brydson of Shirebox, ob. 1763, æt. 70.—Henry Pitt Rivers, British minister, ob. 1754, æt. 57.
- 1745 The quadruple alliance of War between Great Britain, Austria, Holland, and Poland, Jan. 8.—The French attacked by the Austrians at Passendrecht, April 4.—The battle of Fontenoy between the French and allies, April 11.—Selah Nadir defeats the Ottomans at Erzerum in May.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Striegau, June 1.—The French took Tournay, June 4.—Ghent, June 12.—Bruges, July 13.—Oudenarde, July 21.—Dendermonde, Aug. 1.—Ostend, Aug. 23.—Newport, Sept. 5.—Oct. 9.—The English become masters of Louisbourg and Cape Breton, June 1.—The rebellion in Scotland begins, Oct. 1.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Sohr, Sept. 19.—The rebels defeat the king's army at Preston-pans, Sept. 23.—The king of Sardinia almost stripped of his dominions by the Spaniards, Dec.—The treaty of Dresden, between Prussia, Poland, Austria, and Saxony, Dec. 26.—Caroline taken by the duke of Coburg, Dec. 30.—Dr. Conyers Neale, ob. 1750, æt. 67.—Count de Saxe, marshal of France, ob. 1750, æt. 54.
- 1746 The rebels defeat the royal forces at Falkirk, Jan. 17.—Peace between Prussia and the Ottoman Porte in Jan.—Count Saxe takes Brussels, Feb. 20, and goes to Antwerp.—The royal army defeated and dispersed the rebels at Culloden, April 16.—The defensive alliance of Petersburg, between Austria and Russia, May 22.—The prince of Conti takes Metz, July 10.—Charleroi, Aug. 2.—Count Saxe takes Namur, Sept. 19.—Count Saxe defeats the allies at Rocourt, Oct. 11.—Lima destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 17.—William Hogarth, ob. 1764, æt. 70.—William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, ob. 1765, æt. 45.
- 1747 The French fleet defeated by Ammiral

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Warren, May 3.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Feb. 17, 11h. 45'. P. M.—ascending node Ω $26^{\circ} 58' 27''$ —inclin. $77^{\circ} 50' 55''$ —retrograde.—The prince of Orange elected stadtholder of the United Provinces, May 2.—The defensive alliance of Stockholm, between Prussia, Poland, and Sweden, May 29.—The French defeat the allies at Lauffeldt, July 2.—The French fleet defeated by admiral Hawke, Oct. 14.—Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, S. pt. 5.—Kouli-Khan murdered.—A revolution in Persia.—Jacques Cassini, ob. 1766, æt. 79.—George lord Anson, ob. 1762, æt. 62

1748 A comet appeared—its perihelion, April 18, 7h. 25', A. M.—ascending node Υ $23^{\circ} 55' 16''$ —inclin. $85^{\circ} 26' 57''$ —retrograde.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, June 7, 1h. 24', P. M.—ascending node \odot $4^{\circ} 39' 43''$ —inclin. $56^{\circ} 59' 3''$ —direct.—Maastricht taken by the French, May 7.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Holland, Oct. 7.—Benjamin Robins, ob. 1731, æt. 44.—Sir John Bernard, ob. 1764, æt. 80

1749 Nova Scotia peopled.—A league between the pope, Venetians, &c. against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis.—Pierre Bouguer, ob. 1758, æt. 61.—Philip, earl of Chesterfield, of London, ob. 1773, æt. 79

1750 Two shocks of an earthquake in England, Feb. 8 and March 8.—Interest on the public funds reduced to 3 per cent. Feb. 28.—An academy of sciences founded at Stockholm.—The commercial treaty of Madrid between Spain and Great Britain, Oct. 5.—Bernard de Bellidor, ob. 1761, æt. 64.—Allen, earl Bathurst, ob. 1773, æt. 91

1751 Peace between Spain and Portugal.—Antiquarian Society at London founded.—Frederick, prince of Wales, dies, March 26, æt. 44.—Thomas Simpson, of Bosworth, ob. 1761

1752 The new style introduced into Great Britain, Sept. 3 counted the 14th.—N. Louis de la Caille, of Rumigny, ob. 1762, æt. 49

1753 The British Museum established at Montague-house by act of parliament.—Dr. Edward Young, ob. 1765, æt. 83

1754 A dreadful eruption of *Ætna*.—A great earthquake at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. Sept. 2.—The French attack an English fleet on Monongahela, &c. on the Ohio, April 17.—Mr. Washington intercepts a small body of French, June 1.—The society of arts, manufactures, and commerce instituted at London.—Dr. John Leland, ob. 1766, æt. 75.—John, duke of Bedford, ob. 1771, æt. 61

1755 War declared between the Dutch and Algerines, April 10.—Quito in Peru destroyed by an earthquake, April 28.—Braddock defeated and killed near Fort duquesne, July 9.—The French defeated near Lake George, Sept. 8.—A convention between Great Britain and Russia, at Petersburg, Sept. 30.—Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1.—Dr. Thomas Birch, ob. 1766, æt. 61.—Admiral Edward Boscawen, ob. 1761, æt. 60

1766 A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia,

A. D.

Feb. 16.—War declared in England against France, May 17.—An engagement between the English and French fleets off Minorca, May 20.—Blakeney surrendered Minorca to the French, June 28.—Calcutta taken by the viceroy of Bengal, June 20.—Oswego taken, Aug. 14.—Dr. Robert Smith, ob. 1768, æt. 70.—William Pitt, earl of Chatham, ob. 1778 æt. 70.—The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Lowow-hutz, Oct. 1

1767 Calcutta re-taken, Jan. 2.—Damien's conspiracy against the king of France, Jan. 5.—The king of Prussia invades Bohemia.—Chandernagore taken, March 23.—The battle of Prague, May 6, in which the king of Prussia defeats the Austrians.—Battle of Collin, June 18, in which the king of Prussia is repulsed by count Daun.—The battle of Plassy, in the East Indies, June 23.—The battle of Hastenbeck, July 26, in which the French defeat the allies.—The French take Verdun, Aug. 26, and Bremen, Aug. 29.—The convention of Closter-seven, Sept. 8.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 21, 7h. 55', P. M.—ascending node Υ $4^{\circ} 12' 50''$ —inclin. $12^{\circ} 50' 20''$ —direct.—The battle of Rosbeck, Nov. 5, in which the Prussians defeat the French and Austrians.—The Austrians defeat the Prussians near Breslaw, Nov. 22.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Lessa, Dec. 5.—The king of Prussia takes Breslaw, Dec. 21, and becomes master of Silesia.—Dr. Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, ob. 1768, æt. 75

1768 Minden reduced by prince Ferdinand, March 14.—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, April 11.—The English take Senegal, May 1.—The French take Fort St. David's, June 2.—The French defeated by prince Ferdinand at Crevelt, June 23.—Count Daun compelled by the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, July 1.—The English repulsed at Ticonderoga, July 8.—The Hanoverians defeated by the French at Saragarhausen, July 23.—Louisbourg taken by the English, July 27.—Cherbourg taken by British troops, Aug. 8.—The Prussians defeated by the Austrians at Frankfort on the Oder, Aug. 12.—The Russians defeated by the king of Prussia, at Zorndorf, Aug. 25.—The allies defeated at Friedland, Sept. 8.—The king of Prussia defeated by count Daun at Mollathelshausen, Oct. 14.—The king of Prussia defeated by the king of Saxony at Colberg, Nov. 15.—The king of Prussia defeated by the king of Saxony and Dr. Leland, Oct. 1.—The king of Prussia defeated by the king of Saxony, Nov. 1.—The king of Prussia defeated by the king of Saxony, Dec. 7.—Gorée taken by count Daun, Dec. 7.—P. Francis Courayer, ob. 1765.—General James Wolfe, ob. 1759, æt. 33

1769 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 13, 12h. 50', A. M.—ascending node \odot $23^{\circ} 45' 35''$ —inclin. $17^{\circ} 40' 15''$ —retrograde.—The French defeated by prince Ferdinand at Leipzig, April 13.—General Clinton surrendered to the English, July 1.—Fort Niagara reduced by Sir William

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- 8h. 20' P. M.—ascending node \cap $16^{\circ} 22'$ —inclin. $13^{\circ} 20' 45''$ —dir. et.—The emperor, in alliance with Russia, declares war against the Turks, July 2.—A dreadful hurricane at the mouth of the Ganges, Oct. 15.—Colin Maclaurin, ob. 1746, æt. 48.—Philip, earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor, ob. 1754, æt. 74.
- 1738 The Russians invade Crim Tartary.—The order of St. Januarius instituted at Naples.—A treaty between the emperor and the French king, at Vienna, Nov. 18.—The autumnal equinox observed at Paris, Sept. 23, 7h. 21'. A. M.—the sun's apogee in $27^{\circ} 8' 9''$.—James Thomson, ob. 1748 æt. 46.—Lord president Forbes, ob. 1747, æt. 2.—Westminster bridge began 1735, finished 1750, at the expense of 350,000 sterling.—The manufacture of tin plates, by rolling-mills, began in England about this time.
- 1739 Selah Nadir becomes master of the empire of Moguls.—A treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, in May.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, June 6, 10h. 0', P. M.—ascending node \cap $27^{\circ} 25' 14''$ —inclin. $55^{\circ} 42' 44''$ —retrograd.—The Russians defeat the Turks at Choczim, Aug. 8.—Peace between Germany and the Ottoman Porte, Aug. 21.—between Russia and the same, Nov.—War declared between England and Spain, Oct. 23.—Admiral Vernon took Porto-Bello, Nov. 21.—A treaty between France and Holland, at Versailles, December 21.—An intense frost in Britain.—Dr. Joseph Butler, bishop of Durham, ob. 1752, æt. 60.
- 1740 War between Poland and Hungary.—Peace between the Persians and the Turks, Oct.—The emperor Charles VI dies, Oct. 9, which begins the general war in Germany, that continues 8 years.—Henry Fielding, ob. 1754, æt. 48.—Arthur Onslow, ob. 1768, æt. 78.
- 1741 The battle of Moltwitz, in which the Prussians defeat the imperialists, March 30.—War between the Russians and Swedes.—Vernon takes Carthagena, June 19.—The Prussians become masters of Silesia, Oct. 20.—A revolution in Russia, Dec. 6.—Charles de Secondat baron Montesquieu, ob. 1755, æt. 67.—Frederick prince of Wales, ob. 1751, æt. 44.
- 1742 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Jan. 28, 4h. 21', P. M.—ascending node \cap $5^{\circ} 34' 45''$ —inclin. $67^{\circ} 4' 11''$ —retrograd.—The battle of Czaslaw, between the Prussians and Austrians, May 6.—Peace between Austria and Prussia.—The Austrians besiege Prague, Aug. 16—Dec. 16.—A defensive alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, at Westminster, Nov. 18.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Dec. 31, 9h. 15', A. M.—ascending node \cap $8^{\circ} 10' 48''$ —inclin. $2^{\circ} 15' 59''$ —direct.—Dr. Stephen Hales, ob. 1761, æt. 82.
- 1743 War between Persia and the Ottoman Porte.—The battle of Campo Santo, Jan. 17, between the Spaniards and Austrians.—The battle of Dettingen, June 16, in which the allied army defeats the French.—A treaty of defensive alliance between the king of Great Britain and

A. D.

- the empress of Russia, Feb.—A dreadful plague in Sicily, May.—War in Germany between the Hungarians, British, French, and Austrians.—Peace between Russia and Sweden, at Abo, Aug. 17.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Sept. 13, 5h. 10', A. M.—ascending node \cap $5^{\circ} 57' 27''$ —inclin. $45^{\circ} 48' 21''$ —retrograd.—Alliance between Great Britain, Hungary, &c. at Worms, Sept. 13.—The plan of a Moscow, between Great Britain and Russia, Dec. 11.—G. Frederick Handel, ob. Hall in Saxony, ob. 1759, æt. 57.
- 1744 A comet appeared—its perihelion, Feb. 18, 8h. 17', P. M.—ascending node \cap $11^{\circ} 49' 20''$ —inclin. $47^{\circ} 8' 36''$ —direct.—The French attempt to invade Britain defeated, Feb. 24.—A sea-fight of 1—4 between the French and English ships, Feb. 22.—War of Great Britain and France declared, 31.—War of independence and France declared, April 17—1763 and surrender of Mexico, June—peace taken by the king of Prussia, Sept.—Friburgh surrendered to the French, Oct. 1.—Commodore Anson arrives at the Cape, after having completed his voyage round the world.—Dr. James Brydges, Shire-box, ob. 1762, æt. 70.—Henry Fox, British minister, ob. 1754, æt. 44.
- 1745 The quadruple alliance of Warsaw between Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Poland, Jan. 8.—The French expelled by the Austrians at Passarowitz, April 4.—The battle of Fontenoy between the French and allies, April 11.—Selah Nadir defeats the Ottomans at Erzerum in May.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Striegau, June.—The French took Touray, June.—Ghent, June 12—Bruges, July 13—Oudenarde, July 21—Dendermonde, Aug. 1—Ostend, Aug. 23—Newport, Sept. 3—Oct. 9.—The English become masters of Louisburg and Cape Breton, Jan.—The rebellion in Scotland begins, Jan.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Sohr, Sept. 19.—The rebels defeat the king's army at Preston-pans, Sept. 21.—The king of Sardinia shoots off his dominions by the Spaniards, Oct.—The treaty of Dresden, between Prussia, Poland, Austria, and Saxony, Dec.—Carlisle taken by the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30.—Dr. Conyers Manners, ob. 1750, æt. 67.—Count de Saxe, master of France, ob. 1750, æt. 54.
- 1746 The rebels defeat the royal forces at Kirk, Jan. 17.—Peace between Persia and the Ottoman Porte in Jan.—Count de Saxe takes Brussels, Feb. 20, and sends Antwerp.—The royal army defeated and dispersed the rebels at Culloden, Aug. 16.—The defensive alliance of Frederickburg, between Austria and Russia, Oct. 22.—The prince of Conti takes Mons, Oct. 10—Charleroi, Aug. 2.—Count de Saxe takes Namur, Sept. 19.—Count de Saxe defeats the allies at Roucoux, Oct. 11.—Lima destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 17.—William Hogarth, ob. 1764, æt. 57.—William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, ob. 1765, æt. 45.
- 1747 The French fleet defeated by Anson and

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Warren, May 3.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Feb. 17, 11h. 45'. P. M.—ascending node Ω $26^{\circ} 58' 27''$ —inclin. $77^{\circ} 51' 55''$ —retrograde.—The prince of Orange elected stadtholder of the United Provinces, May 2.—The defensive alliance of Stockholm, between Prussia, Poland, and Sweden, May 29.—The French defeat the allies at Lauffeldt, July 2.—The French fleet defeated by admiral Hawke, Oct. 14.—Bergen-op-Zoom taken by the French, Sept. 5.—Kouli-Khan murdered.—A revolution in Persia.—Jacques Cassini, ob. 1756, æt. 79.—George lord Anson, ob. 1762, æt. 63.

comet appeared—its perihelion, April 18, 7h. 25', A. M.—ascending node Ω $23^{\circ} 55' 16''$ —inclin. $85^{\circ} 26' 87''$ —retrograde.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, June 7, 11h. 24', P. M.—ascending node Ω $4^{\circ} 39' 43''$ —inclin. $86^{\circ} 59' 3''$ —direct.—Maastricht taken by the French, May 7.—The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Holland, Oct. 7.—Benjamin Robins, ob. 1751, æt. 44.—Sir John Baruaud, ob. 1754, æt. 80.

Scots Scotland peopled.—A league between the pope, Venetians, &c. against the corsairs of Algiers and Tunis.—Pierre Bouguer, ob. 1758, æt. 61.—Philip, earl of Chesterfield, of London, ob. 1773, æt. 79.
Two shocks of an earthquake in England, Feb. 8 and March 8.—Interest on the public funds reduced to 3 per cent. Feb. 28.—An academy of sciences founded at Stockholm.—The commercial treaty of Madrid between Spain and Great Britain, Oct. 5.—Bernard de Bellidor, ob. 1761, æt. 64.—Allen, earl Bathurst, ob. 1775, æt. 91.

Peace between Spain and Portugal.—Antiquarian Society at London founded.—Frederick, prince of Wales, dies, March 20, æt. 44.—Thomas Simpson, of Bosworth, ob. 1761.

The new style introduced into Great Britain, Sept. 3 counted the 14th.—N. Louis de la Caille, of Rumigny, ob. 1762, æt. 49.

The British Museum established at Montagu-house by act of parliament.—Dr. Edward Young, ob. 1765, æt. 83.

A dreadful eruption of *Ætna*.—A great earthquake at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. Sept. 2.—The French attack an English fleet on Monongahela, &c. on the Ohio, April 17.—Mr. Washington intercepts a small body of French, June 1.—The society of arts, manufactures, and commerce instituted at London.—Dr. John Ieland, ob. 1766, æt. 75.—John, duke of Medford, ob. 1771, æt. 61.

War declared between the Dutch and Algerines, April 10.—Quito in Peru destroyed by an earthquake, April 28.—Bradock defeated and killed near Fort du Quesne, July 9.—The French defeated near lake George, Sept. 8.—A convention between Great Britain and Russia, at Petersburg, Sept. 30.—Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1.—Dr. Thomas Birch, ob. 1766, æt. 61.—Admiral Edward Boscawen, ob. 1761, æt. 50.

6 A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia,

Feb. 16.—War declared in England against France, May 17.—An engagement between the English and French fleets off Minorca, May 20.—Blakeney surrendered Minorca to the French, June 28.—Calcutta taken by the viceroys of Bengal, June 20.—Oswego taken, Aug. 14.—Dr. Robert Smith, ob. 1768, æt. 79.—William Pitt, earl of Chatham, ob. 1778 æt. 70.—The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Lowoschütz, Oct. 1.

1757 Calcutta re-taken, Jan. 2.—Dawson's conspiracy against the king of France, Jan. 5.—The king of Prussia invades Bohemia.—Chandernagore taken, March 23.—The battle of Prague, May 6, in which the king of Prussia defeats the Austrians.—Battle of Collin, June 18, in which the king of Prussia is repulsed by count Daun.—The battle of Plaisy, in the East Indies, June 23.—The battle of Hastenbeck, July 26, in which the French defeat the allies.—The French take Verdun, Aug. 26, and Bremen, Aug. 30.—The convention of Closter-seven, Sept. 8.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Oct. 21, 7h. 55', P. M.—ascending node Ω $4^{\circ} 13' 50''$ —inclin. $12^{\circ} 50' 20''$ —direct.—The battle of Rosbeck, Nov. 5, in which the Prussians defeat the French and Austrians.—The Austrians defeat the Prussians near Breslaw, Nov. 22.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians at Iessa, Dec. 5.—The king of Prussia takes Breslaw, Dec. 21, and becomes master of Silesia.—Dr. Thomas Seeker, archbishop of Canterbury, ob. 1766, æt. 75.

1758 Minden reduced by prince Ferdinand, March 14.—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, April 11.—The English take Senegal, May 1.—The French take Fort St. David's, June 2.—The French defeated by prince Ferdinand at Crevelt, June 23.—Count Daun compelled by the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz, July 1.—The English repulsed at Ticonderoga, July 8.—The Hanoverians defeated by the French at Sangarhausen, July 23.—Louisbourg taken by the English, July 27.—Cherbourg taken by British troops, Aug. 8.—The Prussians defeated by the Austrians at Frankfort on the Oder, Aug. 12.—The Russians defeated by the king of Prussia, at Zorndorf, Aug. 25.—The allies defeated by the French at Mollath.—The king of Prussia enters the city of Berlin, at Frankfort on Oct. 14.—The king of Prussia and his generals besiege the city of Colberg, Nov. 1.—The king of Prussia and Dr. H. take the city of Mollath, and force the passage, Nov. 3.—A treaty between Great Britain and Prussia, Dec. 7.—Goree taken by count Daun, Dec. 20.—P. Francis Count of Saxe, ob. 1755.—General James Wolfe, ob. 1759, æt. 33.

1759 A comet appeared—its perihelion, March 13, 11h. 56', A. M.—ascending node Ω $23^{\circ} 45' 35''$ —inclin. $17^{\circ} 40' 15''$ —retrograde.—The French defeated by prince Ferdinand at Bergen, April 13.—General Ince surrendered to the English, May 1.—Fort Niagara reduced by sir William

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Johnson, July 24.—The French defeated by the allies at Minden, Aug. 1.—The Russians defeated by the king of Prussia, at Cunersdorf, Aug. 12.—The Jesuits expelled from Portugal, Sept. 3.—An engagement between the English and French fleets near Pondicherry, Sept. 10.—General Wolfe defeats the French and takes Quebec, Sept. 17.—Boscawen defeats the French fleet off Gibraltar, August 18.—Hawke defeats the French fleet off Belleisle, November 20.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, November 27, 2h. 19', P. M.—ascending node Ω $19^{\circ} 39' 24''$ —inclin. $78^{\circ} 59' 22''$ —direct.—Balbec and Tripoli destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Dec. 17, 0h. 41', A. M.—ascending node Ω $18^{\circ} 08' 19''$ —inclin. $4^{\circ} 37' 24''$ —retrograde.—Dr. Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester, ob. 1774, æt. 84.—Henry Fox, lord Holland, ob. 1774, æt. 69

1760 The English defeated by the French at Quebec, April 28.—A transit of Venus over the sun, June 6.—The French defeated by the allies at Lydorf, July 16.—The Prussians defeated by the Austrians at Landshut, June 23.—The allies defeated by the French at Corbach, July 10.—The French defeated by the allies at Warbourg, July 31.—The Austrians defeated by the king of Prussia at Pfaffen-dorf, Aug. 15.—The Prussians defeat the Austrians in Saxony, Aug. 30.—The English become masters of Montreal, and of Canada, Sept. 8.—Berlin taken and plundered by the Austrian and Russian troops, Oct. 9.—Earthquakes in Syria, Oct. 13.—The prince of Brunswick defeated near Rhineberg, Oct. 16.—The king of Prussia defeats the Austrians at Torgau, Nov. 3.—Black-friars bridge began 1760, finished 1770, at the expense of 152,840*l.* sterling.—King George II dies, Oct. 25, æt. 77.—Fr. Ar. de Voltaire, born at Chatenai, near Paris, ob. May 30, 1778, æt. 84

1761 Pondicherry taken by col. Coote, Jan. 15.—The French defeat the Hanoverians, &c. near Grunberg, March 31.—Beik isle surrenders to the English, June 7.—The allies defeat the French at Kirchdenekern, July 15.—A league between France and Spain, Aug. 15.—The Russians defeated at Colberg, Sept. 16.—King George III married, Sept. 8; crowned Sept. 22.—A process against the Jesuits in France.—George lord Lyttleton, ob. 1773, æt. 64.—Charles Townshend, ob. 1767, æt. 42

1762 War against Spain, Jan. 3.—Czarina dies, Jan 5.—Martínico surrenders, Feb. 4; Grenada, &c. March 4.—Peace between Russia and Prussia, March 5.—War between Portugal and Spain, May 23.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, May 29, h. 10', A. M.—ascending node, Ω 19° —inclin. $84^{\circ} 45'$ —direct.—War declared by France and Spain against Portugal, June 20.—The allies defeated by the French at Grabenstain, June 24.—A revolution in Russia, July 9.—Havannah surrenders to the English, Aug. 13.—Pestilential disease in Mexico so general as to prevent the gathering of the wheat.

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—Prince of Wales born, Aug. 12.—The Jesuits banished from France in August.—Prince Ferdinand defeated by the French at Johannesherg, Aug. 30.—A battle between the allies and French at Bruehermuhl, Sept. 21.—Manilla taken by the English, Oct. 6.—Schweidnitz surrenders to the king of Prussia, Oct. 9.—Prince Henry defeats the allies at Freyberg, Oct. 20.—The allies besiege and take Cassel, Nov. 1.—Peace between Great Britain and France, at Fontenoy, Nov. 3.—An eruption of fire in Michucan, began in 1760, continued several years, and formed three mountains 6 miles in circuit, 1762 to 1766.—M. de Condamine, of Paris, ob. 1774, æt. 74

1763 The peace of Paris, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, acceded to by Portugal, Feb. 10.—The peace of Hub-burg between Hungary and Prussia, April 15.—Peace between Prussia and Poland, Feb. 15.—The expulsion of the Jesuits from France completed.—Queen's war, so called from the queen, who was pleased with it, first made by W. de Grey

1764 A comet appeared, Jan. 3, 2h. P. M.—ascending node, Ω $29^{\circ} 29' 0''$ —inclin. $83^{\circ} 54' 19''$ —retrograde.—Medical lectures first read in Philadelphia.—A treaty between Russia and Prussia, April 15.—Count Stanislaus Poniatowsky unanimously elected king of Poland, Sept. 6.—Famine and pestilence in Italy.—An earthquake at Lisbon, Dec. 25.—Mehmed defeats Sujah Dowlah, at Buxar, Oct. 2.—Byron makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—Mr. Harrison received 10*l.* sterling for his accurate time piece, by which longitude may be discovered.—C. V. Linnæus, of Rhoeshalt, ob. 1778, æt. 7

1765 The regency bill passed in England, May 15.—Sujah Dowlah defeated by general Carnac, May 3; and soon after, B. G. established by lord Clive, under the British government.—Duke of Cornwall dies, Oct. 31.—Dauphin dies, Dec. 2.—Chevalier de St. George dies, Dec. 31.—Dr. Thomas Ruthforth, ob. 1771.—James Stuart, pretender, ob.

1766 A comet appeared, March 8—its ascending node Ω $4^{\circ} 10' 50''$ —inclin. $40^{\circ} 20' 20''$ —retrograde.—The American stamp act repealed, March 18.—An insurrection in Spain compelled the king to leave Madrid, March 25.—A comet appeared, April 8—its ascending node Ω $17^{\circ} 27' 19''$ —inclin. $8^{\circ} 18' 45''$ —direct.—A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Russia, at Petersburg, June 20.—A great earthquake at Constantinople.—The Jesuits expelled from Bohemia and Denmark.—David Hume of Edinburgh, ob. 1776, æt. 66

1767 The Jesuits expelled from Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2.—Martínico almost destroyed by an earthquake.—The Protestants tolerated in Poland, Nov. 2.—Wallis and Carteret make discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—Jean Jacques Rousseau, of Geneva, ob. July 2, 1778, æt. 60

1768 The Royal Academy of Arts established in

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- London.**—The Turks declare war against the Russians.—The Jesuits expelled from Naples, Malta, and Parma.—Act, making the Irish parliament octennial, passed Feb. 3.—Bougainville makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—Riot in Boston, the British troops fired upon the inhabitants and killed four, March 5.—Violent commotions in Poland.—David Garrick, born at Litchfield, in England, ob. 1779, æt. 63.—Robert, lord Clive, ob. Nov. 22, 1774
- First battle of Choczim, April 30; second battle of Choczim, July 13; third battle of Choczim, Sept. 17.—The Russian fleet enters the Mediterranean, in December.—Cook makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean.—Paoli fled from Corsica, June 13, which was reduced.—Thomas Gray, of London, poet, ob. July 30, 1771.—Capt. James Cook, of Marton, ob. Feb. 14, 1779
- The Russians defeat the Turks, near the river Pruth, Aug. 1.—An earthquake at St. Domingo.—The right of Falkland islands settled.—Bender taken by storm, Sept. 28.—Oliver Goldsmith, of Roscommon, in Ireland, poet, ob. April 14, 1774.—Edward lord Hawke, ob. Oct. 17, 1781
- An emigration of 500,000 Tourgouths from the coasts of the Caspian sea to the frontiers of China.—Lord mayor of London committed to the Tower, March 27.—The Turkish fleet burned by the Russians at Cisme, Natolia, July 5.—Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, ob. July 7, 1779.—John (Dunning) lord Ashburton, ob. Aug. 18, 1783
- A revolution in Denmark, when the queen was imprisoned, Jan. 17.—Augusta, princess of Wales, dies, Feb. 8, æt. 53.—Insurrection at Christianstadt, which ended in a revolution in Sweden, that made the king absolute, Aug. 13, and completed at Stockholm, Aug. 19.—Poland dismembered by the empress of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the house of Austria.—Manufacture of calicoes introduced in England.—Dr. William Hunter of Kilmbride, anatomist, ob. March 15, 1788.—Sir George Savile, ob. Jan. 1784
- Cook makes discoveries in the Pacific ocean, and sailed to 71° 10' S. lat.—Guatemala overthrown by an earthquake and 30,000 people buried in the ruins, July 29.—The order of the Jesuits suppressed by the pope's bull, Aug. 25.—An English armed schooner, stationed in the Narraganset, to enforce the collection of duties, burnt by a party of Americans.—Disturbances in America begin by the destruction of tea on board three sloops at Boston, Dec. 18.—Manufacture of cast plate glass established in Lancashire.—Mons. d'Alembert, of Paris, ob. Oct. 27, 1783
- Dr. Franklin's petition dismissed, Jan. 29.—Literary property determined, Feb. 23.—Grenville's act for elections made perpetual, March 31.—Boston port-bill passed, March 31.—Louis XV dies May 10, æt. 64.—Turkish army ruined, June 20.—Peace between the Russians and Turks, July 21.—Oxygen gas discovered by Dr. Priestley, and called dephlogisticated air, August 1.—The ancient parliament of Paris restored, Nov. 12.—A comet appeared—its perihelion, Aug. 15, 11h. 11', P. M.—ascending node $2^{\circ} 0' 49'$ —inclin. $83^{\circ} 0'$ —direct.—L. Euler of Basle, mathematician, ob. Sept. 1783, æt. 77.—Charles Stuart, pretender, ob. March 3, 1788
- 1775 Hostilities in America begin at Lexington, April 19.—Ticonderoga seized by col. Allen, May.—Action at Bunker's-hill, gen. Warren killed, June 17.—The Spanish troops land near Algiers, July 8.—George Washington appointed commander in chief of the army, June 15, took command of the troops investing Boston, July 2.—St. John's taken by Montgomery, Nov. 2.—The assault of Quebec; gen. Montgomery killed; Americans defeated, Dec. 31.—Dr. Samuel Johnson, ob. Dec. 13, 1784
- 1776 Norfolk in Virginia burnt by the British, Jan. 1.—General Howe quits Boston, March 17.—Quebec blockaded by gen. Thomas.—A body of Americans at the Cedars surrendered in May.—Congress assumes independence, May 15, and declares it July 4.—Attack on Charleston, June 28.—General Howe lands on Staten island, July 3.—Battle on Long island, Aug. 27.—New York taken, Sept. 15, and fort Washington, with 2000 prisoners, Nov. 16.—Rhode island occupied, Dec. 8.—The affair at Trenton, Dec. 26.—The Americans expelled from Canada.—Austria granted religious toleration, and abolished torture—also in Poland.—Dr. Robert Lowth, bishop of London, ob. Nov. 1787
- 1777 Battle at Princeton, Gen. Mercer killed, Jan. 3.—A convention declared Vermont to be an independent state, Jan. 16.—Danbury destroyed, gen. Wooster killed, April 27 and 28.—Expedition of col. Meigs to Sag-harbour, May 23.—Ticonderoga taken by general Burgoyne, July 6.—General Howe embarks his army off Staten island, July 24—and lands in Chesapeake bay, Aug. 30.—Battle on the Brandywine, Sept. 11.—Philadelphia taken by the British, Sept. 26.—Battle of Germantown, gen. Nash killed, Oct. 4.—General Burgoyne's army surrenders at Saratoga, Oct. 16.—Kin-ston burnt by the British, Oct. 16.—Attack at Red Bank, col. Donip killed Oct. 22.—Mons. Buffon, born in Auxois, ob. April 16, 1788, æt. 81
- 1778 Treaty between France and the Americans, Feb. 6.—British commissaries arrived at Philadelphia with a view to conciliation.—Peace proposed, April 20.—Action at the Clouds, June 26.—Gen. Lee arrested June 20, and suspended for one year.—A city destroyed and burnt to the ground by col. Burgoyne, Sept. 26.—Austrians defeated at Mifflin, Sept. 26.—July 7.—British general Bletton, arrived at the mouth of the Delaware, and states captured, Sept. 26.—British to sea to Philadelphia, Sept. 26, Aug. 26.—Both days captured by a traitor,

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Aug. 12.—Gen. Sullivan laid siege to the British army in Newport. Aug. 15.—The French fleet returned, sailed for Boston, and the siege of Newport raised, Aug. 28.—Action on Rhode island, Aug. 29.—Col. Baglor's regiment surprized and cut to pieces, Sept. 28.—Pondicherry taken, Oct. 17.—Savannah taken by the British under col. Campbell, Dec.—Americans defeated in Georgia, Dec. 29.—Mont. Diderot, of Langres, ob. April, 1784, æt. 71.

1779 Peace between the imperialists and Prussians, May 13.—St. Vincent's taken by the French, June 17.—Grenada taken, July 3.—General Tryon invaded New-haven, destroyed the stores, July 5, then burnt Fairfield, July 9, and Norwalk, July 12.—An engagement between Byron and D'Eauing off Grenada, July 6.—A tremendous eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 8.—The siege of Gibraltar begun by the Spaniards in July.—Sir George Collier takes many American vessels, in Penobscot bay, Aug. 14.—General Sullivan defeated the Indians, and destroyed all the villages. &c. of the Six Nations, Aug. and Sept.—Assault upon Savannah unsuccessful, Pulasky killed, Oct. 9.—The winter the most rigorous ever known in America; Long-Island sound was covered with ice, and the Chesapeake was passed with loaded carriages at Annapolis, 1779-80.

1780 Sir George Rodney took 22 sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8.—Engagement with Langara, Jan. 16, near cape Vincent.—An engagement between the English and French fleets off Martinica, April 17.—Charleston in America surrendered to the British arms, May 12.—An insurrection and riot in London in June.—A French fleet and army under Rochambeau arrived at Newport, July 10.—Five British East India ships and a large fleet of West India ditto, captured by the combined fleets of France and Spain, in lat. 36° 40', and long. 18° W. from London, Aug. 9.—Lord Cornwallis gains a signal victory over the American forces at Camden, South Carolina, Aug. 16.—Torture abolished in France by edict, Aug. 25.—A most dreadful hurricane in the West Indies, in October; in Barbadoes alone perished 5 or 6000 persons.—War declared against Holland, Dec. 30.

1781 Battle of the Clouds, British defeated, Jan. 17.—Arnold burnt the stores at Richmond, Jan. 5.—Sir George Rodney and general Vaughan took the island of St. Eustatia, Feb. 3.—re-taken, Nov. 17.—Lord Cornwallis defeated the American forces, at Guildford, March 15.—An engagement between the English and Dutch fleets, near the Dogger bank, Apr. 5.—New London burnt, Fort Griswold stormed and the garrison put to the sword by Arnold, Sept. 6.—The English army, commanded by lord Cornwallis, surrendered to the united forces of America and France, at Yorktown, October 19.—Water discovered to be a compound substance, by Henry Cavendish.

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—Musins began to be manufactured in England

1782 Minorca surrendered to the Spaniards, Feb. 4.—An engagement between the English and French fleets near Trincomale in the East Indies, Feb. 17.—Sir George Rodney defeated the French fleet commanded by count de Grasse, of Dominica, April 12.—An engagement between the English and French fleets near Trincomale in the East Indies, April 12.—Another engagement near Trincomale in September.—Gibraltar besieged by the Spaniards from 1781 to Sept. 13, of this year, when their fort batteries were burnt by red-hot shot from the garrison, commanded by general Elliot.—Independence of America declared, Nov. 30.

1783 Preliminaries of peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, Jan. 20.—America declared independent.—Amistice between England and Holland.—Definitive treaty, Sept. 1.—A great earthquake in Sicily; Messina and many other cities, destroyed Feb. 1.—Logographic printing invented by John Johnson.—New York evacuated by the British army, Nov. 23.—General Washington resigned his commission, Dec. 19.

1784 Peace ratified with America, March 4.—with Holland, May 24.—First concertation of Handel, performed in Westminster Abbey, by 600 performers, May 26.—Archinda han, in Turkey, destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 inhabitants buried in the ruins, July 18.—Hurricane at Jamaica destroyed all the ships, &c. July 30.—A most destructive hurricane in the Leeward islands, Aug. 27.—Printing re-established in Constantinople.—Protestants allowed churches in Hungary.—Crimea settled by Russia.—The Asiatic Society in Calcutta instituted.—First bishop in America consecrated, Nov. 14.

1785 The emperor of Germany suppressed religious houses.—An earthquake in Calabria, Ap. 10.—A severe frost in Germany which lasted 115 days.—Inundation in different parts of England, in September and Oct.—A violent storm in France, Aug. 1, which laid waste 131 villages and killed 1000 persons.—New method of making bar iron, the pig-iron invented by Mr. Cort of this year, reckoned superior to Swedish iron.—A ferry-boat was lost in passing the straits between Carnarvon and Anglesea, and 50 persons drowned, Dec. 4.

1786 Torture abolished in Sweden, by order of the king.—Cardinal Touraine, high inquisitor at Rome, hung on a gibbet 15 feet high.—Droit d'aubaine abolished in France.—Commercial treaty with Prussia signed Oct. 29.—An earthquake in Scotland, and different parts of the north of England, Aug. 11.—A plague in the Levant.—Exports from Great Britain amounted to 5,600,000*l.*

1787 First convocation of the notables at Versailles, Feb. 22.—Botsuy-bay's vessel first sailed from England, March 21.—A

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bishop appointed in Nova Scotia by the king of England, Aug. 11.—Banks first begun in the East Indies.—Cotton-wool used in English manufactures at this time, valued at 7,500,000*l.* and weighed 22,000,000*lbs.* In this manufacture there were in England and Scotland 163 water-mills, 550 mule-jennies of 50 spindles each, and 30,070 hand jennies of 80 spindles each. Exports from Great Britain amounted in this year to 5,700,000*l.*—Earthquake in Mexico, and other parts of New Spain, April 18.—Amsterdam taken possession of by Prussia, Oct. 9.—Agreement between France and England to disarm, Oct. 9.—Contest between the king of France and parliament begins.—Fire destroyed one-fourth of Christiana, in Denmark, April 9, to the value of 100,000 *rix* dollars.—Export of woollen cloth from Great Britain in this year amounted to the value of 3,687,795*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*—An inundation from the Liffey in Ireland, Nov. 12, which did very considerable damage in Dublin and its environs

War between the Turks, Germans, and Russians.—Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, Jan. 13.—Life-guards and horse-guards disbanded by the English government, May 26.—Stadtholdership guaranteed to the prince of Orange by the United States of Holland, June 27.—Russia declares war against Sweden, June 30.—Choczin taken, Sept. 29.—Inundation at Kirkwall in Scotland, by the eruption of the dam-dykes, Oct. 4, which nearly destroyed the town.—Oczacow taken, Dec. 11.—Animal magnetism introduced in France, and soon exploded—and in the following year introduced into England.—Formosa, in the Chinese sea, shakes off the Chinese yoke, when 10,000 Chinese were massacred, and the rest driven into the woods and rocks of the island

Insurrections in France, March.—First meeting of congress under the present constitution at New-York, general Washington inaugurated first president, April 30.—States-general of France convened, May 5.—Nobility in France renounced their pecuniary privileges, May 23.—Disputes between the orders; third estate proclaim themselves a national assembly, June 17.—The French king makes concessions, June 28.—Bastille at Paris destroyed, July 14.—Insurrection in Brabant, Aug. 10.—Bender taken, Oct. 8.—Ghent surrendered, Nov. 23.—and Brussels, Dec. 12.—Nootka, in the N. W. of America, settled by the English.—Earthquake at Bergamo-di-san-Sapoloro, in Tuscany, Sept. 30, which destroyed the cathedral, bishop's palace, with the adjacent town of Castello, &c.; and Borgo had 150 houses destroyed, and 30 houses, &c. swallowed up by an opening of the earth.—An inundation in Scotland, and the north of England, in July.—Sunday-schools, first established in Yorkshire in 1734, became about this time general in England and Scotland.—At Corfu, a magazine of gunpowder and bomb-shells

blew up, and killed 180 men, March 11.—New chemical nomenclature of Lavoisier and his associates first published.—Ass gnats first issued in France, December 17

- 1790 Earthquake in Westmorland, at Arncliffe, March 6.—Dr. Franklin, of Boston, ob. April 17, *æt.* 85; the French national assembly go into mourning for several days in honour of that great man.—Nobility abolished in France by the national assembly, June 19.—New confederation in the Champ de Mars at Paris commemorated, July 14.—Inundation of the river Don, near Doncaster, and the Derwent and Trent, Nov. 30.—Religious houses suppressed by the national assembly in France, amounting to 4500.—Canal of Bourbon, between the Oise and Paris, is begun
- 1791 At Constantinople 32,000 houses were destroyed between March and July.—Decree of the national assembly, declaring people of colour free citizens, May 15.—King, queen, and royal family of France fled June 21; were taken at Varennes by Drouet, a post-master, and brought back prisoners to Paris, June 25.—Riot in Birmingham, July 14, in which several houses and meeting-houses were destroyed, on occasion of the commemoration of the French revolution, by a few persons assembled at a tavern for that purpose.—Avignon and its territory incorporated with France by the national assembly.—Partition treaty between the courts in concert, signed at Pavia, July.—Convention and treaty of Pilnitz, Aug. 27.—Insurrection of the negroes in St. Domingo against the whites, of whom a great many were massacred, in Sept.—The king of France sanctioned the national constitution, Sept. 14.—The national or constituent assembly of France dissolved, Sept. 30.—The legislative assembly met, Oct. 7.—Earthquake in Scotland, in Oct.; in Sicily and Calabria, Oct.; at Lisbon, Nov. 27; at Zant, in the Adriatic, Dec. 2.—Bangalore, in the East Indies, taken by earl Cornwallis.—Battle of Seringapatam, in which the English defeat Tipoo Saib
- 1792 Leopold, emperor of Germany, died March 1.—Earthquake in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c. in England, March 2.—The king of Sweden assassinated by Ankerström, March 16.—The lake of Harentoren, in Ireland, a mile in circuit, sank into the ground with all its fish, Aug. 26.—France declared war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia.—Declaration of war against France by the court of Brussels, Aug. 22.—First invasion of the Austrian Netherlands, May 1.—Dismissal of the principal ministers, June 13.—Second invasion of the Netherlands, June 17.—Insurrection at Paris: the king is under the necessity of wearing the red cap, the symbol of the Jacobins, June 20.—Austrian manifesto, July 5.—The legislative assembly declares "that the country is in danger." July 17.—Federation at the Champ de Mars, July 14.—Duke of Brunswick's manifesto, July 26.—Prussian manifesto, July 26.—Duke

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of Brunswick's second manifesto, July 27.—Joint declaration of the allied courts, Aug. 4.—Declaration of the French princes, Aug. 8.—Insurrection at Paris against the throne; and massacre of the Swiss guards at the palace of the Tuilleries. Decree for electing a national convention, and suspending the king, Aug. 10.—Decree of accusation against La Fayette, Aug. 17.—The grand army of the allies enters France, Aug. 19.—Flight of La Fayette, Aug. 21.—Longway taken by the allies, Aug. 22.—Dumouriez joins the camp at Sedan, Aug. 23.—Comotions in Paris; and massacre of the clergy and other prisoners. Verdun taken by the allies, Sept. 2.—Dumouriez encamps at Grandpré, Sept. 4.—The French army driven from their entrenchments at Croix-aux-bois, Sept. 13.—Dumouriez is forced to retreat, Sept. 15.—The combined army advances in pursuit of the French. The French declare war against Sardinia. Invasion of French Flanders by the duke of Saxe-Teschén, Sept. 16.—Dumouriez encamps at St. Menchould. Thionville vainly besieged by the allies, Sept. 17.—Action of Valmy, where the French, inferior in point of number, stood the shock and checked the progress of the invaders, Sept. 20.—National convention assembled. Eternal abolition of royal authority decreed, and France declared a republic, Sept. 21.—Interview between Dumouriez and colonel Mautstein, Sept. 22.—Three deputies arrive in the camp of Dumouriez, to administer the new oath to the soldiers, Sept. 23.—Second interview of Dumouriez with Mautstein. The French enter Savoy, Sept. 24.—Negotiations of Dumouriez with the Prussians. Progress of the French in the dominions of the king of Sardinia, Sept. 28.—Irruption of the French into Germany, Sept. 29.—Capture of Spire by the French. Retreat of the combined forces in the Netherlands, Sept. 30.—Decree of death against all emigrants, Oct. 9.—Festival at Paris for the conquest of Savoy, Oct. 14.—Dumouriez repairs to Paris, Oct. 16.—He returns to his army. The convention decrees that "the country is no longer in danger." Oct. 20.—Capture of Worms by the French, Oct. 21.—Invasion of Austrian Flanders by Dumouriez, November 1.—Disputes relative to Geneva; terminated by a convention, Nov. 2.—Skirmishes between the Belgick infantry and the Austrians, Nov. 3.—Battle of Gemappe, where the Austrians are defeated, Nov. 6.—Dumouriez enters Mons, Nov. 7.—Ath, Tournay, Nicuport, and Bruges, taken possession of by the French, Nov. 8.—French decree of fraternity, promising to aid all people who wish to procure liberty, Nov. 19.—Action at Comptich, where the Austrians are beaten, Nov. 20.—The French obtain possession of Liège and Antwerp, Nov. 25.—Savoy annexed to France by a decree of the convention, Nov. 27.—The French obtain possession of Louvain and Namur, Dec. 2.—Disputes of the English

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government with France, Dec. 7.—Expedition under Berronville against Trossy, Dec. 13.—Battle of Seringapatam, in which Tippoo was reduced by earl Cornwallis.—Fire at Constantinople, which destroyed 7000 houses.—The emperor's house at Seville destroyed by fire.—A Sheffield cotton manufactory destroyed by fire.—The king of France arrested before the convention, Dec. 11; condemned to death Jan. 20, 1793, by a majority of five votes, and beheaded January 21.

1793 The French ambassador ordered to leave England, Jan. 24.—The French convention declare war against Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 1.—Declaration of the empress of Russia, on the execution of Louis XVI, Feb. 8.—British troops against France, Feb. 11.—Dumouriez takes the field for the invasion of Holland, Feb. 17.—Maestricht besieged by the French, Feb. 20.—The duke of York arrives at Helvoetslooy with a body of British troops, March 1.—Brada and Klundert taken by the French, March 2, 4.—George Washington increases president of the United States for the second time, March 4.—The French declare war against Spain, March 7.—Battle of Nerwinden, in which the French are defeated, March 18.—Convention between Great Britain and Prussia and France. Deputies from the Jacobin society arrive in the camp of Dumouriez, March 29.—Dumouriez arrests the deputies, and sends them to the Austrian camp, April 2.—Flight of Dumouriez, April 3.—Tobago taken by the English, April 14.—Skirmishes at Famars, April 15.—Proclamation of neutrality by the president of the United States, April 22.—The French ambassador ordered to leave Portugal, April 27.—The French driven by Clairfayt, April 28.—Skirmishes at Quiévrain, May 1.—The French driven from the camp of Famars, May 1.—General assault on the combined army, death of the French general Dampierre, May 8.—The insurgents in La Vendée, one of the French departments, quit upon Beaupreau, May 10.—Islands of Pierre and Miquelon taken by the English, May 14.—Convention between Great Britain and Spain against France, May 25.—The insurgents in La Vendée seize upon Fontenay-le-peuple. Insurrection at Lyons, May 29.—Convention at Paris in the disputes between the Girondists and the Jacobins, May 31.—Triumph of the Jacobins, June 2.—Savoy seized upon by the Vendéans. Insurrection at Marseilles, June 9.—Unsuccessful attempt of the English against Martinico, June 16.—Cape Francis burnt and the white inhabitants massacred, June 20.—Condé surrenders to the allies, July 10.—Convention between Great Britain and Naples against France, July 12.—Lord Howe sails from Spithead with the channel fleet, July 14.—Mentz surrenders to the allies, July 22.—Assault of Valenciennes by the allies, July 25.—It surrenders, July 28.—Unsuccessful attempt

the French against the Bahama islands, July and August.—Siege of Lyons the troops of the convention. The convention decree all Frenchmen to be at service of their country, Aug. 8.—The troops of the insurgent departments defeated at Cadenet, Aug. 10.—Action at Belleilles, in which the English are victorious, Aug. 18.—Actions at Oost Calle, &c. Aug. 21, 22.—Lord Hood negotiates with the inhabitants of Marseilles at Toulon, Aug. 22.—Commutations at Marseilles, Aug. 23.—Bombardment of Marseilles, Aug. 24.—Marseilles taken by the republican troops, Aug. 25.—Pondicherry surrenders to the English. They obtain possession of Toulon, Aug. 28.—Farther convention between Great Britain and Prussia against France, Aug. 30.—A body of French troops defeated before Toulon by captain Elphinstone, Aug. 30.—Siege of Dunkirk by the duke of York, where the English are defeated, Oct. 6.—Battle of Hondshoote, Sept. 7.—Siege of Dunkirk raised. The republican troops seize upon some of the posts before Toulon, Sept. 8.—Quenoy taken from the Austrians, Sept. 11.—Action at Masens, in which the duke of Brunswick defeats the French, Sept. 15.—Batteries opened by the republicans before Toulon, Sept. 18.—Heights of La Grasse occupied by the English, Sept. 21.—The prince de Cobourg invests the French camp at Maubeuge, Sept. 29.—The suburb of Faron, at Toulon, attacked and carried by the republicans, Sept. 30.—A sally of the garrison against the besiegers, Oct. 1.—Another sally of the garrison against the besiegers, Oct. 8.—Maudslau invested, and the lines of Weismbourg carried by the allies, Oct. 13.—Heights of Cape Brun, Toulon, stormed and taken possession of by the republicans, Oct. 14.—The queen of France arrested, tried, and condemned, Oct. 15, and executed Oct. 16.—Sally of the garrison of Toulon, against the enemy's works. Battle of Maubeuge; the prince of Cobourg defeated by Jourdan, Oct. 16.—Actions at Haguenau and Brumpt, in which the French are worsted, Oct. 17.—Expedition from Jamaica against St. Domingo, Oct. 20.—The English obtain possession of Grand Anse and Cape Nicholas Moh, in St. Domingo, Oct. 21.—Action at Wauzenau, Oct. 25.—The French defeated in an attack upon Marchiennes. Brisson and 20 other girondists executed, October 30.—The duke of Orleans afterwards executed.—English expedition to the West Indies, under sir Johnervis and sir Charles Grey, sails, November 3.—Fort Louis surrenders to the Austrians, November 14.—General fouchard guillotined at Paris. Attack on fort Mulgrave, Toulon, by the republicans, November 15.—The Prussians defeated at Sarbruck, Nov. 17.—Deux-Ponts taken by the French, Nov. 21.—They are defeated by the duke of Brunswick near Lautern, Nov. 29, 30.—Sortie of the garrison of Toulon against the besiegers, Nov. 30.—Assault on fort Mulgrave, Toulon, by the republicans, Dec. 16, 17.—

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Domingo taken by the English, June 4.—Point-à-Pître, Guadeloupe, stormed by the French, June 6.—The French defeated near Josselin in Flanders, June 6.—Grand fleet arrives at England, June 17.—The French take Ypres, June 17; and Charleroi, June 26.—Battle of Fleurus won by Jourdan, June 27.—A balloon was made use of by the French to discover the evolutions, &c. of the enemy, June 27.—Lord Moira joins the duke of York in the Netherlands, June 29.—Unsuccessful attack upon Point-à-Pître by the English, July 2.—Lord Moira defeats the French at Alost, and at Malines, July 6.—The French enter Brussels, July 9.—The French successful in an attack on the chain of posts occupied by the allies. Recapture of Landreies, July 15.—Rolspire arrested and executed with the leaders of his faction, July 23.—The French seize upon Treves, and the Palatinate, Aug. 5.—Quosnoy captured by the French. The telegraph first used to notify the surrender of Quosnoy, Aug. 15. They take Sloys, Aug. 25.—And retake Valenciennes and Condé, Aug. 29, 30.—Cherbourg defeated, Sept. 15.—Bois-le-duc invested by the French, Sept. 23.—Crevecoeur taken by the French, Sept. 29.—The Austrians driven across the Rhine, Oct. 1.—Surrender of the English camp at Berville in Martinico, Oct. 6.—Bois-le-duc surrenders to the French. The Polish patriots defeated. Kosciusko taken prisoner by the Russians, Oct. 10.—Action at Pufflich, Oct. 19.—Naval action between the Artois and the Revolutionnaires, Oct. 21.—The French take Colbentz, Oct. 23; Venloo, Oct. 24; and Maastricht. They besiege Nimeguen, Nov. 5.—The Alexander of 74 guns, taken by a French squadron, Nov. 6.—Surrender of Nimeguen to the French, Nov. 8.—Treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, Nov. 19.—Grave taken by the French, Dec. 29.—Tiburon, St. Domingo, evacuated by the English, Dec. 30.—Earthquake in Turkey, which destroyed three towns; also near Naples, which almost destroyed the city of Torre-del-Greco.—Copenhagen had its royal palace, &c. destroyed by fire.—At Grenelle, near Paris, an explosion of powder mills proved fatal to 3000 persons, and destroyed several buildings.

1795 French reinforcement to Victor Hughes arrives in the West Indies, Jan. 7.—Insurrection in the island of Grenada, Jan. 10.—The French cross the Waal, Jan. 11.—Flight of the prince of Orange, Jan. 14.—Utrecht and Arnheim taken possession of by the French, Jan. 18.—Pichegru enters Amsterdam, Jan. 20.—Lord Hood sails against Corsica, Jan. 24.—Attack upon the tower of Mortella, Feb. 8.—Treaty of peace between France and Tuscany, Feb. 9.—Surrender of the tower of Mortella to the British, Feb. 10.—Attack upon the town of Formili, Feb. 17.—Treaty between the republican commissioners and the insurgents in La Vendée, March 7.—Vice-admiral Ho-

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tham defeats the French Toulon, March 14.—Siege of Bastia in Corsica begun, April 4.—Treaty of peace between France and Prussia, April 5.—Treaty between the French convention and the Chouans, April 30.—Warren Hastings after seven years' trial, acquitted, April 23.—Subsidiary treaty between Great Britain and Austria, May 4.—Bastia blockaded by the French, May 5.—Treaty of alliance between France and Holland, May 18.—Bastia surrendered to the English, May 22.—Luxemburg taken by the French, June 7.—Lord Alton of France died in prison, June 8.—Siege of Calvi in Corsica begun, June 10.—Bridport's action with the French, which is defeated, June 22.—End of the civil war in La Vendée, proclamation of Charette, June 28.—Siege and seizure on La Ghorne, June 28.—Vendée constitution presented to the first convention, June 29.—English expedition arrives at Quiberon, July 4.—Lord Howe finishes the emigrants to the point, July 10.—A French fleet of 24 ships, under admiral Hotham, July 13.—English expedition arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, July 14.—The emigrants at Quiberon defeated in an irruption upon the coast, Aug. 15.—Assault upon Calcutta, Aug. 18.—Eart Penthièvre, Queen of France, by the republicans. English expedition against Ceylon sails, July 21.—Treaty of peace between France and Spain, Oct. 22.—English expedition arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 2.—The Dutch camp at the Cape of Good Hope attacked by the British, Oct. 7.—Surrender of Calvi, Oct. 10.—The British, Aug. 10.—Malacca taken by the English, Aug. 17; and Pondicherry, Aug. 26.—English fleet with reinforcements arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 1.—The Dutch drive their camp at the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 14.—War declared by Great Britain against Holland, Sept. 15.—The Cape of Good Hope surrenders to the British, Sept. 16.—The island of Manark taken by the English, Oct. 5.—Jourdan crosses the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Landau, Oct. 6.—Renewal of hostilities in Italy. The national convention dissolved, and a directory of five members appointed, viz. Rewbel, Barras, Lacroix, Leveillé, Letourneur, and others, Oct. 26.—The siege of Mantua raised, Oct. 29.—The king of Great Britain arrives in his coach, Oct. 29, and February following.—Action at Lonno, Nov. 22.—Action at Garavio. Manheim surrendered to the imperialists, Nov. 23.—The sovereignty of Poland dissolved, and the kingdom divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 24, and the king retired on a pension of 200,000 rubles.—Pichegru defeated at Kreutznach, Dec. 1.—Jourdan defeated at Kayersberg, Dec. 20.—A dreadful explosion at Vesuvius.

1796 First telegraph in England erected, by the capture of Negombo, Colombo, and the boyana, in the East Indies, by the English.

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ch. 5, 14, 16.—Execution of Stofflet, the vendéan chief, Feb. 23.—The island of Andra taken by the English, March 8.—Harette, the Vendéan chief, taken prisoner by the republicans, March 23.—The Austrians seize on Voltri, April 9; and attack Montenotte, before which they are defeated by Bonaparte, who had just been promoted to the command of the army, April 10.—Battle of Millesimo won by Augereau, April 13.—Action at Dego in favour of the French, April 14.—Second action at Dego, also in favour of the French. English expedition against the colonies of Holland sails from Barbadoes, April 15.—The Piedmontese driven from the camp at Ceva, April 16.—Retreat of the Piedmontese, April 21.—Dentary and Issaquibo taken by the English. Expedition against St. Lucia sails, April 22.—The king of Sardinia demands suspension of arms, April 23.—Captain Nelson cuts out four store-ships at Loano, April 25.—Morne Chabot, St. Lucia, carried by general Moore, April 26.—Dutch manifesto against Great Britain. Berwick taken by the English, May 2.—Battle of Lodi won by Bonaparte, May 12.—Treaty of Cerasco, between the French and Sardinians, May 18.—Bonaparte passes the Po, May 20.—St. Lucia surrenders to the English, May 25.—Bonaparte arrives at Brescia, May 28.—Action at Borghetta, in favour of the French, May 30.—Opening of the campaign in Germany. Captain Nelson cuts out several store-ships near Oneglia, May 31.—English expedition against St. Vincent's sails, June 3.—Bombard in St. Domingo taken by the English, June 8.—Surrender of the island of St. Vincent's, June 11.—Surrender of Grenada to the English, June 20.—Jourdan and Moreau cross the Rhine, June 24.—Action at Renchen, in favour of the French, June 28.—Action at Etlingen, in which general Moreau defeated the archduke Charles, now placed at the head of the Austrian army, July 9.—Elba seized upon by the English, July 10.—The French enter Stuttgart, July 18.—A Dutch fleet arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 2.—Battle of Castiglione, in which Bonaparte defeats Wurmsler, Aug. 5.—Battle of Roveredo; the French enter Trent, Aug. 6.—Mantua blockaded by the French, Aug. 8.—Battle of Bassano, in favour of the French, Aug. 10.—Dutch fleet in Saldanah bay surrenders to the English, Aug. 17.—Wurmsler takes refuge in Mantua, Aug. 27.—The French, under Jourdan, defeated near Wurtzburgh, Sept. 3.—Moreau commences his retreat, Sept. 11.—General Washington's address to the people of the United States, on his retiring from the presidency, Sept. 17.—Battle of Biberach, in which Moreau defeats the Austrians under Latour, Oct. 1.—Capture of two French frigates, Oct. 13.—Spain declared war against Great Britain, Oct. 18.—Corsica evacuated by the English, Oct. 20.—Battle of Schliengen, in which Moreau repulses the Austrians, Oct. 24.—Moreau re-crosses the Rhine, Oct. 26.—

Battle of Arcole, won by Bonaparte, Nov. 16.—Empress Catharine of Russia died, Nov. 17.—The Austrians under Davidiowich defeated by Massena. Siege of fort Kehl by the Austrians, Nov. 23.—The Austrians defeated in an attack on the bridge-head of Humingen, D. c. 1.—Surrender of Foul Point, Madagascar, to the English, Dec. 2.—Subscription loan to the British government for 18 millions sterling, for carrying on the war against France. Expedition against Ireland sails from France, Dec. 15.—Surrender of fort Kehl to the Austrians, Dec. 22.—French expedition arrives in Bantry Bay, Dec. 24.—Lord Malmesbury failed of effecting a peace with France, and returned, Dec. 29.—Sunday schools, first established in Yorkshire in 1784, became, in the course of this year, general in England and Scotland.

1797 Battle of Rivoli won by the French, Jan. 14.—Mantua surrenders to the French, Feb. 2.—The French take Faenza, Feb. 3.—Surrender of the bridge-head of Humingen to the Austrians, Feb. 5.—Battle off Cape St. Vincent, in which sir John Jervis defeats the Spanish fleet, and captures four sail of the line, Feb. 13.—English expedition against Trinidad, Feb. 16.—Spanish ships of war burnt and captured in Shagaranus bay, Feb. 17.—Surrender of Trinidad, Feb. 18.—Treaty of Tolentino, between Bonaparte and pope Pius VI, Feb. 20.—French descent on Wales with galley slaves, Feb. 22.—Resumption of hostilities in Italy, Feb. 24.—The bank of London discontinues payments in cash, Feb. 27.—John Adams inaugurated president of the United States, March 4.—Battle of Cainin, March 16.—Battle of Larvis won by the French, March 21.—Action near the Eisach, and at Tarvis, in favour of the French, March 24, 26.—Letter of Bonaparte to the archduke Charles respecting a termination of hostilities, March 31.—The archduke's reply. Action at Treisac in favour of the French, April 2.—The imperial plenipotentiaries arrive at Leoben, April 9.—Hoche crosses the Rhine at Muhlheim and Neuwied, April 15.—English expedition arrives at Porto Rico, April 17.—Peace of Leoben between the French and the Austrians, April 18.—Mutiny on board the fleet at Portsmouth for advance of wages, &c. April 18, which subsided May 10, when an act passed to raise their wages, and the king pardoned the mutineers.—Another mutiny at the Nore, which, after blocking up the trade of the Thames, subsided June 10, when several of the ringleaders were executed.—Moreau crosses the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Strasburgh, April 20.—Failure of the British expedition to Porto Rico, April 30.—Proclamation of Bonaparte to the senate of Venice, May 1.—The French enter Venice, May 12.—Seditious societies and reading rooms suppressed by an act of the British parliament, June 21.—Cadiz bombarded by the English, June 23.—Second bombardment of Cadiz, July 5.—Unsuccessful attempt of the British

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on the island of Teneriffe, in which admiral Nelson loses his right arm, July 15.—Proclamation of Bonaparte to the Tyrolese, on entering their territory, Aug. 30.—Lord Malmebury's second negotiation for peace failed, and he returned Sept. 18.—The Dutch fleet leaves the Texel, Oct. 10.—Battle off Camperdown, in which the Dutch fleet is defeated by admiral Duncan, Oct. 11.—Treaty of Campo Formio, between the French and the Austrians, signed, Oct. 17.—English state-paper on the continuance of the war, Oct. 25.—Bonaparte returns to Paris, Nov. 20.—Assassination of the French general Duphot at Rome, Dec. 28.—Seven shilling pieces were issued in England in December of this year.—The total export of British manufacture in this year amounted to 29,217,041*l.* and in the next year to 34 millions.—Newspapers first published at Constantinople this year.—An earthquake at Sumatra did great damage.—The whole country between Santa Fe and Panama damaged by an earthquake, and 40,000 inhabitants perished; several violent shocks were felt in the West Indies.—The yellow fever prevails in Philadelphia

1798 Congress of Rastadt opens, Jan. 1.—The Swiss arm against France, Jan. 14.—The French march to Ancona, Jan. 25.—The French troops enter Rome, Feb. 10.—The Roman republic proclaimed, Feb. 15.—General Brune enters the canton of Berne, Feb. 25.—Dornoch and Guimene, taken by the French, March 2, 4.—The French troops enter Berne, March 6.—Arrest of the Irish delegates, March 22.—Louis XVIII retired to St. Petersburg, and was allowed a pension by the emperor of Russia, April 3.—The English evacuate St. Domingo, May 9.—The British troops, under general Coote, destroy the sluices on the canal between Bruges and Ostend, but are afterwards compelled to capitulate to the French. Bonaparte sails with a fleet from Toulon, May 20.—The Irish insurgents make an abortive attempt on Naas, May 24.—Insurrection in the south of Ireland, May 26.—Action at Oulart, in which the king's forces are worsted by the insurgents under father Murphy, a Romish priest, May 27.—A law passed in the congress of the United States for raising a provisional army, and another authorizing the capture of French armed vessels. The Irish insurgents attack Enniscorthy, May 28.—Their success against two detachments of the king's troops, May 29.—Evacuation of Wexford, May 30.—The insurgents attack Ross, June 5.—Bonaparte lands at Malta, June 9.—Attack of Valetta, June 10.—Surrender of Malta, June 12.—The French fleet leaves Malta, June 18.—The Irish insurgents evacuate Wexford, June 22.—Seizure of a Swedish convoy in the British channel by commodore Lawford. The French fleet arrives at Alexandria, June 30.—The troops land, July 2.—Capture of Alexandria, July 3.—Execution of father Murphy, a leader of the Irish insurgents, July 4.—General Washington

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appointed commander in chief of the troops of the United States. Congress passed an act declaring the treaty with France null and void. Bonaparte marches against Cairo, July 7.—Action at Cambricse, in which Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes, July 14.—Conciliatory message of lord Cornwallis to the Irish parliament, July 17.—Battle near the pyramids in Egypt, in which the French destroy the army of the beys, July 21.—The French enter Cairo, July 22.—Battle of the Nile: French fleet taken or destroyed by admiral Nelson, Aug. 1.—A French force of about 900 men under general Humbert, lands in Ireland, Aug. 22.—The French march to Castlebar, Aug. 26.—Action at Castlebar, in which the French defeat general Lake, the head of six thousand men, Aug. 27.—Surrender of the French to lord Cornwallis, Sept. 8.—Battle of Staudach in Switzerland, in which the French defeat the Swiss, Sept. 8, 9.—The Turks declare war against France, Sept. 11.—French expedition, with a reinforcement to Ireland, intercepted by sir John Borlase Warren, Oct. 12.—Island of Gozo taken by the English, Oct. 23.—Declaration of the king of Naples, Nov. 22.—The king of Naples marches against the French, Nov. 23; and enters Rome, Nov. 24.—Abdication of the king of Sardinia, Dec. 9.—The Neapolitans defeated at Castellana, Dec. 15.—Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, for concert on the war against France, Dec. 15.—Voluntary contributions for the support of the British government against the French invasion amounted to upwards of two and a half millions, being 139,332*l.* remitted from Bengal.—Earthquake at Sienna, in Italy.—The yellow fever prevails at Philadelphia, and came off near six thousand inhabitants

1799 The king of Naples driven from his capital, Jan. 1.—Armistice between prince Pignatelli and the French, Jan. 1.—Evolution at Lucca, Jan. 15.—The French troops enter Naples, Jan. 23.—Eberstein surrenders to the French, Jan. 28.—Capt. Truxton, in the Concord, an American frigate, took the French frigate Insurgente. Bonaparte leaves Cairo, on an expedition into Syria, Feb. 10.—El Arish blockaded by the French, Feb. 12; surrenders, Feb. 25.—The French army reaches Gaza, Feb. 28.—The Rhine crosses the Rhine, March 1.—Mantua taken by the French. An insurrection breaks out in Northampton, Prussia, March 2.—The French army in Egypt reaches Jaffa, March 3.—Jaffa taken by assault, by the French army, March 6.—French declaration of war against Austria and Tuscany, March 13.—The French army in Syria arrives before Acre, March 17.—Siege of Acre commences. Battle of Pultendorf, between Jourdan, and the archduke Charles, with no advantage on either side, March 20.—The French seize on Florence and Leghorn, March 25.—Battle of Stockach, between Jourdan and the

archduke Charles, in which the victory was left undecided, March 25-6.—First battle of Verona, March 26.—Second battle, March 30.—Unsuccessful assault of the works at Acre, by Bonaparte, April 1.—Sally of the garrison, April 3.—Schaffhausen and Petershausen, in Switzerland, taken by the imperialists, April 13, 14.—Battle of mount Tabor, Syria, in which the French are victorious, April 16.—Suwarrow arrives at Verona, April 18.—Brescia taken by the allies, April 20.—Battle of Cassano, in which the French are defeated, April 27.—The allies enter Milan. Assassination of the French deputies, Bonnier and Roberjot, to the congress at Rastadt, April 28.—Serlingapatam, capital of the Mysore, in India, taken by the British by assault, and Tippoo Saib slain, May 4.—Acre again stormed by the French, May 9.—Siege of Acre raised, May 20.—The archduke Charles crosses the Rhine in Switzerland, May 21.—Peschiera surrenders to the allies, May 26.—Battle of Zurich, between Massena and the archduke Charles, June 4.—The Austrians enter Zurich, June 6.—Modena taken by the French, June 12.—First day's battle on the Trebia, between Macdonald and Suwarrow, left undecided, June 17.—Second day's battle also undecided, June 18.—Third day's battle on the Trebia, which ends in the defeat of the French. Directorial revolution at Paris, June 19.—Count Bellegarde defeated by Moreau, June 20.—Turin surrenders to the allies. Convention between Great Britain and Russia respecting the invasion of Holland, June 22.—Bologna taken by the allies, June 30.—Macdonald enters Liguria, July 8.—Ferdinand IV returns to Naples, July 10.—Surrender of fort St. Elmo, July 13.—Printing presses in England regulated, July 12.—Alexandria, in Italy, taken by the allies, July 21.—Battle of Aboukir, between the French and Turks, in which the Turkish army is completely annihilated, July 25.—Mantua retaken by the allies. Proclamation of the prince of Orange to the Dutch on the invasion of Holland, July 28.—English expedition against Holland sails. Joubert marches against the allies in Italy, Aug. 13.—Battle of Novi, in which the French are defeated, Aug. 14.—Massena attacks and defeats the archduke in Switzerland, Aug. 14, 15.—Surinam surrenders to the English, Aug. 20.—Bonaparte embarks in Egypt for Europe, Aug. 24.—The English troops land in Holland, Aug. 27.—The Dutch evacuate the Helder. The French penetrate into Germany, August 28.—The Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep surrenders to admiral Mitchell, Aug. 30.—The English troops in Holland advance, Sept. 1.—They are attacked by the Dutch and French, who are repulsed, Sept. 10.—The duke of York arrives in Holland, Sept. 13.—Action at Bergen, in which the Russians experience a defeat, Sept. 19.—Rome capitulates to the English, Sept. 20.—The anniversary of the French republic celebrated at Cairo,

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Sept. 22.—Battle of Zurich, gained by the French over the Russians. Sept. 24.—Battle off Alkmaar, in Holland, in which the English and Russians defeat the Dutch and French, Oct. 2.—Suwarrow begins his retreat before the French, under Massena, Oct. 5.—Action at Baccum, in Holland, left undecided, Oct. 6.—Bonaparte arrives at Paris from Egypt, Oct. 16.—Treaty for the evacuation of Holland by the English and Russians, Oct. 18.—Insurrection at Cairo against the French, Oct. 21.—Bonaparte effects a revolution at Paris. The directory dissolved. A new constitution of government, with an executive of three consuls. Bonaparte made first consul for ten years, Nov. 9, 10.—Ancona surrenders to the Austrians, Nov. 13.—Coni taken by the allies, Dec. 4.—Battle of Sediman, in Egypt, in which the Mamelukes are completely defeated by Dessaix, Dec. 7.—General Washington died, aged 68, Dec. 14.—Letter of Bonaparte to the king of Great Britain, relative to a negotiation for peace, Dec. 26.—Coin in circulation in England, 44,000,000l.

1800 Treaty of El Arish, for the evacuation of Egypt, signed. Lord Keith refuses to acknowledge it; in consequence of which the war begins anew between the French and the Turks, Jan. 24.—Debates in the British parliament on the subject of Bonaparte's overture for peace, Jan. 28.—Execution of Frotté, chief of the insurgents in the western departments of France, Feb. 18.—Battle of Heliopolis, in Egypt, between the Turkish army and the French, in which the former is completely defeated, March 20.—Capture of Goree by the English, April 5.—Attack of the Bochetta by the Austrians, in which they are successful, April 6.—Passage of the Rhine by the French in Germany. Cairo recaptured by the French, April 25.—General attack on Genoa by the Austrians, April 30.—Battles in Germany, between the French and Austrians, in which the former are victorious, May 3, 4, 9.—Passage of the St. Bernard by Bonaparte, with the army of reserve, May 14.—The French enter Piedmont, May 18.—Bombardment of Genoa by the English fleet, May 21.—Bonaparte enters Milan, May 30.—Bonaparte re-establishes the Cisalpine republic. Genoa capitulates to the allies. Attack on Quiberon by the English, June 4.—Action at Montebello, in which the French are victorious, June 10.—Severe and decisive battle at Maringo; the French victorious, and general Dessaix slain. General Kleber, French commander in Egypt, assassinated, June 14.—Armistice signed in Italy, June 16.—Action at Blenheim, in which Moreau defeats the Austrians, June 19.—Action at Neubourg, in which Moreau gains the day, July 8.—Preliminaries of peace between France and Austria, signed at Paris by the count de St. Julien, on behalf of the emperor of Germany, July 28.—Declaration of the emperor Paul on the subject of an armed neutrality, Aug. 16.—The

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English land at Ferrol, and re-embark the next day without effecting their purpose. August 25.—Convention between Great Britain and Denmark, relative to the seizure of a Danish frigate and convoy. August 29.—Malta surrenders to the English. Sept. 5; Curacao, Sept. 13.—Convention of Hohenlinden, between the French and the Austrians, Sept. 20.—English attempt on Cadiz, Oct. 6.—The French seize on Tuscany, Oct. 15.—The Austrians defeated by general Brune in Italy. Nov. 17.—Battle of Hohenlinden, in which Moreau obtains a most signal victory over the archduke John, Dec. 3.—Convention between the northern powers for an armed neutrality, Dec. 16.—The first consul's life attempted by an explosion of combustibles, called the infernal machine, Dec. 24.—The French advance to within seventeen leagues of Vienna. Armistice of Steyer signed, December 25.—Earthquake at Constantinople, which destroyed the imperial palace, and many buildings.—Great snow in Carolina and Georgia, in the beginning of this year.—A gold mine discovered at Watford, in Ireland.

- 1801 Union act for Ireland, passed July 2, 1800, and took place January 1st, 1801.—English squadron against Egypt assembles at Marmorice, Jan. 1.—Armistice of Treviso, between the French and Austrians, signed, Jan. 16.—Convention of Lunéville signed, Jan. 26.—English embargo on Russian, Danish, and Swedish ships, Jan. 28.—Assembly of the first imperial parliament at London; king's speech; debates, Feb. 2.—Definitive treaty of Lunéville, between Austria and France, signed, Feb. 9.—Lord Keith sails for Egypt, Feb. 23.—Spain proclaims war against Portugal, Feb. 27.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president of the United States, Aaron Burr vice-president, March 4.—English expedition against Egypt arrives at Aboukir, March 7; and effects a landing, March 8.—An English fleet sails for the Baltic, March 12.—Action between the French and English in Egypt, in which the former are repulsed, March 13.—Aboukir castle surrenders to the English, March 18.—St. Bartholomew's, in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 20.—Battle of Aboukir, death of sir Ralph Abercrombie, March 21.—The emperor Paul found dead in his bed, St. Martins, a Danish island in the West Indies, taken by the English, March 22.—British army in Egypt reinforced by the arrival of a body of Turks, March 25.—Treaty of peace between France and Naples, March 28.—The Danes enter Hamburgh, March 29.—The Prussian seize on Hanover. English fleet, under sir Hyde Parker, passes the Sound, March 30.—Battle off Copenhagen, in which the English destroy a Danish fleet of 19 sail, and many floating batteries, April 2.—Capture of Rosetta, by the English army in Egypt, April 8.—Armistice between England and Denmark, April 9.—British fleet arrives before Carlscroon,

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April 18.—Counter-manifesto of Portugal against Spain. April 21.—Capture of Rhamanieh, by the British army in Egypt, May 10.—The Swedes secede from the northern alliance. May 19.—Treaty of Badajos, between Spain and Portugal signed, June 6.—Convention between England and Russia, June 17.—Tennet taken by the English, June 21.—De Swiftsure, British seventy-four, taken by the French, June 24.—Surrender of Cairo to the Anglo-Turkish army, June 27.—Naval action off Algiers, in which the British are worsted, and lose the Hannibal, of 74 guns, July 6.—Second action off Algiers, in which the Spanish and French fleet are defeated, July 11.—Successful expedition of the British, under Nelson, against the flotilla at Bogota, Aug. 16.—Surrender of Alexandria and evacuation of Egypt, by the French, August 30.—Treaty between the French government and the pope, Sept. 10.—Successful sally of the British army, of Porto Ferrajo, Sept. 14.—Treaty of Madrid, between France and Portugal signed, Sept. 29.—Preliminaries of peace signed at London, Oct. 1.

- 1802 A French army under Le Clerc, under Cape Francois, Feb. 2.—Peace between England, France, Spain, and Holland, March 27.—Bonaparte constituted first conservative senate, first consul for a second period of ten years, to commence from the expiration of the first term, May 2; but, on a proposition of the senate, a decree for constituting the consul for life, was offered to the people for signature, and, being signed by 3,568,885 citizens, Bonaparte was declared first consul for life, Aug. 2.—Boats invented by Mr. Greathead, who received a premium from parliament, May.—An earthquake nearly destroyed Crema, in Upper Hungary, June 1.—First stone of the London docks in shipping laid, June 26.—Statholderate of Holland, &c. renounced by the prince of Orange, in a formal treaty with France, July.—New constitution of France, declaring all the consuls for life. Aug.—West India docks, in the Isle of Dogs opened, Aug. 21.—Stockholm nearly destroyed by fire, Nov. 15.—An explosion in Dublin and parts adjacent, Dec. 20.
- 1803 Egypt evacuated by the British, Feb. 1.—Great Britain declared war against France, May 16.—Lobos taken by the French, June.—Bonaparte notified the commencement of war with Great Britain, June 7.—Great preparations for the invasion of England.—Hanover taken by the French, June 14.—Tobago taken by the English, June 30.—Battle in the East Indies, between Schinfiash and the English, the former defeated, Aug. 11.—Demerary surrendered to the English, Oct. 23.—A very bright meteor, which illuminated the atmosphere about a minute, and rendered legible the writing on the signs in London, half past 8 in the evening, Nov. 13.

- 1804 The celebrated boring machine in the

iron foundery at Hanover, valued at 2,000,000 crowns, carried away by the French, Jan.—Earthquake in Holland so violent as to cause the chandeliers in Haaslin church to vibrate two or three feet, Jan.—A fleet of India ships, under the command of captain Dance, beat off a squadron of French men of war, Feb. 15.—Pichegru, Moreau, &c. arrested in Paris, Feb. 17.—Goree taken by the English, March 9.—France formed into an empire, May 5, and Bonaparte crowned emperor, Dec. 2 following.—The present emperor of Germany assumed the title of emperor of Austria, Aug. 11.—War between England and Spain, Dec. 14.—Poor-rate in England estimated, including donations, at five millions letters of marque and reprisal issued against Spain, Jan. 11.—The London wet docks at Wapping opened, Jan. 31.—A French squadron from Rochefort levied contributions on some of the West India islands, Feb. 21.—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated president of the United States for the second time, March 4.—Bonaparte assumes the title of king of Italy, March 18.—Battle of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, Jeswant Ras Holkar defeated by the English, April 2.—A change in the Dutch constitution, and Schimmelpenninck placed at the head of the government, under the title of pensionary, May 1.—The Genoese senate decree the union of the Ligurian republic with France, May 25.—Lord Melville impeached, June 26.—An earthquake at Eisenharts, in Syria, July 24.—An earthquake at Naples, and in the adjacent towns and country, destroyed 30,000 lives, and damage estimated at 240 millions of francs, July 26.—A shock felt in many parts of Rome, July 30.—Sir Sidney Smith vainly attempted to burn the Boulogne flotilla, with the machines called *carcasses*, Aug. 31.—Marquis Cornwallis dies at Ghauzepore, in the province of Benares, Oct. 5, at 67.—Battle of Guntzburg. French and Austrians, the former victorious.—Treaty of offence and defence, made between France and Naples, at Paris, and ratified at Portici, Oct. 8.—Battle of Ulm, French and Austrians, the latter taken prisoners, Oct. 19, and Ulm surrendered by general Mack, with 30,000 men.—French and Spanish combined fleets engaged by lord Nelson, off cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, who took, sunk, or destroyed 19 sail, made ad. Villeneuve and two Spanish admirals prisoners; one Spanish admiral was killed, and another badly wounded; Nelson killed.—Battle of Moeck, the Austrians beaten, Nov. 10; of Loeben, Austrians repulsed. Vienna taken by the French, Nov. 14.—Presburg taken by the French, Nov. 15.—Battle of Tinterdorff, Austrians and Russians against the French, former beaten, Nov. 16.—French fleet engaged off cape Ortegal by sir R. Strachan, Nov. 4, who captured 4 French sail of the line.—Treaty of peace with

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Scindiah, in the East Indies, concluded by general Lake, Nov. 22.—Battle of Austerlitz, in which the emperor Napoleon totally defeated the emperors of Russia and Austria, Dec. 2.—Peace concluded with Holkar in the East Indies, Dec. 24.—Treaty of peace between France and Austria signed at Presburg, Dec. 27.—Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail of the line, fell in, off Ferrol, with the combined fleets of the enemy, consisting of 20 sail of the line, and after an action of more than 4 hours, captured two sail, both Spanish ships
1806 Admiral Nelson buried at St. Paul's, London, Jan. 9.—Death of Wm. Pitt, Jan. 23.—A French squadron, consisting of the Marengo, rear-admiral Linois, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, captured on their return from India, by sir J. B. Warren, March 13.—The island of Capi taken by sir Sidney Smith. Prince of Orange died, April 22.—Trial of lord Melville commenced in Westminster-hall, April 29.—Holland erected into a kingdom, and Louis Bonaparte crowned king at Paris, June 5.—A resolution for abolishing the slave trade adopted, on the motion of Mr. Fox, by the house of commons, June 10.—A similar resolution adopted, on the motion of lord Grenville, in the house of lords, June 24.—Lord Melville's trial terminated in his acquittal, June 12.—A total eclipse of the sun in the eastern states of the United States, June 17.—A treaty signed at Paris, between France on the one hand, and Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and several smaller German states on the other; by which the latter renounced their connexion with the empire, and under the name of "the confederation of the Rhine," placed themselves under the protection of France, July 12.—Geta surrenders to the French, July 13.—A treaty of peace between France and Russia, signed at Paris on the part of the latter power, by Mr. D'Oubril, July 20.—Refused to be ratified by the emperor of Russia, Aug. 13.—Surrender of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies, to major-general Beresford and sir Home Popham, July 28.—In consequence of the confederation of the Rhine, Francis II published his resignation of the office of emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution, Aug. 7.—Buenos Ayres retaken by the Spaniards, under Liniers, a Frenchman, and the whole of the English army taken prisoners, Aug. 12.—A manifesto against the French government published by the emperor of Russia, at Petersburg, Aug. 30.—A tremendous hurricane at Dominica and Martinico, which did great damage to the islands, and destroyed many of the inhabitants, Sept. 9.—Charles James Fox, ob. Sept. 13; buried in Westminster abbey, Oct. 18.—Hostilities commenced between the French and Prussians, by a skirmish near the bridge of Saalfeld, in which prince Ferdinand Louis of Prussia, who defended that bridge, was killed, Oct. 10.—A general action took place near Jena, between the French and

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Prussians, in which the latter were defeated with immense loss, and the consequences of which were the almost complete annihilation of the army, and the occupation of almost the whole of the Prussian dominions by the enemy, Oct. 14.—Defeat and surrender of the Russian corps, under prince Hohenloe, to the French under Murat, Oct. 21; soon after which the French gained possession of Stettin and Custrin.—The English take Monte Video, S. A., by storm, Oct. 22.—Proclamation addressed to the Poles from the French head-quarters, announcing the advance of the French army to Poland, Nov. 3.—The electors of Saxony and Hesse accede to the confederation of the Rhine, Nov. 6.—The Prussian corps under general Blucher, attacked near Lubek, and obliged to capitulate to the French. Magdeburg surrendered to the French, Nov. 7.—The duke of Brunswick died at Ottensson, near Altona, of a wound received in the battle of Jena, Nov. 9.—French Berlin decree of general blockade, Nov. 21.—Davoust, with a French corps, enters Posen, Dec. 2.—Louis, king of Holland, issues a decree for enforcing Bonaparte's blockade of the British islands through all the countries occupied by the Dutch troops, Dec. 2.—The French cross the Vistula, and occupy Praga, Dec. 5.—Surrender of Thorn, Graudentz, Warsaw, &c.—Proclamation of the independence of Poland.—War between Russia and the Porte.—Admiral Duckworth captured and destroyed 5 French sail of the line in the bay of St. Domingo, viz. an 80 gun ship and two 74's taken, a three-decker and a 74 driven ashore and burnt.

1807 Aaron Burr arrested at Coles creek, Jan. 18.—Battle of Mobergen gained by the French over the Russians, Jan. 26.—Notice of Burr's conspiracy communicated to congress by the president of the United States, Jan. 27.—Treaty of offence and defence between Great Britain and Prussia ratified at Berlin, Jan. 28.—British fleet under admiral Duckworth sails against Constantinople, Jan. 30.—Battle of Prussian Eylau, gained by the French, Feb. 7, 8, 9.—The British storm and take Monte Video, in South America, Feb. 10.—Admiral Duckworth passes the Dardanelles, and destroys a Turkish squadron, Feb. 19.—Withdraws from before Constantinople, March 1.—Repasses the Dardanelles, with great loss, March 3.—An English armament, under general Frazer, sails from Messina, in Sicily, against Egypt, March 6.—British orders, interdicting neutral trade between French ports, issued, March 12.—The British, under general Frazer, take Alexandria, in Egypt, March 20.—Siege of Dantzic commenced by the French, March 27.—The British army in Egypt make an unsuccessful attack on Rosetta, April 16.—They make a second attack, equally unsuccessful, April 19.—The British evacuate Alexandria and Egypt, by treaty with the Turks, June 1.—Insurrection of lawyers and scholars, at Constantinople, May 15.—Dantzic capitulates to the

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French, May 24.—Deposition of the Turkish sultan, Selim, and the murder of his ministers, at Constantinople, May 25.—Campaign in Poland, opened by the Russians and Prussians, against the French, May 28.—The attack of Gostanin by the Russians, June 5.—The battle of Heilburg, lost by the Russians, June 11.—Battle of Friedland, gained by the French, June 14.—Koenigsberg taken by the French, June 16.—Tilsit occupied by the French, June 19.—Armistice between the French, Russians, and Prussians, signed at Tilsit, June 21.—The British Leopard attacks the American merchant sloop, near the capes of Chesapeake, June 22.—Expedition of the British under general Whitlocke, against Buenos Ayres, sails from Monte Video, Feb. 2.—British orders, blockading the British and other rivers in the Baltic, issued, Feb. 26.—Proclamation of the president of the United States, forbidding intercourse with British ships of war, issued, Feb. 26.—Buenos Ayres stormed by the British forces, July 5.—Surrender of the British to the Spaniards, under Liniers, and treaty of evacuation, July 6.—Treaty of peace between France, Russia, and Prussia, ratified at Tilsit, July 9.—Proclamation of the president of the United States, announcing a meeting of congress, issued, July 30.—A British armament sails for Denmark, Aug. 2.—Arrives near Copenhagen, Aug. 12.—Invests that city, Aug. 17.—Stralsund surrenders to the British, Aug. 23.—Armistice between Russia and Turkey signed, Aug. 24.—Commodore Edward Preble, died at Portland, Aug. 25.—Copenhagen bombarded by the British, Sept. 2.—La Plata entirely captured by the British, Sept. 4.—Copenhagen surrendered to the British, Sept. 18.—Comet visible throughout the United States, September and October.—Yellow fever prevails at Charleston, S. C., during August, September, and October.—A passage boat, impelled by steam, established between Albany and New York, Oct. 1.—A great fire at Fredericksburg, in Virginia, damage estimated at 500,000 dollars, Oct. 19.—Copenhagen evacuated by the British, Oct. 20.—British proclamation, recalling their seamen from neutral vessels, issued, Oct. 16.—Declaration of war by Russia, against Great Britain, Oct. 20.—Treaty signed at Fontenay between France and Spain, for the reconquest and partition of Portugal, Oct. 27.—American congress met, pursuant to proclamation, Oct. 27.—French and Spanish armies invade Portugal, Nov. 1.—The British orders in council, imposing restrictions upon neutral trade with France and her allies, issued, Nov. 11.—Subsequent orders to the same effect issued, Nov. 25.—Oliver Ellsworth died, Nov. 26.—The Portuguese royal family emigrate for Brazil, Nov. 29.—French army enters Lisbon, December 2.—Kingdom of Epirus dissolved, and united to France, Dec. 10.—French decree against neutral trade issued at Milan, Dec. 17.—A stock

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from the air near Greenfield, Connecticut, Dec. 19.—Law imposing a general and indefinite embargo, passed by the American congress, Dec. 22.—Mr. Rose, minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, arrives in America, Dec. 25.—John Walker, the celebrated author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, &c. died, August

1808 British orders blockading Carthagena, &c. issued, Jan. 8.—The papal government of Rome subverted by the French, Feb. 2.—Subsidiary and defensive treaty between Great Britain and Sweden, signed at Stockholm, Feb. 8.—Russia declares war against Sweden, Feb. 10.—Declaration, by Austria, of non-intercourse with Great Britain, Feb. 18.—Denmark declares war against Sweden, Feb. 29.—Negotiation between the British plenipotentiary and the American government, at Washington, terminated unsuccessfully, March 17.—Charles IV, king of Spain, resigns his crown to Ferdinand his son, since called Ferdinand VII, March 20.—The French, under Murat, enter Madrid, March 23.—The British act of parliament restricting neutral trade passed, March 28.—Charles IV revokes his resignation of the crown, April 8.—British orders, encouraging the breach of the American embargo, issued, April 11.—British act of parliament, prohibiting the exportation of cotton, wool, &c., passed, April 14.—Act of parliament, making valid the orders of November, April 14.—French decree against neutral trade, issued at Bayonne, April 17.—Ferdinand VII arrives at Bayonne, April 20.—Charles IV and his queen arrive at Bayonne, April 30.—Dreadful insurrection at Madrid, wherein upwards of 4000 French soldiers are massacred, and 5000 Spaniards murdered by the French, May 2.—Charles IV of Spain appoints Murat, grand duke of Berg, lieutenant-general of his kingdom, May 4.—British orders blockading Copenhagen and the island of Zealand issued, May 4.—Resignation of the crown of Spain, by the reigning family, to the emperor Napoleon, at Bayonne, May 5.—Ferdinand VII, at Bayonne, surrenders the throne of Spain to his father Charles IV, May 6.—A decree published at Rome, in the name of the French government, depriving the Pope of all his territory, because he refused to declare war against England, against which he protests, May 21.—New constitution formed for Spain, by the French emperor, at Bayonne, June 4.—The Spanish supreme junta declare war against Napoleon, June 6.—Joseph Bonaparte made king of Spain, by his brother, at Bayonne, June 7.—The French fleet in the harbour of Cadiz, commanded by Rosily, surrenders to the Spaniards, June 14.—The act of parliament regulating trade between the United States and Great Britain passed, June 23.—Earthquake felt in Massachusetts, June 28.—Fisher Ames died, near Boston, July 4.—Joseph Murat made

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king of Naples, July 20.—English army land in Portugal, July 20.—Dupont, with 14,000 men, surrendered to the Spanish patriots, July 20.—Joseph Bonaparte quits Madrid by night, with all the French troops, after plundering the palace, churches, &c., July 31.—Battle of Vimeria gained by the English, against the French, by sir Arthur Wellesley, Aug. 21.—Armistice proposed by the French, and accepted, Aug. 22.—Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French, ratified, Aug. 30.—Covent Garden Theatre, with a number of adjacent houses destroyed by fire, Sept. 20.—Interview and conference between the French and Russian emperors, at Erfurda, Oct. 1.—Proposals made by them to Great Britain for peace, Oct. 12.—Yellow fever prevailed at St. Mary's, Georgia, in September and October.—Admiral Cochrane's orders for blockading the French Leeward Islands issued, Oct. 14.—British army formed in Spain, under the generals Moore and Baird, Oct. 19.—Madrid surrendered on terms to Napoleon and the French, without a siege, Dec. 4.—Armistice between the Russians and Swedes, ratified in Finland, Dec. 6.—French and Russian proposals for peace, rejected by the British minister, Dec. 9.—British army under sir John Moore collected at Salamanca, in Spain, Dec. 16.—Napoleon leaves Madrid, to march against the British forces, Dec. 22.—The British army commences its retreat, Dec. 24.—Foundation stone of the New Covent Garden Theatre laid by the Prince of Wales, Dec. 31.

1809 Treaty of peace between Turkey and Great Britain ratified at Constantinople, Jan. 5.—Laws enforcing the embargo passed by the congress of the United States, Jan. 9.—Battle fought before Corunna, in which the British general sir John Moore is killed, January 16.—Embarkation and departure of the British army, at Corunna, Jan. 18.—Napoleon arrives at Paris from Spain; an approaching war between Austria and France is generally expected, Jan. 23.—Fort Bourbon, Martinique, besieged by the British, under general Beckwith, Feb. 19.—Popular insurrection at Cadiz, in Spain, Feb. 20.—Saragossa besieged by the French, Feb. 21.—Drury Lane theatre destroyed by fire, Feb. 22.—The French ambassador quits Vienna, Feb. 23.—Martinique surrendered to the English, Feb. 24.—Meeting of the congress of the United States, and inauguration of James Madison as president, March 4.—The archduke Charles issues his first proclamation at Vienna, March 11.—King of Sweden dethroned, and his uncle made regent, March 14.—Duke of York resigned the command in chief of the British army, and was succeeded by sir David Dundas, March 22.—Insurrection of the populace, and pillage of the French, at the Havanna, March 20.—Saragossa taken by the French, March 31.—Declaration of war against France, April 6.—The Austrians pass the Dan, April 9.—Bo-

depart leaves Paris for Germany, April 12.—The British, under admiral Gambier, attack and partly destroy a French squadron, in Basque roads, April 13.—Battle of Fontenafreda, between the French and Austrians, April 16.—Negotiation for adjusting existing disputes between America and Great Britain commence at Washington, between Mr. Erskine, the British ambassador, and the American government, April 17.—Concluded successfully, and commerce conditionally restored by proclamation, April 19.—Battles of Puffenhofen and Tann, gained by the French, April 19.—Battle of Abensberg, gained by the French, April 20.—Battle of Landshut, gained by the French, April 21.—Battle of Eckmühl, gained by the French, April 22.—Battle of Ratisbon, and capture of that city by the French, April 23.—The British orders in council of November and December, 1807, and March, 1809, partially repealed and modified, by the British government, April 29.—The duke of Sudermania made king of Sweden, under the title of Charles XIII, May.—The emperor Napoleon enters Vienna, May 14.—The bloody battles of Aspern and Esling, which check the progress of the conqueror for several weeks, May 21 and 22.—British order in council disavowing the agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine, and making provisions to prevent American vessels that might have sailed under the faith of said agreement, from being captured by British cruizers as violating previous orders in council, May 24.—The Viceroy of Italy (prince Eugene) defeats the Austrians at Raab in Hungary, June 14.—Raab sur-

rendered to the French, June 24.—Decisive battle of Wagram gained by the French, July 5 and 6.—Armistice concluded at Znaim between the French and Austrians, July 12.—Bloody battle of Albuera, in Spain, between the British and French armies, in which they both gained the victory, July 27 and 28.—The island of Wakebora invaded by a former British army comprising above ten thousand men, under Lord Chatham, July 30.—Middleburg, the capital of the island, capitulated, July 31.—Florence invested, August 1; capitulated, August 16.—Great mortality prevailed among British troops, fourteen thousand whom are sick at one time. A cut in the United States, upon receiving official information that the British orders in council of January and November, 1807, had been withdrawn, according to the agreement entered into with Mr. Erskine, issues a proclamation purporting that trade renewable on the event of the orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended, August 9.—Mr. Jackson, the British minister, arrives in the United States to supersede Mr. Erskine, August 4.—Treaty of peace between France and Austria, by which the latter makes sacrifices of territory, signed at Vienna, Oct. 14.—Mr. Jackson, the British minister, having, in his correspondence with the American secretary of state, made use of expressions deemed by the president of the United States improper, is debarred from any further communication with the executive. See

THE
FRENCH
REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

ALTHOUGH the new French calendar ceased to be in use in France and her dominions on the first of January, 1806, yet it is thought it might be gratifying to a great many to become acquainted with the principles on which it was founded, and thereby to be enabled to refer its various divisions to those of the Gregorian calendar, which prevails in the greatest part of Europe, and throughout the United States. In fact, during the thirteen years it lasted, incidents, on which the future destinies of Europe depend, have taken place, from the influence of the French revolution, while these have been announced in the acts of government, the historical works, &c. published in France and the countries subjected to her sway, as having taken place in epochs designated by the new denominations. Hence it is, that to the politician, the student of history, or even to the reader of newspapers, the following account cannot be deemed uninteresting. To those merchants of the United States, who, during the time of the existence of that celebrated calendar, have carried on any considerable trade with France, we deem the following to be of great utility.

SOON after the government was changed in France, it was decreed, on the 3d of January, 1792, that this year should be denominated the year of liberty on their coins, and in their acts. After the death of Louis XVI, in 1793, it was determined that this year should be called the first of the republic, and this suggested the idea of a republican calendar. Accordingly, on the 12th of January, 1793, the deputy Romme, president of the committee of public instruction under the convention, applied to the Academy of Sciences for a commission to deliberate on this subject; but M. de la Lande protested against the change of the calendar. He was obliged, however, to acquiesce, and to prepare a new calendar. After the example of the Egyptians, he preferred twelve equal months, with five intercalary days, and he adapted their denominations to the climate of Paris, which Fabre d'Eglantine expressed by the following terms, viz. *Vendémiaire*, or vintage month; *Brumaire*, or foggy month; *Frimaire*, or sleety month; *Nivose*, or snowy month; *Pluviose*, or rainy month; *Ven-
vose*, or windy month; *Germinal*, or budding month; *Floréal*, or flowery month; *Pratirial*, or meadow month; *Messidor*, or harvest month; *Thermidor*, or hot month; and *Fructidor*, or fruit month. The first month begins September 23; the second, October 23; the third, November 22; the fourth, December 23; the fifth, January 21; the sixth, February 20; the seventh, March 22;

the eighth, April 21; the ninth, May 21; the tenth, June 20; the eleventh, July 20; and the twelfth, August 19; making in all 360 days. The remaining five days are called the complementary days; of which the first is the 18th of September; the second, the 19th; the third, the 20th; the fourth, the 21st; and the fifth, the 22d of September, being the last day of the French year.

The first decree was issued the fifth of October, 1793; and it was followed by another on the 24th of November, or the 4th of *Frimaire*, in the second year of the republic, settling the commencement and organization of the year, and the names of the days and months. The decree of the national convention comprehends four articles, viz. That the French era should be reckoned from the foundation of the republic, September 23, 1792, of the vulgar era, on the day when the sun arrived at the true autumnal equinox, in his entrance into the sign *Libra*, at 9h. 18' 30" in the morning, according to the observatory at Paris; that the vulgar year should be abolished in all civil concerns; that each year should commence at midnight with the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls, according to the observatory at Paris; and that the first year of the French republic had actually commenced at midnight of the 23d of September, 1792, and terminated at midnight, between the 21st and 23d of September, 1793. The decree for adopting a rule of intercalation,

in order to preserve the seasons at the same epochs of the year, comprises the following four articles, viz. That the fourth year of the republican æra should be the first sextile; that it should receive a sixth complementary day; and that it should terminate the first franciade: that the sextile, or leap-years, should succeed one another every four years, and mark the end of each franciade: that the four following secular years in succession should be excepted from the last article; namely, the first, second, and third secular years 100, 200, 300, which should be common; and that the fourth should be sextile: and that this should be the case every four centuries until the 40th, which should close with a common year, the year 4000.

In this new calendar or almanac, the months

consist of 30 days each, and are divided into three decades. The days of each decade are known by the names of *Primiidi*, *Duodi*, *Triidi*, *Quartiidi*, *Quintiidi*, *Sextiidi*, *Septiidi*, *Octiidi*, *Noviidi*, and *Decadi*. The day, which begins at midnight, is distributed into ten parts, and these are decimally divided and subdivided. To the five supernumerary days in common years, and six in leap-years, was applied the absurd appellation of *Jours Casterides*, borrowed from a term of reproach (*jours culotte*), which had been originally bestowed on the republican party, on account of the meanness of their rank and fortune: but which the same party afterwards attempted to render honourable and popular; and this appellation also serves to distinguish the leap-years.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

TABLES

FOR REDUCING THE DATES OF THE NEW FRENCH CALENDAR TO THE DATES OF THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

TABLE I.

Of the New French Calendar compared with the Gregorian Calendar for forty years: that is, from 1802 to 1842.

Years of the Republic	Gregorian Year.	Franciade.	Commencement of the French Year.		
			Year.	Sept.	Autumnal Sol.
11	1802-03	4 s	1802	23	7h. 15' 10"
12	1803-04 b	1	1803	24	1 3 59
13	1804-05	2	1804 b	23	7 52 48
14	1805-06	3 iv	1805	23	0 41 37
15	1806-07	4 s	1806	23	6 30 26
16	1807-08 b	1	1807	24	0 19 15
17	1808-09	2	1808 b	23	6 8 4
18	1809-10	3 vt	1809	23	11 56 53
19	1810-11	4	1810	23	5 45 42
20	1811-12 b	5 s	1811	23	11 34 31
21	1812-13	1	1812 b	23	5 23 20
21	1813-14	2	1813	23	11 12 9
23	1814-15	3 vi	1814	23	5 0 58
24	1815-16 b	4 s	1815	23	16 49 47
25	1816-17	1	1816 b	23	4 38 36
26	1817-18	2	1817	23	10 27 25
27	1818-19	3 vii	1818	23	4 16 14
28	1819-20 b	4 s	1819	23	10 5 3
29	1820-21	1	1820 b	23	3 53 52
30	1821-22	2	1821	23	9 42 41
31	1822-23	3 viii	1822	23	8 31 30
32	1823-24 b	4 s	1823	23	9 20 19
33	1824-25	1	1824 b	23	3 9 8
34	1825-26	2	1825	23	6 53 57
35	1826-27	3 ix	1826	23	2 42 46
36	1827-28 b	4 s	1827	23	8 31 35
37	1828-29	1	1828 b	23	2 20 24
38	1829-30	2	1829	23	8 9 13
39	1830-31	3 x	1830	23	1 58 2
40	1831-32 b	4 s	1831	23	7 46 51
41	1832-33	1	1832 b	23	1 35 40
42	1833-34	2	1833	23	7 24 29
43	1834-35	3 xi	1834	23	1 13 18
44	1835-36 b	4 s	1835	23	7 2 7
45	1836-37	1	1836 b	23	0 50 56
46	1837-38	2	1837	23	6 39 45
47	1838-39	3 xii	1838	23	0 28 34
48	1839-40 b	4 s	1839	23	6 17 23
49	1840-41	1	1840 b	23	0 6 12
50	1841-42	2	1841	23	5 55 1
51	1842-43	3 xlii	1842	23	11 43 50
	etc.		etc.		etc.

b signifies bissextile, or leap-year; s *sextile*, or French leap-year; c common year of 365 days; m morning; a afternoon.

The French decree did not determine the proper rule for fixing the leap-year: the necessity for determining this would have happened in 1811. The most convenient method would have been the common one, when, after seven *franciades* of four years, a *franciade* of 5 years would have ensued. According to this regulation, the fifth and thirteenth *franciades* would have been of five years each.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

TABLE II.

By means of which the first day of each month of the new French Calendar is made to correspond with that of the common Calendar.

Argument from Tab. I.	1 Brumaire	1 Frimaire	1 Nivose	1 Pluviose	1 Ventose	1 Germinal	1 Floreal	1 Prairial	1 Messidor	1 Thermidor	1 Fructidor	First Inter-calary Day.
28 September	28 October	21 November	21 Decemb.	30 January	19 February	21 March	* 30 April	* 21 May	* 20 June	* 19 July	* 18 August	* 17 Sept.
25 --	23 --	28 --	28 --	21 --	20 --	21 --	* 21 --	* 21 --	* 20 --	* 20 --	* 19 --	* 18 --
24 --	24 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	* 22 --	* 22 --	* 21 --	* 21 --	* 21 --	* 19 --

* When a Gregorian leap-year occurs, one day must be subtracted from all those days in the year which are marked with asterisks.

TABLE III.

By means of which the first day of each month of the common Calendar is made to correspond with the first day of the French Calendar.

Argument from Tab. I.	1 January	1 February	1 March	1 April	1 May	1 June	1 July	1 August	1 Septem.	1 October	1 November	December
22 September	13 Nivose	13 Pluviose	11 Ventose	12 Germinal	12 Floreal	15 Prairial	13 Messidor	14 Thermid.	15 Fructid.	10 Vendem.	11 Brumair.	11 Frimaire
23 --	11 --	12 --	10 --	11 --	11 --	12 --	12 --	13 --	13 --	9 --	10 --	10 --

The Argument is always the first day of the French year, which falls in the preceding Gregorian year, taken from Table I.

When a leap-year occurs, one day must be superadded to each of the following days.

The Argument is here the common-mentonment of the year in the foregoing Gregorian year.

The republican calendar has no longer an existence. By a decree of the French conservative senate this new calendar has been abolished, and the old one substituted in its stead. This decree was passed on the ninth of September, 1805, and took effect January 1st, 1806.

The following report, made to the senate by the senator La Place, exhibits some of the reasons given for the re-establishment of the Gregorian calendar.

“Senators—The project of the *senatus-consultum* which was presented to you in the last sitting, and on which you are going to deliberate, has for its object the restoration in France of the Gregorian calendar, reckoning from the 1st of January, 1806. It is not necessary at present to examine which of all the calendars possible is the most natural and the most simple; we shall only say, that it is neither the one we are about to abandon, nor that which we propose to resume. The orator of government has explained to you with great care their inconveniences and disadvantages. The principal fault of the present calendar is its intercalation. By fixing the commencement of the year at the midnight which at the observatory of Paris precedes the true autumnal equinox, it fulfils, indeed, in the most rigorous manner, the condition of constantly attaching to the same season the origin of the year; but then they cease to be periods of regular time, easy to be decomposed into days, which must occasion confusion in chronology, already too much embarrassed by the multitude of *ceras*. Astronomers, to whom its defect is very sensible, have several times requested a reformation of it. Before the first bissextile year was introduced into the new calendar, they proposed to the committee of public instruction of the National Convention to adopt a regular intercalation, and their demand was favourably received. At that period the Convention returned to good principles; and, employing itself with instruction and the progress of knowledge, showed to the learned a diligence and consideration, the remembrance of which they retain. They will always recollect with lively gratitude, that several of its members, by a noble devotion, in the midst of the torments of the revolution, preserved from total destruction the monuments of the sciences and the arts. Romme, the principal author of the new calendar, convoked several men of letters; he drew up, in concert with them, the project of a law, by which a regular mode of intercalation was substituted for the mode before established; but, involved a few days after in a horrid event, he perished, and his project of a law was abandoned. It would, however, be necessary to recur to it, if we preserved the present calendar; which, being thereby changed in one of its most essential elements, would present the irregularity of a first bissextile placed in a third year. The suppression of the decades made it experience a more considerable change. They gave the facility of finding every moment the time of the month; but at the end of each year the complementary days disturbed the order of things, attached to the different days of the decade, which then rendered administrative measures necessary. The use of a small independent period of months and years, such as the week, obviates this inconvenience; and already that period has been re-established in France;

which, since the highest antiquity, in which its origin is lost, circulates without interruption through centuries, mingling with the successive calendars of different nations.

“But the greatest inconvenience of the new calendar is the embarrassment which it produces in our foreign relations, by insulating us, in that respect, in the midst of Europe; which would always exist, for we ought not to hope that this calendar can ever be universally admitted. Its epoch relates merely to our history; the moment when its year commences is placed in a disadvantageous manner, as it participates in, and divides between, two years the same operations and the same labours; it has inconveniences which would be introduced into civil life, as the day begins at noon, according to the usage of astronomers. Besides, this custom would relate only to the meridian of Paris. In seeing others reckon the longitude from their principal observatories, can it be believed that they would all agree in referring to the commencement of our year? Two centuries were necessary, and the whole influence of religion, to cause the Gregorian calendar to be generally adopted. It is in this universality, so desirable and so difficult to be attained, and which it is of importance to preserve when it is acquired, that its greatest advantage consists. This calendar is now that of almost all the nations of Europe and America. It was a long time that of France; at present it regulates our religious festivals, and it is according to it that we reckon our centuries. It no doubt has several considerable defects. The length of its months is unequal and whimsical; the origin of the year does not correspond to that of any of the seasons; but it answers very well the principal object of a calendar, by being easily decomposed into days, and retaining nearly the commencement of the mean year at the same distance from the equinox. Its mode of intercalation is convenient and simple. It is reduced, as is well known, to the intercalation of a bissextile every four years; the suppression of it at the end of each century, for three consecutive centuries, in order to re-establish it at the fourth; and if, by following this analogy, we still suppress a bissextile every four thousand years, it will be founded on the true length of the year. But even in its present state, forty centuries would be necessary to remove, only by one day, the origin of the mean year from its real origin. The French mathematicians, therefore, have never ceased to object to their astronomical table, become, by their extreme precision, the base of the ephemerides of all enlightened nations.

“One might be afraid that the return of the old calendar might be followed by the re-establishment of the old measures. But the orator of government has taken care to dispel that fear. Like him, I am persuaded, that, instead of re-establishing the prodigious number of different measures which prevailed in France, and shackled its interior commerce, government, fully convinced of the utility of a uniform system of measures, will take the most effectual means for accelerating the use of them, and for overcoming the resistance still opposed to it by old habits, which are already disappearing every day. From these considerations your commission unanimously proposes the adoption of the *senatus consultum* presented by the government.”

THE BINDER

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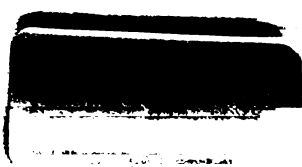
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By means of which the first day of each month of the new French Calendar is made to correspond with that of the common Calendar.

TABLE II.

Argument from Tab. I.	1 Vendémiaire	1 Brumaire	1 Frimaire	1 Nivôse	1 Pluviose	1 Ventose	1 Germinal	1 Floréal	1 Prairial	1 Messidor	1 Thermidor	1 Fructidor	First Inter-calary Day.
29 September	28 October	28 October	28 November	21 December	20 January	19 February	21 March	20 April	20 May	19 June	19 July	18 August	17 Sept.
23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	20 --	20 --	20 --	18 --
24 --	24 --	25 --	25 --	25 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	22 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	19 --

• When a Gregorian leap-year occurs, one day must be subtracted from all those days in the year which are marked with asterisks.

TABLE III.

By means of which the first day of each month of the common Calendar is made to correspond with the first day of the French Calendar.

Argument from Tab. I.	1 Brumaire	1 Frimaire	1 Nivôse	1 Pluviose	1 Ventose	1 Germinal	1 Floréal	1 Prairial	1 Messidor	1 Thermidor	1 Fructidor	
The Argument is always the first day of the French year, which falls in the preceding Gregorian year, taken from Table I.	28 October	28 October	28 November	21 December	20 January	19 February	21 March	20 April	20 May	19 June	19 July	18 August
When a leap-year occurs, one day must be added to each of the following days.	23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	21 --	20 --	20 --	20 --
The Argument is here, the commencement of the year in the foregoing Gregorian year.	24 --	24 --	25 --	25 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	23 --	22 --	21 --	21 --	21 --

The republican calendar has no longer an existence. By a decree of the French conservative senate this new calendar has been abolished, and the old one substituted in its stead. This decree was passed on the ninth of September, 1805, and took effect January 1st, 1806.

The following report, made to the senate by the senator La Place, exhibits some of the reasons given for the re-establishment of the Gregorian calendar.

“Senators—The project of the *senatus-consultum* which was presented to you in the last sitting, and on which you are going to deliberate, has for its object the restoration in France of the Gregorian calendar, reckoning from the 1st of January, 1806. It is not necessary at present to examine which of all the calendars possible is the most natural and the most simple; we shall only say, that it is neither the one we are about to abandon, nor that which we propose to resume. The orator of government has explained to you with great care their inconveniences and disadvantages. The principal fault of the present calendar is its intercalation. By fixing the commencement of the year at the midnight which at the observatory of Paris precedes the true autumnal equinox, it fulfils, indeed, in the most rigorous manner, the condition of constantly attaching to the same season the origin of the year; but then they cease to be periods of regular time, easy to be decomposed into days, which must occasion confusion in chronology, already too much embarrassed by the multitude of eras. Astronomers, to whom this defect is very sensible, have several times requested a reformation of it. Before the first bissextile year was introduced into the new calendar, they proposed to the committee of public instruction of the National Convention to adopt a regular intercalation, and their demand was favourably received. At that period the convention returned to good principles; and, employing itself with instruction and the progress of knowledge, showed to the learned a deference and consideration, the remembrance of which they retain. They will always recollect with lively gratitude, that several of its members, by a noble devotion, in the midst of the storms of the revolution, preserved from total destruction the monuments of the sciences and the arts. Romme, the principal author of the new calendar, convoked several men of letters; he drew up, in concert with them, the project of a law, by which a regular mode of intercalation was substituted for the mode before established; but, involved a few days after in a horrid event, he perished, and his project of a law was abandoned. It would, however, be necessary to recur to it, if we preserved the present calendar; which, being thereby changed in one of its most essential elements, would present the irregularity of a first bissextile placed in a third year. The suppression of the decades made it experience a more considerable change. They gave the facility of finding every moment the time of the month; but at the end of each year the complementary days disturbed the order of things attached to the different days of the decade, which then rendered administrative measures necessary. The use of a small independent period of months and years, such as the week, obviates this inconvenience; and already that period has been re-established in France;

which, since the highest antiquity, in which its origin is lost, circulates without interruption through centuries, mingling with the successive calendars of different nations.

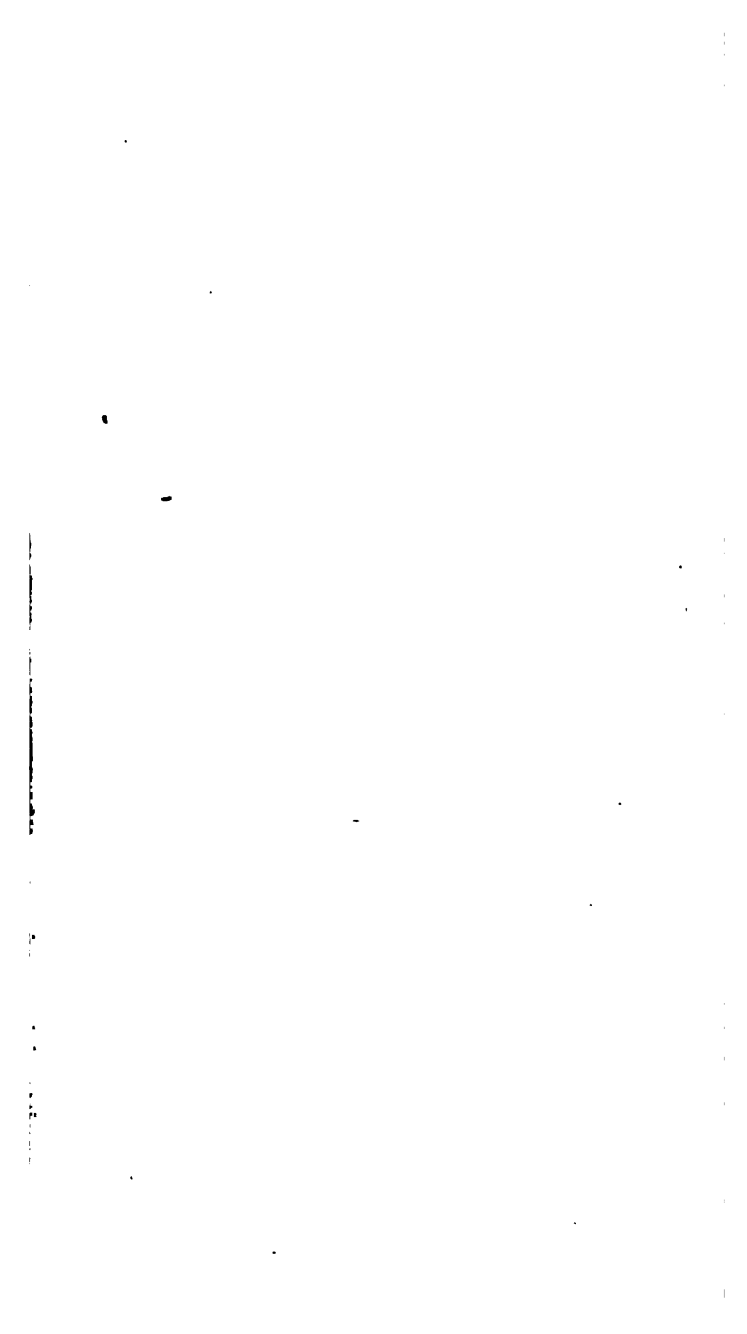
“But the greatest inconvenience of the new calendar is the embarrassment which it produces in our foreign relations, by insulating us, in that respect, in the midst of Europe; which would always exist, for we ought not to hope that this calendar can ever be universally admitted. Its epoch relates merely to our history: the moment when its year commences is placed in a disadvantageous manner, as it participates in, and divides between, two years the same operations and the same labours; it has inconveniences which would be introduced into civil life, as the day begins at noon, according to the usage of astronomers. Besides, this custom would relate only to the meridian of Paris. In seeing others reckon the longitude from their principal observatories, can it be believed that they would all agree in referring to the commencement of our year? Two centuries were necessary, and the whole influence of religion, to cause the Gregorian calendar to be generally adopted. It is in this universality, so desirable and so difficult to be attained, and which it is of importance to preserve when it is acquired, that its greatest advantage consists. This calendar is now that of almost all the nations of Europe and America. It was a long time that of France; at present it regulates our religious festivals, and it is according to it that we reckon our centuries. It no doubt has several considerable defects. The length of its months is unequal and whimsical; the origin of the year does not correspond to that of any of the seasons; but it answers very well the principal object of a calendar, by being easily decomposed into days, and retaining nearly the commencement of the mean year at the same distance from the equinox. Its mode of intercalation is convenient and simple. It is reduced, as is well known, to the intercalation of a bissextile every four years; the suppression of it at the end of each century, for three consecutive centuries, in order to re-establish it at the fourth; and if, by following this analogy, we still suppress a bissextile every four thousand years, it will be founded on the true length of the year. But even in its present state, forty centuries would be necessary to remove, only by one day, the origin of the mean year from its real origin. The French mathematicians, therefore, have never ceased to object to their astronomical table, become, by their extreme precision, the base of the ephemerides of all enlightened nations.

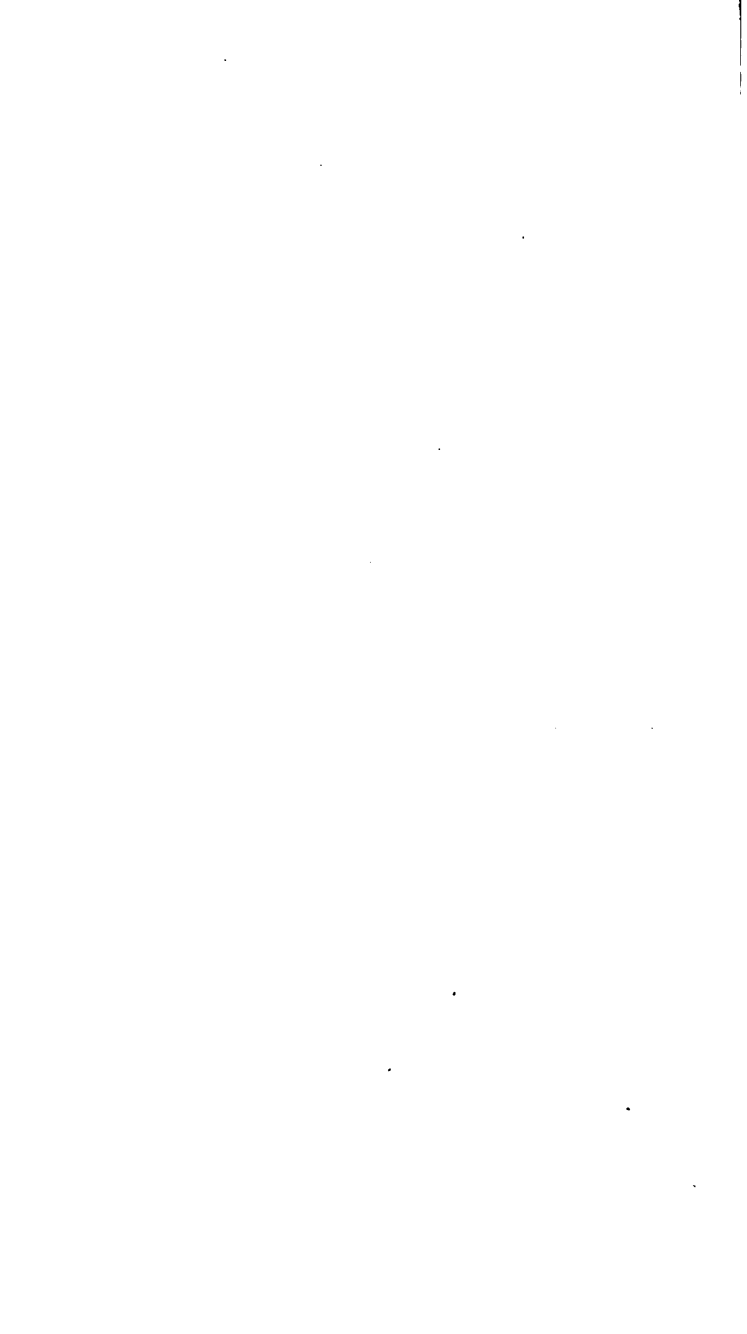
“One might be afraid that the return of the old calendar might be followed by the re-establishment of the old measures. But the orator of government has taken care to dispel that fear. Like him, I am persuaded, that, instead of re-establishing the prodigious number of different measures which prevailed in France, and shackled its interior commerce, government, fully convinced of the utility of a uniform system of measures, will take the most effectual means for accelerating the use of them, and for overcoming the resistance still opposed to it by old habits, which are already disappearing every day. From these considerations your commission unanimously proposes the adoption of the *senatus consultum* presented by the government.”

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